

2019 Legislative Bills

Last updated 04/12/19

Item #	Sponsor	Summary	Status	Other Positions
AB 50	Kalra	<p>Medi-Cal: Assisted Living Waiver program. Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions.</p> <p>Existing law requires the State Department of Health Care Services to develop a federal waiver program, known as the Assisted Living Waiver program, to test the efficacy of providing an assisted living benefit to beneficiaries under the Medi-Cal program. Existing law requires that the benefit include, but not be limited to, the care and supervision activities specified for residential care facilities for the elderly. Existing law requires implementation of the program only to the extent federal financial participation is available and funds are appropriated or otherwise available for the program.</p> <p>This bill would require the department to submit, in 2019, <i>submit</i> to the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services a request for renewal <i>amendment</i> of the Assisted Living Waiver program with specified amendments. The bill would require, as part of the amendments, the department to increase the number of participants in the program, as specified, in the 15 existing waiver counties, expansion of the program beyond those counties on a regional basis, and modification to the provider reimbursement tiers while also maintaining the program's budget neutral provisions. <i>program from the currently authorized 5,744 participants to 18,500, to be phased in, as specified. The bill would require the department to increase its provider reimbursement tiers to compensate for mandatory minimum wage increases, as specified.</i> The bill would require the department, before the submission of the waiver renewal <i>amendment</i> request, to notify specified legislative committees about certain information relating to the increase in the participant population and the regional expansion, to conduct open in-person meetings with stakeholders, and to release a draft of the proposed waiver renewal <i>amendments</i> for stakeholder comment, as specified. <i>The bill would require the department to establish requirements and procedures to allow a person on the Assisted Living Waiver program's waiting list to know their position on the waiting list. If the Assisted Living Waiver program is combined with, or converted to, another program or</i></p>	<p>3/26/19 in committee: hearing postponed by committee. 3/21/19 Re-referred to Com. On Health 1/17/19 referred to Com. On HEALTH Active bill, pending referral.</p>	<p>CSL sponsored; CCLTSS HSA/DAAS supported</p>

		<p><i>programs providing for Medicaid home and community-based services, the bill would require these requirements to apply to the combined or converted program.</i></p> <p>The bill would condition implementation of the waiver amendments on obtaining the necessary federal approvals and on the availability of federal financial participation. The bill would require implementation of the waiver amendments to commence within 6 months of the department's receipt of authorization for the necessary resources, as specified.</p> <p>The bill would also make legislative findings and declarations relating to the Assisted Living Waiver program.</p>		
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<p>AB 68</p>	<p>Ting</p>	<p>Land use: accessory dwelling units.</p> <p>(1) The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes a local agency to provide, by ordinance, for the creation of accessory dwelling units in single-family and multifamily residential zones and sets forth required ordinance standards, including, among others, lot coverage.</p> <p>This bill would delete the provision authorizing the imposition of standards on lot coverage and would prohibit an ordinance from imposing requirements on minimum lot size.</p> <p>(2) Existing law requires a local agency to ministerially approve or deny a permit application for the creation of an accessory dwelling unit within 120 days of receiving the application.</p> <p>This bill would instead require a local agency to ministerially approve or deny a permit application for the creation of an accessory dwelling unit permit within 60 days of receipt <i>from the date the local agency receives a completed application.</i></p> <p>(3) Existing law prohibits the establishment by ordinance of minimum or maximum size for an accessory dwelling unit, or size based upon a percentage of the proposed or existing primary dwelling, if the limitations do not permit at least an efficiency unit to be constructed.</p> <p>This bill would instead prohibit the imposition of those limitations if they do not permit at least an 800 square foot accessory dwelling unit that is at least 16 feet in height with 4-foot side and rear yard setbacks. This bill would additionally prohibit the imposition of limits on lot coverage, floor area ratio, open space, and minimum lot size if they prohibit the construction of an accessory dwelling unit meeting those specifications.</p> <p>(4) Existing law requires ministerial approval of a permit to create one accessory dwelling unit within a single-family dwelling, subject to specified conditions and requirements.</p> <p>This bill would require ministerial approval of an application for a permit to create one or more accessory dwelling units or junior accessory dwelling units on a lot with a proposed or existing single-family dwelling or multifamily dwelling, subject to specified conditions and requirements.</p> <p>(5) Existing law authorizes a local agency ordinance for accessory dwelling units to require that a permit applicant be an owner-occupant or that the property be used for rentals of terms longer than 30 days. This bill would provide that, if a local agency imposes an owner-occupancy restriction, the monitoring for compliance shall not be more frequent than annually and shall be based on specified published documents. The bill would describe owner-occupant for purposes of that</p>	<p>4/11/19 From committee: do pass and re-refer to Com. On APPR></p> <p>4/04/19 Re-referred to Com. On L. Gov</p> <p>4/03/19 from committee chair: amend and re-refer to Com. On L. Gov</p> <p>3/28/19 re-referred to Com. On H. & C.D.</p> <p>3/26/19 In committee</p>	
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		<p>requirement. (6)</p> <p>(5) Existing law requires a local agency to submit its accessory dwelling unit ordinance to the Department of Housing and Community Development within 60 days after adoption and authorizes the department to review and comment on the ordinance. This bill would instead authorize the department to submit written findings to a local agency as to whether the local ordinance complies with state law, would require the local agency to consider the department's findings and to amend its ordinance to comply with state law or adopt a resolution with specified findings. The bill would require the department to notify the Attorney General that the local agency is in violation of state law if the local agency does not amend its ordinance or adopt a resolution with specified findings.</p> <p><i>(6) This bill would also prohibit a local agency from issuing a certificate of occupancy for an accessory dwelling unit before issuing a certificate of occupancy for the primary residence.</i></p> <p>(7) Existing law authorizes a local agency to adopt an ordinance providing for the creation of junior accessory dwelling units in single-family residential zones, and requires a local agency to ministerially approve or deny an application for a junior accessory dwelling unit within 120 days of submission of the application. This bill would instead require a local agency to ministerially approve or deny an application for a junior accessory dwelling unit within 60 days of submission of the <i>from the date a local agency receives a completed</i> application. The bill would require a local agency that has not adopted an ordinance for the creation of junior accessory dwelling units to apply the same standards established by this bill for local agencies with ordinances.</p> <p>(8) This bill would make other conforming changes, including revising definitions and changes clarifying that the above-specified provisions regulating accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units also apply to the creation of accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units on proposed structures to be constructed.</p> <p>(9) 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</p>		
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		specified reason.		
AB 184	Mathis	<p>Board of Behavioral Sciences: registrants and licensees. Existing law establishes the Board of Behavioral Sciences within the Department of Consumer Affairs, and requires the board to regulate various registrants and licensees under the Licensed Marriage and Family Therapist Act, the Educational Psychologist Practice Act, the Clinical Social Worker Practice Act, and the Licensed Professional Clinical Counselor Act. This bill would require the board to offer every applicant for an initial registration number or license and every applicant for renewal of a registration number or license under the board's jurisdiction the option to elect to have the applicant's home address be kept confidential.</p>		
AB 229*	Nazarian	<p>In-home supportive services: written content translation. Existing law requires a state agency that serves a substantial number of non-English-speaking people and provides English language materials explaining services to provide the same type of materials in other languages, as specified. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services to translate a specified notice of action into all languages spoken by a substantial number of the public receiving in-home supportive services, as specified. This bill would clarify that the department is required to provide translations of written content, as defined, <i>and transcriptions or captioning of videos</i>, in languages spoken by a substantial number of providers of in-home supportive services in California. The bill would permit the department to work with counties and the County Welfare Directors Association <i>of California</i> to repurpose existing, county-produced translations of written content. <i>content and videos.</i></p>	<p>4/9/19 re-referred to Com. On APPR. 2/26/19 From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. 2/7/19 referred to Com. On HUM S 1/17/19 read first time</p>	
AB 251	Patterson	<p>Personal income taxes: credit: family caregiver. The Personal Income Tax Law allows various credits against the taxes imposed by that law.</p>	<p>4/9/19 From Committee: do pass and re-refer to Com. On Appr. 3/07/19 re-referred to Com. On REV and TAX</p>	<p>CWDA supported; CSL supports</p>

		<p>This bill, for each taxable year beginning and <i>on</i> or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, would allow a credit against those taxes in an amount equal to 50% of the amount paid or incurred by a family caregiver during the taxable year for eligible expenses related to the care of an eligible family member, not to exceed \$5,000. The bill would limit the aggregate amount of these credits to be allocated in each calendar year to \$150,000,000 as well as any unusal <i>unused</i> credit amount, if any <i>any</i>, allocated in the preceding calendar year. The bill would require the Franchise Tax Board to allocate and certify these tax credits to taxpayers on a first-come-first-served basis. The bill would make these provisions operative on the effective date of any budget measure specifically appropriating funds to the Franchise Tax Board for its costs to administer these provisions.</p> <p>The bill would require an eligible family member to be certified by a physician, <i>registered nurse, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant</i>, under penalty of perjury, as being an individual with long-term care needs and would require the family caregiver to retain, and make available to the Franchise Tax Board upon request, that certification. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p> <p><i>The bill would make specified findings detailing the goals, purposes, and objectives of the above-described tax credit, performance indicators for determining whether the credit meets those goals, purposes, and objectives, and data collection requirements.</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p>This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.</p> <p>This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.</p>	<p>2/07/19 Referred to Com on Rev & Tax 1/23/19 Read first time</p>	
<p>AB 358</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Sexual assault forensic examination kits: databases. Existing law makes the Department of Justice, through its DNA Laboratory, responsible for the management and administration of the state’s DNA and Forensic Identification Database and Data Bank Program. Existing law requires a law enforcement agency that has investigated a case involving the collection of sexual assault kit evidence, within 120 days of collection, to create an information profile for the kit on the Department of Justice’s Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence Tracking (SAFE-T) database and report specified information, including if biological</p>	<p>4/11/19 amend and re-refer to Com on Pub S. 3/27/19 re-referred to Com. On Pub. S 326/19 amend and re-refer to Com on Pub S. 2/11/19 Referred to Com. On Pub. S. 2/04/19 read first time</p>	<p>CWDA supported</p>

		<p>samples from the kit were submitted to a DNA laboratory for analysis. This bill would require a law enforcement agency that has investigated a case involving the collection of sexual assault kit evidence to create an information profile for the kit only if one does not currently exist. The bill would require each city, county, city and county, or state laboratory that participates in the California Combined DNA Index System (CODIS), upon notification by the department that a CODIS hit has occurred for forensic evidence collected from a sexual assault kit, to enter into the CODIS Hit Outcome Project (CHOP) database the information required by the department and to report to the department, as required by the department, the status and outcome of those investigative leads. By expanding the duties of local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p> <p>The bill, on or before July 1, 2024, would also require the department to fully integrate the SAFE-T and CHOP databases to modernize sexual forensic evidence supply chain tracking, as specified.The bill would require the department to annually report to the Governor and the Legislature summarizing data on case outcomes. <i>sexual assault kits. The bill would additionally require the department to create a statewide sexual assault kit tracking system that, among other things, allows victims of sexual assault to track or receive updates regarding the status and location of their sexual assault kits. The bill would require the department to submit, on or before July 1, 2021, a report on the current status and plan for launching the system to the Legislature.</i></p> <p>The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.-</p>		
AB 367	Flora	<p>Presence at care facilities: conviction of crimes. Existing law prohibits the State Department of Social Services from authorizing individuals who have been convicted of certain crimes from working or otherwise being present at a community care facility, a residential care facility for persons with a chronic, life-threatening illness, a residential care facility for the elderly, or a child daycare facility. The act requires the department to perform criminal background investigations of individuals as part of its licensing and regulatory oversight of these</p>	<p>2/15/19 Referred to Com. On Human Services 2/04/19 Read first time</p>	<p>CWDA supported</p>

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		<p>facilities. This bill would enumerate additional crimes that prohibit the department from authorizing an individual from working or otherwise being present at these facilities, including, among other crimes, the willful and unlawful use of personal identifying information.</p>		
AB387	Gabriel	<p>Physician and surgeons: prescriptions. The Medical Practice Act provides for the licensure and regulation of physicians and surgeons by the Medical Board of California and authorizes a licensed physician and surgeon to use drugs or devices in or upon human beings and to sever or penetrate the tissues of human beings and to use any and all other methods in the treatment of diseases, injuries, deformities, and other physical and mental conditions. This bill would require a physician and surgeon to indicate the purpose for a drug or device on the prescription for that drug or device when providing a prescription to a patient unless the patient chooses to opt out of having the purpose for the drug or device included on the prescription.</p>	<p>4/11/19 Amend and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. On Appr. 2/15/19 Referred to Com. On B & P 2/05/19 Read first time</p>	CSL Sponsored
AB 388	Limón	<p>Alzheimer’s Disease. 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 would require the department to implement the action agenda items in the Healthy Brain Initiative, as defined, and coordinate a statewide public awareness campaign to educate the public on the sign’s <i>signs</i> and symptoms of Alzheimer’s disease and other dementias and to reach consumers at risk of cognitive impairment, with targeted outreach to populations at greater risk of developing Alzheimer’s disease and other dementias. The bill would also, upon appropriation by the Legislature, require the department to establish a pilot program in up to 8 counties, <i>as specified</i>, and award participating counties one-time grant funding over 3 consecutive fiscal years, to develop local initiatives that are consistent with the Healthy Brain Initiative. The bill would require the department to conduct an evaluation of the pilot program and produce a report, to be submitted to the Legislature by January 1, 2023, describing best practices and making recommendations regarding which solutions and innovations are most feasible to replicate.</p>	<p>3/27/19 re-referred to Com. On APPR. 2/15/19 Referred to Com. On Health 2/5/19 read first time</p>	CSL Sponsored; CWDA supported; CCLTSS

<p>AB 426</p>	<p>Maienschein</p>	<p>In-Home Supportive Services program: medical certification, program. Existing law provides for the county-administered In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program, under which qualified aged, blind, and disabled persons are provided with services to permit them to remain in their own homes. Existing law requires a county welfare department to assess each recipient's continuing monthly need for in-home supportive services at varying intervals, but at least once every 12 months. Existing law authorizes a county to reassess a recipient's need for services at a time interval of less than 12 months from a recipient's initial intake or last assessment if the county social worker has information indicating that the recipient's need for services is expected to decrease in less than 12 months. This bill would require a reduction of a recipient's monthly authorized number of service hours to be based solely on a verified change of a recipient's medical condition, a change in the recipient's living arrangements, <i>household composition or a change in another household member's use of services that impacts the calculation of the recipient's prorated service hours,</i> a <i>documented</i> change in the recipient's functionality, a change in the recipient's circumstances, a change in the law, <i>law that affects the assessment of needed services,</i> or an error in computing a recipient's monthly authorized number of service hours. <i>hours that has been documented by the county.</i> Under existing law, the Medi-Cal program provides services similar to those offered through the IHSS program, to eligible individuals, with these services known as personal care option services. Existing law requires an applicant for, or recipient of, either of these in-home supportive services, as a condition of receiving these services, to obtain a certification from a licensed health care professional, as specified, declaring that the applicant or recipient is unable to perform some activities of daily living independently, and that without services to assist the applicant or recipient with activities of daily living, the applicant or recipient is at risk of placement in out-of-home care. This bill would repeal that requirement to obtain a certification from a licensed health care professional as a condition of receiving in-home supportive services. To the extent that the bill would impose additional duties on counties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	<p>3/26/19 Re-referred to Com. On APPR 3/5/19 re-referred to Com. On HUM. S. 2/15/19 referred to Com. On Hum. S. 2/07/19 read first time</p>	

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		<p>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.</p> <p>This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.</p>		
AB 447	Patterson	<p>Care facilities: criminal record clearances.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(2) 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.</p> <p>This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.</p>	<p>4/10/19 from committee: do pass and re-refer to com. On appr. With recommendation to consent calendar.</p> <p>2/21/19 Referred to Com. On Hum. S.</p> <p>2/11/19 Read first time</p>	CWDA supported
AB 506	Kalra	<p>Long-term health facilities.</p> <p>The Long-Term Care, Health, Safety, and Security Act of 1973 generally provides for the licensure and regulation of long-term health care</p>	<p>4/11/19 Amend and re-refer to Com. On Appr.</p> <p>4/04/19 From Committee: amend and re-</p>	

		<p>facilities by the State Department of Public Health and establishes an inspection and reporting system to ensure that long-term health care facilities are in compliance with state statutes and regulations. The term “long-term health care facility” includes, among other types of facilities, a skilled nursing facility and intermediate care facility.</p> <p>The act defines a class “A” violation as a violation that the department determines presents either (1) imminent danger that death or serious harm to the patients or residents of the long-term health care facility would result therefrom, or (2) substantial probability that death or serious physical harm to patients or residents of the long-term health care facility would result therefrom. The act defines a class “AA” violation as a class “A” violation that the department determines to have been a direct proximate cause of death of a patient or resident of the facility. The act defines a class “B” violation as a violation that the department determines has a direct or immediate relationship to the health, safety, or security of long-term health care facility patients or residents, other than class “AA” or “A” violations. Class “B” violations are also, unless otherwise determined by the department to be a class “A” violation, any violation of a patient’s rights as set forth in specified regulations that is determined by the department to cause, or under circumstances likely to cause, significant humiliation, indignity, anxiety, or other emotional trauma to a patient. The act requires the department to commence an action to suspend or revoke a long-term health care facility’s license if the facility has incurred multiple violations within various time periods, as specified.</p> <p>This bill would redefine a class “AA” violation as a class “A” violation that the department determines to have been a substantial factor, as described, in the death of a resident of a long-term health care facility. The bill would deem a violation of certain resident’s rights described under a class “B” violation as constituting harm and require a separate citation for each violation, as specified. The bill would increase the civil penalties for a class A, AA, or B violation by a skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility, and would authorize the department to adjust the penalties based on the California Consumer Price Index without the process of administrative rule making. The bill would delete numerous references to the “patients” of a long-term health care facility.</p>	<p>refer to Com. On Appr. 2/21/19 Referred to Com. On Health 2/13/19 read first time</p>	
<p>AB 526</p>	<p>Petrie-Norris</p>	<p>Public social services: SSI/SSP. Pull from JLC list Public social services: SSI/SSP. Medi-Cal: California Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children.</p>	<p>4/03/19 From committee: amend and re-refer to Com. On Health. Read second time and amended.</p>	

	<p><i>Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions.</i></p> <p><i>Existing federal law authorizes a state to provide in its Medicaid state plan that in determining eligibility under the federal Medicaid program for a child, the state is authorized to rely on a finding made within a reasonable period from an Express Lane agency, as defined, when it determines whether a child satisfies one or more components of eligibility for medical assistance under the federal Medicaid program.</i></p> <p><i>Existing law establishes the California Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC Program), which is administered by the State Department of Public Health and counties and under which nutrition and other assistance are provided to eligible low-income pregnant women, low-income postpartum and lactating women, and low-income infants and children under 5 years of age, who have been determined to be at nutritional risk.</i></p> <p><i>Existing law requires the former Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board and former State Department of Health Services, in collaboration with program offices for the WIC Program and other designated entities, to design, promulgate, and implement policies and procedures for an automated enrollment gateway system, subject to appropriation, allowing children applying to the WIC Program to obtain presumptive eligibility for, and to facilitate application for enrollment in, the Medi-Cal program or the former Healthy Families Program, to the extent federal financial participation is available, as specified.</i></p> <p><i>This bill would delete the above-described provisions relating to the automated enrollment gateway system and would instead require the State Department of Health Care Services, in collaboration with the same designated entities, to design, promulgate, and implement policies and procedures for an automated enrollment gateway pathway, operational no later than May 1, 2020, designating the WIC Program and its local WIC agencies as Express Lane agencies and using WIC eligibility determinations to meet Medi-Cal eligibility requirements. The bill would require the pathway to perform specified functions to streamline Medi-Cal enrollment and maximize health care coverage. The bill would require that benefits for applicants enrolling in the Medi-Cal program using the pathway be provided immediately through accelerated enrollment for</i></p>	<p>2/14/19 may be heard in committee March 16</p> <p>2/13/19 Read first time</p>	
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AB 536	Frazier	<p>Developmental services. Existing law, the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act, requires the State Department of Developmental Services to contract with regional centers to provide services and supports to individuals with developmental disabilities and their families, and requires regional centers to identify and pursue all possible sources of funding for consumers receiving those services. Existing law defines a "developmental disability" as a disability that originates before an individual attains 18 years of age, continues, or can be expected to continue, indefinitely, and constitutes a substantial disability for the individual. This bill would modify that definition to mean a disability that originates before an individual attains 22 years of age, continues, or can be expected to continue, indefinitely, and constitutes a substantial disability for the individual. The bill would make various technical and nonsubstantive changes.</p>	2/25/19 Referred to Com. On Hum. S. 2/13/19 Read first time	CWDA supported

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AB 549	Diep	<p>Alcoholism and drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities. Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of adult alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities by the State Department of Health Care Services. Existing law gives the department sole authority in state government to establish the appropriate minimum qualifications of the licensee or designated administrator, and the staff of a provider of alcoholism and drug abuse recovery services. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to these provisions.</p>	<p>2/14/19 may be heard in committee March 16 2/13/19 Read first time</p>	
AB 550	Flora and Berman	<p>Veterans: Medical Foster Home Pilot Program. Existing law establishes the Department of Veterans Affairs, which is responsible for administering various programs and services for the benefit of veterans. Existing law provides for the licensure of residential care facilities for the elderly, community care facilities, and residential care facilities for persons with chronic, life-threatening illness by the State Department of Social Services. Existing law exempts from the application of these provisions specified facilities, including general acute care hospitals and clinics. Existing law authorizes the California State Auditor, upon the request by the Joint Legislative Audit Committee and to the extent funding is available, to audit a state or local governmental agency, as defined, or any other publicly created entity. This bill would establish the Medical Foster Home Pilot Program until January 1, 2023, under which a United States Department of Veterans Affairs (USDVA) facility may establish a medical foster home that is not subject to licensure or regulation as a residential care facility for the elderly, a community care facility, or a residential care facility for persons with chronic, life-threatening illness, pursuant to specified federal requirements. The bill would require a USDVA facility establishing the home to agree to be subject to the jurisdiction of the California State Auditor, and would require a medical foster home caregiver or an individual, other than a veteran resident, who is over 18 years of age and is residing in the medical foster home to be a registered independent home care aid, as specified. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature that the California State Auditor, in response to a request to the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, conduct an audit evaluating the pilot program created by this bill no sooner than January 1, 2021, as specified.</p>	<p>3/26/19 re-referred to Com. On APPR 2/25/19 Referred to Com. On VA 2/13/19 Read first time</p>	
AB 567	Calderon	<p>Long-term care insurance. Existing law provides for the regulation of long-term care insurance by</p>	<p>4/03/19 From committee: pass and re-refer to Com. On Aging and LTC</p>	

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		<p>the Insurance Commissioner and prescribes various requirements and conditions governing the delivery of individual or group long-term care insurance in the state. Existing law establishes the California Partnership for Long-Term Care Program to link private long-term care insurance and health care service plan contracts that cover long-term care with the In-Home Supportive Services program and Medi-Cal and to provide Medi-Cal benefits to certain individuals who have income and resources above the eligibility levels for receipt of medical assistance, but who have purchased certified private long-term care insurance policies.</p> <p>This bill would establish the Long Term Care Insurance Task Force in the Department of Insurance, chaired by the Insurance Commissioner or the commissioner's designee, and composed of specified stakeholders and representatives of government agencies to examine the components necessary to design and implement a statewide long-term care insurance program. The bill would require the task force to recommend options for establishing this program and to comment on their respective degrees of feasibility in a report submitted to the commissioner, the Governor, and the Legislature by July 1, 2021. The bill would require the department to produce, no later than July 1, 2022, an actuarial report of those recommendations, to be shared with and approved by the task force. If approved, the bill would require the report to be submitted to the Legislature.</p>	<p>2/25/19 Referred to Coms. On INS. And Aging and LTC 2/13/19 read first time</p>	
AB 568	Reyes	<p>Caregiver resource centers: volunteer workforce. Existing law requires the Director of Health Care Services to, among other things, maintain or enter into contracts directly with nonprofit caregiver resource centers (CRCs) to provide direct services to caregivers of cognitively impaired adults, as defined, throughout the state.</p> <p>This bill would establish, until January 1, 2025, a pilot program, administered by the director, pursuant to which the CRCs would select, train, and place volunteers to provide care to persons who are at least 65 years of age or who have a cognitive impairment and meet specified criteria. The bill would establish selection criteria for prospective volunteers and specified training requirements. The bill would require the CRCs to provide a stipend and an educational award, as specified, to volunteers. The bill would require the director to appoint an advisory council and would require the director and the advisory council to evaluate the program, as specified</p>	<p>2/25/19 Referred to Com. On Aging and LTC 2/14/19 Read first time</p>	CCLTSS; CSL supports
AB 737	Eggman	<p>Residential care facilities for the elderly: licensing and regulation. Existing law, the California Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Act,</p>	<p>4/10/19 From committee: do pass to consent calendar</p>	

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		<p>provides for the licensure of residential care facilities for the elderly by the State Department of Social Services. Existing law requires any person seeking a license for a residential care facility for the elderly to file an application with the department, as specified.</p> <p>This bill would clarify that the application requirements described above apply to entities and agents signing on behalf of entities.</p> <p>Existing law requires any applicant that is a firm, association, organization, partnership, business trust, corporation, or company, to provide evidence as to the reputable and responsible character of individuals or entities that hold a beneficial ownership interest of 10% or more. Existing law defines beneficial ownership for these purposes as an ownership interest through the possession of stock, equity in capital, or any interest in the profits of the applicant or licensee, or through the possession of such an interest in other entities that directly or indirectly hold an interest in the applicant or licensee.</p> <p>This bill would revise the definition of beneficial ownership to include an ownership interest through the possession of real property.</p>	<p>4/2/19 re-referred to Com. On Hum. S. 2/28/19 referred to Com. On Hum. S 2/19/19 read first time</p>	
<p>AB 797</p>	<p>Greyson</p>	<p>Mandated reporters: financial Financial abuse of elder or dependent adults.</p> <p>Existing law, the Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Civil Protection Act, establishes procedures and requirements for the reporting, investigation, and prosecution of elder and dependent adult abuse. Existing law imposes various reporting requirements on mandated reporters of suspected financial abuse, as defined, of an elder or dependent adult, and imposes a civil penalty for a violation of these provisions. Under existing law, all officers and employees of financial institutions, as defined, are mandated reporters of suspected financial abuse. Existing law, the Money Transmission Act, provides for the licensure and regulation <i>regulation, by the Commissioner of Business Oversight</i>, of certain persons engaged in the business of money transmission.</p> <p>This bill would expand the category of mandated reporters of suspected financial abuse to include the officers and employees of a business licensed under the Money Transmission Act.</p> <p><i>This bill would require a business that is licensed under the Money Transmission Act whose primary business function is transmitting money, that operates out of a physical storefront or location and that does not engage in other transactions, to provide notice to customers who are 65 years of age or older making the customer aware that fraud has been</i></p>	<p>3/27/19 re-referred to Com. On Aging and LTC 2/28/19 Referred to COMS. On AGING and LTC and JUD May be heard in committee March 23 2/20/19 read first time</p>	<p>CSL Sponsored</p>

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		<p><i>committed in recent years by means of money transmittals. The bill would govern the manner for providing the notice and would require the customer who receives the notice to provide confirmation that the customer has read and understood the notice before proceeding with the transaction. The bill would require the notice to be in a form prescribed by the commissioner and would require the commissioner to prescribe that form. The bill would require a civil penalty in the amount of \$5,000 to be imposed for the willful failure to provide this notice.</i></p>		
<p>AB 911</p>	<p>Rodriguez</p>	<p>911 services: elder adults and persons with disabilities. Office of Emergency Services: 911 Emergency Communication System. <i>Existing law establishes in state government, within the office of the Governor, the Office of Emergency Services. Existing law requires the office to be 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. Existing law, the Warren-911-Emergency Assistance Act, requires every local public agency, as defined, to have an emergency communication system and requires the digits "911" to be the primary emergency telephone number within the system. Existing law also requires the Office of Emergency Services office to develop a plan and timeline of target dates for the testing, implementation, and operation of a Next Generation 911 emergency communication system, including text to 911 service, throughout the state.</i> <i>This bill would require the office, by January 1, 2022, to establish a statewide 911 Emergency Communication System, as described. The bill would require the system to enable all Californians, including older adults, individuals with disabilities, and other at-risk persons, to voluntarily share specified information about themselves, via a secure internet website, to be transmitted to first responders during an emergency, as provided. The bill would require the office to assist participating local governments in the adoption of the appropriate technology to implement the system and in making specified determinations about the system.</i> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would establish a 911 emergency communication system that would enable elder adults, persons with disabilities, and other at-risk persons to voluntarily provide vital health and safety information in order to enable first responders to better assist the public during an emergency.</p>	<p>4/10/19 From committee: amend and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com on GO 3/25/19 re-referred to Com. On C. & C.</p>	<p>CSL supported</p>

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<p>AB 970</p>	<p>Salas</p>	<p>California Department of Aging: grants: transportation. Existing law, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available for appropriation.</p> <p>Existing law establishes the Air Quality Improvement Program, which is administered by the state board for the purpose of funding projects related to, among other things, the reduction of criteria air pollutants and improvement of air quality. Existing law requires that moneys in the Air Quality Improvement Fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, be expended by the state board in accordance with the program.</p> <p>Existing law requires the California Department of Aging to designate various private nonprofit or public agencies as area agencies on aging to work for the interests of older Californians within a planning and service area and provide a broad array of social and nutritional services. Existing law states that the mission of the department is to provide leadership to the area agencies on aging in developing systems of home- and community-based services that maintain individuals in their own homes or the least restrictive homelike environments. <i>Existing law establishes certain wellness, injury prevention, and other programs within the department to serve both older individuals and persons with a disability, as defined.</i></p> <p>This bill would require the department to administer a grant program to receive applications from area agencies on aging to fund transportation to and from nonemergency medical services for older individuals with disabilities <i>and persons with a disability</i> who reside in rural, desert, or mountain areas within a planning and service area, for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The bill would require that transportation be made available using the purchase, lease, or maintenance of zero-emission or near-zero-emission vehicles with a capacity for 7, 12, or 15 passengers.</p> <p>The bill would authorize the allocation of moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and the Air Quality Improvement Fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to fund the grant program.</p>	<p>4/03/19 From committee: do pass and re-refer to Com. On Trans. 3/21/19 re-referred to Com. On Aging and LTC 3/4/19 Referred to Coms. On AGING and LTC and TRANS. 2/22/19 May be heard in committee March 24 2/21/19 Read first time</p>	<p>CSL Sponsored; C4A supported</p>
<p>AB 1128</p>	<p>Petrie-Norris</p>	<p>Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly.</p>	<p>4/03/19 From committee: do pass and re-</p>	<p>CSL supported</p>

		<p>Existing federal law establishes the Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE), which provides specified services for older individuals at a PACE center, defined, in part, as a facility that includes a primary care clinic, so that they may continue living in the community. Federal law authorizes states to implement the PACE program as a Medicaid state option.</p> <p>Existing state law establishes the California Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE program), to provide community-based, risk-based, and capitated long-term care services as optional services under the state’s Medi-Cal State Plan, as specified. Existing law authorizes the State Department of Health Care Services to enter into contracts with various entities for the purpose of implementing the PACE program and fully implementing the single state agency responsibilities assumed by the department in those contracts, as specified.</p> <p>Existing law establishes the State Department of Public Health and sets forth its powers and duties, including, but not limited to, duties relating to the licensing and regulation of various entities, including primary care clinics, adult day health-care centers, and home health agencies.</p> <p>This bill would require a PACE center to maintain a license both as a primary care clinic and an adult day health center, and to either maintain a license as a home health agency or contract with a licensed home health agency for the provision of home health services. The bill would require the State Department of Health Care Services, as the single state agency overseeing the PACE program, to license and regulate any primary care clinic, adult day health center, and home health agency that is related to a PACE center, thereby transferring these duties from the State Department of Public Health to the State Department of Health Care Services, and would authorize the State Department of Health Care Services to exempt certain PACE centers from these provisions.</p>	<p>refer to Com. On Health 3/27/19 re-referred to Com. On AGING and LTC.</p>	
<p>AB 1136</p>	<p>Nazarian</p>	<p>Public social services. California Department of Community Living. The Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act establishes, within the California Health and Human Services Agency, the California Department of Aging. Under the act, the department is required to provide programs and strategies to support the state’s older population, persons with disabilities, and their caregivers.</p> <p>This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to establish the California Department of Community Living, ___ within the California Health and Human Services Agency, from a reorganization of the existing California Department of Aging. The bill would further</p>	<p>4/11/19 re-referred to Comm. On AGING and LTC 4/10/19 Amend and re-refer to Com on aging and LTC 4/08/19 re-referred to Com. On Aging and LTC 4/04/19 From committee chair, with author’s amendments: amend, re-refer to Com. On Aging and LTC 2/22/19 May be heard in committee March</p>	<p>C4A supported; CCLTSS</p>

		<p>state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to require the California Department of Community Living to realize California's commitment to person-centered, coordinated service delivery for older adults, people with disabilities, and their caregivers and provide leadership and policy development. The bill would make legislative findings and declarations in support of its provisions. Agency to consolidate leadership on issues and programs serving California's older adults, people with disabilities, and caregivers. The bill would prescribe the duties of the department, including assisting older adults and people with disabilities in connecting to specified services including care coordination, health insurance counseling, peer-based programs, and community transition services. The bill would require the department to establish a statewide No Wrong Door system to assist older adults, people with disabilities, and caregivers in obtaining accurate information and timely referrals to appropriate community services and supports, using specified means.</p> <p><i>The bill would require the department to assist specified state entities in carrying out their mandated duties to advocate for the needs of California's older adults and people with disabilities, and would require the department to provide leadership in enhancing and streamlining access to specified programs for those individuals.</i></p> <p><i>This bill would require the department to allocate funding through a number of mechanisms to programs identified by the department that link individuals to the right services at the right time. The bill would require the department to provide block grants to area agencies on aging to provide services through specified home and community-based services programs, as specified, and would require the department to continue funding for independent living centers based on current levels, as specified. The bill would require the department to increase access to the Aging and Disability Resource Connections program to streamline local service delivery through funding, technical assistance, and coordination with area agencies on aging and independent living centers.</i></p>	<p>24 2/21/19 Read first time</p>	
AB 1137	Nazarian	<p>The California Department of Aging. Existing law, the Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act, establishes the California Department of Aging in the California Health and Human Services Agency, and sets forth its mission to provide leadership to the area agencies on aging in developing systems of home- and community-based services that maintain individuals in their own homes or least restrictive homelike environments. Existing law requires the department to develop minimum</p>	<p>3/7/19 referred to Com on AGING and LTC 2/22/19 May be heard in committee March 24 2/21/19 Read first time</p>	C4A supported

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		standards for service delivery, and requires those standards to ensure that a system meets specified requirements, including that it has cost containment and fiscal incentives consistent with the delivery of appropriate services at the appropriate level.		
AB 1287	Nazarian	<p>Universal assessments: No Wrong Door system. Existing law, including, among others, the Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act, provides various programs to assist older adults and people with disabilities. These programs include the Aging and Disability Resource Connection program established 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.</p> <p><i>This bill would require the California Department of Aging, in partnership with other specified departments and in consultation with stakeholders, to develop a plan and strategy for a phased statewide implementation of the No Wrong Door system, as described, on or before July 1, 2020. The bill would specify the purpose of the No Wrong Door system as assisting older adults, people with disabilities, and caregivers in obtaining accurate information and timely referrals to appropriate community services and supports.</i></p> <p><i>The bill would also require the California Health and Human Services Agency, in consultation with other specified departments, to develop a universal tool and process to assess individual need and determine initial eligibility for programs and services available in the long-term services and supports delivery network. The bill would require the agency, on or before July 1, 2021, to submit a report to the Legislature regarding development and implementation of, and a timeline for implementation of, a universal assessment tool and process.</i></p> <p>This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to develop provisions, to be included in the bill, to establish the Master Plan for an Aging California that responds to population needs in a comprehensive manner. The bill would further state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to develop a plan and strategy for a phased statewide implementation of the No Wrong Door system assisting older adults and people with disabilities obtain accurate information and timely referrals to appropriate community services and supports. The bill would make legislative findings and declarations in support of its intent.</p>	<p>4/10/19 From Committee: do pass and re-refer to Com on AGING and LTC with recommendation to consent calendar.</p> <p>4/1/19 Amend and re-refer to Com. On Aging and LTC</p> <p>3/28/19 Referred to Coms. On Aging and LTC and Hum. S.</p> <p>2/22/19 May be heard in committee March 24</p> <p>2/21/19 Read first time</p>	C4A supported
AB 1382	Aguiar-Curry	<p>Master Plan for Aging.</p> <p>Existing law, including, among others, the Mello-Granlund Older</p>	4/1/19 amend and re-refer to Com. On Aging and LTC	C4A supported

		<p>Californians Act, provides programs and strategies to support the state’s older population. These programs include the Aging and Disability Resource Connection program, established 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.</p> <p>This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to establish a Master Plan for an Aging California that responds to population needs in a comprehensive manner, including, but not limited to, strategies to address the needs of family caregivers and implement the recommendations offered by the California Task Force on Family Caregiving.</p> <p><i>This bill would require the state to adopt a Master Plan for Aging, emphasizing workforce priorities. The bill would require the Master Plan for Aging to prioritize specified issues related to preparing and supporting the state’s paid paraprofessionals and professionals, as well as unpaid family caregivers. These issues would include, but not be limited to, (1) establishing and scaling a universal home care worker category of jobs, including a career ladder and associated training, and (2) developing recommendations regarding the need for high-quality, affordable, and accessible respite services throughout the state for unpaid family caregivers. The bill would require the Master Plan for Aging to include an implementation plan specifying the goals, objectives, and timelines for meeting the requirements set forth in those provisions. The bill would make findings and declarations relating to the objectives of the master plan.</i></p>	<p>3/28/19 referred to Com. On Aging and LTC 2/25/19 Read first time 2/22/19 May be heard in Committee March 25</p>	
<p>AB 1766</p>	<p>Bloom</p>	<p>Community care facilities: <i>Licensed adult residential facilities and residential care facilities for the elderly:</i> data collection: severe mental illness.</p> <p>The California Community Care Facilities Act provides for the licensure and regulation of community care facilities by the State Department of Social Services. <i>Services, including various adult residential facilities, as described.</i> The act includes legislative findings and declarations that there is an urgent need to establish a coordinated and comprehensive statewide service of quality community care for the mentally ill, the developmentally and physically disabled, and children and adults who require care or services. <i>Existing law, the California Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of residential care facilities for the elderly, as defined, by the department</i></p>	<p>4/11/19 Amend and re-refer to Com on HUM. S. 4/9/19 in committee: set first hearing, hearing canceled at request of author 3/18/19 referred to Com. On Hum. S. 2/25/19 read first time 2/23/19 may be heard in committee March 25</p>	

		<p><i>and expresses the intent of the Legislature to require that those facilities be licensed as a separate category within the existing licensing structure of the department.</i></p> <p>This bill would require the department to collect data from community care facilities <i>licensed adult residential facilities and residential care facilities for the elderly</i> relating to the number of individuals with a <i>diagnosis of</i> severe mental illness residing in each facility <i>facility, the length of stay for individuals with a diagnosis of mental illness, the reason for discharge of individuals with mental illness, the locations to which people with mental illness are discharged, and the referral source for individuals with mental illness,</i> in order to determine if the types of community care <i>those types of</i> facilities are appropriate to meet the needs of individuals with severe mental illness.</p>		
ACA 9	Voepel	<p>Veterans Support Stabilization Account.</p> <p>The California Constitution establishes the Budget Stabilization Account in the General Fund and requires the Controller, on or before October 1 of the 2015–16 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, to annually transfer from the General Fund to the Budget Stabilization Account amounts determined pursuant to specified formulae, including General Fund proceeds of taxes derived from personal income taxes paid on net capital gains that exceed a designated level, based on estimates provided in the Budget Act. The California Constitution authorizes the Legislature to return funds transferred into the Budget Stabilization Account pursuant to the formulae described above if the Governor issues a proclamation declaring a budget emergency and requires the Legislature to use the funds so returned to address the budget emergency.</p> <p>This measure would create the Veterans Support Stabilization Account in the General Fund, and require the annual budget to allocate 0.5% of the funding allocated for the purpose of services for veterans to be allocated to the Veterans Support Stabilization Account. The measure would prohibit funds transferred to the Veterans Support Stabilization Account from being appropriated unless the Governor issues a proclamation declaring a budget emergency and the funds are used to provide for the support of services for veterans.</p>	2/20/19 may be heard in committee March 22 2/19/19 read first time	
SB 40	Wiener	<p>Conservatorship: serious mental illness and substance use disorders.</p> <p>Existing law establishes a procedure, until January 1, 2024, for the County of Los Angeles, the County of San Diego, and the City and County of San</p>	4/10/19 from committee: do pass and re-refer to Com on Pub. S. 3/13/19 re-referred to Coms. On Jud and	

	<p>Francisco, if the board of supervisors authorizes the appointment of a conservator for a person who is incapable of caring for the person’s own health and well-being due to a serious mental illness and substance use disorder, as evidenced by frequent detention for evaluation and treatment, which is 8 or more detentions for evaluation and treatment in the preceding 12 months. Existing law automatically terminates a conservatorship initiated pursuant to these provisions one year after the appointment of the conservator unless the court specifies a shorter period. <i>Existing law authorizes the person for whom conservatorship is sought to demand a court or jury trial on the issue of whether the person meets the criteria for the appointment of a conservator pursuant to these provisions.</i> Existing law authorizes the Judicial Council to adopt rules, forms, and standards necessary to implement these provisions.</p> <p>This bill would additionally authorize the court to establish a temporary conservatorship for a period of 30 28 days or less if the court is satisfied of the necessity, as specified. The bill would define “serious mental illness and substance use disorder” for the purposes of those provisions and authorize a conservator of the person to be initially appointed pursuant to those provisions only if the person is presently incapable of caring for the person’s own health and well-being due to a serious mental illness and substance use disorder and the person has been detained 8 times for evaluation and treatment in a 12-month period pursuant to existing law authorizing the detention of mentally disordered persons who are a danger to self or others or gravely disabled, without reference to evidence of frequent detention for evaluation and treatment. The bill would also change the definition of “frequent detention for evaluation and treatment” for purposes of these conservatorship provisions to mean 8 or more detentions in a 12-month period. The bill would require that a petition seeking to establish the above-described conservatorship be filed with the court no later than 180 28 days following the 8th detention in a 12-month period. <i>period, and would establish the procedures for filing the petition, including confirming that there are adequate resources to appropriately serve the person in the least restrictive manner and designating the public conservator to serve as the potential conservator. This bill would require a court or jury trial making a determination regarding the issue of whether a person meets the criteria for appointment of a conservator to make that determination beyond a reasonable doubt. The bill would provide that the conservatorship would automatically terminate 6 months, rather than one year, after the</i></p>	<p>Pub. S. 3/04/19 from committee to authors amendments. 12/03/18 - Introduced, first reading</p>	
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SB 127	Wiener	<p>Transportation funding: active transportation: complete streets.</p> <p>(1) Existing law establishes the Active Transportation Program in the Department of Transportation for the purpose of encouraging increased use of active modes of transportation, such as biking and walking, and declares the intent of the Legislature that the program achieve specific goals, including, among other things, increasing the proportion of trips accomplished by biking and walking and the safety and mobility for</p>	1/24/19 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.	

		<p>nonmotorized users.</p> <p>This bill would establish a Division of Active Transportation within the department and require that an undersecretary of the Transportation Agency be assigned to give attention to active transportation program matters to guide progress toward meeting the department’s active transportation program goals and objectives. The bill would require the California Transportation Commission to give high priority to increasing safety for pedestrians and bicyclists and to the implementation of bicycle and pedestrian facilities.</p> <p>(2) Existing law provides that the Department of Transportation has full possession and control over the highways of the state and is responsible for preparing the State Highway Operation and Protection Program for the expenditure of transportation funds for major capital improvements that are necessary to preserve and protect the state highway system.</p> <p>Existing law also creates the California Transportation Commission, with specified powers and duties relative to the programming of transportation capital improvement projects and the allocation of state transportation funds for state transportation improvement projects. Existing law requires the department, in consultation with the commission, to prepare an asset management plan to guide selection of projects for the State Highway Operation and Protection Program consistent with any applicable state and federal requirements. Existing law requires the commission, in connection with the asset management plan, to adopt targets and performance measures reflecting state transportation goals and objectives.</p> <p>This bill would require the asset management plan to prescribe a process for community input and complete streets implementation to prioritize safety and accessibility for pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit users on all State Highway Operation and Protection Program projects, as specified. The bill would require that projects starting in 2020 meet specified requirements set forth as part of the State Highway Operation and Protection Program.</p> <p>The bill would require the commission, in connection with the asset management plan, to adopt performance measures that include conditions of bicycle and pedestrian facilities, accessibility and safety for pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit users, and vehicle miles traveled on the state highway system. The bill would require that the State Highway Operation and Protection Program projects include capital improvements relative to accessibility for pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit users. The</p>		
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		<p>bill would require that each project include in its budget the cost of pedestrian and bicycle facilities. The bill would require that the plain language performance report developed by the department, in consultation with the commission, include a description of pedestrian and bicycle facilities on each project, including the number, extent, and cost of the elements relative to the overall project.</p> <p>The bill would require the department, by January 1, 2021, when undertaking any capital improvement project on a state highway or a local street crossing a state highway that is funded through the State Highway Operation and Protection Program, to include new pedestrian and bicycle facilities, or improve existing facilities, as part of the project, consistent with specified requirements. The bill would require the department to establish a project development team for each project, as specified. The bill would require, until January 1, 2021, or by which time the department can demonstrate that it has met these requirements, the department to use 3% of State Highway Operation and Protection Program funds from the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account for bicycle and pedestrian facilities.</p> <p>This bill would also require that funds in the State Highway Account in the State Transportation Fund be programmed, budgeted, as specified, and expended to maximize the use of federal funds for accessibility improvements for all users of the transportation system, as specified, and that safety improvements prioritize reducing fatalities and severe injuries for vulnerable road users, and not increase vehicle miles traveled.</p>		
<p>SB 214</p>	<p>Dodd</p>	<p>Medi-Cal: California Community Transitions program. Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive healthcare <i>health care</i> services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing federal law establishes the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration, which is designed to achieve various objectives with respect to institutional and home and community-based long-term care services provided under State Medicaid programs. This bill would require the department to implement and administer the California Community Transitions (<i>CCT</i>) program, as authorized under federal law and pursuant to the terms of the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration. The bill would require the department to seek federal matching funds, and if federal matching funds are unavailable, the bill would require the department to fund the</p>	<p>4/11/19 Read second time and amended. RE-referred to Com on HEALTH 4/2/19 set for hearing April 24 2/13/19 Referred to Com. On Health 2/06/19 read for first time</p>	<p>CCLTSS; CSL supported</p>

		<p>program. Demonstration, for the purpose of transitioning eligible Medi-Cal beneficiaries into qualified residences after residing in an institutional health facility for a period of 90 days or longer. The bill would specify the services to be offered under the program, and the targeted populations for those services. The bill would specify that the CCT program is voluntary, and that eligibility to participate in the program would be determined by CCT lead organizations, as defined, in accordance with specified requirements. The bill would require the department to contract with CCT lead organizations to provide services under the program, and would specify the responsibilities of a lead organization in that regard. The bill would require the department to use federal funds made available through the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration to implement the CCT program, and if sufficient funds are unavailable, to fund and administer the program in a manner that attempts to maximize federal financial participation. The bill would also require the department to seek partnerships with counties and other local jurisdictions as a means to securing enhanced and complementary funding, as specified. funding.</p> <p>This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.</p>		
<p>SB 228</p>	<p>Jackson</p>	<p>Master Plan on Aging. Existing law requests the University of California to compile specified information, including a survey of existing resources throughout California’s governmental and administrative structure that are available to address the needs of an aging society. Existing law requires the Secretary of the California Health and Human Services Agency, based upon the information compiled by the University of California and with the consultation or advice of specified entities, to develop a statewide strategic plan on aging for long-term planning purposes and submit the plan to the Legislature.</p> <p>This bill would require the Governor to appoint an Aging Czar a <i>Master Plan Director</i> and a 15 member Aging Task Force to work with representatives from impacted state departments and with stakeholders establish an Aging Task Force, consisting of 15 members, with the President pro Tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the Assembly, and Governor each appointing 5 members to the task force. The bill would require the director, with the assistance of the task force, to work with representatives from impacted state departments, stakeholders, and other agencies to identify the policies and priorities that need to be implemented in California to prepare for the aging of</p>	<p>4/03/19 Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. On Human Services 3/28/19 set for hearing April 22 2/21/19 Referred to Com. On Human Services 2/07/19 Introduced. Read first time.</p>	<p>C4A supported; CCLTSS</p>

		<p>its population and to develop a master plan for aging. The bill would require the master plan to address population. The bill would require the task force, under the leadership of the director, to develop a master plan with specified components, including, among others, a proposal, with a cost estimate and an identification of potential funding sources, for how the state should accomplish specified goals, including expanding access to coordinated, integrated systems of care. The bill would also require the Aging Task Force task force to solicit input from stakeholders and gather information on the impact of California's aging population. <i>population and develop a master plan implementation process.</i></p> <p><i>This bill would also, as part of the master planning process, require the Office of the Chancellor of the Community Colleges and California State University to develop, and authorize the Office of the President of the University of California to develop, a strategy and fiscal plan to ensure the availability of a culturally competent workforce to meet the needs of an aging population by 2030.</i></p>		
<p>SB 248</p>	<p>Glazer</p>	<p>Taxation: renters' credit.</p> <p>The Personal Income Tax Law authorizes various credits against the taxes imposed by that law, including a credit for qualified renters in the amount of \$120 for spouses filing joint returns, heads of household, and surviving spouses if adjusted gross income is \$50,000, as adjusted, or less, and in the amount of \$60 for other individuals if adjusted gross income is \$25,000, as adjusted, or less. Existing law requires the Franchise Tax Board to annually adjust for inflation these adjusted gross income amounts. For 2018, the adjusted gross income limit is \$83,282 and \$41,641, respectively.</p> <p>Existing law establishes the continuously appropriated Tax Relief and Refund Account in the General Fund and provides that payments required to be made to taxpayers or other persons from the Personal Income Tax Fund are to be paid from that account, including any amount allowable as an earned income tax credit in excess of any tax liabilities.</p> <p>This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, for spouses filing joint returns, heads of household, and surviving spouses with those adjusted gross incomes, who have no dependents, would allow a credit equal to \$220. The bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, for other individuals with those adjusted gross incomes, who have no dependents, would allow a credit equal to \$217. \$220. The bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1,</p>	<p>4/04/19 Set for hearing May 1st</p>	<p>CSL supported</p>

		<p>2019, for spouses filing joint returns, heads of household, surviving spouses, and for other individuals, with those adjusted gross incomes, who have one or more dependents, would allow a credit equal to \$434. The bill would require the Franchise Tax Board to annually recompute for inflation the credit amount for taxable years on or after January 1, 2020. The bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, would authorize a suspension of the increased credit amounts for any taxable year if (1) the Governor by proclamation finds and declares that an economic emergency exists in this state or (2) any bill providing for appropriations related to the Budget Bill indicates that the credit factor for this credit is zero for that taxable year, in which case the existing amounts of \$120 and \$60, as described above, respectively, would be the credit amounts for that taxable year. The bill would require, upon the expiration of any suspension, the credit amounts for the immediately preceding taxable year to be an amount equal to the increased credit amounts, as specified.</p> <p>The bill, for credits allowable for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, would provide that the credit amount in excess of the qualified renter’s liability would be refundable and paid from the Tax Relief and Refund Account to the qualified renter upon appropriation by the Legislature.</p> <p>This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.</p>		
<p>SB 280</p>	<p>Jackson</p>	<p>Older adults and persons with disabilities: fall prevention. (1) Existing law, the Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act, finds and declares that one in 3 Americans over 65 years of age suffers a fall each year, often in the home, which can cause serious injury and depression. The act establishes the California Department of Aging, and sets forth its duties and powers, including, among other things, entering into a contract for the development of information and materials to educate Californians on the concept of “aging in place” and the benefits of home modification. Existing law also establishes the Senior Housing Information and Support Center within the department for the purpose of providing information and training relating to available innovative resources and senior services, and housing options and home modification alternatives designed to support independent living or living with family. This bill would repeal those provisions relating to the department’s provision of information on housing and home modifications for seniors. Existing law establishes the Program for Injury Prevention in the Home</p>	<p>4/10/19 read second time, amended. Re-referred to Com. On Housing. 4/5/19 Set for hearing April 22. 3/27/19 read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. On Housing. 2/21/19 Referred to Coms. On Human services and Housing 2/13/19 read first time</p>	<p>CSL Sponsored; CWDA supported</p>

		<p>Environment, under which the department, through the Senior Housing and Information Support Center, is required to award grants to eligible local level entities for injury prevention information and educational programs and services.</p> <p>This bill would repeal those provisions and would instead establish the Dignity at Home and Fall Prevention Program, which would require the department to provide grants to area agencies on aging for injury prevention information, education, and services for the purpose of enabling older adults and persons with disabilities to live independently in the home environment for as long as possible, as specified. The bill would require the department, in consultation with specified experts knowledgeable in injury prevention for older adults and persons with disabilities, to develop a grant application process, specific performance measures on which grant recipients would be required to report, and training materials for the implementation of these provisions. The bill would require the application process to include the submission of a plan that includes, among other things, the projected number of clients to be served and the array of services to be provided. The bill would provide that funding of these grants is subject to the appropriation of funds by the Legislature in the Budget Act or another statute.</p> <p>(2) Existing law, the California Building Standards Law, provides for the adoption of building standards by state agencies by requiring all state agencies that adopt or propose adoption of any building standard to submit the building standard to the California Building Standards Commission for approval and adoption. Existing law requires the commission to publish, or cause to be published, editions of the code in its entirety once every 3 years. Existing law, the State Housing Law, requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to propose the adoption, amendment, or repeal of building standards to the California Building Standards Commission.</p> <p>This bill would, at the next triennial building standards rulemaking cycle that commences on or after January 1, 2020, require the Department of Housing and Community Development to develop and propose <i>investigate possible changes to the building standards in the California Residential Code</i> for adoption by the California Building Standards Commission building standards requiring fall prevention structural features in single and multifamily dwellings to prevent falls <i>and</i> to facilitate aging in place, as specified.</p>		
SB 303	Wieckowski	Guardians and conservators: compensation.	2/28/19 referred to com. On JUD	CWDA watching

		<p>Existing law authorizes a guardian or conservator of the estate to petition the court for an order to compensate services rendered by the guardian or conservator of the estate, the guardian or conservator of the person, or the attorney to the guardian or conservator. Existing law requires the compensation to be reasonable and prohibits compensation to a guardian or conservator for any costs or fees incurred in unsuccessfully opposing a petition, or other request or action, made by or on behalf of the ward or conservatee, except as specified.</p> <p>This bill would prohibit compensation to a guardian or conservator from funds paid to the ward or conservatee from a government program, including, but not limited to, federal Social Security payments, Medicare, or Medi-Cal.</p>	<p>2/14/19 read first time</p>	
<p>SB 309</p>	<p>Rubio</p>	<p>Personal income tax: California Senior Citizen Advocacy Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund.</p> <p>Existing law authorizes an individual to contribute amounts in excess of the individual's personal income tax liability for the support of specified funds. Existing law sets forth general administrative provisions applicable to voluntary contributions, which, among other things, provide that a voluntary tax contribution remains in effect only until January 1 of the 7th calendar year following the first appearance of the contribution on the personal income tax return, and require that a minimum contribution of \$250,000 must be received for the fund to continue appearing on the tax return, as specified.</p> <p>Existing law allows a taxpayer to designate an amount in excess of personal income tax liability to be deposited into the California Senior Citizen Advocacy Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund, which is continuously appropriated to the California Senior Legislature for the purpose of funding the activities of the California Senior Legislature. Existing law requires specified minimum contributions to be made in order for the fund to appear on the return for the following year, and repeals these voluntary contribution provisions on January 1, 2025, or, if contributions made on returns are less than a specified minimum amount, by an earlier date as provided.</p> <p>This bill would require <i>eliminate the requirement that</i> the California Senior Citizen Advocacy Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund to indefinitely meet a minimum contribution amount in order for the fund to appear on the return for the following year, thereby allowing the fund to remain on the personal income tax form. By depositing additional moneys into a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an</p>	<p>4/11/19 read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com on Apr. 4/4/19 set for hearing April 10 2/19/19 May be acted upon on or after March 21 2/15/19 Read first time. To Com. On RLS</p>	<p>CSL Sponsored</p>

		appropriation. <i>form until the provisions repeal, pursuant to existing law, on January 1, 2025.</i>		
SB 314	Dodd	Elders and dependent adults: abandonment. Existing law, the Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Civil Protection Act, provides for the award of attorney’s fees and costs to, and the recovery of damages by, a plaintiff when it is proven by clear and convincing evidence that the defendant is liable for physical abuse or neglect, as defined, and the defendant has also been found guilty of recklessness, oppression, fraud, or malice in the commission of that abuse. This bill would extend those remedies to cases in which the defendant is liable for abandonment, as defined, and the above conditions have been met.	4/04/19 In Assembly, Read first time. Held.	CSL supported
SB 338	Hueso	Elder and dependent adult abuse: law enforcement policies. Existing law makes it a crime for a person entrusted with the care or custody of any elder or dependent adult to willfully cause the elder or dependent adult to be injured or permit the elder or dependent adult to be placed in a situation in which the elder or dependent adult’s person or health is endangered. Existing law also 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 and long-term care ombudsman programs to revise or include in their policy manuals, as defined, specified information regarding elder and dependent adult abuse. This bill would eliminate the duty imposed on long-term care ombudsman programs to revise or include in their policy manuals specified information regarding elder and dependent adult abuse. The bill would also authorize local law enforcement agencies to adopt a policy regarding senior and disability victimization, as defined. The bill would require, if a local law enforcement agency adopts or revises a policy regarding senior and disability victimization on or after October 1, 2020, that the policy include specified provisions, including those related to enforcement and training. The bill would additionally require a law enforcement agency that adopts or revises a policy regarding senior and disability victimization on or after October 1, 2020, to post a copy of that policy on its internet website.	4/11/19 read second time. Ordered to a third reading. 3/28/19 read second time and amended. 3/19/19 re-referred to Com. On H.&C.D. 2/28/19 referred to Coms. On PUB S. and Human S. 2/19/19 read first time	CSL supported
SB 345	Galgiani	Residential care facilities for the elderly: placement agencies. Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of residential care	2/28/19 referred to Com. On HUMAN S. 2/19/19 read first time	

		<p>facilities for the elderly by the State Department of Social Services. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor for a placement agency, as defined, to place an individual in a licensed residential care facility for the elderly when 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.</p> <p>This bill would also make it a misdemeanor for an employee of a placement agency to place an individual in a licensed residential care facility for the elderly when 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. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.</p>		
SB 440	Pan	<p>Cognitive Impairment Safety Net System Task Force.</p> <p>Existing law establishes adult day health care as a Medi-Cal benefit and allows adults eligible to receive those benefits and who have medical or psychiatric impairments, including cognitive impairments, to receive adult day health care services. Existing law defines cognitive impairment to mean, among other attributes, the loss or deterioration of intellectual capacity characterized by impairments in short-term or long-term memory, language, and concentration and attention, including, but not limited to, mild cognitive impairment, Alzheimer’s disease or other form of dementia, or brain injury.</p> <p>This bill would require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to convene a task force to study and assess the need for a cognitive impairment safety net system to serve at-risk adults with cognitive impairment. The bill would specify the composition of the task force and require the task force to determine both short-term and long-term needs of this population. The bill would also require the task force to present its findings in a written report with recommendations to both the Legislature and the Governor on or before January 1, 2021.</p>	<p>4/09/19 From committee: do pass and re-refer to Com on Appr. With recommendation to consent calendar.</p> <p>3/29/19 Set for hearing April 8</p> <p>3/28/19 Re-refer to Com. On Human S.</p>	CWDA co-sponsor
SB 453	Hurtado	<p>Emergency medical services: EMT-P training.</p> <p>Under existing law, the Emergency Medical Services System and the Prehospital Emergency Medical Care Personnel Act, the Emergency Medical Services Authority is responsible for establishing minimum</p>	<p>4/08/19 re-referred to com. On Appr.</p> <p>4/4/19 read second time and amended.</p> <p>2/22/19 May be heard in committee March 24</p>	C4A supported

		<p>standards and promulgating regulations for the training and scope of practice for emergency medical technician paramedics (EMT-P), an Emergency Medical Technician-I (EMT-I), Emergency Medical Technician-II (EMT-II), and Emergency Medical Technician-Paramedic (EMT-P).</p> <p>This bill would require <i>EMT-I, EMT-II, and EMT-P</i> standards established pursuant to the above provision to include a training component that would require a minimum of 2 hours of dementia-specific training for EMT-P licensure and recertification. <i>on how to interact effectively with persons with dementia and their caregivers. The bill would specify that the authority is authorized to consult with community organizations advocating on behalf of Californians with dementia or Alzheimer’s disease in developing the component.</i></p>	<p>2/21/19 Read first time</p>	
<p>SB 611</p>	<p>Caballero</p>	<p>Housing: elderly and individuals with disabilities.</p> <p>The Planning and Zoning Law requires each city, county, and city and county to prepare and adopt a general plan that contains certain mandatory elements, including a housing element. Existing law requires the housing element to include, among other requirements, an assessment of housing needs and an inventory of resources and constraints relevant to the meeting of these needs.</p> <p>This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to establish a master plan that responds to population needs in a comprehensive manner which shall include, but not be limited to, policy recommendations that address the housing needs of California’s older adults, and people with disabilities.</p> <p><i>Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency. The department is administered by the Director of Housing and Community Development. The department is responsible for administering various housing and home loan programs throughout the state. Existing law requires the department, on or before December 31 of each year, to submit an annual report containing specified information to the Governor and both houses of the Legislature on the operations and accomplishments during the previous fiscal year of the housing programs administered by the department.</i></p> <p><i>This bill would establish the Master Plan for Aging Housing Task Force, chaired by the director or their designee, and composed of specified stakeholders and representatives of government agencies to, among other things, make recommendations to the Legislature for legislation that will help increase the supply of affordable housing for older adults</i></p>	<p>4/03/19 re-referred to Com. On Housing 3/27/19 read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. On RLS 2/25/19 Read first time 2/22/19 Introduced to Com. On RLS</p>	<p>CSL sponsored?; C4A supported</p>

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		<p><i>and reduce barriers to providing health care and social services to older adults in affordable housing.</i></p> <p><i>This bill would require the task force to meet at least 6 times in the 2020 calendar year, and would require the task force to submit a report to the Legislature by April 30, 2021, that provides specified information and policy recommendations related to the supply of affordable housing for older adults. The bill would make various related legislative findings.</i></p>		
SB 725	Rubio	<p>Veterans rental housing. Existing law creates the Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention Act of 2014, to provide for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, and preservation of affordable multifamily supportive housing, affordable transitional housing, affordable rental housing, or related facilities for veterans and their families to allow veterans to access and maintain housing stability.</p> <p>This bill would require the department to establish a rental housing assistance program to provide financial assistance to veterans seeking rental housing, based on the needs of the veterans. The bill would require the department to coordinate the program with existing state and federal veterans services and to provide detailed information about the program in a publication, as specified. The bill would additionally appropriate an unspecified sum to the department for the purposes of establishing this program.</p>	2/25/19 read first time	CSL Sponsored
HR 1788	Hill	<p>This bill would memorialize the Congress and the President to adopt appropriate legislation for the Medicare program, or to enact appropriate legislation, that would prohibit Medicare late enrollment penalties related to the enrollment for Medicare parts A, B, and D.</p>	Assigned to Energy & Commerce Committee	CSL sponsored
HR 7217	Barton	<p>IMPROVE Act: To amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide States with the option of providing coordinated care for children with complex medical conditions through a health home, and for other purposes. (CDA email description: The legislation includes policies related to the ACE Kids Act, an extension of the Money Follows the Person program, extension of Spousal Impoverishment policies for Medicaid eligibility determination, and policies to exclude complex rehabilitation wheelchairs from Medicare competitive bidding and from payment adjustments to the Medicare fee-for-service schedule resulting from the competitive bidding program. The legislation provides a three-month extension of Money Follows the Person and of the Spousal Impoverishment Provisions. This short-term extension is intended to preserve both programs while Congress continues to evaluate options for a longer-term extension of each program.)</p>	12/06/18 - referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce	ADRC Partnerships are following

BUDGET ITEMS				
MSSP Rate Increase	MSSP Site Association	Provide a one-time-only supplemental increase of \$24.9million over three years.	More info HERE .	CCLTSS
DD Rate Increase	The Arc of California; California Disability Services Assoc.	The Arc is asking for an 8% across-the-board rate increase to Regional Center-funded services as a “down payment” toward the recommendations made thru the rate study.		CCLTSS
IHSS Service Restoration	SEIU Local 2015 UDW	Permanent restoration of the 7% service cut in IHSS hours for program recipients.		CCLTSS
LTC Ombudsman Increase	CLTCOA	Requesting \$5.2 million to increase unannounced visits to facilities and investigate 8,000 more complaints annually.	More info HERE .	CCLTSS
Modify PACE rate increase	CalPACE	The changes will make the PACE rate methodology more supportive of PACE’s capital needs and mission of serving exclusively high-risk beneficiaries.	More info HERE .	CCLTSS
Funding for Adult Protective Services Training	CA Commission on Aging CA Elder Justice Coalition	Proposal to finance APS training to replace 3-year funding that is expiring. This will be another 3-year request. Requesting \$5.75 million to be matched by Medi-Cal dollars, of which \$1.25 million will go to the public authority and the rest would be designated for APS.		CCLTSS
DD Rate Study	Lanterman Coalition	The rate study is anticipated to highlight the underfunding of the DD system and make recommendations for more equitable funding.		CCLTSS
CA caregiver resource centers funding	Association of California Caregiver Resource centers	One-Time supplemental budget increase of \$10M per year over the next 3 years to modernize and retool the statewide system to recognize and support eh changing demographics of California family caregivers and the complexity of care needed by their family members.		CCLTSS
PA/PG/PC Ongoing Support	California Association of PA/PG/PC	A state budget proposal requesting ongoing funding to support county operations of these three programs. PA PG PC programs are the only major California county social service safety net programs that receive no		HSA/DAAS supported

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		direct State or Federal funding. PA PG PC programs are struggling to meet the needs of populations eligible for services under current law.		
CSL Funding Request	Rubio; CSL	(need language)		CSL