



BLANNING & BAKER

Associates, Inc.

**CSR Legislative Report
4/25/2018**

Support

AB 315

(Wood D) Pharmacy benefit management.

Current Text: Amended: 7/11/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/6/2017

Last Amend: 7/11/2017

Status: 9/7/2017-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Hernandez.

Location: 9/7/2017-S. INACTIVE FILE

Summary: Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists and pharmacies by the California State Board of Pharmacy. A violation of the Pharmacy Law is a crime. Existing law also imposes requirements on audits of pharmacy services provided to beneficiaries of a health benefit plan, as specified. This bill would require pharmacy benefit managers, as defined, to be registered with the Department of Managed Health Care, as prescribed. The bill would require the department to develop applications for the registration, and would specify certain information to be provided in those applications. The bill would authorize the department to charge a fee for registration, as specified. The bill would authorize the director of the department to suspend the registration of a pharmacy benefit manager under specified circumstances. This bill contains other related provisions.

Memo:

Support letter sent to Author -- 6/19/17

Support letter sent to Sen. Health -- 6/19/17

Support letter sent to Sen. APPR -- 8/28/17

AB 587

(Chiu D) State government: pharmaceuticals: procurement: collaborative.

Current Text: Amended: 7/12/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/14/2017

Last Amend: 7/12/2017

Status: 9/1/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. on 7/12/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)

Location: 9/1/2017-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law requires specified state agencies to participate in a prescription drug bulk purchasing program, authorizes the Department of General Services to enter into exclusive or nonexclusive contracts on a bid or negotiated basis with manufacturers and suppliers of single-source or multisource drugs and to obtain from those manufacturers and suppliers discounts, rebates, or refunds based on quantities purchased insofar as permissible under federal law, and authorizes the department to appoint and contract with a pharmaceutical benefits manager, as specified. Existing law authorizes the Department of General Services to explore additional strategies for managing prescription drug costs and investigate and implement those strategies in consultation with other specified state agencies. This bill would revise these provisions and instead require the department to convene the California Pharmaceutical Collaborative cochaired by the Deputy Director of the Procurement Division of the department and the Assistant Secretary of California Health and Human Services to address the rising cost of pharmaceuticals. The bill would require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the California Health and Human Services Agency, the Department of Finance, the Government Operations Agency, and the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, among other entities, to each appoint a representative to the collaborative and to participate as members. The bill would also require the Speaker of the Assembly and the President pro Tempore of the Senate each to appoint one member to the collaborative. This bill contains other related provisions.

Memo:

Support letter sent to Author -- 4/18/17

Support letter sent to Asm. Health -- 4/18/17

Support letter sent to Asm. APPR -- 5/19/17

Support letter sent to Sen. Health -- 6/22/17

[AB 1912](#)

(Rodriguez D) Public employees' retirement: joint powers agreements: liability.

Current Text: Amended: 4/19/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/23/2018

Last Amend: 4/19/2018

Status: 4/24/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 2.) (April 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 4/24/2018-A. APPR.

Summary: (1)Existing law establishes various public agency retirement systems, including, among others, the Public Employees' Retirement System, the State Teachers' Retirement System, the Judges' Retirement System II, and various county retirement systems pursuant to the County Employees Retirement Law of 1937. These systems provide defined pension benefits to public employees based on age, service credit, and amount of final compensation. The Joint Exercise of Powers Act generally authorizes 2 or more public agencies, by agreement, to jointly exercise any common power. Under the act, if the agency is not one or more of the parties to the agreement but is a public entity, commission, or board constituted pursuant to the agreement, the debts, liabilities, and obligations of the agency are the debts, liabilities, and obligations of the parties to the agreement, unless the agreement specifies otherwise and except as otherwise provided with respect to certain community choice aggregator joint powers agencies. The act also authorizes a party to a joint powers agreement to separately contract for, or assume responsibilities for, specific debts, liabilities, or obligations of the agency. This bill would eliminate that authorization, would specify that if an agency to a joint powers agreement participates in a public retirement system, all parties, both current and former to the agreement, would be jointly and severally liable for all obligations to the retirement system, and would eliminate the authority of those parties to agree otherwise with respect to the retirement liabilities of the agency. The bill would also provide that if a judgment is rendered against an agency or a party to the agreement for a breach of its obligations to the retirement system, the time within which a claim for injury may be presented or an action commenced against the other party that is subject to the liability determined by the judgment begins to run when the judgment is rendered. The bill would specify that those provisions apply retroactively to all parties, both current and former, to the joint powers agreement. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Memo:

Support letter sent to Author -- 3/22/18

Support letter sent to Asm. PER&SS -- 4/13/18

[SB 62](#)

(Jackson D) Affordable Senior Housing Act of 2017.

Current Text: Amended: 7/19/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/22/2016

Last Amend: 7/19/2017

Status: 9/1/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. on 8/23/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)

Location: 9/1/2017-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development and sets forth its powers and duties. This bill would enact the Affordable Senior Housing Act of 2017, which would establish the Affordable Senior Housing Program within the jurisdiction of the department. The bill would declare that the purpose of this program is to guide and serve as a catalyst for the development of affordable senior housing and supportive care campuses within this state and would require the director of the department to undertake various actions in implementing this program, including establishing and implementing a process for identifying and convening public and private stakeholders, assisting program participants in identifying suitable locations and potential sources of public and private funding for the development of affordable senior housing, obtaining state and local permits, providing guidance on regulatory compliance, and providing information on tax credits and other incentives. The bill would require the director to annually report to the Legislature specified information about the program. The bill would require the department to convene public and private stakeholders that are interested in developing and financing mixed use affordable senior housing and supportive care campuses in order to discuss and identify specified issues. In this regard, the bill would require the director to report to the Legislature by January 1, 2019, on the information learned from the stakeholders. The bill would make the program operative upon the completion of that stakeholder report. The bill would also make various findings and declarations with regard to its provisions.

Memo:

Support letter sent to Author -- 4/17/17

Support letter sent to Sen. T&H -- 4/17/17

Support letter sent to Sen. BP&ED -- 4/20/17

Support letter sent to Sen. APPR -- 4/28/17

Support letter sent to Asm. JED&E -- 6/22/17

Support letter sent to Asm. H&CD -- 7/5/17

Support letter sent to Asm. APPR -- 8/28/17

[SB 1124](#)

(Leyva D) Public Employees' Retirement System: collective bargaining agreements: disallowed compensation.

Current Text: Amended: 3/22/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/13/2018

Last Amend: 3/22/2018

Status: 4/23/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 4. Noes 0.) (April 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 4/23/2018-S. APPR.

Summary: Existing law, the Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL), establishes the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), which provides a defined benefit to members of the system, based on final compensation, credited service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. PERL authorizes a public agency to contract to make its employees members of PERS and prescribes a process for this. PERS is administered by its board of administration, which is responsible for correcting errors and omissions in the administration of the system and the payment of benefits. Existing law requires the board to correct all actions taken as a result of errors or omissions of the state or a contracting agency, in accordance with certain procedures. The bill would also require the state or a contracting agency, for any MOU entered into on or after January 1, 2019, to submit any compensation proposal intended to form the basis of a pension benefit calculation to the system to determine compliance with specified provisions governing compensation and, upon approval by the system, would make those benefits earned subject to the above provisions of the bill governing benefit adjustments. The bill would make related legislative findings and declarations. This bill contains other existing laws.

[SB 1166](#)

(Pan D) Public Employees' Retirement System: contracting agency: contributions.

Current Text: Amended: 3/22/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/14/2018

Last Amend: 3/22/2018

Status: 4/23/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 3. Noes 1.) (April 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 4/24/2018-S. APPR.

Summary: Existing law, the Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL), establishes the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), which provides a defined benefit to members of the system, based on final compensation, credited service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations, and is administered by its board of administration. PERL authorizes a public agency to contract to make its employees members of PERS and prescribes a process for this. PERL prohibits participating employers from failing or refusing to pay their contributions on time. PERL authorizes the board to charge interest on agency contributions due and unpaid. This bill would require a contracting agency that fails to make its required employer contributions on time to notify members and retired members of the delinquency by mail within 30 days of the payment having become delinquent.

Memo:

Support letter sent to Author -- 4/13/18

Support letter sent to Sen. PE&R -- 4/13/18

[SB 1320](#)

(Stern D) Elder or dependent adult abuse: victim confidentiality.

Current Text: Amended: 4/9/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2018

Last Amend: 4/9/2018

Status: 4/20/2018-Set for hearing April 30.

Location: 4/17/2018-S. APPR.

Calendar: 4/30/2018 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, LARA, Chair

Summary: Existing law authorizes victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking to complete an application to be approved by the Secretary of State for the purpose of enabling state and local agencies to respond to requests for public records without disclosing a program participant's residence address contained in any public record and otherwise provide for confidentiality of identity for that person, subject to specified conditions. Any person who makes a false statement in an application is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would make this program available to a victim of elder or dependent adult abuse. By expanding the scope of the program to include victims of elder or dependent abuse, this bill would impose new duties on local public officials and expand the scope of an existing crime, thereby creating a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Oppose

[SB 1031](#)

(Moorlach R) Public employees' retirement: cost-of-living adjustments: prohibitions.

Current Text: Amended: 4/5/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/8/2018

Last Amend: 4/5/2018

Status: 4/24/2018-April 23 set for first hearing. Failed passage in committee. (Ayes 1. Noes 3.)
Reconsideration granted.

Location: 4/23/2018-S. P.E. & R.

Summary: The Public Employees' Retirement Law establishes the Public Employees' Retirement System and the Teachers' Retirement Law establishes the State Teachers' Retirement System for the purpose of providing pension benefits to specified public employees and teachers. Existing law establishes the Judges' Retirement System II, which provides pension benefits to elected judges, and the Legislators' Retirement System, which provides pension benefits to elective officers of the state other than judges and to legislative statutory officers. The County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 authorizes counties to establish retirement systems pursuant to its provisions in order to provide pension benefits to county, city, and district employees. Existing law provides for the application of cost-of-living adjustments to allowances paid to persons retired under, or survivors or beneficiaries of persons retired under, various public retirement systems. The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013, on and after January 1, 2013, requires a public retirement system, as defined, to modify its plan or plans to comply with the act and, for its purposes, defines pensionable compensation, establishes limits on benefits, and requires the sharing of normal costs between members and employers for the pension systems to which it applies. The bill would prohibit a public retirement system, as defined, from making a cost-of-living adjustment to any allowance payable to, or on behalf of, a person retired under the system who becomes a new member on or after January 1, 2019, or to any survivor or beneficiary of that member or person retired under the system, for any year in which the unfunded actuarial liability of that system is greater than 20%. The bill would require that the determination of unfunded actuarial liability be based on a specified financial report and would apply the prohibition on cost-of-living adjustments, if any, to the calendar year following the fiscal year upon which the report is based.

Memo:

Oppose letter sent to Author -- 04/19/18

Oppose letter sent to Sen. PE&R -- 04/19/18

[SB 1032](#)

(Moorlach R) California Public Employees' Retirement System: contract members: termination.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/8/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/8/2018

Status: 4/24/2018-April 23 set for first hearing. Failed passage in committee. (Ayes 1. Noes 3.)
Reconsideration granted.

Location: 4/23/2018-S. P.E. & R.

Summary: The Public Employees' Retirement Law creates the California Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) for the purpose of providing pension benefits to state employees and employees of contracting agencies and prescribes the rights and duties of members of the system and their beneficiaries. Existing law establishes the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System to administer the system, among other things. Existing law authorizes any public agency to participate in and make all or part of its employees members of PERS by contract, as provided, and authorizes a contracting agency to terminate its contract if the contract has been in effect for at least 5 years. Under existing law, the board is required to hold the accumulated contributions from a terminated contract in a terminated agency pool, as specified, for the benefit of the members. Existing law requires the terminating contracting agency to contribute to the terminated agency pool the difference between the accumulated contributions and the board's pension liability for the contracting agency's members, as provided. This bill would authorize a contracting agency to terminate its contract with the board at the agency's will and would not require the contracting agency to fully fund the board's pension liability upon termination of the contract. The bill would authorize the board to reduce the member's benefits in the terminated agency pool by the percentage of liability unfunded. The bill would also authorize a contracting agency who terminates its contract with the board to transfer the assets accumulated in the system to a pension provider designated by the contracting agency.

Memo:

Oppose letter sent to Author -- 04/19/18

Oppose letter sent to Sen. PE&R -- 04/19/18

[SB 1149](#)

(Glazer D) Public employees' retirement: defined contribution program.

Current Text: Amended: 4/10/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/14/2018

Last Amend: 4/10/2018

Status: 4/24/2018-April 23 set for second hearing. Failed passage in committee. (Ayes 1. Noes 3.)
Reconsideration granted.

Location: 4/23/2018-S. P.E. & R.

Summary: The Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL) creates the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), which provides a defined benefit to members of the system, based on final compensation, credited service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. PERL vests management and control of PERS in the Board of Administration. Under PERL, membership in PERS is compulsory for specified public employees and optional for other public employees. This bill would create a new optional defined contribution plan for new state employees who first begin employment in a miscellaneous or industrial classification on or after January 1, 2020, and who were not members of any public retirement system prior to that date. The bill would require state employees who are subject to the bill's provisions, within 30 days of beginning employment, to choose either to contribute to the defined contribution plan or to become a member of PERS. The bill would require, if an employee fails to make this decision within the above timeframe, that the employee automatically be placed in PERS. The bill would require state employees who opt to participate in this alternate system to contribute the same percent of compensation as similarly situated employees who contribute to the defined pension program, subject to applicable limits of federal law. The bill would authorize an employee in the defined contribution program, after 5 years, to have the right to continue in the program or switch to the defined benefit plan, subject to certain terms and conditions. The bill would require the Department of Human Resources to administer the defined contribution retirement program established by the bill. This bill contains other existing laws.

[SCA 8](#)

(Moorlach R) Public employee retirement benefits.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/15/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/15/2017

Status: 6/20/2017-June 26 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.

Location: 2/23/2017-S. P.E. & R.

Summary: Existing statutory law establishes various public agency retirement systems, including, among others, the Public Employees' Retirement System, the State Teachers' Retirement System, the Judges' Retirement System II, and various county retirement systems pursuant to the County Employees Retirement Law of 1937, and these systems provide defined pension benefits to public employees based on age, service credit, and amount of final compensation. The California Constitution permits a city or county to adopt a charter for purposes of its governance that supersedes general laws of the state in regard to specified subjects, including compensation of city or county employees. The California Constitution establishes the University of California as a public trust with full powers of organization and government, subject only to specified limitations. Under their respective independent constitutional authority, charter cities and counties and the University of California may and have established retirement systems. The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) generally requires the retirement systems to which it applies to modify their provisions to conform with its requirements. PEPRA excepts from its provisions retirement systems established by charter cities and counties and the University of California. PEPRA requires the retirement systems that it regulates and that offer defined benefit plans to provide specified defined benefit formulas and prescribes requirements regarding employer and employee contributions to defined benefit pension plans. This measure would permit a government employer to reduce retirement benefits that are based on work not yet performed by an employee regardless of the date that the employee was first hired, notwithstanding other provisions of the California Constitution or any other law. The measure would prohibit it from being interpreted to permit the reduction of retirement benefits that a public employee has earned based on work that has been performed, as specified. The measure would define government employer and retirement benefits for the purposes of its provisions.

[SCA 10](#)

(Moorlach R) Public employee retirement benefits.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2017

Status: 6/20/2017-June 26 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.

Location: 3/2/2017-S. P.E. & R.

Summary: Existing statutory law establishes various public agency retirement systems, including, among others, the Public Employees' Retirement System, the State Teachers' Retirement System, the Judges' Retirement System II, and various county retirement systems pursuant to the County Employees Retirement Law of 1937, and these systems provide defined pension benefits to public employees based on age, service credit, and amount of final compensation. The California Constitution permits a city or county to adopt a charter for purposes of its governance that supersedes general laws of the state in regard to specified subjects, including compensation of city or county employees. The California Constitution establishes the University of California as a public trust with full powers of organization and government, subject only to specified limitations. Under their respective independent constitutional authority, charter cities and counties and the University of California may and have established retirement systems. The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) generally requires the retirement systems to which it applies to modify their provisions to conform with its requirements. PEPRA excepts from its provisions the retirement systems established by charter cities and counties and the University of California. PEPRA requires the retirement systems that it regulates and that offer defined benefit plans to provide specified defined benefit formulas, and prescribes

requirements regarding employer and employee contributions to defined benefit pension plans. This measure would prohibit a government employer from providing public employees any retirement benefit increase until that increase is approved by a 2/3 vote of the electorate of the applicable jurisdiction and that vote is certified. The measure would define retirement benefit to mean any postemployment benefit and would define benefit increase as any change that increases the value of an employee's retirement benefit. The measure would define a government employer to include, among others, the state and any of its subdivisions, cities, counties, school districts, special districts, the Regents of the University of California, and the California State University.

Watch

- [AB 86](#)** **(Calderon D) Government innovation fellows program.**
Current Text: Amended: 6/20/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Introduced: 1/5/2017
Last Amend: 6/20/2017
Status: 9/1/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/10/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)
Location: 9/1/2017-S. 2 YEAR
Summary: Existing law establishes within the Governor's office the Government Operations Agency, which consists of several state agencies, including the Department of General Services and the Department of Technology, and is governed by the Secretary of Government Operations. This bill would require the Government Operations Agency to establish and administer the government innovation fellows program to identify opportunities to apply advanced skillsets and innovative practices in effective ways to improve the delivery of state governmental services through the selection and assignment of fellows within state agencies. The bill would require, prior to the selection and assignment of a fellow, and with existing resources, the Government Operations Agency to consult with state agencies, private entities, or other nongovernmental sources to obtain resources and administrative support for the program, including necessary equipment, and other related costs necessary for a fellow to complete an assigned project. The bill would make, among other things, selection and assignment of fellows contingent upon the receipt of sufficient funds, as determined by the agency, from private or other nongovernmental sources. The bill would require fellows to serve for a term not to exceed 2 years and would prohibit fellows selected for the program from obtaining civil service status and supplanting the work of civil service employees of the state. The bill would authorize the Government Operations Agency to enter into a personal services contract to provide compensation to the fellow if specified conditions are met.
- [AB 157](#)** **(Wood D) Small group market: single risk pool: index rate.**
Current Text: Introduced: 1/12/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Introduced: 1/12/2017
Status: 9/13/2017-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Hernandez.
Location: 9/13/2017-S. INACTIVE FILE
Summary: Existing federal law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, creates various premium stabilization programs, such as the transitional reinsurance program and the risk adjustment program, to stabilize premiums in the individual market inside and outside of the Exchanges. Under the transitional reinsurance program, contributions are collected from contributing entities to fund reinsurance payments to issuers of nongrandfathered reinsurance-eligible individual and small group market plans and the administrative costs of operating the reinsurance program for the 2014, 2015, and 2016 benefit years. This bill would delete the reference to the federal transitional reinsurance program in these provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.
- [AB 161](#)** **(Levine D) Department of Finance: infrastructure investment.**
Current Text: Introduced: 1/13/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Introduced: 1/13/2017
Status: 9/1/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. on 6/27/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)
Location: 9/1/2017-S. 2 YEAR
Summary: Existing law creates the Department of Finance and provides that the department has general powers of supervision over all matters concerning the financial and business policies of the state. This bill would authorize the Department of Finance to identify infrastructure projects in the state for which the department will guarantee a rate of return on investment for an investment made in that infrastructure project by the Public Employees' Retirement System. The bill would create the Reinvesting in California Special Fund as a continuously appropriated fund and would require the moneys in the fund to be used to pay the rate of return on investment. The bill would require the rate of return on investment to be subject to the availability of moneys in the fund. The bill would also state the intent of the Legislature to identify special funds to be transferred into the fund for the purposes of these provisions. By creating a new continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other existing laws.

[AB 183](#)

(Lackey R) Bill of Rights for State Excluded Employees.

Current Text: Amended: 5/25/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/19/2017

Last Amend: 5/25/2017

Status: 9/7/2017-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Assembly Member Lackey.

Location: 9/7/2017-A. INACTIVE FILE

Summary: The existing Bill of Rights for State Excluded Employees (bill of rights) prescribes various rights and terms and conditions of employment for excluded employees, defined as certain supervisory, managerial, and confidential state employees, among other specified employees. This bill would amend the bill of rights to require the management of each state entity, as specified, on or before January 1, 2019, to develop policies for their supervisory employees regarding shift assignments, vacations, and overtime, and to meet with the supervisory employee organizations that represent the excluded employees. The bill would not apply to the Department of the California Highway Patrol.

[AB 526](#)

(Cooper D) County employees' retirement: districts: retirement system governance.

Current Text: Amended: 5/18/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/13/2017

Last Amend: 5/18/2017

Status: 7/21/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was P.E. & R. on 5/18/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

Location: 7/21/2017-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: (1)The County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 (CERL) authorizes counties to establish retirement systems pursuant to its provisions in order to provide pension benefits to their employees. CERL defines a district for these purposes, includes specified county retirement systems within that definition, and permits a district to participate in CERL retirement systems. CERL generally provides that the personnel of a county retirement system are county employees, subject to county civil service provisions and salary ordinances, but also authorizes the boards of retirement in specified counties to adopt provisions providing for the appointment of personnel who are to be employees of the retirement system, as well as other administrative provisions that reflect the independence of the retirement system from the county. This bill would define the Sacramento County retirement system as a district under CERL. The bill would authorize the board to adopt, by resolution, specified administrative provisions that would classify various personnel of the retirement system as employees of the retirement system and not employees of the county. The bill would require the retirement system to notify, and to meet and discuss with, participating employers in the retirement system, the employees of the system, and specified employee organizations, regarding the retirement system's intent to exercise this authority at least 60 days before considering a resolution to make these provisions applicable. The bill would grant an employee organization representing people who work for the retirement system, and an unrepresented person who works for the retirement system, the right to elect to be employees of the retirement system, which would be irrevocable, except as specified, and the status of the affected employee positions would remain changed for successor employees. In regard to county employees who would become retirement system employees, the bill would prescribe requirements in connection with their compensation and employment benefits and status. These provisions would include maintaining their county retirement benefits that would otherwise be reduced under PEPRA, keeping their employment classifications, providing for the transfer of leave balances accrued as county employees to the retirement system, as specified, and affording employees the opportunity to continue participation in group health and dental plans, among other things. The bill would prescribe requirements regarding labor negotiations and the continuity of labor agreements. The bill would grant the retirement system the authority to adopt the regulations and enter into the agreements necessary to implement them. The bill would require counties to cooperate and act in a timely manner to establish and implement agreements in this regard. The bill would make technical and conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 550](#)

(Reyes D) State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program: funding.

Current Text: Amended: 1/22/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/14/2017

Last Amend: 1/22/2018

Status: 3/15/2018-Referred to Com. on HUMAN S.

Location: 3/15/2018-S. HUM. S.

Summary: Existing law, as part of the Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act, establishes the Office of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman, under the direction of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman, in the California Department of Aging. Existing law provides for the Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program under which funds are allocated to local ombudsman programs to assist elderly persons in long-term health care facilities and residential care facilities by, among other things, investigating and seeking to resolve complaints against these facilities. Existing law requires the department to allocate federal and state funds for local ombudsman programs according to a specified distribution, but prohibits the department from allocating less than \$35,000 per fiscal year, except in areas with fewer

than 10 facilities and fewer than 500 beds. This bill would increase the base allocation for local ombudsman programs to \$100,000 per fiscal year in any year in which funds are made available for allocation, as specified.

[AB 595](#)

(Wood D) Health care service plans: mergers and acquisitions.

Current Text: Amended: 1/22/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/14/2017

Last Amend: 1/22/2018

Status: 3/15/2018-Referred to Coms. on HEALTH and JUD.

Location: 3/15/2018-S. HEALTH

Summary: Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care and makes a willful violation of the act a crime. Existing law requires every nonprofit health care service plan applying to restructure, as defined, or convert its activities to secure the approval of the Director of the Department of Managed Health Care. Under existing law, a health care service plan is required to notify the director of any material modifications of its plan or operations, as specified. This bill would require a health care service plan that intends to merge or consolidate with, or enter into an agreement resulting in its purchase, acquisition, or control by, any entity, as defined, including another health care service plan or a licensed health insurer, to give notice to, and secure prior approval from, the Director of the Department of Managed Health Care. The bill would require the health care service plan to meet specified requirements and to provide information necessary for the director to make the determination to approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove the transaction or agreement, as specified. The bill also would authorize the department, prior to approval, conditional approval, or denial of the proposed agreement or transaction, to hold a public hearing on the proposal and make specified findings. The bill would require the director to prepare an independent health care impact statement if the director determines that a material amount of the health care service plan's assets are subject to merger, consolidation, acquisition, purchase, or control, as specified. The bill would authorize the director to give conditional approval for a transaction or agreement as described in the bill, under specified circumstances. The bill would deem any material modification filed by a health care service plan that is a transaction or agreement as described in the bill to be subject to specified fees and costs related to the approval, conditional approval, or disapproval process. Because a willful violation of the bill's provisions applicable to a health care service plan would be a crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 614](#)

(Limón D) Area agency on aging: Alzheimer's disease and dementia: training and services.

Current Text: Amended: 7/17/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/14/2017

Last Amend: 7/17/2017

Status: 9/1/2017-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 8/21/2017-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Department of Aging in the California Health and Human Services Agency. Existing law requires the department 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 requires the department to provide leadership to those agencies in developing systems of home- and community-based services that maintain individuals in their own homes or least restrictive homelike environments and requires those agencies to function as the community link at the local level for the development of those services. Existing law requires each area agency on aging to maintain a professional staff that is supplemented by volunteers, governed by a board of directors or elected officials, and whose activities are reviewed by an advisory council consisting primarily of older individuals from the community. This bill would require, until July 1, 2023, each area agency on aging to develop an evidence-based or evidence-informed core training program for staff relating to Alzheimer's disease and dementia, and any additional training based on local needs. The bill would also require each agency to maintain an Alzheimer's and dementia specialist to provide information, assistance, referrals, and options counseling to families. If an agency lacks the capacity to maintain a specialist, the bill would authorize the agency to contract with a qualified local entity to provide these services, as specified. The bill would specify that it would be implemented only to the extent that funds are appropriated by the Legislature for its purposes, including funding to augment the administrative operations of the department that are necessary to implement these provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.

[AB 859](#)

(Eggman D) Elders and dependent adults: abuse or neglect.

Current Text: Vetoed: 10/2/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2017

Last Amend: 6/15/2017

Status: 1/12/2018-Stricken from file.

Location: 10/2/2017-A. VETOED

Summary: 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, and the defendant has also been found guilty of recklessness, oppression, fraud, or malice in the commission of that abuse. This bill would instead apply a preponderance of the evidence standard to any claim brought against a residential care facility for the elderly or a skilled nursing facility, except as specified, for remedies sought pursuant to the above provisions, upon circumstances in which spoliation of evidence has been committed by the defendant, as specified. The bill would make conforming changes to a related provision.

[AB 937](#)

(Eggman D) Health care decisions: order of priority.

Current Text: Amended: 5/3/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2017

Last Amend: 5/3/2017

Status: 7/21/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was HEALTH on 6/1/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)

Location: 7/21/2017-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: The Health Care Decisions Law, among other things, provides for an individual's use of a request regarding resuscitative measures, which is a written document, signed by an individual with capacity or a legally recognized health care decisionmaker for the individual, and the individual's physician, that directs a health care provider regarding resuscitative measures for the individual. The law excludes a health care provider who honors a request regarding resuscitative measures from criminal prosecution, civil liability, discipline for unprofessional conduct, administrative sanction, or any other sanction, as a result of his or her reliance on the request, if specific conditions are met. The law provides, if the orders in an individual's request regarding resuscitative measures directly conflict with his or her individual health care instruction, as defined, that to the extent of the conflict, the most recent order or instruction is effective. This bill would provide that, to the extent of that conflict, the most recent order signed by the individual or instruction made by the individual is effective. The bill would deem a request regarding resuscitative measures signed by specified persons on behalf of the individual to be signed by the individual. The bill would also make technical conforming changes.

[AB 1013](#)

(Low D) Remote accessible vote by mail system.

Current Text: Amended: 4/19/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2017

Last Amend: 4/19/2018

Status: 4/23/2018-Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 4/23/2018-S. RLS.

Summary: Existing law permits a person, corporation, or public agency to apply to the Secretary of State for certification or conditional approval of a remote accessible vote by mail system. Existing law requires the Secretary of State to examine and certify remote accessible vote by mail systems, as specified. Existing law permits a voter, including a voter with a disability or a military or overseas voter, to apply for and receive a vote by mail ballot from his or her county elections official. Existing law also authorizes specified counties to conduct an election as an all-mailed ballot election if specified requirements are satisfied, including requirements relating to accessibility by voters with disabilities. This bill would require a county elections official to permit a voter with a disability, or a military or overseas voter, to cast his or her ballot using a certified remote accessible vote by mail system. This requirement would not apply to a county when conducting an all-mailed ballot election, as specified. These provisions would become operative on January 1, 2020, or one year after the date on which the Secretary of State certifies a remote accessible vote by mail system pursuant to existing provisions of law, whichever is later. By imposing additional duties on local elections officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, 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.

[AB 1017](#)

(Santiago D) Collective bargaining agreements: arbitration: litigation.

Current Text: Amended: 7/5/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2017

Last Amend: 7/5/2017

Status: 9/15/2017-Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Held at Desk.

Location: 9/15/2017-S. DESK

Summary: Existing law, with regard to disputes concerning collective bargaining agreements for private employment, requires a court to award attorney's fees to a prevailing party in an action to compel arbitration of the disputes unless the other party has raised substantial and credible issues involving complex or significant questions of law or fact regarding whether or not the dispute is arbitrable. Existing law also creates, in this context, a right to attorney's fees for a prevailing party in a court

action to compel compliance with the decision or award of an arbitrator or grievance panel regarding the disputes, or for a prevailing appellee in the appeal of the decision of an arbitrator regarding the disputes, unless the other party or appellant, respectively, has raised substantial issues involving complex or significant questions of law. This bill contains other existing laws.

[AB 1335](#)

(Kalra D) Long-term health facilities.

Current Text: Amended: 4/27/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2017

Last Amend: 4/27/2017

Status: 7/14/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HEALTH on 6/8/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)

Location: 7/14/2017-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of long-term health 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 pertaining to patient care and a system for the imposition of prompt and effective civil sanctions against long-term health care facilities in violation of the laws and regulations of this state. Existing law 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. Existing law defines a class "AA" violation as a class "A" violation that the department determines to have been the direct proximate cause of death of a patient or resident of the facility. 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 patient or resident of a long-term health care facility.

[AB 1437](#)

(Patterson R) California Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Act: licensing.

Current Text: Amended: 4/18/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2017

Last Amend: 4/18/2017

Status: 9/11/2017-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Wiener.

Location: 9/11/2017-S. INACTIVE FILE

Summary: (1) The California Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Act, among other things, requires the State Department of Social Services to investigate the criminal record of certain individuals who provide services to residents. The act requires an individual to obtain a criminal record clearance or exemption from the department before his or her initial presence at a facility. The act authorizes an individual to transfer a current criminal record clearance from one facility to another, under specified circumstances, for purposes of complying with these requirements. This bill would prohibit an individual who is employed at a residential care facility for the elderly operated by a licensee and who possesses a current criminal record clearance from being required to transfer his or her current criminal record clearance to another facility operated by the same licensee. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1513](#)

(Kalra D) Registered home care aides: disclosure of contact information.

Current Text: Vetoed: 10/15/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2017

Last Amend: 9/6/2017

Status: 1/12/2018-Stricken from file.

Location: 10/15/2017-A. VETOED

Summary: Existing law establishes the Home Care Services Consumer Protection Act, which provides for the licensure and regulation of home care organizations, as defined, by the State Department of Social Services, and for the registration of home care aides. The act requires the department to establish and maintain a registry of registered home care aides and home care aide applicants on the department's Internet Web site, as provided. The act prohibits the registry on the Internet Web site from providing any additional, individually identifiable information about a registered home care aide or home care aide applicant. Existing law authorizes the department to maintain additional information for registered home care aides or home care aide applicants, as necessary for the administration of the act, but prohibits the department from making that information publicly available on the registry. A violation of the act is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not to exceed \$1,000, by imprisonment in a county jail for a period not to exceed 180 days, or by both that fine and imprisonment. This bill would require, beginning September 1, 2018, an electronic copy of a registered home care aide's name, telephone number, and cellular telephone number, if available, on file with the department to be made available, upon request, to a labor organization, as specified. The bill would prohibit a labor organization from using or disclosing this information, as specified. The bill would also require the department to establish a simple opt-out procedure by which a registered home care aide may request that his or her contact information on file with the department not be disclosed in response to a request by a labor organization. The bill would require the department to provide a written notice with

information about the opt-out procedure to registered home care aides, as specified. Because a violation of the Home Care Services Consumer Protection Act is punishable as a misdemeanor and this bill would expand requirements under the act, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1584](#)

(Gonzalez Fletcher D) Criminal law: DNA collection: minors.

Current Text: Amended: 1/3/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2017

Last Amend: 1/3/2018

Status: 4/19/2018-Referred to Com. on PUB. S.

Location: 4/19/2018-S. PUB. S.

Summary: Existing law, as amended by the DNA Fingerprint, Unsolved Crime and Innocence Protection Act (the DNA Act), prescribes the circumstances under which DNA may be collected from a qualifying person for inclusion in the statewide DNA database, as specified. Unless required under the DNA Act or pursuant to a court order or search warrant, this bill would prohibit a law enforcement entity from collecting a buccal swab sample or any other biological sample from a minor without first obtaining written consent of the minor and the minor's parent or legal guardian.

[AB 1597](#)

(Nazarian D) Public employee retirement systems: prohibited investments: Turkey.

Current Text: Amended: 6/22/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2017

Last Amend: 6/22/2017

Status: 7/14/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was P.E. & R. on 6/14/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

Location: 7/14/2017-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: The California Constitution grants the retirement board of a public employee retirement system plenary authority and fiduciary responsibility for investment of moneys and administration of the retirement fund and system. The California Constitution qualifies this grant of powers by reserving to the Legislature the authority to prohibit investments if it is in the public interest and the prohibition satisfies standards of fiduciary care and loyalty required of a retirement board. Existing law prohibits the boards of administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System and State Teachers' Retirement System from making investments in certain countries and in thermal coal companies, as specified, subject to the boards' plenary authority and fiduciary responsibility for investment of moneys and administration of the systems. This bill would prohibit the boards of administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System and State Teachers' Retirement System from making additional or new investments, or renewing existing investments, of public employee retirement funds in an investment vehicle in Turkey that is issued by the government of Turkey or that is owned, controlled, or managed by the government of Turkey. The bill would require the boards to liquidate existing investments in Turkey in these types of investment vehicles within 6 months of the passage of a federal law imposing sanctions on Turkey. The bill would require these boards, within one year of the passage of a federal law imposing sanctions on Turkey, to make a specified report to the Legislature and the Governor regarding these actions. The bill would provide that its provisions do not require a board to take any action that the board determines in good faith is inconsistent with its constitutional fiduciary responsibilities to the retirement system. The bill would indemnify from the General Fund and hold harmless the present, former, and future board members, officers, and employees of, and investment managers under contract with, the boards, in connection with actions relating to these investments.

[AB 1914](#)

(Flora R) Presence at health care facilities: conviction of crimes.

Current Text: Amended: 4/2/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/23/2018

Last Amend: 4/2/2018

Status: 4/19/2018-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 71. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 4/19/2018-S. DESK

Summary: 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 day care facility. The act requires the department to perform criminal background investigations of individuals as part of its licensing and regulatory oversight of these 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.

[AB 1934](#)

(Jones-Sawyer D) Dependent persons: definition.

Current Text: Amended: 2/22/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/24/2018

Last Amend: 2/22/2018

Status: 4/19/2018-Referred to Coms. on PUB. S. and JUD.

Location: 4/19/2018-S. PUB. S.

Summary: Existing law generally affords dependent persons and adults protections against abuse and neglect. Existing law makes it a crime to engage in certain types of conduct against a dependent adult or dependent person, including, among others, committing certain sexual acts upon a dependent person, willfully causing or permitting the person or health of a dependent adult to be injured. Existing law also establishes special conditions for dependent adults with respect to court proceedings, including oath requirements and witness examinations. Existing law defines "dependent person" for purposes of these provisions as, in part, a person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially restricts his or her ability to carry out normal activities or to protect his or her rights, including, but not limited to, persons who have physical or developmental disabilities or whose physical or mental abilities have significantly diminished because of age. Existing law defines "dependent adult" for purposes of these provisions as, in part, a person who is between the ages of 18 and 64, who has physical or mental limitations which restrict his or her ability to carry out normal activities or to protect his or her rights, including, but not limited to, persons who have physical or developmental disabilities or whose physical or mental abilities have diminished because of age. This bill would specify that a person is a "dependent person" or "dependent adult" under the definitions described above irrespective of whether the person lives independently. The bill would also recast certain legislative findings regarding crimes against dependent adults.

[AB 1937](#)

(Santiago D) Public employment: payroll deductions.

Current Text: Amended: 4/9/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/25/2018

Last Amend: 4/9/2018

Status: 4/18/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 1.) (April 18). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 4/18/2018-A. APPR.

Summary: (1) Existing law prescribes various duties of the Controller in connection with deductions requested by employee organizations and other bona fide organizations regarding requests for deductions from the salaries and wages of their members. Existing law defines employee organization in this context as one which represents employees of the state or the California State University and which is registered or recognized, as specified, and defines bona fide organization as an organization of employees or former employees of an agency of the state and the California State University, which does not have as one of its purposes representing employees in their employment relations. Existing law prescribes the duties of the governing boards of school districts in regard to requests by certificated employees for deductions from the salaries and wages, and prescribes similar duties for the governing boards of community college districts. Existing law authorizes a trial court employee or interpreter to permit a dues deduction from his or her salary in the same manner provided to public agency employees pursuant to specified law applicable to the state and the Controller, as described above. This bill would revise and recast these provisions. The bill would expand certain authorizations and requirements currently applicable to the Controller and employees of the state and California State University to apply also to the Regents of the University of California, the Judicial Council, counties, cities, and public authorities, including transit districts, among others, and would correspondingly broaden the definition of an employee organization. In this context, the bill would authorize employee organizations and bona fide associations to request payroll deductions and would require public employers to honor these requests. The bill would require public employers to make rules and regulations for the administration of specified payroll deductions, subject to meeting and conferring with the applicable employee organizations. The bill would delete the requirement that requests be made on forms approved by the Controller. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1946](#)

(Cervantes D) Elder and dependent adult abuse.

Current Text: Amended: 3/21/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/29/2018

Last Amend: 3/21/2018

Status: 3/22/2018-Re-referred to Com. on AGING & L.T.C.

Location: 3/19/2018-A. AGING & L.T.C.

Summary: Existing law makes it a misdemeanor for a person who knows or reasonably should know that a person is an elder or dependent adult and who, under circumstances or conditions other than those likely to produce great bodily harm or death, willfully causes or permits any elder or dependent adult to suffer or inflict thereon unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering. This bill would make it a felony for a person to commit those acts against a resident of an unlicensed residential care facility for the elderly or an adult resident of an unlicensed community care facility, while owning, managing, or helping to operate that facility. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor or a felony for a caretaker of an elder or dependent adult to violate any law proscribing theft, embezzlement, forgery, fraud, or identity theft with respect to the property or personal identifying information of that elder or dependent adult. Under existing law, if the value of the property taken exceeds \$950, the offense is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$2,500, or

by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by a fine not exceeding \$10,000, or by imprisonment in a county jail for 2, 3, or 4 years, or by both that fine and imprisonment. This bill would additionally make the above specified crime applicable to a person who has a business relationship with an elder or dependent adult. If, in the commission of the above-specified offense, the elder or dependent adult is transported from one residential location to another residential location in furtherance of the offense, the bill would make the offense punishable by a fine not exceeding \$20,000, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison for 2, 3, or 4 years. By increasing the punishment for a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Existing law defines "dependent adult" for purposes of crimes against elderly or dependent adults as including any person between 18 and 64 years of age who is admitted as an inpatient to a 24-hour health facility, as defined. This bill would expand that definition to include any person between 18 and 64 years of age who resides in a community care facility or an unlicensed community care facility. By expanding the application of crimes against dependent adults, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

[AB 1949](#)

(Santiago D) Explosives: flamethrowing devices.

Current Text: Amended: 4/18/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/29/2018

Last Amend: 4/18/2018

Status: 4/19/2018-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 4/18/2018-A. APPR.

Summary: Existing law prohibits a person from using or possessing a flamethrowing device without a valid flamethrowing device permit, as issued by the State Fire Marshal if specified conditions are met. Existing law provides that any person who uses or possesses any flamethrowing device without a valid flamethrowing device permit is guilty of a public offense, as provided. Existing law defines a flamethrowing device as any nonstationary and transportable device designed or intended to emit or propel a burning stream of combustible or flammable liquid a distance of at least 10 feet. This bill would instead define a Tier I flamethrowing device as any nonstationary and transportable device designed or intended to emit or propel a burning stream of combustible or flammable liquid a distance of at least 10 feet and would require additional conditions to be met before the State Fire Marshal could issue or renew a permit to use and possess a Tier I flamethrowing device, including that the applicant or permit holder have a valid pyrotechnic operator license. The bill would also define a Tier II flamethrowing device as either any stationary, nonstationary, or transportable device designed or intended to emit or propel a burning stream of combustible or flammable liquid a distance of at least 2 feet, but not exceeding 10 feet, or any stationary, nonstationary, or transportable device designed or intended to emit or propel a burning stream of combustible or flammable gas a distance of at least 10 feet. The bill would prohibit a seller of a Tier I flamethrowing device, subject to criminal penalty, from selling the device to a person who does not possess a valid Tier I flamethrowing device permit. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would, as of January 1, 2018, prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale a Tier II flamethrowing device in California unless the device bears a specified safety warning. The bill would also provide that a person who sells a flamethrowing device in violation of these provisions is jointly and severally liable in any civil action for damages caused by that device. The bill would also make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1953](#)

(Wood D) Skilled nursing facilities: disclosure of interests in business providing services.

Current Text: Introduced: 1/29/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/29/2018

Status: 4/18/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (April 17). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 4/18/2018-A. APPR.

Calendar: 4/25/2018 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, GONZALEZ FLETCHER, Chair

Summary: (1) Existing law requires each applicant for a license to operate a skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility to disclose to the State Department of Public Health, among other things, the names and addresses of any person or organization, or both, having an ownership or control interest of 5% or more in a management company that operates, or is proposed to operate, the facility. A failure to disclose this information is a basis for an action to revoke or deny a license. Existing law requires these disclosures to be available to the public, as specified, and further requires a licensee to update these disclosures to the state department within 30 calendar days of a change. This bill would require similar disclosures by an applicant for a license to operate a skilled nursing facility or by a skilled nursing facility licensee relating to an ownership or control interest of 5% or more in a corporation, sole proprietorship, or partnership, that provides, or is proposed to provide, any service to the skilled nursing facility. The bill would specifically require the applicant or licensee to disclose the number of

individuals who are intended to provide that service at the skilled nursing facility and any other information requested by the department. By expanding the required disclosures by a licensee of a health care facility, the bill would expand the scope of a crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1955](#)

(Limón D) Alzheimer's disease and dementia: public awareness campaign.

Current Text: Amended: 4/10/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/29/2018

Last Amend: 4/10/2018

Status: 4/18/2018-Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 17). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 4/18/2018-A. APPR.

Summary: 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 also requires the department to adopt policies and guidelines to carry out the purposes of the Alzheimer's Day Care-Resource Center program, which provides access to specialized day care resource centers for individuals with Alzheimer's disease and other dementia-related disorders and support to their families and caregivers. This bill would require the department to implement a public awareness campaign, as specified, to reduce stigma and raise public awareness of the warning signs of Alzheimer's disease and dementia in order to promote early detection and accurate diagnosis. The bill would also make related legislative findings and declarations. This bill contains other existing laws.

[AB 2004](#)

(Obernolte R) Big Bear Fire Agencies Pension Consolidation Act of 2018.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/1/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/1/2018

Status: 4/19/2018-Referred to Com. on P.E. & R.

Location: 4/19/2018-S. P.E. & R.

Summary: The County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 authorizes a county to establish a retirement system, as specified, in order to provide pension benefits to county, city, and district employees. Under that law, all officers and employees of a district become members of the county's retirement association on the first day of the calendar month after adoption, by specified vote thresholds, of a resolution by the governing body of the district providing for inclusion of the district in the retirement association and, if the county board of supervisors is not the governing body of the district, the board of retirement consents by majority vote. This bill would enact the Big Bear Fire Agencies Pension Consolidation Act of 2018, which, on and after the effective date of a resolution of the Board of Retirement of the San Bernardino County Employees' Retirement Association consenting to membership by employees of the Big Bear Fire Authority as described above, would provide that all safety employees currently employed by the Big Bear Lake Fire Protection District as of that date would be deemed to be employees of the authority and that all duties and obligations of the fire protection district in the employment relationship would be assumed by the authority. The bill would specify that the authority is a "district" for purposes of the County Employees Retirement Law of 1937. The bill would provide that the authority would assume the rights, obligations, and status previously occupied by the City of Big Bear Lake with regard to the portion of the city safety plan, which is that portion of the city's retirement plan that covers safety employees of the fire protection district, and to the replacement benefits program. The bill would also provide that termination of the city safety plan would not trigger withdrawal liability. The bill would state that its provisions are severable. This bill contains other related provisions.

[AB 2017](#)

(Chiu D) Public employers: employee organizations.

Current Text: Amended: 4/11/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/5/2018

Last Amend: 4/11/2018

Status: 4/23/2018-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 4/23/2018-S. DESK

Summary: Existing law prohibits a public employer, as defined, from deterring or discouraging public employees from becoming or remaining members of an employee organization. Under existing law, a public employer is defined, for these purposes, to include counties, cities, districts, the state, schools, transit districts, the University of California, and the California State University, among others. Existing law grants the Public Employment Relations Board jurisdiction over violations of these provisions. This bill would include in the definition of "public employer" under these provisions those employers of excluded supervisory employees and judicial council employees and would include in the definition of "public employee" those employees of a public transit agency with specified labor relation provisions. The bill would additionally prohibit a public employer from deterring or discouraging prospective public employees, as defined, from becoming or remaining members of an employee organization.

[AB 2025](#)

(Maienschein R) Elders Living with Dignity, Empathy, Respect, and Support (ELDERS) Bond Act.

Current Text: Amended: 3/21/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/5/2018

Last Amend: 3/21/2018

Status: 4/18/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 17). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 4/18/2018-A. APPR.

Summary: Existing state and federal law provides for various programs to provide services to elderly persons, as specified. This bill would provide for submission to the voters of the Elders Living with Dignity, Empathy, Respect, and Support (ELDERS) Bond Act of 2020. The bill would provide that, if enacted by the people, the state would be authorized to issue and sell general obligation bonds in the aggregate amount of \$200,000,000. The proceeds of these bonds would be placed in a fund, which would be appropriated to the Controller, without regard to fiscal years, for allocation, at the request of the Treasurer. The bill would provide that money in the fund would be awarded by the California Health Facilities Financing Authority to public or private nonprofit agencies or organizations for the purpose of acquiring, renovating, constructing, or purchasing equipment for specialized day services centers for adults with chronic medical, cognitive, or behavioral health conditions, including, but not limited to, Alzheimer's disease or related dementia, funding startup costs of eligible facilities, or program expansion of eligible facilities, as specified. The bill would make legislative findings and declarations relating to California's senior population.

[AB 2033](#)

(Choi R) Continuing care contracts: repayable contracts.

Current Text: Amended: 4/9/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/6/2018

Last Amend: 4/9/2018

Status: 4/10/2018-Re-referred to Com. on AGING & L.T.C.

Location: 2/16/2018-A. AGING & L.T.C.

Summary: Existing law establishes the State Department of Social Services and sets forth its powers and duties, including, but not limited to, the certification and regulation of continuing care retirement communities, as defined. Existing law requires a continuing care retirement community to possess a certificate of authority from the department before it can enter into a continuing care contract, as defined. Existing law regulates different types of continuing care contracts, including, among others, a repayable contract. A repayable contract is a continuing care contract that includes a promise to repay all or a portion of an entrance fee that is conditioned upon reoccupancy or resale of the unit previously occupied by the resident. This bill would, for contracts entered into or amended on or after January 1, 2019, revise the definition of a "repayable contract" to also include a contract that includes a promise to repay all or a portion of an entrance fee on a sequential basis from an entrance fee repayment pool that is funded by the resale of units in the pool at the facility, as they become available, would set forth conditions for repayment of these amounts, and would declare that these contracts are subject to the same legal requirements as other repayable contracts.

[AB 2048](#)

(Gonzalez Fletcher D) Collective bargaining: Legislature.

Current Text: Amended: 4/12/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/6/2018

Last Amend: 4/12/2018

Status: 4/18/2018-In committee: Set, first hearing. Failed passage.

Location: 4/18/2018-A. P.E.,R. & S.S.

Summary: Existing law, the Ralph C. Dills Act (Dills Act), governs collective bargaining between the state and recognized state public employee organizations. Existing law excludes certain employees from coverage under the Dills Act, including, among others, managerial employees, supervisory employees, and confidential employees, as defined. Existing law creates the Public Employment Relations Board and authorizes it, among other things, to determine appropriate state employee bargaining units, as specified. This bill would enact the Legislature Employer-Employee Relations Act, to provide employees of the Legislature, including some supervisory and managerial employees, the right to form, join, and participate in the activities of employee organizations of their own choosing for the purpose of representation on all matters of employer-employee relations. The bill would prescribe rights, duties, and prohibitions in this context that parallel those in the Dills Act. The bill would prohibit the Public Employment Relations Board from including employees of the Legislature in a bargaining unit that includes employees other than those of the Legislature. The bill would make it a misdemeanor for any person to willfully resist, prevent, impede, or interfere with any member of the board, or any of its agents, in the performance of duties pursuant to its provisions. By expanding the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would provide that the provisions of the Legislature Employer-Employee Relations Act are severable. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

[AB 2085](#)

(Cooley D) Retirement systems: surviving spouse.

Current Text: Amended: 3/20/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/7/2018

Last Amend: 3/20/2018

Status: 4/16/2018-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Location: 2/16/2018-A. P.E.,R. & S.S.

Summary: The County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 (CERL) authorizes counties and districts to establish retirement systems in order to provide pension benefits to their employees and beneficiaries. Existing law requires, after a member's death, any retirement allowance earned but not yet paid to the member to be paid to the member's designated beneficiary. Existing law authorizes the surviving spouse of a member who did not designate a beneficiary prior to death to file with the board, as specified, to be deemed the beneficiary. This bill would define surviving spouse, for purposes of CERL, as a person legally married to the member, who is neither divorced nor legally separated at the time of the member's death, and who meets other relevant requirements, as specified.

[AB 2101](#)

(Acosta R) Caregiver resource centers: volunteer workforce.

Current Text: Amended: 3/21/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/8/2018

Last Amend: 3/21/2018

Status: 4/18/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 17). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 4/18/2018-A. APPR.

Summary: 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. This bill would establish, until January 1, 2024, 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.

[AB 2108](#)

(McCarty D) Youth athletics: Safe Youth Football Act.

Current Text: Amended: 3/20/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/8/2018

Last Amend: 3/20/2018

Status: 3/21/2018-Re-referred to Com. on A.,E.,S.,T., & I.M.

Location: 3/19/2018-A. A.,E.,S.,T., & I.M.

Calendar: 5/1/2018 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT, SPORTS, TOURISM, AND INTERNET MEDIA, CHU, Chair

Summary: Existing law requires a school district, charter school, or private school, if it offers an athletic program, to provide a concussion and head injury information sheet to be signed and returned by the athlete and athlete's parent or guardian, on a yearly basis, before the athlete initiates practice or competition. Existing law requires youth sports organizations, defined to include organizations, businesses, nonprofit entities, or local governmental agencies that sponsor or conduct amateur sports competitions, training, camps, or clubs in which persons 17 years of age or younger participate in any of 27 designated sports, to immediately remove an athlete from an athletic activity for the remainder of the day if the athlete is suspected of sustaining a concussion or head injury, and prohibits the athlete from returning to the athletic activity until the athlete is evaluated by a licensed health care provider, who is trained in the management of concussions and acting within the scope of his or her practice, and the athlete receives written clearance from the licensed health care provider to return to the athletic activity. Existing law requires youth sports organizations to notify the parents or guardians of athletes 17 years of age or younger who have been removed from athletic activities due to suspected concussions, as specified. Existing law requires youth sports organizations to offer concussion and head injury education or related educational materials, or both, to each of their coaches and administrators on a yearly basis, as prescribed. Existing law requires each of these coaches and administrators to successfully complete the concussion and head injury education offered under the bill at least once either online or in person. This bill, on and after January 1, 2020, would prohibit any person who is not at least 12 years of age from playing tackle football with a youth sports organization, as specified.

[AB 2158](#)

(Voepel R) Alzheimer's Day Care Resource Center Program.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/12/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/12/2018

Status: 2/13/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee March 15.

Location: 2/12/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: The Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act establishes the Community-Based Services Network, administered by the California Department of Aging, which requires the department to enter into contracts with local area agencies on aging to carry out the requirements of various community-based services programs, including the Alzheimer's Day Care Resource Center Program. The act declares that the purpose of the program is to provide access to specialized day care resource centers for individuals with Alzheimer's disease and other dementia-related disorders and support to their families and caregivers. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

[**AB 2159**](#)

(Chu D) Elder and dependent adult financial abuse.

Current Text: Amended: 3/21/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/12/2018

Last Amend: 3/21/2018

Status: 4/24/2018-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 24).

Location: 4/24/2018-A. APPR.

Calendar: 4/26/2018 #18 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS

Summary: Existing law, the Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Civil Protection Act, establishes procedures for the reporting, investigation, and prosecution of elder and dependent adult abuse. Existing law requires persons designated as mandated reporters of suspected financial abuse, as defined, to report known or suspected instances of elder or dependent adult financial abuse and makes failure to comply with these requirements subject to a civil penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or if the failure to report is willful, a civil penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000). Existing law defines "mandated reporters" for purposes of these requirements as all officers and employees of financial institutions. This bill would also include within the definition of mandated reporters for these purposes, a money transmitter. The bill would define money transmitter as a person who sells or issues payment instruments, or who receives money for transmission, as specified. Under the bill, a willful violation of the reporting requirements described above would result in a civil penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000) and full reimbursement to the victim for the financial loss suffered as a result of the financial abuse.

[**AB 2180**](#)

(Kalra D) Long-term care and disability insurance.

Current Text: Amended: 3/15/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/12/2018

Last Amend: 3/15/2018

Status: 4/12/2018-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 4/12/2018-S. DESK

Summary: (1) Existing law generally provides for the regulation of the business of long-term care insurance by the Department of Insurance pursuant to laws set forth in the Insurance Code. Existing law specifically requires certain long-term care policies to state the threshold for establishing eligibility for home care benefits and provide specific information relating to the provision of an alternative plan of care. This bill would expand the required information to be included in those long-term care policies regarding the threshold for establishing eligibility for home care benefits and the provision of an alternate plan of care. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[**AB 2196**](#)

(Cooper D) Public employees' retirement: service credit: payments.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/12/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/12/2018

Status: 4/18/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 18). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 4/18/2018-A. APPR.

Summary: (1) The Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL) creates the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), which provides a defined benefit to members of the system, based on final compensation, credited service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. PERL vests management and control of PERS in the Board of Administration. The bill would permit the member, survivor, or beneficiary, as an alternative, to elect to receive an allowance that is reduced by the actuarial equivalent of any balance remaining unpaid by the member. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[**AB 2199**](#)

(Irwin D) State budget.

Current Text: Amended: 4/2/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/12/2018

Last Amend: 4/2/2018

Status: 4/11/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on BUDGET with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 11). Re-referred to Com. on BUDGET.

Location: 4/11/2018-A. BUDGET

Calendar: 5/3/2018 Upon Adjournment of Session - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 6 ON BUDGET PROCESS, OVERSIGHT AND PROGRAM EVALUATION, TING, Chair

Summary: Existing law requires the Governor to submit to the Legislature, within the first 10 days of each calendar year, a budget for the ensuing fiscal year. Existing law requires the Director of Finance to provide to the Legislature, on or before February 1 of each year, all proposed statutory changes necessary to implement the Governor's Budget. This bill would require the Director of Finance, if the director proposes to limit the operation of a recently amended or added statute as a part of the budget process described above, to, at the same time that the director proposes statutory changes to the Legislature, notify the author of the bill that last amended or added that statute, the Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, the Assembly Committee on Budget, and the relevant policy committees of the Legislature of the proposed changes in writing.

[AB 2310](#)

([Aguir-Curry D](#)) Public Employees' Retirement System: contracting members.

Current Text: Amended: 3/20/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/13/2018

Last Amend: 3/20/2018

Status: 4/18/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 18). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 4/18/2018-A. APPR.

Summary: Existing law, the Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL), establishes the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), which provides a defined benefit to members of the system, based on final compensation, credited service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. PERL authorizes a public agency to contract to make its employees members of PERS, and prescribes a process for this. Under PERL, a contracting agency and its employees may agree in writing to share the costs of the employer contribution in accordance with specified procedures. Existing law requires, in these circumstances, the collective bargaining agreement for a contracting agency and its employees to specify the exact percentage of member compensation that is to be paid toward the current service costs of the benefits by members. This bill would revise that provision to also refer to a memorandum of understanding ratified by the employee bargaining unit and the governing body of the contracting agency. The bill would require these agreements, as an alternative to specifying the exact percentage of member compensation to be paid toward the current service cost of the benefit by members, to specify the methodology for calculating that cost-sharing rate. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2415](#)

([Calderon D](#)) Public Employees' Retirement System: officers and directors: appointment and compensation.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/14/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/14/2018

Status: 4/18/2018-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Location: 4/18/2018-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL) vests the management and control of the Public Employees' Retirement System in the Board of Administration. PERL requires the board to appoint and fix the compensation of an executive officer, a general counsel, a chief actuary, a chief investment officer, a chief financial officer and other investment officers and portfolio managers, as specified. PERL requires that specified principles guide the board when fixing compensation, consistent with its fiduciary responsibility to recruit and retain highly qualified and effective employees for these positions. This bill would additionally require the board to appoint and fix the compensation of a chief operating officer and a chief health director.

[AB 2502](#)

([Wood D](#)) Health care payments database.

Current Text: Amended: 3/23/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/14/2018

Last Amend: 3/23/2018

Status: 4/24/2018-VOTE: Do pass as amended and be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations]

Location: 4/24/2018-A. APPR.

Summary: Existing law establishes health care coverage programs to provide health care to segments of the population meeting specified criteria who are otherwise unable to afford health care coverage and provides for the licensure and regulation of health insurers and health care service plans. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to establish a system to collect information regarding the cost of health care. The bill would require the Secretary of California Health and Human Services, no later than January 1, 2020, to establish, implement, and administer the California Health Care Payments Database. The bill would require certain health care entities, including health care service plans, to provide specified information to the secretary. The bill would authorize the secretary to report a health care entity that fails to comply with that requirement to the health care entity's regulating agency, and would authorize the regulating agency to enforce that requirement using its existing enforcement

procedures, as specified. The bill would require all uses of data made pursuant to these provisions to comply with all applicable state and federal laws for the protection of the privacy and security of data and would prohibit the secretary from publicly disclosing any unaggregated, individually identifiable health information. The bill would also require the secretary to convene a review committee composed of a broad spectrum of health care stakeholders and experts, as specified, to advise the secretary on the establishment, implementation, and ongoing administration of the California Health Care Payments Database. The bill would require the secretary to arrange for the preparation of an annual report to the Legislature and the Governor that examines and addresses specified issues, including, among others, recommendations for containing the cost of health care services and coverage. The bill would prohibit members of the committee from receiving a per diem, travel expense reimbursement, or any other expense reimbursement. This bill contains other existing laws.

[AB 2566](#)

(Chiu D) Health care: costs and outcomes.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/15/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/15/2018

Status: 2/16/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.

Location: 2/15/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law establishes the State Department of Public Health, within the California Health and Human Services Agency, vested with certain duties, powers, functions, jurisdiction, and responsibilities over specified public health programs. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would control health care costs, improve health outcomes, and reduce health disparities.

[AB 2571](#)

(Gonzalez Fletcher D) Public employee retirement systems: investments: race and gender pay equity.

Current Text: Amended: 4/11/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/15/2018

Last Amend: 4/11/2018

Status: 4/18/2018-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Location: 3/19/2018-A. P.E.,R. & S.S.

Summary: The California Constitution grants the retirement board of a public employee retirement system plenary authority and fiduciary responsibility for investment of moneys and administration of the retirement fund and system. The California Constitution qualifies this grant of powers by reserving to the Legislature the authority to prohibit investments if it is in the public interest and the prohibition satisfies standards of fiduciary care and loyalty required of a retirement board. This bill, if consistent with fiduciary responsibilities of a public investment fund as determined by its board, would require a public investment fund to require an alternative investment vehicle to report at least annually certain information concerning specified hospitality employers relating to race and gender pay equity and sexual harassment. The bill would require a public investment fund to disclose race and gender pay equity and sexual harassment information provided to it pursuant to the bill at least once annually in a report presented at a meeting open to the public and would require the fund to provide the report upon request to a member of the Legislature. The bill would authorize the Department of Fair Employment and Housing to issue regulations for the implementation of these reporting requirements. The bill would define terms for purposes of the reporting provisions and repeal the reporting provisions on January 1, 2022. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2696](#)

(Rodriguez D) Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act: benefit plans.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/15/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/15/2018

Status: 4/23/2018-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 4/23/2018-S. DESK

Summary: The Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act, which is administered by the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System, governs the funding and provision of postemployment health care benefits for eligible retired public employees and their beneficiaries. Existing law requires the board to approve an employee association health benefit plan previously approved by the board in the 1987-88 contract year or prior, if the plan continues to meet the minimum standards prescribed by the board. Existing law authorizes the California Correctional Peace Officer Association Health Benefits Trust to offer different health benefit plan designs with varying premiums in different areas of the state. This bill would require the board to approve an employee association health benefit plan offered by the California Association of Highway Patrolmen Health Benefits Trust, the Peace Officers Research Association of California Health Benefits Trust, or the California Correctional Peace Officer Association Health Benefits Trust if the plan meets minimum standards prescribed by the board. The bill would authorize the trustees of these organizations to offer one or more health benefit plans

approved by the board on a regional basis with a regional premium subject to specified limitations.

[AB 2744](#)

(Reyes D) Residential care facilities for the elderly: referral agencies.

Current Text: Amended: 4/12/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2018

Last Amend: 4/12/2018

Status: 4/18/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 17). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 4/18/2018-A. APPR.

Summary: (1)Existing law provides for licensure and regulation of residential care facilities for the elderly by the State Department of Social Services.This bill would require an agency that refers a person to a residential care facility for the elderly to register with the department, as specified, and pay a fee. The bill would require the department to maintain a registry of referral agencies. The bill would require a prescribed disclosure to be given to a client before providing a referral and would specify information that is required to be included on the referral agency's Internet Web site and other marketing materials. The bill would require an employee of a referral agency who will be in direct contact with the subject of placement to obtain either a criminal record clearance or a criminal record exemption from the department before his or her initial contact with a potential resident. The bill would require a referral agency to provide a specified disclosure to a client indicating the number of hours of annual training required of all employees who make referrals to facilities. The bill would require a referral agency to maintain liability insurance coverage in an amount of \$1,000,000 per person per occurrence and \$2,000,000 in total annual aggregate for negligent acts or omissions by the referral agency or any of its employees. The bill would make these provisions operative on July 1, 2019.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2746](#)

(Garcia, Eduardo D) School volunteers: seniors as mentors.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2018

Status: 3/21/2018-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Location: 3/8/2018-A. ED.

Summary: Existing law authorizes the governing board of a school district to permit any person, except a person required to register as a sex offender, to serve as a nonteaching volunteer aide, or to perform other specified duties, under the immediate supervision and direction of certificated personnel of the school district, as specified. Existing law requires that a nonteaching volunteer aide serve without compensation of any type or other benefits accorded to employees of the school district, except as specified. Existing law prohibits a school district from abolishing a classified position and using a nonteaching volunteer aide in lieu of a classified employee, and from refusing to employ a person in a vacant classified position and using a volunteer aide in lieu of filling the classified position. Existing law authorizes a school district or county office of education to request that a local law enforcement agency conduct an automated records check of a prospective nonteaching volunteer aide, as specified. This bill would authorize a local educational agency, as defined, to operate a seniors as mentors program by recruiting senior volunteers to serve as mentors to pupils. The bill would require that a senior in the seniors as mentors program be considered a nonteaching volunteer aide for purposes of the provisions governing nonteaching volunteer aides, except as specified. The bill would require the State Department of Education to offer training and support to a local educational agency that operates a seniors as mentors program and to seniors who participate in the program. The bill would require the department to post a notice of the opportunity for seniors to participate in the seniors as mentors program on the department's Internet Web site.

[AB 2789](#)

(Wood D) Health care practitioners: prescriptions: electronic data transmission.

Current Text: Amended: 4/3/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2018

Last Amend: 4/3/2018

Status: 4/10/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 1.) (April 10). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 4/10/2018-A. APPR.

Calendar: 4/25/2018 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, GONZALEZ FLETCHER, Chair

Summary: Existing law provides for the regulation of health care practitioners and requires prescription drugs to be ordered and dispensed in accordance with the Pharmacy Law. The Pharmacy Law provides that a prescription is an oral, written, or electronic data transmission order and requires electronic data transmission prescriptions to be transmitted and processed in accordance with specified requirements.This bill, on and after January 1, 2020, would require health care practitioners authorized to issue prescriptions to have the capability to transmit electronic data transmission prescriptions, and would require pharmacies to have the capability to receive those transmissions. The bill, on and after January 1, 2021, would require those health care practitioners to issue prescriptions as an electronic data transmission prescription, unless specified exceptions are met. The bill would not require the

pharmacy to verify that a written, oral, or faxed prescription satisfies the specified exemptions. The bill would require the pharmacy receiving the electronic data transmission prescription to immediately notify the prescriber if the electronic data transmission prescription fails, is incomplete, or is otherwise not appropriately received. The bill would authorize the pharmacy to transmit the prescription to another pharmacy at the request of the patient, as specified. The bill would make a violation of these provisions unprofessional conduct and would subject the health care practitioner to discipline by the board charged with regulating his or her license.

[AB 2863](#)

(Nazarian D) Health care coverage: prescriptions.

Current Text: Amended: 4/11/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2018

Last Amend: 4/11/2018

Status: 4/24/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (April 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 4/24/2018-A. APPR.

Summary: Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care, and makes a willful violation of the act a crime. Existing law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law requires a health care service plan or health insurer that covers outpatient prescription drug benefits to provide coverage for specified prescription drugs, and requires cost sharing for outpatient prescription drugs to be reasonable so as to allow access to medically necessary outpatient prescription drugs. This bill would limit the amount a health care service plan, health insurer, or pharmacy benefit manager may require an enrollee or insured to pay at the point of sale for a covered prescription to the lesser of the applicable cost-sharing amount or the retail price. The bill would prohibit a health care service plan, health insurer, or pharmacy benefit manager from requiring a pharmacy to charge or collect a copayment from an enrollee or insured that exceeds the total submitted charges by the network pharmacy. The bill would require the amount paid for a prescription to be applied to the enrollee's or insured's deductible and out-of-pocket maximum if the enrollee or insured pays the retail price. This bill contains other existing laws.

[AB 2895](#)

(Arambula D) Primary Care Spending Transparency Act.

Current Text: Amended: 4/11/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2018

Last Amend: 4/11/2018

Status: 4/18/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 3.) (April 17). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 4/18/2018-A. APPR.

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Health and Human Services Agency, which consists of various departments, including the Department of Managed Health Care. Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975 (Knox-Keene), provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care, and makes a willful violation of the act a crime. Existing law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. This bill, the Primary Care Spending Transparency Act, would require a health care service plan or health insurer that reports rate information, as specified, to annually report the percentage of expenses the health care service plan or health insurer allocated to primary care, among other things. The bill would require the Department of Managed Health Care and the Department of Insurance to annually compile and post a report with that information on their Internet Web sites, beginning January 1, 2020, and would require the departments to include their reports as discussion items at specified public meetings. The bill would also require a managed health care plan to annually report specified information to the State Department of Health Care Services, which would be required to annually compile and post a report with that information on its Internet Web site, beginning January 1, 2020. The bill would require the Department of Managed Health Care and the Department of Insurance to convene the Primary Care Payment Reform Collaborative no later than January 1, 2020, to propose revisions to the types of primary care data collected from health care service plans and health insurers, as well as to advise and assist in developing specified best practices. The bill would prescribe the membership of the Primary Care Payment Reform Collaborative. This bill contains other existing laws.

[AB 3034](#)

(Low D) Public transit employer-employee relations: San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District.

Current Text: Amended: 3/23/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2018

Last Amend: 3/23/2018

Status: 4/18/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 1.) (April 18). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 4/18/2018-A. APPR.

Summary: (1)Existing law contains provisions relating to employer-employee relations between the state and its employees, public schools and their employees, local public agencies and their employees, and postsecondary educational institutions and their employees. The Meyers-Milias-Brown Act, in this regard, generally governs employer-employee relations between local public agencies and their employees. Existing laws provide these public employees with the right to form, join, and participate in the activities of employee organizations for the purpose of representation on all matters of employer-employee relations. The selected employee organization has the right to represent its members on all matters of employer-employee relations, including disputes. Existing law also prescribes the powers and duties of public transit districts, including administering employer-employee relations. The courts have held that the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act, pertaining to employer-employee relations between local public agencies and their employees, does not apply to public transit districts that have a statutorily prescribed method of administering employer-employee relations that was in existence at the time the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act was enacted. This bill would give employees within the supervisory units of the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District the right to form, join, and participate in the activities of employee organizations of their own choosing for the purposes of representation on all employer-employee relations matters and would permit these employees to meet, confer, and enter into memoranda of understanding for these purposes pursuant to the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act. The bill would provide that the act governs these employer-employee relations and that they are subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of, and are to be administered by, the Public Employment Relations Board. This bill contains other existing laws.

[AB 3039](#)

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

Current Text: Amended: 4/16/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2018

Last Amend: 4/16/2018

Status: 4/17/2018-Re-referred to Com. on HUM. S.

Location: 4/2/2018-A. HUM. S.

Summary: (1)Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services to license and regulate community care facilities, residential care facilities for persons with chronic, life-threatening illness, residential care facilities for the elderly, child care centers, and family child care homes. Existing law requires the department to obtain a criminal record for all applicants for licenses for these facilities and specified other employees and officers of these facilities. Existing law prohibits persons with specified convictions from obtaining a license, permit, or certificate. Existing law provides a process by which the department can grant an exemption from these prohibitions. This bill, among other things, would limit the disqualifying convictions to a directly and adversely related crime within the preceding 5 years or a directly and adversely related violent felony, as defined. The bill would authorize the department to grant an exemption for any of these convictions and would prohibit the department from denying an exemption on the basis of a charge for which pre- or post-plea diversion program has been completed, a conviction that was dismissed, an infraction or citation, or a conviction for which the applicant has obtained rehabilitative relief, including a certificate of rehabilitation or a pardon from the Governor. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 3087](#)

(Kalra D) California Health Care Cost, Quality, and Equity Commission.

Current Text: Amended: 4/17/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2018

Last Amend: 4/17/2018

Status: 4/24/2018-VOTE: Do pass as amended and be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations]

Location: 4/24/2018-A. APPR.

Summary: Existing federal law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), enacted various health care coverage market reforms that took effect January 1, 2014. PPACA required each state, by January 1, 2014, to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange to facilitate the purchase of qualified health benefit plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. PPACA defines a "qualified health plan" as a plan that, among other requirements, provides an essential health benefits package. Existing state law creates the California Health Benefit Exchange, also known as Covered California, to facilitate the purchase of qualified health plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. This bill would create the California Health Care Cost, Quality, and Equity Commission, an independent state agency, to control in-state health care costs and set the amounts accepted as payment by health plans, hospitals, physicians, physician groups, and other health care providers, among other things. The bill would provide that funding for the commission would be provided from the Managed Care Fund and the Insurance Fund, subject to appropriation by the Legislature. The bill would provide that the commission would have 11 paid members, including the Secretary of California Health and Human Services or his or her designee, a CalPERS representative, and 9 members with specified experience appointed to staggered 6-year terms by the Governor, Senate Committee on Rules, and Speaker of the Assembly, as specified. The bill would require the commission to convene an advisory committee to meet at least quarterly with 15 volunteer members, including, but not limited to, a representative of a licensed health facility and a representative of CalPERS. This bill contains other

related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 3088](#)

(Chu D) Continuing care contracts: retirement communities.

Current Text: Amended: 4/12/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2018

Last Amend: 4/12/2018

Status: 4/18/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (April 17). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 4/18/2018-A. APPR.

Summary: Existing law regulates life care contracts, also known as continuing care contracts, and imposes certain reporting and reserve requirements on continuing care communities. Existing law requires each provider that has entered into a specified type of contract with an up-front entrance fee to submit to the Department of Social Services, at least once every 5 years, an actuary's opinion as to the provider's actuarial financial condition. This bill would instead require all providers subject to a continuing care contract to file an actuary's opinion, as specified. The bill would require a provider to post a copy of the actuary's opinion at a central and conspicuous location in the facility and in a conspicuous location on the provider's Internet Web site within 10 days of submitting the opinion to the department. The bill would also require each provider to conduct, at least once every 3 years, a review of the accessible areas that the provider is obligated to repair, replace, restore, or maintain within the facility, as specified. The bill would require the board of each provider to use the review to consider and implement necessary adjustments to its reserve account requirements. The bill would require each provider to submit, at least once every 3 years, a summary of the maintenance and replacement review and the adjustments the board has made or plans to make to as a result of the review. The bill would also require the provider to post a copy of the summary and adjustment plan in a central and conspicuous location at the facility and in a conspicuous location on the provider's Internet Web site.

[AB 3098](#)

(Friedman D) Residential care facilities for the elderly: emergency plans.

Current Text: Amended: 4/9/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2018

Last Amend: 4/9/2018

Status: 4/18/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on HUM. S. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (April 17). Re-referred to Com. on HUM. S.

Location: 4/18/2018-A. HUM. S.

Summary: Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of residential care facilities for the elderly by the State Department of Social Services. Existing law requires a facility to have an emergency plan that includes specified provisions and is available, upon request, to residents onsite and available to local emergency responders. Existing law exempts a facility that has obtained a certificate of authority to offer continuing care contracts from this requirement. A violation of these provisions is punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would repeal the above-described provision exempting a facility that has obtained a certificate of authority to offer continuing care contracts from the requirement of having an emergency plan. The bill would require the emergency plan to include additional elements, including a contact information list and at least two shelter locations for housing residents during an evacuation. The bill would require a facility to provide training on the emergency plan to each staff member upon hire and annually thereafter. The bill would also require a facility to review the plan annually, as specified, and to conduct a drill for various emergency situations at least once quarterly for each shift. The bill would require the facility to make the emergency plan available, upon request, to any responsible party for a resident and the local long-term care ombudsman, and would require a person seeking a license for a new facility to submit the emergency plan with the initial license application. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 3150](#)

(Brough R) Public employees' retirement: annual audits.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2018

Status: 3/12/2018-Referred to Com. on P.E., R., & S.S.

Location: 3/12/2018-A. P.E., R. & S.S.

Summary: Existing law creates state and local public pension and retirement systems that provide pension benefits based on age at retirement, service credit, and final compensation. Existing law requires each state and local public pension or retirement system, on and after the 90th day following the completion of the annual audit of the system, to provide a concise annual report on the investments and earnings of the system, as specified, to any member who makes a request and pays a fee, if required, for the costs incurred in preparation and dissemination of that report. This bill would also require each state and local pension or retirement system to post a concise annual audit of the information described above on that system's Internet Web site no later than the 90th day following the audit's completion. By imposing new duties on local retirement systems, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 3235](#)

(Grayson D) Public employees' retirement.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2018

Status: 2/17/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.

Location: 2/16/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law requires any city with a population of 1,000,000 or more, and any agency thereof, which has established any pension and retirement plan that requires officers and employees of one sex to pay greater contributions than those of another sex who are the same age to revise the plan so that the contributions are the same, as specified. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that provision.

[AB 3245](#)

(Committee on Public Employees, Retirement, and Social Security) Public employees' retirement.

Current Text: Amended: 4/9/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/22/2018

Last Amend: 4/9/2018

Status: 4/19/2018-Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.

Location: 4/19/2018-A. CONSENT CALENDAR

Calendar: 4/26/2018 #103 ASSEMBLY CONSENT CALENDAR 2ND DAY-ASSEMBLY BILLS

Summary: Existing law establishes various public agency retirement systems, including, among others, the Public Employees' Retirement System, the Judges' Retirement System, and the Judges' Retirement System II. These systems provide defined benefits to public employees based on age, service credit, and amount of final compensation. This bill would make various nonsubstantive changes to provisions governing these retirement systems.

[SB 76](#)

(Nielsen R) Excluded employees: arbitration.

Current Text: Amended: 6/29/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/10/2017

Last Amend: 6/29/2017

Status: 9/11/2017-Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member Calderon.

Location: 9/11/2017-A. INACTIVE FILE

Summary: The Bill of Rights for State Excluded Employees permits, among other things, excluded employee organizations to represent their excluded members in their employment relations, including grievances, with the state. That law defines excluded employees as all managerial employees, confidential employees, supervisory employees, as well as specified employees of the Department of Personnel Administration, the Department of Finance, the Controller's office, the Legislative Counsel Bureau, the Bureau of State Audits, the Public Employment Relations Board, the Department of Industrial Relations, and the State Athletic Commission. This bill contains other related provisions.

[SB 134](#)

(Hernandez D) Small group market: single risk pool: index rate.

Current Text: Introduced: 1/11/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/11/2017

Status: 3/12/2018-Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member Calderon.

Location: 3/12/2018-A. INACTIVE FILE

Summary: Existing federal law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, creates various premium stabilization programs, such as the transitional reinsurance program and the risk adjustment program, to stabilize premiums in the individual market inside and outside of the Exchanges. Under the transitional reinsurance program, contributions are collected from contributing entities to fund reinsurance payments to issuers of nongrandfathered reinsurance-eligible individual market plans and the administrative costs of operating the reinsurance program for the 2014, 2015, and 2016 benefit years. This bill would delete the reference to the federal transitional reinsurance program in these provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.

[SB 162](#)

(Allen D) Cannabis: marketing.

Current Text: Amended: 8/21/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/19/2017

Last Amend: 8/21/2017

Status: 9/1/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. on 8/23/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)

Location: 9/1/2017-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act, which includes the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), enacted by the voters at the November 8, 2016, regulates the cultivation, distribution, and use of cannabis for medical purposes and for nonmedical purposes by people 21 years of age and older. Existing law places specified restrictions on the advertising or marketing of cannabis and cannabis products, including prohibiting advertising or marketing cannabis or cannabis products in a manner intended to encourage persons under 21 years of

age to consume cannabis or cannabis products. This bill would specify that advertising or marketing cannabis or cannabis products in a manner intended to encourage persons under 21 years of age to consume cannabis or cannabis products includes all advertising of cannabis or cannabis products through the use of branded merchandise, including, but not limited to, clothing, hats, or other merchandise with the name or logo of the product. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 199](#)

(Hernandez D) The California Health Care Cost, Quality, and Equity Atlas.

Current Text: Amended: 3/30/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/30/2017

Last Amend: 3/30/2017

Status: 9/1/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/19/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

Location: 9/1/2017-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law requires the California Health and Human Services Agency to research the options for developing a cost, quality, and equity data atlas. Existing law requires the research to include certain topics, including, among others, identification of key data submitters, a comparative analysis of potential models used in other states, and an assessment of types of governance structures that incorporate representatives of health care stakeholders and experts. Existing law requires the agency to have made the results of the above-described research available to the public no later than March 1, 2017, by submitting a report to the Assembly and Senate Committees on Health. This bill would require the Secretary of California Health and Human Services, in furtherance of the goal of creating the California Health Care Cost, Quality, and Equity Atlas, to convene an advisory committee composed of a broad spectrum of health care stakeholders and experts, as specified. The bill would require the secretary to charge the advisory committee with identifying the type of data, purpose of use, and entities and individuals that are required to report to, or that may have access to, a health care cost, quality, and equity atlas, and with developing a set of recommendations based on specified findings of the March 1, 2017, report.

[SB 244](#)

(Lara D) Privacy: agencies: personal information.

Current Text: Amended: 9/8/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/6/2017

Last Amend: 9/8/2017

Status: 9/14/2017-Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member Calderon.

Location: 9/14/2017-A. INACTIVE FILE

Summary: (1) Existing law regulates various professions and vocations by various boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law requires those boards, the State Bar of California, and the Department of Real Estate to require a licensee, at the time of issuance of a license, to provide specified information, including the licensee's federal employer identification number, if the licensee is a partnership, or his or her social security number or individual taxpayer identification number. Existing law provides that the applicant's federal employer identification number, social security number, or individual taxpayer identification number information is not a public record and is not open to the public for inspection. This bill would revise this provision to provide that information is not open for public inspection, is confidential, and shall not be disclosed, except as specified. The bill would require information submitted by an applicant to be collected, recorded, and used only for the purpose of determining eligibility for a license and administering the licensing program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 255](#)

(Mendoza D) California Partnership for Long-Term Care Program.

Current Text: Amended: 3/20/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/7/2017

Last Amend: 3/20/2017

Status: 6/5/2017-Referred to Coms. on INS. and AGING & L.T.C.

Location: 6/5/2017-A. INS.

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Partnership for Long-Term Care Program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services. The purpose of the program is 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 the Medi-Cal program and to provide Medi-Cal program 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. Existing law prescribes specified criteria for certification of a long-term care insurance policy under the program. This bill would require a policy, certificate, or rider as described above to instead be called a home care, community-based services, and residential care facility only policy, certificate, or rider. The bill would delete assisted living facility services from the list of required minimum services to be provided, clarify that those required minimum services include care in a residential care facility, and delete the policy definitions. The bill also would make conforming name changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 437](#)

(Atkins D) Health care coverage: joint senior level working group.

Current Text: Enrollment: 8/31/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/15/2017

Last Amend: 4/6/2017

Status: 9/5/2017-Action rescinded whereby the bill was read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Senate. Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member Calderon.

Location: 9/5/2017-A. INACTIVE FILE

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Managed Health Care and the Department of Insurance to maintain a joint senior level working group to ensure clarity for health care consumers about who enforces their patient rights and consistency in the regulations for these departments. Existing law requires the joint working group to review and examine various processes in each department, including the examination of the grievance and consumer complaint processes that include, without limitation, outreach and standard complaints. Existing law requires the joint working group to report its findings to the Insurance Commissioner and the Director of the Department of Managed Health Care for review and approval. This bill would also require the joint working group to review and examine timely access to care and network adequacy as part of its review of the grievance and consumer complaint processes, and to review and examine the state implementation of federal health care reforms, including any changes in federal law, or rules, regulations, or guidance issued under federal law.

[SB 481](#)

(Pan D) Long-term health facilities: informed consent.

Current Text: Amended: 6/29/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2017

Last Amend: 6/29/2017

Status: 7/14/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was JUD. on 6/29/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)

Location: 7/14/2017-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law requires the attending physician of a resident in a skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility who prescribes or orders a medical intervention of a resident that requires the informed consent of a patient who lacks the capacity to provide that consent, as specified, to inform the skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility. Existing law requires the facility to conduct an interdisciplinary team review of the prescribed medical intervention prior to the administration of the medical intervention, subject to specified proceedings. Existing law authorizes a medical intervention prior to the facility convening an interdisciplinary team review in the case of an emergency, under specified circumstances. Existing law imposes civil penalties for a violation of these provisions. This bill would, before implementing a medical intervention that requires informed consent for a resident who lacks capacity to make health care decisions and there is no person with legal authority able and willing to make those decisions, require the physician, skilled nursing facility, or intermediate care facility, to promptly notify the resident, orally and in writing, that it has been determined that the resident lacks capacity, and other information, as specified.

[SB 538](#)

(Monning D) Hospital contracts.

Current Text: Amended: 5/26/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2017

Last Amend: 5/26/2017

Status: 7/14/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HEALTH on 6/15/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

Location: 7/14/2017-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care and makes a willful violation of the act a crime. Existing law also provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of health facilities, including general acute care hospitals, acute psychiatric hospitals, and special hospitals, administered by the State Department of Public Health. A violation of these provisions is a crime. Existing law, the Health Care Providers' Bill of Rights, prescribes restrictions on the types of contractual provisions that may be included in agreements between health care service plans and health care providers and agreements between health insurers and health care providers. This bill, the Health Care Market Fairness Act of 2017, would prohibit contracts between hospitals and contracting agents, health care service plans, or health insurers from containing certain provisions, including, but not limited to, setting payment rates or other terms for nonparticipating affiliates of the hospital, requiring the contracting agent, plan, or insurer to keep the contract's payment rates confidential from any payor, as defined, that is or may become financially responsible for the payment, and requiring the contracting agent, plan, or insurer to submit to arbitration, or any other alternative dispute resolution program, any claims or causes of action that arise under state or federal antitrust laws after those claims or causes of action arise, except as provided. The bill would make any prohibited contract provision void and unenforceable. The bill would define "contracting agent" and "hospital" for those

purposes. The bill would enact an identical provision under the health facility licensure and regulation provisions as that provision described above for contracts between hospitals and contracting agents. The bill would provide that its provisions are severable. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 548](#)

(Atkins D) Public Employment Relations Board: petitions: expedited resolution.

Current Text: Amended: 9/5/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2017

Last Amend: 9/5/2017

Status: 9/14/2017-Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member Calderon.

Location: 9/14/2017-A. INACTIVE FILE

Summary: Existing law regulates the labor relations of employees and employers of public agencies. Existing law grants specified employees of public agencies the right to form, join, and participate in the activities of employee organizations of their choosing and requires public agency employers, among other things, to meet and confer with representatives of recognized employee organizations and exclusive representatives on terms and conditions of employment. Existing law creates the Public Employment Relations Board and grants it specified powers in connection with public employee labor relations. Existing law described above grants the board the power to hear specified disputes in relation to these provisions and to make determinations regarding them. This bill would authorize the Public Employment Relations Board to grant expedited status for specified matters and generally codify regulations of the board, in this regard, that are currently in effect. This bill contains other related provisions.

[SB 562](#)

(Lara D) The Healthy California Act.

Current Text: Amended: 5/26/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2017

Last Amend: 5/26/2017

Status: 7/14/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was DESK on 6/1/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)

Location: 7/14/2017-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing federal law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), enacted various health care coverage market reforms that took effect January 1, 2014. PPACA required each state, by January 1, 2014, to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange to facilitate the purchase of qualified health benefit plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. PPACA defines a "qualified health plan" as a plan that, among other requirements, provides an essential health benefits package. Existing state law creates the California Health Benefit Exchange, also known as Covered California, to facilitate the purchase of qualified health plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. This bill, the Healthy California Act, would create the Healthy California program to provide comprehensive universal single-payer health care coverage and a health care cost control system for the benefit of all residents of the state. The bill, among other things, would provide that the program cover a wide range of medical benefits and other services and would incorporate the health care benefits and standards of other existing federal and state provisions, including, but not limited to, the state's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), Medi-Cal, ancillary health care or social services covered by regional centers for persons with developmental disabilities, Knox-Keene, and the federal Medicare program. The bill would require the board to seek all necessary waivers, approvals, and agreements to allow various existing federal health care payments to be paid to the Healthy California program, which would then assume responsibility for all benefits and services previously paid for with those funds. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 581](#)

(De León D) State contributions: California Excellence Fund.

Current Text: Amended: 2/5/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2017

Last Amend: 2/5/2018

Status: 2/8/2018-Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Assembly Rule 97.

Location: 2/8/2018-A. RLS.

Summary: Existing law requires, whenever any person donates any money to the state, the Treasurer to receive it upon the receipt of a certificate from the Controller. Existing law requires, if the donor at the time of making the donation files with the Controller a written designation of the fund or appropriation the person desires to benefit thereby, that donation to be credited accordingly. Under existing law, if a designation is not made, the donation is required to be credited to the State School Fund. The California Constitution requires the calculation, as specified, of a minimum amount of state funding to be provided each fiscal year for allocation to school districts and community college districts. This bill would create the California Excellence Fund in the General Fund to accept monetary contributions to the State of California for exclusively public purposes. This bill would allow the donor to designate, when making the monetary contribution, which of several specified purposes for which the contribution could be used. This bill would require amounts in the California Excellence Fund to be first transferred to the General Fund and second, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes

designated by donors, as provided. This bill would require that the funds transferred to the General Fund be considered for purposes of the calculation of a minimum amount of state funding to be provided each fiscal year for allocation to school districts and community college districts. This bill would require the Treasurer to establish a procedure for the public to make monetary contributions to the California Excellence Fund and to provide to the Department of Finance information about the aggregate amount of monetary contributions made to the fund and the aggregate amounts available for each purpose designated by donors, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.

[SB 599](#)

(Portantino D) Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act: Peace Officers Research Association of California Insurance and Benefits Trust.

Current Text: Vetoed: 10/15/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2017

Last Amend: 8/24/2017

Status: 3/3/2018-Last day to consider Governor's veto pursuant to Joint Rule 58.5.

Location: 10/15/2017-S. VETOED

Summary: The Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act, which is administered by the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System, governs the funding and provision of postemployment health care benefits for eligible retired public employees and their beneficiaries. Existing law requires the board to approve an employee association health benefit plan previously approved by the board in the 1987-88 contract year or prior, if the plan continues to meet the minimum standards prescribed by the board. Existing law authorizes the California Correctional Peace Officer Association Health Benefits Trust to offer different health benefit plan designs with varying premiums in different areas of the state. This bill would require the board to approve an employee association health benefit plan offered by the California Association of Highway Patrolmen Health Benefits Trust, the Peace Officers Research Association of California Health Benefits Trust, or the California Correctional Peace Officer Association Health Benefits Trust if the plan meets minimum standards prescribed by the board. The bill would authorize the trustees of these organizations to offer one or more health benefit plans approved by the board on a regional basis with a regional premium subject to specified limitations.

[SB 646](#)

(Galgiani D) State Civil Service Act: adverse action: notice.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2017

Status: 9/13/2017-Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member Calderon.

Location: 9/13/2017-A. INACTIVE FILE

Summary: The State Civil Service Act requires notice of any adverse action against any state employee for any cause for discipline based on any civil service law to be served within 3 years after the cause for discipline, upon which the notice is based, first arose. That act provides that an adverse action based on fraud, embezzlement, or the falsification of records is valid if notice of the adverse action is served within 3 years after the discovery of the fraud, embezzlement, or falsification. This bill would instead provide that for any adverse action not based on fraud, embezzlement, or falsification of records, if the cause for discipline was discovered on or after January 1, 2018, notice would be required to be served within one year of the discovery of the cause for discipline.

[SB 656](#)

(Moorlach R) Judges' Retirement System II: deferred retirement.

Current Text: Amended: 1/23/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2017

Last Amend: 1/23/2018

Status: 4/23/2018-Referred to Com. on P.E., R., & S.S.

Location: 4/23/2018-A. P.E.,R. & S.S.

Summary: (1) Existing law establishes the Judges' Retirement System II, which the Board of Retirement of the Public Employees' Retirement System administers. Existing law authorizes a judge who is a member of the system and who retires upon attaining both 65 years of age and 20 or more years of service, or upon attaining 70 years of age with a minimum of 5 years of service, to elect from specified retirement benefits including a monthly pension. Existing law requires a judge who leaves judicial office after accruing 5 or more years of service, but who has not reached the applicable age of retirement, to be paid a lump sum equal to monetary credits that accrued while he or she was in office, as specified. Existing law authorizes a judge who, among other things, separates from office after accruing 5 or more years of service and has not reached 65 years of age to continue health care benefits if he or she assumes certain payments. This bill would authorize a judge who has attained 60 years of age with a minimum of 5 years of service, or who has accrued 20 or more years of service, to retire and to elect to receive a monthly pension that would be deferred until the judge reaches retirement age, as specified. The bill would prohibit a judge who elects to retire in this manner from receiving benefits until he or she reaches the applicable retirement age and would prescribe procedures to apply if the judge fails to elect within 30 days of separation. The bill would authorize the board to charge an administrative fee, as specified, to a judge who elects to apply these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 964](#)

(Allen D) Public Employees' Retirement Fund and Teachers' Retirement Fund: investments: climate-related financial risk.

Current Text: Amended: 3/14/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/31/2018

Last Amend: 3/14/2018

Status: 4/16/2018-April 16 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Location: 4/16/2018-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The California Constitution requires members of the retirement board of a public pension or retirement system to discharge their duties with respect to the system solely in the interest of, and for the exclusive purposes of providing benefits to, participants and their beneficiaries, minimizing employer contributions thereto, and defraying reasonable expenses of administering the system. Existing statutory law establishes various public employee retirement systems and provides for the administration of the State Teachers' Retirement System by the Teachers' Retirement Board and for the administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System, among other public employee retirement systems, by the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System. This bill would, until January 1, 2035, require climate-related financial risk, as defined, to be analyzed to the extent the boards identify the risk as a material risk to the Public Employees' Retirement Fund or the Teachers' Retirement Fund. The bill, by January 1, 2020, and every 3 years thereafter, would require each board to publicly report on the climate-related financial risk of its public market portfolio, including alignment of the Public Employees' Retirement Fund and the Teachers' Retirement Fund with a specified climate agreement and California climate policy goals and the exposure of the fund to long-term risks, as specified. The bill would provide that it does not require either board to take action unless the board determines in good faith that the action is consistent with its fiduciary responsibilities. The bill would make related legislative findings and declarations.

[SB 997](#)

(Monning D) Health care service plans: physician to enrollee ratios.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/5/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/5/2018

Status: 3/14/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (March 14). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 3/14/2018-S. APPR.

Summary: Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care and makes a willful violation of the act a crime. This bill would delete the repeal date, thereby continuing operation of these provisions indefinitely. By extending the operation of these requirements, the willful violation of which would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 1022](#)

(Pan D) Public Employees' Retirement System: administration.

Current Text: Amended: 4/12/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/7/2018

Last Amend: 4/12/2018

Status: 4/23/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 4. Noes 0.) (April 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 4/23/2018-S. APPR.

Summary: (1) Existing law, the Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL), vests the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System with the responsibility of administering the Public Employees' Retirement System. PERL provides that data filed by a member or beneficiary with the board is confidential, subject to certain exceptions, and is to be used only for carrying PERL into effect. This bill would specify that the confidentiality provisions, described above, apply to the Public Employees Medical and Hospital Care Act, which the board also administers, and would make conforming changes to account for this and to account for school district and university employer categories currently in effect. The bill would authorize the confidentiality of provisions of records connected to the beneficiary of a member or retired member who is or was employed by the entity. The bill also would authorize data to be used in connection with related reporting and notice obligations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 1026](#)

(Jackson D) Older adults and persons with disabilities: fall prevention.

Current Text: Amended: 3/22/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/7/2018

Last Amend: 3/22/2018

Status: 4/24/2018-VOTE: Do pass as amended, but first amend, and re-refer to the Committee on [Appropriations] with the recommendation: To Consent Calendar

Location: 4/24/2018-S. APPR.

Summary: 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. This bill would repeal those provisions relating to the department's provision of information on housing and home modifications for seniors. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 1033](#)

(Moorlach R) Public employees' retirement: reciprocal benefits: actuarial liability.

Current Text: Amended: 4/5/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/8/2018

Last Amend: 4/5/2018

Status: 4/24/2018-April 23 set for first hearing. Testimony taken.

Location: 4/24/2018-S. P.E. & R.

Summary: Existing law, the Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL), creates the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) and authorizes local entities to join PERS as contracting agencies for the provision of benefits to their employees. Existing law authorizes retirement systems to enter into agreements to provide certain reciprocal benefits to employees that are employed by other agencies that are parties to the agreement if the employees meet specified requirements, a practice commonly referred to as reciprocity. Reciprocity provides for the application of the final compensation paid by a subsequent employer to service provided to a prior employer. PERL provides that a public agency that has agreed to reciprocity with PERS also has reciprocity with all other agencies that have entered into those agreements with PERS, among others. PERL requires the Board of Administration of PERS to ensure that a contracting agency that creates a significant increase in actuarial liability as a result of increased compensation paid to a nonrepresented employee bears the associated liability, except as specified, including a portion that would otherwise be borne by another contracting agency. PERL requires the system actuary to assess an increase in liability, in this regard, to the employer that created it at the time the increase is determined and to make adjustments to that employer's contribution rates to account for the increased liability. This bill would require that an agency participating in PERS that increases the compensation of a member who was previously employed by a different agency to bear all actuarial liability for the action, if it results in an increased actuarial liability beyond what would have been reasonably expected for the member. The bill would require, in this context, that the increased actuarial liability be in addition to reasonable compensation growth that is anticipated for a member who works for an employer or multiple employers over an extended time. The bill would require, if multiple employers cause increased liability, that the liability be apportioned equitably among them. The bill would apply to an increase in actuarial liability, as specified, due to increased compensation paid to an employee on and after January 1, 2019.

[SB 1046](#)

(Roth D) Insurance: long-term care.

Current Text: Amended: 4/12/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/8/2018

Last Amend: 4/12/2018

Status: 4/12/2018-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on INS.

Location: 3/15/2018-S. INS.

Calendar: 4/25/2018 1:30 p.m. - Room 112 SENATE INSURANCE, GLAZER, Chair

Summary: Existing law generally regulates long-term care insurance policies delivered or issued after January 1, 1990. As to these policies, existing law requires a policy or certificate to include a provision that gives the policyholder or certificate holder certain specified rights to reduce coverage and lower premiums. This bill would require an insurer, if a reduction in coverage involves the reduction or elimination of an inflation protection provision, to allow the insured to continue the benefit amount in effect at the time of the reduction or elimination.

[SB 1060](#)

(Mendoza D) Public Employees' Retirement Law: employer contributions: notification.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/12/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/12/2018

Status: 2/13/2018-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 15.

Location: 2/12/2018-S. RLS.

Summary: The Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL) establishes the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), which provides pension and other benefits to members of PERS. PERL requires certain public employers to contribute moneys to PERS. Existing law prohibits the state, school employers, and contracting agencies, as defined, from refusing to pay the employers' contribution as required by PERL. This bill would require a contracting agency that fails to make a required contribution to PERS to notify members of the delinquency within 30 days, as specified.

[SB 1062](#)

(Mendoza D) Retirement systems: employer contributions: notification.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/12/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/12/2018

Status: 2/13/2018-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 15.

Location: 2/12/2018-S. RLS.

Summary: Existing law creates the State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS) and the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), which provide pension and other benefits to their respective members. Both STRS and PERS are funded by employer and employee contributions and investment returns. This bill would require certain employers that fail to make a required employer contribution to STRS or PERS to notify members of the delinquency within 30 days, as specified.

SB 1191

(Hueso D) Crimes: elder and dependent adult abuse: investigations.

Current Text: Amended: 4/4/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/15/2018

Last Amend: 4/4/2018

Status: 4/23/2018-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 4/23/2018-A. DESK

Summary: Existing law makes it a crime for a person entrusted with the care or custody of any elder or dependent adult to willfully cause him or her to be injured or permit him or her to be placed in a situation in which his or her 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. This bill would require local law enforcement agencies, as defined, and adult protective services 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 contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1207

(De León D) CalSavers Retirement Savings Program.

Current Text: Amended: 4/9/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/15/2018

Last Amend: 4/9/2018

Status: 4/23/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 4. Noes 0.) (April 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 4/23/2018-S. APPR.

Summary: Existing law, known as the California Secure Choice Retirement Savings Trust Act, establishes the California Secure Choice Retirement Savings Program, administered by the California Secure Choice Retirement Savings Investment Board. The program requires specified eligible employers, as defined, to offer a payroll deposit retirement savings arrangement and requires eligible employees, as defined, who do not opt out of the program, to contribute a portion of their salary or wages to a retirement savings account in the program, as specified. This bill would change the name of the California Secure Choice Retirement Savings Program to the CalSavers Retirement Savings Program and would make conforming changes.

SB 1238

(Roth D) Patient records: maintenance and storage.

Current Text: Amended: 4/9/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/15/2018

Last Amend: 4/9/2018

Status: 4/11/2018-Set for hearing April 24.

Location: 4/9/2018-S. JUD.

Summary: Existing law establishes procedures for providing access to various types of health care records, including patient records, as defined, by patients and persons having responsibility for decisions respecting the health care of others. Existing law gives health care providers, as defined, various responsibilities in connection with providing access to these records. This bill would require certain health care providers at the time of creation of a patient record to provide a statement to the patient, or the patient's representative, that sets forth the patient's rights and the intended retention period for the records. The bill would require certain health care providers that plan to destroy patient records to notify the patient at least 60 days before a patient's records are to be destroyed, as provided. The bill would require a health care provider to provide a patient with his or her original medical records that the provider plans to destroy if the patient makes a request for the records to the provider before the date of the proposed destruction of the records. The bill would authorize a health care provider to charge a patient for the actual costs of copying, mailing, or shipping the patient's records under that provision. The bill would authorize the issuance of citations and the assessment of administrative penalties for violations.

SB 1270

(Vidak R) County employees' retirement: system personnel.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2018

Status: 4/23/2018-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 4/23/2018-A. DESK

Summary: The County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 (CERL) authorizes counties to establish retirement systems pursuant to its provisions in order to provide pension benefits to their employees. CERL authorizes the retirement boards of 5 specified counties to appoint assistant administrators and chief investment officers who, following appointment, are outside county charter, civil service, and merit system rules, except as specified. CERL provides that these administrators and officers are employees of the county, as specified, while serving at the pleasure of the appointing boards, and that they may be dismissed without cause. This bill would apply these provisions to any county if the board of supervisors for that county, by resolution adopted by majority vote, makes those provisions applicable in the county.

[SB 1413](#)

(Nielsen R) Public employees' retirement: pension prefunding.

Current Text: Amended: 4/9/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2018

Last Amend: 4/9/2018

Status: 4/23/2018-From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 4. Noes 0.) (April 23).

Location: 4/23/2018-S. APPR.

Calendar: 4/26/2018 #3 SENATE SEN SECOND READING FILE - SENATE BILLS

Summary: Existing law creates the Public Employees' Retirement System, which provides defined retirement benefits to employees of the state and to employees of other public agencies contracting with the Board of Administration of the Public Employee's Retirement System for this purpose. The benefits provided by the system are funded by employer and employee contributions and investment returns. This bill would enact the California Employers' Pension Prefunding Trust Program and establish the California Employers' Pension Prefunding Trust Fund to allow state and local public agency employers that provide a defined benefit pension plan to their employees to prefund their required pension contributions. This bill contains other related provisions.

[SB 1433](#)

(Moorlach R) County employees' retirement: Deferred Retirement Option Program.

Current Text: Amended: 4/2/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2018

Last Amend: 4/2/2018

Status: 4/24/2018-April 23 set for first hearing. Failed passage in committee. (Ayes 1. Noes 3.) Reconsideration granted.

Location: 4/24/2018-S. P.E. & R.

Summary: The County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 (CERL) authorizes counties to establish retirement systems pursuant to its provisions for the purpose of providing pension and death benefits to county and district employees. Existing law creates the Deferred Retirement Option Program within CERL to provide eligible members who elect to participate in the program access to a lump sum or monthly payments for a specified period in addition to a monthly retirement allowance. This bill, on and after January 1, 2019, would prohibit a county or district from allowing a member to participate in a Deferred Retirement Option Program who was not participating in the program on or before December 31, 2018. The bill would also prohibit a county or district from establishing a new or additional Deferred Retirement Option Program.

[SB 1447](#)

(Hernandez D) Pharmacy: automated drug delivery systems.

Current Text: Amended: 4/17/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2018

Last Amend: 4/17/2018

Status: 4/24/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 4/23/2018-S. APPR.

Summary: Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, establishes the California State Board of Pharmacy, within the Department of Consumer Affairs, to license and regulate the practice of pharmacy. Existing law makes any violation of the Pharmacy Law punishable as a crime. This bill would repeal the general ADDS provisions and the additional conditions for an ADDS located in a licensed clinic or a health facility. The bill instead would prohibit an ADDS from being installed or operated in the state unless specified requirements are met, including a license for the ADDS issued by the board to the holder of a current, valid, and active pharmacy license. The bill would limit the placement and operation of an ADDS to specified locations, including the licensed pharmacy holding that ADDS license, a licensed health facility, a licensed clinic, or a specified medical office. The bill would require the pharmacy holding the ADDS license to own the ADDS and the drugs and devices located within it, and would require that pharmacy to supervise the operation of the ADDS. The bill would prescribe specified stocking and transfer requirements for those drugs and devices. The bill would require the pharmacy holding the ADDS license to provide training on the operation and use of that ADDS to specified individuals and would require the

pharmacy to complete periodic self-assessments. The bill would require additional conditions for automated patient dispensing systems, as defined. The bill would also authorize a pharmacy inspector employed by the board to enter the location, or proposed location, of an ADDS to inspect the location pursuant to these provisions. Because a violation of the Pharmacy Law is punishable as a crime, the bill would expand the scope of an existing crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 1504](#)

(Committee on Public Employment and Retirement) Department of Human Resources.

Current Text: Introduced: 3/14/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 3/14/2018

Status: 4/23/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 4. Noes 0.) (April 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 4/23/2018-S. APPR.

Summary: (1)Existing law creates the Department of Human Resources, which succeeds to and is vested with all of the powers and duties previously performed by the Department of Personnel Administration. This bill would update various references to the Department of Personnel Administration to refer instead to the Department of Human Resources. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Total Measures: 99

Total Tracking Forms: 99