**AB 1963**  (Chu D)  **Child abuse or neglect: mandated reporters.**

**Summary:** Existing law, the Child Abuse and Neglect Report Act, requires a mandated reporter, as defined, to report whenever they, in their professional capacity or within the scope of their employment, have knowledge of or observed a child whom the mandated reporter knows or reasonably suspects has been the victim of child abuse or neglect. Failure by a mandated reporter to report an incident of known or reasonably suspected child abuse or neglect is a misdemeanor punishable by up to 6 months of confinement in a county jail, by a fine of $1,000, or by both that imprisonment and fine. This bill would add a human resource employee of a business that employs minors to the list of individuals who are mandated reporters. The bill would also add, for the purposes of reporting sexual abuse, a person whose duties require direct contact with and supervision of minors in the performance of the minors' duties in the workplace to the list of individuals who are mandated reporters. By imposing the reporting requirements on a new class of persons, for whom failure to report specified conduct is a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position**  
Support

**Subject**  
Children/Minors/Foster Care

**Notes 1:** Foster care agencies should pay for mandating reporting

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**AB 1979**  (Friedman D)  **Foster youth: housing.**

**Summary:** Existing law requires county agencies that place children in foster care to conduct an evaluation of the county's placement resources and programs in relation to the needs of children placed in out-of-home care, and specifically requires county placement agencies to examine placements that are out of county and determine the reason the placement was necessary. This bill would additionally require a county placement agency to examine its ability to meet the emergency housing needs of nonminor dependents. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position**  
Support

**Subject**  
Children/Minors/Foster Care

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**AB 2279**  (Garcia, Cristina D)  **Childhood lead poisoning prevention.**

**Summary:** (1) Existing law, the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Act of 1991, establishes the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (Program), which is administered by the State Department of Public Health. This bill would add several risk factors to be considered as part of the standard of care specified in regulations, including a child's residency in or visit to a foreign country, or their residency in a high-risk ZIP Code, and would require the department to develop, by January 1, 2021, the regulations on the additional risk factors, in consultation with the above-specified individuals. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position**  
Support

**Subject**  
Children/Minors/Foster Care

**Notes 1:** Why aren't 2277 and 2278 and 2279 one bill?

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**AB 2805**  (Eggman D)  **Juveniles: reunification.**

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge children to be dependents of the court under certain circumstances. Existing law establishes the grounds for removal of a dependent child from the custody of the child's parents or guardian and generally
requires the court to order the social worker to provide designated child welfare services, including family reunification services, to the removed child and the child’s mother and statutorily presumed father or guardians. Existing law, however, prohibits a court from ordering reunification services when the child was under 5 years of age and suffered severe physical abuse by a parent or guardian unless the court finds, based on competent testimony, that the services are likely to prevent reabuse or continued neglect of the child or that failure to try reunification will be detrimental to the child because the child is closely and positively attached to that parent. This bill would instead require the court to make that finding based on competent evidence.

**Position** | **Subject**
---|---
Support | Children/Minors/Foster Care

**Summary:** The Personal Income Tax Law and Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by that law. Existing law requires any bill authorizing a new tax credit to contain, among other things, specific goals, purposes, and objectives the tax credit will achieve, detailed performance indicators, and data collection requirements. This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2026, in an amount that is equal to either 40% or 25% of the amount paid or incurred by a qualified taxpayer during the taxable year for qualified first-year wages of qualified employees, depending on the amount of hours worked by the qualified employee during the first year of employment, not to exceed $2,400 per qualified employee. The bill would define “qualified employee” to mean an employee who is hired on or after January 1, 2021, and who is a homeless youth, foster youth, or former foster youth, as those terms are defined. The bill would also include additional information required for any bill authorizing a new income tax credit. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position** | **Subject**
---|---
Support | Children/Minors/Foster Care

**Notes 1:** Sponsored by John Burton Advocates for Youth

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the Foster Youth Services Coordinating Program, under the administration of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to provide supplemental funding to county offices of education, or a consortium of county offices of education, to coordinate and ensure that local educational agencies within its jurisdiction are providing services to foster youth pupils pursuant to a foster youth services coordinating plan with the purpose of ensuring positive educational outcomes. As part of the program, existing law authorizes a county office of education, or a consortium of county offices of education, to apply to the Superintendent for grant funding to operate an education-based foster youth services coordinating program. As a condition of receiving funds, existing law requires a program to develop and implement a foster youth services plan that includes, among other things, a description of how the local program will facilitate coordination with local postsecondary educational institutions to ensure foster youth pupils meet admission requirements and access programs that support their matriculation needs. This bill would require the plan to also describe how the program will coordinate efforts to ensure, to the extent possible, the completion of the Free Application for Federal Student Aid or the California Dream Act Application for foster youth pupils who are in grade 12. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position** | **Subject**
---|---
Support | Children/Minors/Foster Care, School Social Work

**Summary:** Existing law, the California Fostering Connections to Success Act, revises and expands the scope of various programs relating to the provision of cash assistance and other services to and for the benefit of certain foster and adopted children, and other children who have been placed in out-of-home care, including children who receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Foster Care (AFDC-FC), California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs), and Kinship Guardianship Assistance Payment (Kin-GAP) benefits. Among other provisions, the act extends specified foster care
benefits to nonminor dependents up to 21 years of age, if specified conditions are met. This bill would require a nonminor dependent who turns 21 years of age or who is no longer able to meet participation requirements during the period of a state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor to continue to receive support as a nonminor dependent until at least 6 months after the date that the state of emergency is terminated. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position  
Support  
Subject  
Children/Minors/Foster Care

Notes 1: Funding?

SB 1140  
(Caballero D)  
Personal income taxes: credits: child poverty tax credit.

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law, beginning on or after January 1, 2015, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, allows an earned income tax credit against personal income tax, and a payment from the Tax Relief and Refund Account for an allowable credit in excess of tax liability, to an eligible individual that is equal to that portion of the earned income tax credit allowed by federal law as determined by the earned income tax credit adjustment factor, as specified. The Personal Income Tax Law allows a refundable young child tax credit against the taxes imposed under that law, for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2019, in an amount equal to $1,176 multiplied by the earned income tax credit adjustment factor, not to exceed $1,000 per each qualified taxpayer per taxable year and requires amounts of this credit in excess of the qualified taxpayer’s tax liability to be paid to the qualified taxpayer from the Tax Relief and Refund Account, a continuously appropriated fund. This bill, under the Personal Income Tax Law, would additionally allow a refundable child poverty tax credit against the taxes imposed under that law, for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, in an amount equal to either (1) $2,940 multiplied by the earned income tax credit adjustment factor for qualified taxpayers, as defined, residing in a “Region 1” county on the last day of the taxable year, not to exceed $2,500 per each qualified taxpayer per taxable year, or (2) $2,353 multiplied by the earned income tax credit adjustment factor for qualified taxpayers, as defined, residing in a “Region 2” county on the last day of the taxable year, not to exceed $2,000 per each qualified taxpayer per taxable year, as specified. The bill would require amounts of this credit in excess of the qualified taxpayer’s tax liability to be paid to the qualified taxpayer from the Tax Relief and Refund Account, thereby making an appropriation. The bill would specify that the credit is only operative for taxable years for which resources are authorized in the annual Budget Act for the Franchise Tax Board to oversee and audit returns associated with the earned income tax credit.

Position  
Support  
Subject  
Children/Minors/Foster Care

Notes 1: Part of Child Poverty campaign

Education

AB 1930  
(Medina D)  
Public postsecondary education: University of California and California State University: student eligibility policy.

Summary: Existing law establishes the University of California, under the administration of the Regents of the University of California, and the California State University, under the administration of the Trustees of the California State University, as the 2 segments of public postsecondary education in the state generally authorized to grant baccalaureate degrees. The Donahoe Higher Education Act sets forth the missions and functions of the segments of postsecondary education in this state. Provisions of the act apply to the University of California only to the extent that the regents act, by appropriate resolution, to make those provisions applicable. A provision of the act expresses the intent of the Legislature that, in determining the standards and criteria for undergraduate and graduate admissions to the University of California and the California State University, the governing bodies of the segments develop processes that, among other things, strive to be fair and are easily understandable. This bill would require the trustees, and request the regents, before making any change in undergraduate student eligibility policy that adds eligibility requirements that impact students across its segment, to engage in discussions with and coordinate with other educational segments that will be impacted by the policy in order to understand the impacts of the policy and try to align their respective student eligibility policies. The bill would also require the trustees, and request the regents, to commission an independent study by a third-party research organization to assess the impact of the change in student eligibility policy on the eligibility rates of the graduates of public secondary schools who are members of underrepresented student groups. This bill contains other related provisions.
Summary: (1) Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges, under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, as one of the 3 segments of public postsecondary education in this state. Existing law establishes community college districts throughout the state, and authorizes them to provide instruction to students at community college campuses. This bill would express legislative findings and declarations about the impact of basic needs insecurity on college students. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.
county welfare departments to notify the department within 10 days of receiving information that an individual who is receiving Medi-Cal is or will be an inmate of a public institution. Existing law generally requires a county to redetermine a Medi-Cal beneficiary’s eligibility to receive Medi-Cal benefits every 12 months and whenever the county receives information about changes in a beneficiary’s circumstances that may affect their eligibility for Medi-Cal benefits. This bill would instead require the suspension of Medi-Cal benefits to an inmate of a public institution to end on the date they are no longer an inmate of a public institution or 3 years from the date they become an inmate of a public institution, whichever is sooner. The bill would conform state law with those specified federal provisions, and would impose those responsibilities on county welfare departments. The bill would require the county welfare department to suspend Medi-Cal benefits to an eligible juvenile in conformity with the above-specified suspension standard. Because counties are required to make Medi-Cal eligibility determinations, and the bill would expand Medi-Cal determinations of eligibility for eligible juveniles of public institutions, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position  |  Support
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AB 2077  |  Hypodermic needles and syringes.
( |  Ding D)

Subject  |  Health
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Summary: Existing law prohibits, except as specified, the sale of a hypodermic needle or syringe at retail except upon the prescription of a physician, dentist, veterinarian, podiatrist, or naturopathic doctor. This bill would repeal that provision. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position  |  Support
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AB 2100  |  Medi-Cal: pharmacy benefits.
( |  Wood D)

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

Position  |  Support
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AB 2118  |  Health care service plans and health insurers: reporting requirements.
( |  Kalra D)

Subject  |  Health
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Page 5/30
**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 offering a contract or policy in the individual, small, and large group markets to file specified information, including total earned premiums and total incurred claims for each contract or policy form, with the appropriate department at least 120 days before implementing a rate change. Existing law requires a large group market health care service plan or insurer to report additional information relating to cost sharing and specified aggregate rate information. Existing law requires the Department of Managed Health Care and the Department of Insurance to conduct an annual public meeting regarding large group rates. This bill would expand reporting requirements for health care service plans and health insurers, for products in the individual and small group markets to include, for rates effective during the 12-month period ending January 1 of the following year, specified information on premiums, cost sharing, benefits, enrollment, and trend factors as reported in all rate filings for the health care service plan or insurer, including both price and utilization. The bill would exclude specified information from the reporting requirements until January 1, 2023. The bill would require each department, beginning in 2022, to annually present the information required by the bill at the meeting regarding large group rates and at a public meeting of the board of Covered California, as specified.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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**AB 2164 (Rivas, Robert D) Telehealth.**

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**Summary:** Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the department, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, including federally qualified health center (FQHC) services and rural health clinic (RHC) services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. FQHC and RHC services are reimbursed, to the extent that federal financial participation is obtained, to providers on a per-visit basis, and a “visit” is defined as a face-to-face encounter between a patient of an FQHC or RHC and specified health care professionals, including dental providers. This bill would provide that an FQHC or RHC “visit” includes an encounter between an FQHC or RHC patient and a health care provider using telehealth by synchronous real time or asynchronous store and forward. The bill would clarify, for purposes of an FQHC or RHC visit, that face-to-face contact between a health care provider and a patient is not required for an FQHC or RHC to bill for telehealth by synchronous real time or asynchronous store and forward if specified requirements are met, including that a billable provider in the Medi-Cal program, and who is employed by the FQHC or RHC, supervises or provides the services for that patient via telehealth by synchronous real time or asynchronous store and forward. This bill contains other existing laws.

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**AB 2276 (Reyes D) Medi-Cal: Blood lead screening tests.**

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**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 authorizes the department to enter contracts with managed care plans to provide Medi-Cal services, and imposes requirements on the Medi-Cal managed care plans, including network adequacy standards. Under existing law, Medi-Cal covers early and periodic screening, diagnostic, and treatment for individuals under 21 years of age, consistent with federal law. This bill would provide that an FQHC or RHC “visit” includes an encounter between an FQHC or RHC patient and a health care provider using telehealth by synchronous real time or asynchronous store and forward. The bill would clarify, for purposes of an FQHC or RHC visit, that face-to-face contact between a health care provider and a patient is not required for an FQHC or RHC to bill for telehealth by synchronous real time or asynchronous store and forward if specified requirements are met, including that a billable provider in the Medi-Cal program, and who is employed by the FQHC or RHC, supervises or provides the services for that patient via telehealth by synchronous real time or asynchronous store and forward. This bill contains other existing laws.

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**AB 2280** (Chau D)  
**Information privacy: digital health feedback systems.**

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**Summary:** Existing law, the Confidentiality of Medical Information Act, generally prohibits a provider of health care, a health care service plan, or a contractor from disclosing medical information regarding a patient of the provider of health care or an enrollee or subscriber of a health care service plan without first obtaining an authorization, except as otherwise specified. Existing law defines “medical information” for purposes of these provisions to mean certain individually identifiable health information in possession of or derived from a provider of health care, among others. Existing law makes a violation of these provisions that results in economic loss or personal injury to a patient punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would define “personal health record information” for purposes of the act to mean individually identifiable information, in electronic or physical form, about an individual’s mental or physical condition that is collected by an FDA-approved commercial internet website, online service, or product that is used by an individual at the direction of a provider of health care with the primary purpose of collecting the individual’s individually identifiable personal health record information through a direct measurement of an individual’s mental or physical condition or through user input regarding an individual’s mental or physical condition. The bill would provide that a business that offers personal health record software or hardware to a consumer, in order to make information available to an individual or provider of health care at the request of the individual or provider of health care, for purposes of allowing the individual to manage their information, or for the diagnosis, treatment, or management of a medical condition of the individual, shall be deemed to be a provider of health care subject to the requirements of the Confidentiality of Medical Information Act. Because the bill would expand the definition of a crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**AB 2520** (Chiu D)  
**Access to medical records.**

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**Summary:** Existing law governs a patient’s access to their health records. Existing law requires a health care provider, as defined, to provide a patient or the patient’s representative with all or any part of the patient’s medical records that the patient has a right to inspect, subject to the payment of clerical costs incurred in locating and making the records available, following a written request from the patient. Existing law requires the health care provider to provide one copy of the relevant portion of the patient’s record at no charge if the patient or patient’s representative presents proof to the provider that the records are needed to support an appeal regarding eligibility for a public benefit program, as defined. Existing law makes a willful violation of these provisions by specified health care providers an infraction. This bill would require a health care provider to provide an employee of a nonprofit legal services entity representing the patient a copy of the medical records at no charge under those conditions, and would include speech-language pathologists, audiologists, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners within the definition of a health care provider. The bill would expand the definition of a public benefit program for these purposes to include the Cash Assistance Program for Aged, Blind, and Disabled Legal Immigrants, and a government-funded housing subsidy or tenant-based housing assistance program. The bill additionally would require a health care provider to provide the records at no charge upon proof that the records are needed for a petition for U nonimmigrant status under the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act or a self-petition for lawful permanent residency under the Violence Against Women Act. By expanding the requirements on health care providers and thereby expanding a crime, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**SB 852** (Pan D)  
**Health care: prescription drugs.**

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**Summary:** Existing law authorizes the Department of General Services to enter into exclusive or nonexclusive contracts on a bid or negotiated basis with manufacturers and suppliers of single-source or multisource drugs. Existing law authorizes the department to obtain from those manufacturers and suppliers discounts, rebates, or refunds based on quantities purchased, as permissible under federal law. Existing law authorizes those contracts to include price discounts, rebates, refunds, or other strategies aimed at managing escalating prescription drug prices. Existing law requires certain state agencies to participate in that prescription drug bulk purchasing program, including the State Department of State Hospitals and the State Department of Developmental Services. Existing law
establishes the California Health and Human Services Agency, which includes departments charged with the administration of health, social, and other human services. This bill would establish the Office of Drug Contracting and Manufacturing within the California Health and Human Services Agency to, among other things, increase patient access to affordable drugs. The bill would require the office, on or before January 1, 2022, to contract or partner with at least one drug company or generic drug manufacturer to produce at least 10 generic prescription drugs, as determined by the office, and insulin at a price that results in savings. The bill would require the office to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2022, that, among other things, assesses the feasibility of the office to directly manufacture generic prescription drugs and includes an estimate of the cost of building or acquiring manufacturing capacity. The bill would also require the office to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2023, that assesses the major problems faced by patients in accessing affordable generic prescription drugs, describes the status of the drugs targeted for manufacture under the office’s contracts or partnerships, and analyzes how the office’s activities have impacted competition, access, and costs for those drugs.

Position | Support | Subject | Health
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**Notes 1:** Spot bill for generic drugs

### SB 932

**Wiener D**  
**Communicable diseases: COVID-19: data collection.**

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**Summary:** Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to establish a list of reportable communicable and noncommunicable diseases and conditions and to specify the timeliness requirements related to the reporting of each disease and condition, and the mechanisms required for, and the contents to be included in, a report. This bill would require any electronic communicable disease reporting tool used by the State Department of Public Health and each local health officer to include the capacity to collect and report data relating to the sexual orientation and gender identity of individuals who are diagnosed with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). The bill would also require a health care provider that knows of, or is in attendance on, a case or a suspected case of COVID-19 to report to the local health officer for the jurisdiction in which the patient resides, the patient’s sexual orientation and gender identity, if known. By imposing new duties on local health officers, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

### AB 1845

**Rivas, Luz D**  
**Homelessness: Office to End Homelessness.**

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**Summary:** (1) Existing law establishes various offices within the Governor’s office with specified duties and responsibilities. This bill would create, within the Governor’s office, the Office to End Homelessness, which would be administered by the Secretary on Housing Insecurity and Homelessness appointed by the Governor. The bill would require that the office serve the Governor as the lead entity for ending homelessness in California and would task the office with coordinating homeless programs, services, data, and policies between federal, state, and local agencies, among other responsibilities. The bill would require the office to exercise various powers and duties, including, among others, making recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature regarding new state policies, programs, and actions on homelessness. The bill would require the office to be comprised of specified employees serving within the state civil service and to oversee and carry out the existing mandates of the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council, as defined and described below. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

### AB 2058

**Gabriel D**  
**Income taxes: credits: low-income housing.**

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**Summary:** (1) The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2026, would allow a credit against those taxes to a taxpayer that is transferred, and allocated, credits pursuant to the sale of a multifamily rental housing development or mobilehome park
to a qualified developer, as defined, that has received a credit reservation from the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, in specified amounts. The bill would require the credits to be reserved on a first-come-first-served basis. The bill would limit the aggregate amount of credit that may be allocated by the committee, as provided. The bill would also provide that the credit amount shall be $0 for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2026, unless otherwise specified in a bill providing for appropriations related to the appropriations related to the Budget Act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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Notes 1: Co-sponsored by the Western Center

**AB 2345**  
(Gonzalez D) Planning and zoning: density bonuses: annual report: affordable housing.

**Summary:** (1) The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. That law requires the planning agency of a city or county to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to, among other entities, the Department of Housing and Community Development that includes, among other specified information, the number of net new units of housing that have been issued a completed entitlement, a building permit, or a certificate of occupancy, thus far in the housing element cycle, as provided. This bill would require that the annual report include specified information regarding density bonuses granted in accordance with specified law. This bill, instead, would authorize an applicant to receive 3 incentives or concessions for projects that include at least 30% of the total units for lower income households, at least 12% of the total units for very low income households, or at least 30% for persons or families of moderate income in a common interest development. The bill would also authorize an applicant to receive 4 and 5 incentives or concessions, as applicable, for projects in which greater percentages of the total units are for lower income households, very low income households, or for persons or families of moderate income in a common interest development, as specified. The bill would also authorize an applicant to receive 6 incentives or concessions for projects in which 100% of the total units are for lower income households, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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**AB 2405**  
(Burke D) Housing: children and families.

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency, and requires the department to administer various housing programs throughout the state, including programs that address the needs of homeless individuals and families, and to review local ordinances for the design, development, and operation of homeless shelters in cities and counties that have declared a shelter crisis. This bill would declare that it is the policy of the state that every child and family has the right to safe, decent, and affordable housing, and would require the policy to consider homelessness prevention, emergency accommodations, and permanent housing, as specified. The bill would, among other things, require all relevant state agencies and departments, including, but not limited to, the Department of Housing and Community Development, the State Department of Social Services, and the Office of Emergency Services, and local jurisdictions to consider that state policy when revising, adopting, or establishing policies, regulations, and grant criteria when those policies, regulations, and criteria are pertinent to advancing the guidelines listed as core components of Housing First. The bill would make these provisions operative on January 1, 2026, and would make implementation of these provisions subject to an appropriation of funds in the annual Budget Act for these purposes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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**AB 2501**  
(Limón D) COVID-19: homeowner, tenant, and consumer relief.

**Summary:** (1) Existing law prescribes various requirements to be satisfied before the exercise of a power of sale under a mortgage or deed of trust. In this regard, existing law requires that a notice of default and a notice of sale be recorded and that specified periods of time elapse between the recording and the sale. Existing law establishes certain requirements in connection with foreclosures on mortgages and deeds of trust, including restrictions on the actions mortgage servicers while a
borrower is attempting to secure a loan modification or has submitted a loan modification application. Existing law also imposes requirements on loans secured by liens on motor vehicles. This bill would enact the COVID-19 Homeowner, Tenant, and Consumer Relief Law of 2020. The bill, with respect to residential mortgage loans, would prohibit a mortgage servicer, mortgagee, trustee, beneficiary, or authorized agent from taking specified actions during the covered period. The “covered period” would be defined as the 12 months following the operational date of the act. The bill would prohibit the above persons from commencing or continuing any judicial foreclosure action, recording a notice of default, or taking any action to evict a person following a foreclosure. The bill would also require the above persons to stay all foreclosure proceedings and time limits in a judicial or nonjudicial foreclosure on a property during the covered period. The bill would not apply these provisions to a mortgage secured by a dwelling that any of the above persons has determined, after exercising reasonable diligence, is vacant or abandoned. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position** | **Subject**
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Support | Housing/Homeless issues

**AB 2895** *(Quirk-Silva D)*  **Mobilehome parks: rent caps.**

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**Summary:** Existing law, the Mobilehome Residency Law, prescribes various terms and conditions of tenancies in mobilehome parks. Existing law defines “tenancy” for these purposes as the right of a homeowner to use a site within a mobilehome park on which to locate, maintain, and occupy a mobilehome for human habitation, including the use of the services and facilities of the park. Existing law, the Tenant Protection Act of 2019, prohibits, with certain exceptions, an owner of residential real property from increasing the gross rental rate for a dwelling or unit more than 5% plus the percentage change in the cost of living, as defined, or 10%, whichever is lower, of the lowest gross rental rate charged for the immediately preceding 12 months, subject to specified conditions. Existing law excludes an owner or operator of a mobilehome park and an owner of a mobilehome or their agent from these provisions. This bill would, until January 1, 2030, prohibit the management of a mobilehome park from increasing the gross rental rate for a tenancy for a mobilehome space more than 5% plus the percentage change in the cost of living, as defined, or 10%, whichever is lower, of the lowest gross rental rate charged for the immediately preceding 12 months, as specified. The bill would prohibit management of a mobilehome park from increasing the gross rental rate for a tenancy in more than 2 increments over a 12-month period, after the tenant maintains a tenancy over a 12-month period. The bill would exempt specified mobilehome spaces from these provisions, including, among others, mobilehome spaces restricted by deed, regulatory restriction contained in an agreement with a government agency, or other recorded document as affordable for very low, low-, or moderate-income persons and families and mobilehome spaces within a resident-owned mobilehome park. The bill would specify that these provisions apply to rent increases for mobilehome spaces occurring on or after February 20, 2020. The bill would provide that in the event that management increased the rent by more than the amount specified above between February 20, 2020, and January 1, 2021, the applicable rent on January 1, 2021, shall be the rent as of February 20, 2020, plus the maximum permissible increase, and that management shall not be liable to the homeowner for any corresponding rent overpayment. The bill would authorize management who increased the rent by less than the amount specified above between February 20, 2020, and January 1, 2021, to increase the rent twice within 12 months of February 20, 2020, but not by more than the amount specified above. The bill would void any waiver of the rights under these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position** | **Subject**
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Support | Housing/Homeless issues

**Notes 1:** Supported by Advocates

**AB 3300** *(Santiago D)*  **Homelessness: California Access to Housing and Services Act.**

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**Summary:** Existing law establishes the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program for the purpose of providing jurisdictions with one-time grant funds to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address their immediate homelessness challenges informed by a best-practices framework focused on moving homeless individuals and families into permanent housing and supporting the efforts of those individuals and families to maintain their permanent housing. Upon appropriation, existing law requires the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency to distribute $650,000,000 among continuums of care, cities, and counties pursuant to the program. This bill, the California Access to Housing and Services Act, would establish the California Access to Housing and Services Fund in the State Treasury and continuously appropriate moneys in the fund solely for the purpose of implementing and administering the bill’s provisions. The bill, for the 2020–21 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, would require, upon appropriation by the Legislature, the Controller to transfer up to $2,000,000,000 from the General Fund to the fund and require the Department of
Housing and Community Development and the State Department of Social Services to jointly administer the fund pursuant to a memorandum of understanding, as provided. The bill would provide that deposits into the fund may also include, but are not limited to, other state funds; private, nonprofit, or philanthropic donations; local government contributions; and any recoveries or reversions resulting from activities pursuant to the act. The bill would require the departments, in collaboration with the California Health and Human Services Agency and after deduction for administrative costs and certain allocations to the Governor’s Office to End Homelessness, if the bill establishing that office is enacted, to allocate 55% of the moneys in the fund to counties and continuums of care that apply jointly, 45% to large cities, and 5% to developers operating in unincorporated areas and cities that are not eligible for an allocation. The bill would define various terms for these purposes. The bill would require that recipients and subrecipients ensure that any expenditure of moneys allocated to them serve the eligible population, as defined, unless otherwise expressly provided in the bill.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Notes 1: Recommended by Martha Guerrero

**SB 1065 (Hertzberg D) CalWORKs: homeless assistance.**

**Summary:** Existing federal law provides for allocation of federal funds through the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant program to eligible states. Existing state law provides for the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, under which, through a combination of state and county funds and federal funds received through the TANF program, each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families. Under existing law, a family is considered homeless for the purpose of establishing eligibility for homeless assistance benefits if, among other things, the family has received a notice to pay rent or quit. Existing law requires the family to demonstrate that the eviction is the result of a verified financial hardship, as specified, and not other lease or rental violations, and that the family is experiencing a financial crisis that may result in homelessness if preventive assistance is not provided. This bill would eliminate the requirement for a family to demonstrate the reason for the eviction and the existence of the financial crisis. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Notes 1: Check on accountability provisions

**SB 1190 (Durazo D) Tenancy: termination.**

**Summary:** (1) Existing law authorizes a tenant to notify the landlord that the tenant or a household member, as defined, was a victim of an act of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or abuse of an elder or a dependent adult, as defined, and that the tenant intends to terminate the tenancy. Existing law requires the notice to terminate the tenancy be in writing and that the tenant attach to the notice one of the following: (a) a copy of a temporary restraining order or protective order, (b) a report by a peace officer stating that the tenant or household member has filed a report, or (c) documentation from a qualified third party, as defined, indicating that the tenant or household member is seeking assistance for physical or mental injuries or abuse. This bill, among other things, would expand these provisions to authorize a tenant to notify the landlord of their intent to terminate their tenancy because an immediate family member, as defined, was the victim of a crime and would expand the list of eligible crimes to include, among others, a crime that caused bodily injury or death. The bill would additionally authorize a tenant to attach any form of documentation that reasonably verifies that the qualifying crime or act occurred. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Immigration/Civil Rights**

**AB 2043 (Rivas, Robert D) Occupational safety and health: agricultural employers and employees: COVID-19 response.**
Summary: Existing law, the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973, provides the Division of Occupational Safety and Health within the Department of Industrial Relations with the power, jurisdiction, and supervision over all employment and places of employment necessary to enforce and administer all occupational health and safety laws and standards and to protect employees. Under the act, the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board within the division is authorized to adopt, amend, or repeal occupational safety and health standards and orders. The act requires an employer to, among other things, provide safety devices and safeguards reasonably adequate to render the place of employment safe. A violation of the act under specific circumstances is a crime. This bill would require the division to disseminate to agricultural employers information on best practices for COVID-19 infection prevention, consistent with the guidance documents disseminated by the division, either on its own or in coordination with another state agency, including, but not limited to, the guidance document entitled, “Cal/OSHA Safety and Health Guidance: COVID-19 Infection Prevention for Agricultural Employers and Employees.” The bill would require the division to disseminate this information commencing on January 1, 2021, and whenever the guidance documents are updated, in both English and Spanish. The bill would also require the division or its designee to work collaboratively with community organizations to conduct a targeted outreach campaign, including public service announcements on local Spanish radio stations and the distribution of workplace signs. The bill would require agricultural employers to implement the provisions of the guidance documents as they are put forth and updated by the division. The bill would require the division to propose to the standards board for its review and adoption emergency standards for COVID-19 infection prevention, as specified, applicable to agricultural employers and employees, as defined, and would authorize the standards board to adopt emergency regulations to implement these provisions. The bill would repeal these provisions when the state of emergency has been terminated by proclamation of the Governor or by concurrent resolution of the Legislature, as specified, or on January 1, 2022, whichever is later. By expanding the definition of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2218

Transgender Wellness and Equity Fund.

Summary: Existing law establishes an Office of Health Equity in the State Department of Public Health for purposes of aligning state resources, decisionmaking, and programs to accomplish certain goals related to health equity and protecting vulnerable communities. Existing law requires the office to develop department-wide plans to close the gaps in health status and access to care among the state’s diverse racial and ethnic communities, women, persons with disabilities, and the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning communities, as specified. This bill would establish the Transgender Wellness and Equity Fund, under the administration of the office, for the purpose of funding grants, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to transgender-led (Trans-led) organizations and hospitals, health care clinics, and other medical providers that provide gender-conforming health care services and have an established partnership with a Trans-led organization, to create, or fund existing, programs focused on coordinating trans-inclusive health care, as defined, for people that identify as transgender, gender nonconforming, or intersex.

AB 2271

Appointed legal counsel in civil matters: unlawful detainer cases.

Summary: Existing law, the Sargent Shriver Civil Counsel Act, requires legal counsel to be appointed to represent low-income parties in civil matters involving critical issues affecting basic human needs in courts selected by the Judicial Council. The act requires the Judicial Council to develop one or more programs to provide competitive grants to provide legal counsel to low-income persons who require legal services in civil matters involving specific types of civil matters, including, among others, housing-related matters, and domestic violence and civil harassment restraining orders. This bill would require the programs to provide services without regard to the citizenship or immigration status of the person represented, and if an organization is prohibited from representing certain immigrants due to a funding restriction, would require the organization to refer those individuals for services elsewhere. The bill would also require courts to provide to the Judicial Council specified information relating to unlawful detainer cases, and would require the Judicial Council to make that information publicly available.
**AB 2321**  (Jones-Sawyer D)  Juvenile court records: access.

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*Summary:* Existing law generally subjects any person under 18 years of age who commits a crime to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge that person to be a ward of the court. Under existing law, juvenile court proceedings to declare a minor a ward of the court are commenced by the filing of a petition by the probation officer, the district attorney after consultation with the probation officer, or the prosecuting attorney, as specified. This bill would authorize a judge or prosecutor to access specified sealed records under these provisions for the limited purpose of processing the request of a victim or victim’s family member to certify victim helpfulness on specified United States Department of Homeland Security forms. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**AB 2788**  (Gloria D)  Public utilities: cooperation with immigration authorities.

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*Summary:* Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations and gas corporations. Local publicly owned electric utilities are under the direction of their governing boards. Existing law prohibits an electrical corporation, gas corporation, or local publicly owned electric utility from sharing, disclosing, or otherwise making accessible to any third party a customer’s electrical or gas consumption data, as defined, except as specified. This bill would prohibit an electrical corporation, gas corporation, or local publicly owned electric utility from sharing, disclosing, or otherwise making accessible to any immigration authority a customer’s electrical or gas consumption data without a court-ordered subpoena or judicial warrant.

**AB 2972**  (Limón D)  Public postsecondary education: undocumented students.

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*Summary:* Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges, under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, the California State University, under the administration of the Trustees of the California State University, and the University of California, under the administration of the Regents of the University of California, as the 3 segments of public postsecondary education in this state. This bill would require the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges and the Trustees of the California State University, and encourage the Regents of the University of California, to create a systemwide training program, for the administrators, as defined, of those respective segments to complete annually, relating to undocumented students, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), federal and state laws related to immigration generally, state law relating to exemption from nonresident tuition, and resources that the system or campus has for undocumented students. The bill would specify that these online training programs would be available to all faculty and staff of the segments, and would require the governing bodies of the segments to encourage faculty and staff, particularly advisors, counselors, and human resources specialists, to take the training. This bill contains other existing laws.

**AB 3070**  (Weber D)  Juries: peremptory challenges.

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*Summary:* Existing law prohibits a party from using a peremptory challenge to remove a prospective juror on the basis of an assumption that the prospective juror is biased merely because of the sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, ethnic group identification, age, mental disability, physical disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, or sexual orientation of the prospective juror, or on similar grounds. This bill would prohibit a party from using a peremptory challenge to remove a prospective juror on the basis of the prospective juror’s race, ethnicity, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, national origin, or religious affiliation. The bill would allow a party to object to the use of a peremptory challenge to raise the issue of improper bias based on these criteria. Upon objection, the bill would require the party exercising the challenge to state the reasons the
peremptory challenge has been exercised. The bill would require the court to evaluate the reasons given, as specified, and, if the court grants the objection, either declare a mistrial, seat the challenged juror, or provide another remedy as the court deems appropriate and is acceptable to the objecting party. The bill would subject the denial of an objection to de novo review by an appellate court, as specified.

**Position**
Support

**Subject**
Immigration/Civil Rights

AB 3121
(Weber D) Task Force to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans.

**Summary:** Existing law requests the Regents of the University of California to assemble a colloquium of scholars to draft a research proposal to analyze the economic benefits of slavery that accrued to owners and the businesses, including insurance companies and their subsidiaries, that received those benefits, and to make recommendations to the Legislature regarding those findings. This bill would establish the Task Force to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans, consisting of 8 members, appointed as provided. The bill would require the Task Force to, among other things, identify, compile, and synthesize the relevant corpus of evidentiary documentation of the institution of slavery that existed within the United States and the colonies. The bill would require the Task Force to recommend, among other things, the form of compensation that should be awarded, the instrumentalities through which it should be awarded, and who should be eligible for this compensation. The bill would require the Task Force to submit a written report of its findings and recommendations to the Legislature. The bill would authorize reimbursement of the members’ expenses only to the extent an appropriation is made in the Budget Act. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position**
Support

**Subject**
Immigration/Civil Rights

AB 3133 (Aguiar-Curry D) Refugees: resettlement.

**Summary:** Federal Executive Order 13888 generally prohibits a refugee from being resettled in a state or locality if the state or locality has not consented, in writing, to the resettlement of refugees. The Executive Order requires the United States Secretary of State and the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services to implement a process to determine if a state or locality consents. The bill would prohibit a refugee from being denied resettlement in California based on any criterion, method of administration, or practice that has the purpose or effect of discriminating on the basis of specified protected characteristics.

**Position**
Support

**Subject**
Immigration/Civil Rights

AB 3134 (Reyes D) Refugee social services.

**Summary:** Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services, after setting aside state administrative funds, to allocate social services funds derived from appropriated federal funds and federally targeted assistance to eligible counties, to be used by the county, pursuant to a plan developed by the county, to provide services to refugees that lead to successful self-sufficiency and social integration for the refugees. This bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the Budget Act and until January 1, 2026, require an additional 8 months of refugee cash assistance payments to a refugee after the payment of federally funded cash aid benefits has been exhausted. The bill would require the transition from federally funded refugee cash assistance payments to state-funded cash assistance payments to be seamless and would prohibit a refugee from being required to reapply for state cash assistance if the refugee is otherwise eligible. By imposing additional duties on counties, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position**
Support

**Subject**
Immigration/Civil Rights

AB 3228 (Bonta D) Private detention facilities.
Summary: Existing law prohibits a city, city and county, or local law enforcement agency from entering into a contract with the federal government or any federal agency to house or detain noncitizens for purposes of civil immigration custody in a locked detention facility. Existing law requires the Attorney General to engage in reviews of county, local, and private locked detention facilities in which noncitizens are being housed or detained for purposes of civil immigration proceedings in California. Existing law requires that review to include a review of the conditions of confinement, a review of the standard of care and due process provided to the detainees, and a review of the circumstances around their apprehension and transfer to the facility. This bill would require any private detention facility operator to comply with, and adhere to, the detention standards of care and confinement agreed upon in the facility’s contract for operations. The bill would define a private detention facility as a detention facility operated by a private, nongovernmental, for-profit entity pursuant to a contract or agreement with a governmental entity. If a private detention facility commits a tortious action that violates the requirement to comply with detention standards of care and confinement, the bill would allow an individual, the Attorney General, or a district attorney to bring a civil cause of action for injunctive and equitable relief. The bill would also allow the Attorney General, or a district or city attorney, to seek a civil penalty of $25,000 for each individual injured, and would allow the court to award a prevailing party reasonable attorney’s fees and costs. This bill contains other related provisions.

SB 1102 (Monning D) Employers: Labor Commissioner: required disclosures.

Summary: Existing law requires an employer to provide an employee, at the time of hiring, a written notice including specified information in the language the employer normally uses to communicate employment-related information to the employee. Existing law requires the Labor Commissioner to prepare a template that includes the specified information mentioned above and to make the template available to employers in the manner as determined by the commissioner. This bill would require an employer to include in their written notice to all employees, specified information required in the event of a federal or state declared disaster or emergency. The bill would prohibit an employer from retaliating against an employee for raising questions about the declarations’ requirements or recommendations. This bill would additionally require an employer to provide an H-2A employee, as described, on the day the employee begins work in the state, or begins work for another employer after being transferred, a written notice in Spanish and, if requested by the employee, in English, containing specified information relative to an H-2A employee’s rights pursuant to federal and state law. The bill would also require the commissioner to create a template, as specified, by either creating a new template or combining these requirements with an existing notification template for purposes of carrying out this requirement, including a separate section of the template listing key legal rights of H-2A workers under California Law, and to make the template available to employers in the manner as determined by the commissioner by January 2, 2021. The bill would also make conforming changes.

Mental Health

AB 2112 (Ramos D) Suicide prevention.

Summary: Existing law establishes the State Department of Public Health within the California Health and Human Services Agency. This bill would authorize the State Department of Public Health to establish the Office of Suicide Prevention within the department and would specify authorized responsibilities of the office if established, including, among other things, providing strategic guidance to statewide and regional partners regarding best practices on suicide prevention and reporting to the Legislature on progress to reduce rates of suicide. The bill would authorize the office to apply for and use federal grants.

AB 2265 (Quirk-Silva D) Mental Health Services Act: use of funds for substance use disorder treatment.
**AB 2266**  (Quirk-Silva D)  **Mental Health Services Act: use of funds for substance use disorder treatment.**

**Summary:** Existing law, the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA), an initiative measure enacted by the voters as Proposition 63 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, funds a system of county mental health plans for the provision of mental health services, as specified. This bill would authorize participating counties during the specified time period to use MHSA funds to assess whether a person has cooccurring mental health and substance use disorders when the person would be eligible for treatment of the mental health disorder pursuant to the MHSA. The bill would also authorize participating counties to treat a person with cooccurring mental health and substance use disorders when the person would be eligible for services provided with MHSA funds. The bill would require a person being treated for cooccurring mental health and substance use disorders when the person would be eligible for treatment pursuant to the act, to be, as quickly as possible, referred to substance use disorder treatment services. By authorizing the use of continuously appropriated funds for a new purpose, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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**AB 2360**  (Maienschein D)  **Telehealth: mental health.**

**Summary:** Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care and makes a willful violation of that act a crime. Existing law also provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law requires health care service plan contracts and health insurance policies that provide hospital, medical, or surgical coverage to provide coverage for the diagnosis and medically necessary treatment of severe mental illnesses, as defined, of a person of any age. Existing law also requires health care service plans and health insurers, by January 1, 2019, to develop maternal mental health programs, as specified. This bill would require health care service plans and health insurers, by January 1, 2021, to establish a telehealth consultation program that provides providers who treat children and pregnant and postpartum persons with access to a psychiatrist, as specified, in order to more quickly diagnose and treat children and pregnant and postpartum persons suffering from mental illness. The bill would require the consultation to be done by telephone or telehealth video, and would authorize the consultation to include guidance on providing triage services and referrals to evidence-based treatment options, including psychotherapy. The bill would require health care service plans and insurers to communicate information relating to the telehealth program at least twice a year in writing. The bill would require health care service plans and health insurers to maintain records and data pertaining to the utilization of the program and the availability of psychiatrists in order to facilitate ongoing changes and improvements, as necessary. The bill would...
exempt certain specialized health care service plans and health insurers from these provisions. Because a willful violation of the bill’s requirement by a health care service plan would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

**Position**
Support

**Subject**
Mental Health

**Notes 1:** Should explicitly include social workers

**SB 803**

(Beall D)  **Mental health services: peer support specialist certification.**

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**Summary:** Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income persons receive health care benefits. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law establishes a schedule of benefits under the Medi-Cal program and provides for various services, including behavioral and mental health services that are rendered by Medi-Cal enrolled providers. This bill would establish a peer support specialist certification program administered by the department. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Notes 1:** But not under Dept. of Consumer Affairs so Support if Amended

**SB 855**

(Wiener D)  **Health coverage: mental health or substance abuse disorders.**

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**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 disability insurers by the Department of Insurance. This bill would revise and recast those provisions, and would instead require a health care service plan contract or disability insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2021, to provide coverage for medically necessary treatment of mental health and substance use disorders, as defined, under the same terms and conditions applied to other medical conditions. The bill would prohibit a health care service plan or disability insurer from limiting benefits or coverage for mental health and substance use disorders to short-term or acute treatment. The bill would revise the covered benefits to include basic health care services, as defined, intermediate services, and prescription drugs. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position**
Support

**Subject**
Mental Health

**SB 1083**

(Pan D)  **Postsecondary education: mental health counselors.**

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**Summary:** Existing law establishes the California State University, administered by the Trustees of the California State University, and the California Community Colleges, administered by the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges. Existing law provides for community college districts with locally elected governing boards throughout the state, which operate community college campuses. Existing law provides for licensing and regulation of various professions in the healing arts, including physicians and surgeons, psychologists, marriage and family therapists, educational psychologists, clinical social workers, and licensed professional clinical counselors. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact later legislation that would require the Trustees of the California State University and the governing board of each community college district to have one full-time equivalent mental health counselor with an applicable California license per 1,500 students enrolled at each of their respective campuses to the extent consistent with state and federal law.

**Position**
Support

**Subject**
Mental Health

**Misc**

**AB 2999**

(Low D)  **Employees: bereavement leave.**
### AB 3216
**Position** Support  
**Subject** Misc  

**Summary:** Existing law provides employees with the right to take time off work without discharge or discrimination for a variety of reasons, including taking time off to appear in school on behalf of a child or to assist a family member who is the victim of domestic abuse or sexual assault. This bill would enact the Bereavement Leave Act of 2020. The bill would require an employer to grant an employee up to 10 business days of unpaid bereavement leave upon the death of a spouse, child, parent, sibling, grandparent, grandchild, or domestic partner, in accordance with certain procedures, and subject to certain exclusions. The bill would prohibit an employer from interfering with or restraining the exercise or attempt to exercise the employee's right to take this leave. This bill would authorize an employee who has been discharged, disciplined, or discriminated against for exercising their right to bereavement leave to file a complaint with the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement or bring a civil action against their employer for reinstatement, specified damages, and attorney's fees. The provisions of the bill would not apply to an employee who is covered by a valid collective bargaining agreement that provides for bereavement leave and other specified working conditions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

### AB 3277
**Position** Support  
**Subject** Misc  

**Summary:** (1) Existing law, the Moore-Brown-Roberti Family Rights Act, or California Family Rights Act (CFRA), makes it an unlawful employment practice for an employer, as defined, to refuse to grant a request by an eligible employee to take up to 12 workweeks of unpaid protected leave during any 12-month period for family care and medical leave, as specified. Existing law makes this leave available to an employee with more than 12 months of service with the employer and at least 1,250 hours of service with the employer within the last 12 months. Existing law also specifies that it is not an unlawful employment practice for an employer to refuse to grant a request for family care and medical leave by an employee if the employee employs fewer than 50 employees within 75 miles of the worksite where that employee is employed. This bill would make it an unlawful employment practice for any employer to refuse to grant a request by an employee to take up to 12 workweeks of family care and medical leave during any 12-month period due to a qualifying exigency related to the covered public health emergency or state of emergency, as those terms are defined. The bill would further make it an unlawful employment practice for an employer to refuse to grant leave to care for a child, spouse, or parent for whom the employee is responsible for providing care if the family member school or place of care has been closed, or the care provider of the family member is unavailable, due to a state of emergency, as defined. The bill would provide that the leave granted under these provisions would run concurrently with leave authorized under the federal Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA). The bill would revise various definitions and would make related and conforming changes to these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

### SB 801
**Position** Support  
**Subject** Misc  

**Summary:** Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires each electrical corporation to annually...
prepare and submit a wildfire mitigation plan to the commission for review and approval, as specified. Following approval, the commission is required to oversee compliance with the plans. Existing law requires a wildfire mitigation plan of an electrical corporation to include, among other things, protocols for deenergizing portions of the electrical distribution system that consider the associated impacts on public safety. As part of these protocols, an electrical corporation is required to include protocols related to mitigating the public safety impacts of deenergizing portions of the electrical distribution system that consider customers that receive medical baseline allowances. Existing law authorizes an electrical corporation to deploy backup electrical resources or provide financial assistance for backup electrical resources to a customer receiving a medical baseline allowance if the customer meets specified conditions. This bill would require an electrical corporation to deploy backup electrical resources or provide financial assistance for backup electrical resources to a customer receiving a medical baseline allowance if the customer meets those conditions and the additional condition that the customer is located in a high fire threat district. The bill would require an electrical corporation to develop its program to provide backup electrical resources or financial assistance in consultation with community disability rights groups or other local disability rights advocates. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position** | **Subject**
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Support | Misc

**SB 862** *(Dodd D)*  **Planned power outage: public safety.**

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**Summary:** Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, authorizes the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency, and local officials and local governments to proclaim a local emergency, when specified conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist, and authorizes the Governor or the appropriate local government to exercise certain powers in response to that emergency. Existing law defines the terms "state of emergency" and "local emergency" to mean a duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state caused by, among other things, fire, storm, or riot. This bill would additionally include a deenergization event, as defined, within a sudden and severe energy shortage constituting a state of emergency and a local emergency. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position** | **Subject**
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Support | Misc

**SB 1103** *(Hurtado D)*  **Workforce training programs: supportive services.**

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**Summary:** The California Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act establishes the California Workforce Development Board as the body responsible for assisting the Governor in the development, oversight, and continuous improvement of California’s workforce investment system and the alignment of the education and workforce investment systems to the needs of the 21st century economy and workforce. That act requires the establishment of a local workforce development board in each local workforce development area of the state to assist the local chief elected official in planning, oversight, and evaluation of local workforce investment. The act requires local boards to carry out specific tasks consistent with the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, including, with representatives of secondary and postsecondary education programs, to lead efforts in the local area to develop and implement career pathways within the local area by aligning the employment, training, education, and supportive services that are needed by adults and youth, particularly individuals with barriers to employment. This bill would require the California Workforce Development Board, in partnership with the Office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, to establish and administer the Lifting Families Out of Poverty High Road Training Partnerships Supportive Services Program. The bill would require the board, upon appropriation by the Legislature for that purpose, to make $50,000,000 in grants available to consortia, composed of combinations of local workforce development boards, community colleges, or other stakeholders, that apply for funding to provide supportive services, as defined, and are approved in accordance with the bill. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position** | **Subject**
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Support | Misc

**SB 1130** *(Gonzalez, Lena D)*  **Telecommunications: California Advanced Services Fund.**

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**Summary:** (1) Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including telephone corporations. Existing law requires the commission to develop, implement, and administer the California Advanced Services Fund (CASF) program to encourage deployment of high-quality advanced communications services to all Californians that will promote, among other
things, the substantial social benefits of advanced information and communications technologies. Existing law authorizes the commission to collect a surcharge for deposit into the CASF. Existing law provides that the goal of the program is to, no later than December 31, 2022, approve funding for infrastructure projects that will provide broadband access to no less than 98% of California households, as provided. Existing law requires the commission, in approving infrastructure projects, to approve projects that provide last-mile broadband access to households that are unserved by an existing facility-based broadband provider, and give preference to projects in areas where internet connectivity is only available through dial-service, as provided. This bill would instead require the commission to develop, implement, and administer the California Advanced Services Fund program to encourage deployment of 21st century-ready communications, as provided. The bill would provide that the goal of the program is to, no later than December 31, 2024, approve funding for infrastructure projects that will provide high-capacity, future-proof infrastructure, as defined, based on current engineering and scientific information at the time of program application, as provided. The bill would require the commission, in approving infrastructure projects, to approve projects with a goal of providing high-capacity, future-proof infrastructure to households that are unserved areas, as defined, or unserved high-poverty areas, as defined. The bill would instead require the commission to prioritize projects in unserved areas and unserved high-poverty areas, as provided. The bill would also require the commission to ensure that no awardee receives a grant for infrastructure projects for which the awardee has already received the full cost of the project from a federal grant. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position**

Support

**Subject**

Misc

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**SB 1409**

(Caballero D) Franchise Tax Board: California earned income tax credit: non-filer: report.

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**Summary:** Existing law requires every individual taxable under the Personal Income Tax Law to make a return to the Franchise Tax Board, stating specifically the items of the individual’s gross income from all sources and the deductions and credits allowable, if the individual has adjusted gross income in excess of a specified amount for the taxable year. This bill would require the Franchise Tax Board to analyze and develop a plan to implement a “no return” tax filing pilot program with the goal of increasing the number of claims of the CalEITC. The bill would require the analysis to include an overview of the changes needed to the income tax system that would reduce any barriers to tax filing for non-filers of tax returns who are eligible for the CalEITC and an outline of the necessary changes needed to increase collaboration and coordination among state agencies to reach the greatest number of individuals eligible for the CalEITC. The bill would require the Franchise Tax Board to report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2022, on its analysis and plan. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position**

Support

**Subject**

Misc

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**AB 2282**

(McCarty D) CalFresh: enrollment: institutions of higher education.

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**Summary:** Existing law provides for the CalFresh program, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. This bill would require the Trustees of the California State University and the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, and encourage the Regents of the University of California, to, no later than July 1, 2021, and in consultation with the State Department of Social Services and county human services agencies, establish a CalFresh student outreach program to provide students with a link to an internet website with information on applying for CalFresh benefits and to provide students with the name and telephone number of the CalFresh eligibility worker on their respective campus, if one is available. The bill would require a college within those institutions to implement the program by text message, if the college has an existing text message system, or, if not, by email. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position**

Support

**Subject**

Public Benefits

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**AB 2413**

(Ting D) CalFresh: CalWORKs: eligibility and reporting.

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**Summary:** Existing law provides for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP),
administered in California as CalFresh, under which each county distributes nutrition assistance benefits provided by the federal government to eligible households. Existing law requires each county human services agency to carry out the local administrative responsibilities of this program, subject to the supervision of the State Department of Social Services and to rules and regulations adopted by the department. Among other requirements, existing law requires each county welfare department to, if appropriate, exempt a household from complying with face-to-face interview requirements for purposes of determining eligibility at initial application and recertification. Existing law requires the department to implement a semiannual reporting system regarding CalFresh, as specified. This bill would require the department to establish and require the use of self-attestation by CalFresh applicants and beneficiaries to verify required information to the extent permitted by federal law and to apply for any waivers necessary to simplify verification requirements. The bill would require the department to issue guidance that prohibits a county human services agency from requesting additional documents to verify dependent care expenses, except as specified. The bill would require the department to take specified actions by January 1, 2022, in an effort to expand CalFresh program outreach and retention and improve dual enrollment between the CalFresh and Medi-Cal programs. The bill would also require county departments, no later than January 1, 2024, to provide prepopulated CalFresh applications to Medi-Cal beneficiaries who are apparently CalFresh eligible and not dually enrolled during the Medi-Cal renewal process and to utilize text messaging as a method of communication, as specified. The bill would also include a statement of legislative findings and declarations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

### AB 3073

**Wicks (D) CalFresh: preenrollment.**

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**Summary:** Existing federal law provides for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county, and generally prohibits a resident of an institution, including the state prison or a county jail, from receiving these benefits. Existing law also authorizes counties to participate in the CalFresh Employment and Training program, established by federal law, to provide work experience or training and job search training to CalFresh recipients. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services, on or before September 1, 2021, to issue an all-county letter containing recommendations and suggested methods for county human services agencies to partner with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and county jails to enroll otherwise eligible applicants for the CalFresh program to ensure that an applicant’s benefits may begin as soon as possible upon reentry of the applicant into the community from the state prison or a county jail. The bill would require the all-county letter to include specified information on promising practices, including how to connect individuals released from the state prison with employment or employment and training opportunities. The bill would require the department to submit a waiver to the federal government to allow for preenrollment of applicants at least 45 days before their release from the state prison or county jail if the department deems it necessary to maximize CalFresh enrollment outcomes or employment placement success rates for those individuals.

### AB 3269

**Chiu (D) State and local agencies: homelessness plan.**

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**Summary:** Existing law establishes in state government the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency, comprised of the Department of Consumer Affairs, the Department of Housing and Community Development, the Department of Fair Employment and Housing, the Department of Business Oversight, the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board, the California Horse Racing Board, and the Alfred E. Alquist Seismic Safety Commission. This bill, upon appropriation by the Legislature or upon receiving technical assistance offered by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development, if available, would require the coordinating council to conduct, or contract with an entity to conduct, a statewide needs and gaps analysis to, among other things, identify state programs that provide housing or services to persons experiencing homelessness and create a financial model that will assess certain investment needs for the purpose of moving persons experiencing homelessness into permanent housing. The bill would authorize local governments to collaborate with the coordinating council or other entity conducting the analysis upon an appropriation by the Legislature to cover costs of the collaboration or upon provision of technical assistance by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development. The bill would also require the coordinating council or any other entity conducting the analysis to seek input from the coordinating council’s members on the direction of, design of data collection for, and items to be included in the statewide needs and gaps analysis. The bill would require the council to report on the analysis to specified committees in the Legislature by July 31, 2021. The bill would require the
coordinating council or other entity conducting the analysis to evaluate all available data, including, among other things, data from other state departments and agencies. The bill would require a state department or agency with a member on the coordinating council to assist in data collection for the analysis by responding to data requests within 180 days, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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**SB 1232** (Glazer D) CalWORKs: postsecondary education.

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, under which each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families using federal, state, and county funds. This bill would require that specified CalWORKs eligible individuals participating in a full time or part-time educational activity at a publicly funded postsecondary educational institution and making satisfactory progress, as specified, receive a standard allowance of $250 to $500 per semester or quarter, which may be provided, in whole or in part, in the form of a book voucher, or reimbursement for verified actual expenses for ancillary services. The bill would exempt an applicant or recipient who is enrolled in a specified educational plan or program and making satisfactory progress from participating in work activities and would entitle an applicant to the allowance or reimbursement and other necessary supportive services. The bill would define “full time” and “making satisfactory progress” for purposes of these provisions and would require that these allowances be adjusted annually for inflation. By imposing a higher level of service on county employees, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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**Public Safety**

**AB 1950** (Kamlager D) Probation: length of terms.

**Summary:** Existing law authorizes courts that have jurisdiction in misdemeanor cases to suspend the sentence and make and enforce terms of probation in those cases, for a period not to exceed 3 years, except when the period of the maximum sentence imposed by law exceeds 3 years, in which case the terms of probation may be imposed for a longer period than 3 years, but not to exceed the time for which the person may be imprisoned. This bill would instead restrict the period of probation for a misdemeanor to no longer than one year, except as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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**AB 2147** (Reyes D) Convictions: expungement: incarcerated individual hand crews.

**Summary:** Existing law authorizes a court to allow a defendant sentenced to county jail for a felony to withdraw their plea of guilty or plea of nolo contendere and enter a plea of not guilty, after the lapse of one or 2 years following the defendant’s completion of the sentence, provided that the defendant is not under supervision, and is not serving a sentence for, on probation for, or charged with the commission of any offense. Existing law requires the defendant to be released from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offense of which the defendant was convicted, except as specified. This bill would allow a defendant who successfully participated in the California Conservation Camp Program or a county incarcerated individual hand crew member to petition to withdraw their plea of guilty or plea of nolo contendere and enter a plea of not guilty. The bill would make persons convicted of specified violent felonies and sex offenses ineligible for relief. The bill would allow the court, if the defendant is eligible for relief, to dismiss the accusations or information against the defendant at the court’s discretion and in the interest of justice and would release the defendant from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offense, except as provided. In granting this relief, the bill would require the court to order the early termination of probation, parole, or supervised release if the court determines that the defendant has not violated any of the terms or conditions of their release during the pendency of the petition.

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Summary: Existing law requires, except as provided, law enforcement agencies in the County of Los Angeles to release, upon request or by court order, either a complete copy or a redacted copy of a juvenile police record, as defined, to certain individuals and entities, including other law enforcement agencies and the attorney representing the juvenile who is the subject of the juvenile police record in a criminal or juvenile proceeding involving the minor. Existing law provides that information received pursuant to these provisions are confidential, prohibits further dissemination, and makes an intentional violation of the confidentiality provisions a misdemeanor. Existing law generally authorizes a law enforcement agency to disclose to another law enforcement agency, or a person or agency that has a legitimate need, information relating to the taking of a minor into custody. This bill would prohibit a law enforcement agency in any county from releasing a copy of a juvenile police record if the subject of the juvenile police record is (1) a minor who has been diverted by police officers from arrest, citation, detention, or referral to probation or any district attorney and who is currently participating in a diversion program or who has satisfactorily completed a diversion program, (2) a minor who has been counseled and released by police officers without an arrest, citation, detention, or referral to probation or any district attorney, or (3) a minor who does not fall within the jurisdiction of the juvenile delinquency court under current state law, except as specified. The bill would require the law enforcement agency in possession of the juvenile police record to seal the applicable juvenile police records and all other records in its custody relating to the minor's law enforcement contact or referral and participation in a diversion program, as specified. The bill would require the law enforcement agency that seals a juvenile police record of a diverted minor to notify the applicable diversion service provider to seal the records in the diversion service provider's custody relating to the minor's law enforcement contact or referral and participation in the program, and would require those records to be kept confidential, except as specified. The bill would require the Judicial Council to develop forms to implement these provisions by January 1, 2022. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position
Support

Subject
Public Safety

Notes 1: Part of the Death Penalty coalition package

Summary: Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court over minors who are between 12 and 17 years of age, inclusive. Existing law provides that the juvenile court may maintain jurisdiction over a person until the person attains 21 years of age. Existing law establishes procedures for the detention of a minor to include the circumstances under which a peace officer may place a minor in temporary custody and the locations where the detention may take place. Existing law prescribes judgements that may be ordered by the juvenile court, including probation. This bill would extend the jurisdiction of the juvenile court to those who are between 12 and 19 years of age, inclusive. This bill would provide that the juvenile court may maintain jurisdiction over a person until the person attains 24 years of age. This bill would require detention, if necessary, take place in the minor's or youth's

Position
Support

Subject
Public Safety
home, unless detention in juvenile hall is necessary for specified reasons, including for the protection of others. This bill would, among other things, limit probation to only those behaviors that are necessary for public safety and specifically related to individual risk factors, and would require minors to receive individualized family-centered, strength-based case plans when adjudged probation. This bill would make additional conforming changes.

**SB 1111**  
(Durazo  D)  
**Subject:** Juveniles: detention facilities.

**Summary:** Existing law provides that a person who is under 18 years of age and who commits a crime is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, except as specified. Existing law authorizes the district attorney or other appropriate prosecuting officer to file an accusatory pleading in a court of criminal jurisdiction against a minor who is alleged to have violated a criminal statute or ordinance and who has been declared not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law or as to whom charges in a petition in the juvenile court have been transferred to a court of criminal jurisdiction. Existing law requires, except as specified, a minor declared not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law, if detained, to remain in the juvenile hall pending final disposition by the criminal court or until the minor attains 18 years of age, whichever occurs first. Existing law authorizes the detention of minors in jails or other security facilities for the confinement of adults only under specified conditions, including under circumstances upon which a minor is found not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law, their case is transferred to a court of criminal jurisdiction, and it is found that, among other things, the minor's further detention in the juvenile hall would endanger the safety of the public or other minors in the juvenile hall. This bill would revise and recast those provisions and repeal specified provisions that authorize the detention of minors in an adult facility. The bill would instead require any person whose case originated in juvenile court to remain in a county juvenile facility until they turn 21 years of age, except as specified. The bill would make technical and conforming changes to related provisions. By requiring local entities to retain custody of those persons in county juvenile facilities, 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.

**SB 1290**  
(Durazo  D)  
**Subject:** Juveniles: costs.

**Summary:** Existing law, since January 1, 2018, prohibits the imposition of financial liability on the parents or guardians of a minor who has been adjudged a ward of the juvenile court for certain county-assessed or court-ordered costs, such as transportation to a juvenile facility, legal assistance, and home supervision. Existing law, since January 1, 2018, does not require minors who are required to submit to drug and substance abuse testing to pay for the costs associated with testing. Finally, existing law, since January 1, 2018, only requires adults over 21 years of age to pay an administrative fee associated with a home detention program. This bill would vacate certain county-assessed or court-ordered costs imposed before January 1, 2018, for the parents or guardians of wards in specified circumstances, minors who were ordered to participate in drug and substance abuse testing, and adults who were 21 years of age and under at the time of their home detention.

**AB 1950**  
(Kamlager  D)  
**Subject:** Probation: length of terms.

**Summary:** Existing law authorizes courts that have jurisdiction in misdemeanor cases to suspend the sentence and make and enforce terms of probation in those cases, for a period not to exceed 3 years, except when the period of the maximum sentence imposed by law exceeds 3 years, in which case the terms of probation may be imposed for a longer period than 3 years, but not to exceed the time for...
which the person may be imprisoned. This bill would instead restrict the period of probation for a misdemeanor to no longer than one year, except as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position**  
Support

**Subject**  
Public Safety, R & I

**AB 2147**  
(Reyes D) Convictions: expungement: incarcerated individual hand crews.

**Summary:** Existing law authorizes a court to allow a defendant sentenced to county jail for a felony to withdraw their plea of guilty or plea of nolo contendere and enter a plea of not guilty, after the lapse of one or 2 years following the defendant's completion of the sentence, provided that the defendant is not under supervision, and is not serving a sentence for, on probation for, or charged with the commission of any offense. Existing law requires the defendant to be released from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offense of which the defendant was convicted, except as specified. This bill would allow a defendant who successfully participated in the California Conservation Camp Program or a county incarcerated individual hand crew as an incarcerated individual hand crew member to petition to withdraw their plea of guilty or plea of nolo contendere and enter a plea of not guilty. The bill would make persons convicted of specified violent felonies and sex offenses ineligible for relief. The bill would allow the court, if the defendant is eligible for relief, to dismiss the accusations or information against the defendant at the court's discretion and in the interest of justice and would release the defendant from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offense, except as provided. In granting this relief, the bill would require the court to order the early termination of probation, parole, or supervised release if the court determines that the defendant has not violated any of the terms or conditions of their release during the pendency of the petition.

**Position**  
Support

**Subject**  
Public Safety, R & I

**SB 889**  
(Skinner D) Juveniles: Juvenile court jurisdiction.

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court over minors who are between 12 and 17 years of age, inclusive. Existing law provides that the juvenile court may maintain jurisdiction over a person until the person attains 21 years of age. Existing law establishes procedures for the detention of a minor to include the circumstances under which a peace officer may place a minor in temporary custody and the locations where the detention may take place. Existing law prescribes judgements that may be ordered by the juvenile court, including probation. This bill would extend the jurisdiction of the juvenile court to those who are between 12 and 19 years of age, inclusive. This bill would provide that the juvenile court may maintain jurisdiction over a person until the person attains 24 years of age. This bill would require detention, if necessary, take place in the minor's or youth's home, unless detention in juvenile hall is necessary for specified reasons, including for the protection of others. This bill would, among other things, limit probation to only those behaviors that are necessary for public safety and specifically related to individual risk factors, and would require minors to receive individualized family-centered, strength-based case plans when adjudged probation. This bill would make additional conforming changes.

**Position**  
Support

**Subject**  
Public Safety, R & I

**School Social Work**

**AB 2112**  
(Ramos D) Suicide prevention.

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the State Department of Public Health within the California Health and Human Services Agency. This bill would authorize the State Department of Public Health to establish the Office of Suicide Prevention within the department and would specify authorized responsibilities of the office if established, including, among other things, providing strategic guidance to statewide and regional partners regarding best practices on suicide prevention and reporting to the Legislature on progress to reduce rates of suicide. The bill would authorize the office to apply for and use federal grants.

**Position**  
Support

**Subject**  
Public Safety, R & I
Summary: Existing law establishes the Foster Youth Services Coordinating Program, under the administration of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to provide supplemental funding to county offices of education, or a consortium of county offices of education, to coordinate and ensure that local educational agencies within its jurisdiction are providing services to foster youth pupils pursuant to a foster youth services coordinating plan with the purpose of ensuring positive educational outcomes. As part of the program, existing law authorizes a county office of education, or a consortium of county offices of education, to apply to the Superintendent for grant funding to operate an education-based foster youth services coordinating program. As a condition of receiving funds, existing law requires a program to develop and implement a foster youth services plan that includes, among other things, a description of how the local program will facilitate coordination with local postsecondary educational institutions to ensure foster youth pupils meet admission requirements and access programs that support their matriculation needs. This bill would require the plan to also describe how the program will coordinate efforts to ensure, to the extent possible, the completion of the Free Application for Federal Student Aid or the California Dream Act Application for foster youth pupils who are in grade 12. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position
Support

Subject
Children/Minors/Foster Care, School Social Work

Notes 1: Sponsored by John Burton Advocates for Youth

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Summary: Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, provides for the licensing and regulation by the State Department of Social Services of community care facilities. Under existing law, community care facilities include, among others, various types of adult residential facilities. Existing regulations of the department define an “adult residential facility” as a facility of any capacity that provides 24-hour-a-day nonmedical care and supervision to persons 18 to 59 years of age, inclusive, and, under specified conditions, to persons 60 years of age and older. Under existing law, a violation of the act is a misdemeanor. This bill would establish similar procedures and requirements for an adult residential facility transferring a resident of the facility to another facility or to an independent living arrangement as a result of the forfeiture of a license or a closure of the facility for another reason. The bill would define an adult residential facilities for these purposes to include a facility of any capacity that provides 24-hour-a-day nonmedical care and supervision to persons 18 to 59 years of age, inclusive. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position
Support

Subject
Seniors

Notes 1: Make sure the notice goes to the family

Summary: Existing federal law provides for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services, in conjunction with the State Department of Public Health and appropriate stakeholders, to develop and submit to the Legislature a community outreach and education campaign to help families learn about, and apply for, CalFresh. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services, in order to increase client access and retention within CalFresh, to participate in the Elderly Simplified Application Project, a demonstration project operated by the United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. As part of this participation, the bill would require the department to develop a CalFresh user-centered application for seniors that minimizes the burdens of the overall enrollment process and to waive the semiannual reporting requirements under CalFresh for households enrolled under the Elderly Simplified Application Project. This bill contains 

Position
Support

Subject
Seniors
other related provisions and other existing laws.

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**SB 1207 (Jackson D) Skilled nursing facilities: backup power system.**

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

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### Social Workers

**AB 2113 (Low D) Refugees, asylees, and immigrants: professional licensing.**

**Summary:** Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various professions and vocations by boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law prohibits an entity within the department from denying licensure to an applicant based upon their citizenship or immigration status. This bill, notwithstanding any other law, would require a board within the department to expedite, and authorize it to assist, the initial licensure process for an applicant who supplies satisfactory evidence to the board that they are a refugee, have been granted political asylum, or have a special immigrant visa, as specified. The bill would authorize a board to adopt regulations necessary to administer these provisions.

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**AB 2253 (Low D) Professional licensure.**

**Summary:** Existing law requires that a person employed or under contract to provide diagnostic, treatment, or other mental health services, or to supervise or provide consultation on these services, in the state correctional system be a physician and surgeon, a psychologist, or other health professional, licensed to practice in this state. Existing law authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to waive that requirement for persons in the professions of psychology or social work who are gaining qualifying experience for licensure in that profession in this state. Existing law, the Bronzan-McCorquodale Act, contains provisions governing the operation and financing of community mental health services for the mentally disordered in every county through locally administered and locally controlled community mental health programs. The act requires persons employed or under contract to provide mental health services pursuant to these provisions to be subject to all applicable requirements of law regarding professional licensure, and prohibits a person from being employed to provide services for which a license is required unless the person possesses a valid license. The act requires the State Department of Health Care Services to waive these requirements for persons employed or under contract to provide, pursuant to the act, mental health services as psychologists, marriage and family therapists, clinical social workers, or professional clinical counselors who are gaining the experience required for licensure. This bill would clarify that, in those cases, experience that constitutes qualifying experience for licensure, or experience required for licensure, as applicable, is determined by reference to the act regulating the profession.

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**HR 86 (Eggman D) Relative to Social Work Month.**

**Summary:** This measure would resolve that the Assembly proclaims March 2020 Social Work Month in the State of California, and that the Assembly commends the California Chapter of the National...
Association of Social Workers for its role in advancing professional social work and promoting the well-being of the people of California, and also encourages all Californians to take part in March “Social Workers Generations Strong” events throughout California.

**SB 939 (Wiener D)  Emergencies: COVID-19: commercial tenancies: evictions.**

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**Summary:** Existing law permits the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency during conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property, including epidemics. Existing law provides that the proclamation takes effect immediately, affords specified powers to the Governor, and terminates upon further proclamation by the Governor. Existing law prohibits the eviction of residential tenants during the pendency of a state of emergency, except as specified. This bill would prohibit a commercial landlord, as defined, from serving a specified notice of eviction on a commercial tenant, as defined, until 90 days after the state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor on March 4, 2020, is lifted and if specified criteria apply, including that the commercial tenant served a written notice on the landlord affirming, under the penalty of perjury, that the commercial tenant is an eligible COVID-19 impacted commercial tenant. By creating a new crime with regard to the notice being signed under the penalty of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would define an “eligible COVID-19 impacted commercial tenant” for the purposes of these provisions as a commercial tenant, operating primarily in California, that occupies commercial real property pursuant to a lease and that meets certain financially related criteria. The bill would provide that specified notices of eviction served on commercial tenants are void under specified circumstances, including that the commercial tenant was an eligible COVID-19 impacted commercial tenant at the time the notice of eviction was served. The bill, among other things, would also provide a means for stopping an eviction in process, prohibit nonpayment of rent during the state of emergency from being grounds for an unlawful detainer action, as provided, limit when late fees can be imposed on a commercial tenancy, and require the landlord to provide written notice of the protections afforded by these provisions. The bill would prohibit the landlord from willfully harassing, intimidating, threatening, or retaliating against a commercial tenant with the intent to terminate the occupancy, and would subject the landlord to various damages if found by a court to have engaged in that behavior. The bill would also make a willful violation of these provisions an unlawful business practice and an act of unfair competition, subject to specified remedies and penalties. This bill would authorize an eligible COVID-19 impacted commercial tenant, defined for the purposes of these provisions as a small business that operates primarily in California and is an eating or drinking establishment, place of entertainment, or performance venue that occupies commercial real property pursuant to a lease and that meets specified financially related criteria, to engage in good faith negotiations with its landlord in order to modify any rent or economic requirements. The bill would authorize an eligible COVID-19 impacted commercial tenant (eligible tenant) to serve written notice on the landlord, affirming under the penalty of perjury, that the commercial tenant is an eligible tenant and stating what lease modifications the commercial tenant is seeking. By creating a new crime with regard to the notice being signed under the penalty of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also provide that if the eligible tenant and the landlord do not reach a mutually satisfactory agreement within a certain timeframe, the eligible tenant is authorized to terminate the lease, as provided. The bill would exclude publicly traded companies and affiliated companies from these provisions. The bill would make these provisions inoperative on December 31, 2021, or 2 months after the declared state of emergency ends, whichever is later. 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. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

**AB 1935 (Voepel R)  Veterans: mental health.**

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**Summary:** Existing law establishes the Department of Veterans Affairs. The department, among other services, provides veterans and their dependents and survivors with assistance in processing service-related disability claims, assistance in obtaining affordable housing, and information about health ailments associated with military service. This bill would require the department to establish a program to fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, an academic study of mental health among women veterans in California, as specified. The bill would require the department to submit a report.
summarizing the findings and recommendations of the study to the Legislature no later than July 31, 2022. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Women**

**AB 2517 (Gloria D) Domestic violence: personal property and liens.**

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**Summary:** Existing law enacts procedures to prevent acts of domestic violence, abuse, and sexual abuse and authorizes a court to issue an ex parte order determining the temporary use, possession, and control of real or personal property of the parties and the payment of any liens or encumbrances coming due during the period the order is in effect. Existing law also authorizes a court to issue orders based on ex parte orders, including the above-described order, after notice and a hearing. This bill would authorize, on and after January 1, 2022, the court to issue an order determining the use, possession, and control of real or personal property of the parties during the period the order is in effect and the payment of any liens or encumbrances coming due during that period. The bill would authorize the order to include a finding that specific debts were incurred as the result of domestic violence and without the consent of a party and would provide that this finding does not affect the priority of any lien or other security interest. The bill would require the Judicial Council to adopt appropriate forms and modify existing forms to effectuate this change.

**Position**
Support

**Subject**
Veterans

**AB 2992 (Weber D) Employment practices: leave time.**

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**Summary:** (1) Existing law prohibits an employer from discharging, or discriminating or retaliating against, an employee who is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, for taking time off from work to obtain or attempt to obtain relief to help ensure the health, safety, or welfare of the victim or victim’s child. Existing law requires an employee, as a condition of taking time off for these purposes, to give the employer reasonable advance notice of the employee's intention to take time off, unless doing so is not feasible. Existing law prohibits an employer, when an unscheduled absence occurs, from taking any action against the employee if the employee, within a reasonable time after the absence, provides a certification to the employer meeting certain criteria, including documentation from one of specified persons that the employee was undergoing treatment for specific injuries. Existing law authorizes an employee to file a complaint with the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement for a violation of that prohibition, and makes it a misdemeanor for an employer to refuse to rehire, promote, or restore an employee who has been determined to be so eligible by a grievance procedure or legal hearing. This bill would expand the above provision to prohibit an employer from discharging, or discriminating or retaliating against, an employee who is a victim of crime or abuse for taking time off from work to obtain or attempt to obtain relief, as prescribed. The bill would also prohibit an employer from taking action against an employee, when an unscheduled absence occurs, if the employee victim of crime or abuse provides certification that they were receiving services for certain injuries, or if the documentation is from a victim advocate, as defined. The bill would additionally prohibit such action if the employer provides certification in any other form of documentation that reasonably verifies that the crime or abuse occurred. The bill would also define "victim" and "crime" for purposes of these provisions. By expanding the definition of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position**
Support

**Subject**
Women

**SB 973 (Jackson D) Employers: annual report: pay data.**

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**Summary:** Existing law establishes the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency to enforce civil rights laws with respect to housing and employment and to protect and safeguard the right of all persons to obtain and hold employment without discrimination based on specified characteristics or status. The DFEH has specified powers, including the power to receive, investigate, conciliate, mediate, and prosecute certain complaints. This bill would authorize the DFEH to receive, investigate, conciliate, mediate, and prosecute complaints alleging practices unlawful under those discriminatory wage rate provisions. The bill would require the DFEH, in coordination with the division, to adopt procedures to ensure that only one of the
departments investigates or takes enforcement action in response to the same operative set of facts. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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**SB 1088**  
(Rubio D) **Homelessness: domestic violence survivors.**

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**Summary:** Existing law establishes the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program administered by the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency for the purpose of providing jurisdictions, as defined, with one-time grant funds to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address homelessness challenges, as specified. Existing law provides that upon appropriation, the agency is required to distribute $650,000,000 among cities, counties, and continuum of care, as provided. This bill would require a city, county, or continuum of care to use at least 12% of specified homelessness prevention or support moneys for services for domestic violence survivors experiencing or at risk of homelessness. The bill would require local agencies, on or before January 1, 2022, to establish and submit to the Department of Housing and Community Development an actionable plan to address the needs of domestic violence survivors and their children experiencing homelessness. By placing new duties on cities, counties, and continuums of care, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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**Notes 1:** Amended, how did she arrive at her percentages? Get the fact sheet

**SB 1383**  
(Jackson D) **Employees: time off.**

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**Summary:** Existing law prohibits an employer who employs 25 or more employees working at the same location from discharging or discriminating against an employee who is a parent, as defined, of a child of the age to attend a licensed child care provider or in kindergarten or grades 1 to 12, inclusive, for taking off up to 40 hours each year to find, enroll, or reenroll their child in a school, to participate in school activities, or address emergency situations at school, subject to specified conditions. Existing law requires an employee to use vacation or other paid time off when taking time off under these provisions and authorizes the use of unpaid time off, to the extent made available by the employer. This bill would apply these provisions to all employers and would authorize an employee to take off time in excess of 40 hours in the case of a school closure due to an emergency declaration by a federal, state, or local government agency, up to the duration of the emergency.

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**Total Measures: 88**
**Total Tracking Forms: 88**