

**JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
DEPARTMENT OF DISABILITY AND AGING SERVICES
MINUTES
Wednesday, January 19, 2022, 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 am
Remote Zoom Meeting**

Call to Order:

Diane Lawrence called the meeting to order at 9:06am

Roll Call:

Present: Diane Lawrence, Commissioner Bittner, Margaret Graf, Allegra Fortunati, Anne Warren

Absent: Commissioner Carrington, Commissioner Lum

Staff & Guests: Cindy Kauffman, Valerie Coleman, and Marcy Adelman

Approval of Agenda: members approved the January 19, 2022 agenda.

Approval of Minutes: members approved October 2021 minutes.

Legislative Reports:

California Senior Legislature (CSL): Members discussed the following legislation:

- AB 1618, AB 1400, AB 6, AB 32, AB 114, AB 12 (?), SB 4, AB 895 and an additional bill focused on personal needs allowance (number tbd).

Anne (California Senior Legislators) just met with legislators last week, so CSL is still developing bills and advocacy.

New Business: discussed Senate and Assembly legislative calendar. Will have a final list of tracked legislation in March.

Discussion regarding submitting letters of support, including a specific process that involves the Advisory Council or DAS – process outlined and shared with JLC members. A lengthy process that potentially will miss deadline; with that in mind, members are able to write individual letters of support.

Cindy gave a budget update, including: The Governor's Budget projects a total surplus of \$45.7 billion in 2022-23, although after accounting for required funding, the discretionary surplus is \$20.6 billion. The Administration states that this is lower than the \$31 billion surplus identified by the Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) in its November Fiscal Outlook largely because of differences in revenue assumptions. The Governor's Budget proposes an additional \$2 billion over the next two years to expand access to housing for vulnerable populations with complex behavioral health conditions and people living in encampments.

CMS approved California's HCBS spending plan on January 4, 2022. DHCS will begin claiming enhanced HCBS funding and make funds available for the state's

spending plan initiatives. The HCBS Spending Plan includes \$3 billion in enhanced HCBS funding and an additional \$1.6 billion in regular federal financial participation across several state departments.

The Governor's Budget includes \$18.5 billion (\$6.5 billion GF) for In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) in 2022-23. It includes:

- Basic service cost increases
- PA admin reflecting projected increase in caseload
- CA minimum wage increase to \$15
- Implementation of a new and permanent provider back-up system beg 7/1/22
- Increase to the Maximum Allowable Contract Rate for county contract mode to \$16.65
- Providing \$2 per hour differential to emergency COVID back-up workers
- Various COVID related flexibilities
- \$500 to providers providing care for a minimum of two months between March 2020 and March 2021

Medi-Cal Changes

First state to achieve universal access to healthcare coverage by providing a full expansion of Medi-Cal access to all eligible Californians regardless of immigration status, including an estimated 764,000 undocumented immigrants. Reduced Medi-Cal premiums for working adults with disabilities, making health and home care more affordable. Expansion of (CA Food Assistance Program) CFAP to provide state-funded nutrition benefits to those ineligible for CalFresh or current CFAP solely due to immigration status, without specifics on the population to be served.

For APS, the proposed budget includes \$69.3 million in GF in 2021-22 and 2022-23 and assumes an additional \$9.7 million in federal reimbursements. Funding includes:

- Funding for longer term case management
- Services for 60+ population
- MDT to include housing representative
- Increased caseloads
- Another \$92.5 million for Home Safe (in addition to the current 92.5 M

Old Business: no old business.

ANNOUNCEMENTS: no announcements.

NEXT JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING: Wednesday, February 16th, 2022

Meeting was ADJOURNED at 9:59 am

Joint Legislative Committee 9/15/21

Summary	Status
<p>Communications: broadband services; California Advanced Services Fund. <i>Fund: deaf and disabled telecommunications program: surcharges.</i></p> <p>(1) Existing law establishes the State Department of Education in state government, and vests the department with specified powers and duties relating to the state's public school system.</p> <p>This bill would authorize local educational agencies to report to the department their pupils' estimated needs for computing devices and internet connectivity adequate for at home learning. The bill would require the department, in consultation with the Public Utilities Commission, to compile that information and to annually post that compiled information on the department's internet website.</p> <p>(2) Existing law establishes the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, known as "GO Biz," within the Governor's office to serve the Governor as the lead entity for economic strategy and the marketing of California on issues relating to business development, private sector investment, and economic growth.</p> <p>This bill would require the office to coordinate with other relevant state and local agencies and national organizations to explore ways to facilitate streamlining of local land use approvals and construction permit processes for projects related to broadband infrastructure deployment and connectivity.</p> <p>(3)</p> <p><i>(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 economic growth, job creation, and the substantial social benefits of advanced information and communications technologies. Existing law requires the commission, in approving CASF infrastructure projects, to give preference to projects in areas where only dial-up internet service is available or where no internet service is available. Existing law authorizes the commission to impose a surcharge to collect \$330,000,000 for deposit into the CASF beginning January 1, 2018, and continuing through the 2022 calendar year. Existing law establishes 4 accounts, the Broadband Infrastructure Grant Account, the Rural and Urban Regional Broadband Consortia Grant Account, the Broadband Public Housing Account, and the Broadband Adoption Account within the CASF and specifies the amount of surcharge revenues to be deposited into each account, account within the CASF, subject to appropriation by the Legislature. Existing</i></p>	<p>9/9/21 Senate amendments concurred in. Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p> <p>9/9/21 Assembly Rule 63 suspended</p> <p>9/9/21 In Assembly. Concurrently with Senate amendments pending.</p> <p>9/9/21 Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. Ordered to engrossing and enrolling in Assembly</p> <p>9/3/21 Read second time. Ordered to second reading.</p> <p>9/2/21 Read third time and amended. Ordered to second reading</p> <p>8/26/21 Read second time. Ordered to second reading</p> <p>8/26/21 From committee: do pass</p> <p>8/16/21 In committee: referred to subcommittee on suspension of rules. Referred to suspension file</p> <p>8/19/21 Set for hearing on 8/26/21</p> <p>7/15/21 Set for hearing on 8/16/21</p> <p>7/13/21 Re-referred to Com on A</p> <p>7/13/21 Withdrawn from committee</p> <p>7/12/21 Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com on A</p>

~~law specifies, among other things, eligibility criteria for grants awarded from each of those accounts.~~

~~This bill would require the commission, in approving CASF infrastructure projects, to instead prioritize projects in unserved areas, as defined, where internet connectivity is available only at speeds at or below 10 megabits per second (mbps) downstream and one mbps upstream or areas with no internet connectivity and to further prioritize projects based on other specified attributes. The bill would authorize moneys appropriated for purposes of the CASF program to be used to match or leverage federal moneys for internet infrastructure and adoption, as specified. The bill would require the commission to maximize investments in new, robust, and scalable infrastructure and use CASF moneys to leverage federal and non CASF moneys by undertaking specified activities. The bill would eliminate the commission's authority to collect the balance of the \$330,000,000 surcharge, and instead authorize the commission to collect up to \$150,000,000 per year to impose the surcharge to fund the CASF program through imposition of a new surcharge commencing January 1, 2022, until either December 31, 2032, or the commission has approved funding for infrastructure projects that will provide broadband access to no less than 98% of California households in each consortia region, whichever occurs first. The bill would revise, among other things, the eligibility criteria for grants awarded from the CASF accounts, including to authorize local agencies to apply for funding pursuant to the CASF program, as specified. The bill would authorize the commission to require a performance metrics plan to improve the efficiency of the administration of grants awarded from the Broadband Adoption Account.~~

~~Existing law requires the commission to annually offer an existing facility based broadband provider the opportunity to demonstrate that it will deploy broadband or upgrade existing facilities to a delineated unserved area within 180 days. Existing law prohibits the commission from approving funding from the Broadband Infrastructure Grant Account for a project to deploy broadband to a delineated unserved area if the existing facility based broadband provider demonstrates to the commission, in response to the commission's annual offer, that it will deploy broadband or upgrade existing broadband service throughout the project area.~~

~~This bill would repeal that requirement and prohibition.~~

~~Existing law requires any moneys in the Broadband Public Housing Account that have not been awarded by December 31, 2020, to be transferred back to the Broadband Infrastructure Grant Account.~~

~~This bill would repeal that requirement.~~

~~Existing law requires the commission to conduct interim and final financial and performance audits of the implementation and effectiveness of the CASF program for specified purposes, to report the interim findings to the Legislature by April 1, 2020, and to report the final findings by April 1, 2023. Existing law repeals this requirement on January 1, 2027.~~

~~This bill would instead require the commission, on or before April 1, 2023, and biennially thereafter, to conduct a fiscal and performance audit of the implementation and effectiveness of the CASF program for those purposes and to report those findings to the Legislature. The bill would require the commission to submit that report indefinitely.~~

Existing law requires the commission, until April 1, 2023, to annually provide a report *specified information* to the Legislature that includes certain information, Legislature, including the remaining unserved areas in the state, the status of the CASF balance, and the projected amount to be collected in each year.

This bill would require the commission to submit that report indefinitely. *that information in perpetuity.*

This bill would authorize the commission to require each internet service provider, as defined, to report specified information regarding each free, low-cost, income-qualified, or affordable internet service plan advertised by the provider.

(4)

(2) Existing law requires the commission to require interconnected Voice over Internet Protocol service providers to collect and remit surcharges on their California intrastate revenues in support of the public purpose program funds. Existing law authorizes those providers to use certain methodologies to identify their intrastate revenues subject to the surcharge.

& F

7/8/21 From committee: amend do pass as amended and re-ref Com on Gov & F

6/24/21 Set for hearing on 7/5/21

6/17/21 From committee chair author's amendments: Amend re=refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred Com on E. U. & C

6/16/21 Referred to Coms on E, C and Gov & F

6/3/21 In Senate. Read first time Com on RLS for assignment.

6/2/21 Read third time. Urgency clause adopted, Ordered to Senate

5/24/21 Read second time. Ordered for third reading.

5/20/21 From committee: do pass

5/13/21/ Set for Hearing on 5/20/21

5/6/21 Set for Hearing on 5/12/21

4/29/21 From committee: Do pass re-refer to Com on APPR. Re-refer to Com on APPR

4/15/21 Set for hearing on 4/28/21

4/15/21 From Com: do pass and refer to Com on L GOV. Re-refer to Com on L GOV

4/15/21 Co-authors revised

3/25/21 Set for Hearing 4/14/21

1/11/21 Referred to Coms. On C and L Gov

12/7/21 Read first time. To print.

This bill would repeal that authorization to use those methodologies.

(5)

(3) Existing law establishes the ~~Deaf and Disabled Telecommunications Program~~ *deaf and disabled telecommunications program* and requires the commission to establish a rate recovery mechanism through a surcharge not to exceed 1/2 of 1% uniformly applied to a subscriber's intrastate telephone service, other than one-way radio paging service and universal telephone service, until January 1, 2025, to allow providers of equipment and service pursuant to that program to recover their costs as they are incurred.

This bill would *revise those requirements to* instead require the commission to administer a surcharge to collect revenues of up to \$100,000,000 per year until January 1, 2025, subject to ~~an~~ annual appropriation of moneys by the Legislature, to allow providers of equipment and service pursuant to the deaf and disabled telecommunications program to recover their costs as they are incurred.

(6)

(4) Under existing law, a violation of the Public Utilities Act or any order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the commission is a crime.

Because certain of the above provisions would be part of the act and a violation of a commission action implementing this bill's requirements 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.

(5) *This bill would become effective only if SB 4 of the 2021–22 Regular Session is enacted and takes effect on or before January 1, 2022.*

(7)

(6) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Paid Family Leave: Weekly Benefit Amount

Existing unemployment compensation disability law requires workers to pay contribution rates based on, among other things, wages received in employment and benefit disbursement, for payment into the Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund, a special fund in the State Treasury. That fund is continuously appropriated for the purpose of providing disability benefits and making payment of expenses in administering those provisions.

Existing unemployment compensation disability law provides a formula for determining benefits available to qualifying disabled individuals. Under existing law, for periods of disability commencing on and after January 1, 2023, if the amount of wages paid an individual during the quarter of their disability base period in which those wages were highest exceeds \$1,749.20, the weekly benefit amount is 55% of those wages divided by 13. Under existing law, a benefit that is not a multiple of \$1 shall be computed to the next higher multiple of \$1, and the amount of the benefit is prohibited from exceeding the maximum workers' compensation temporary disability indemnity weekly benefit amount. Under existing law, the maximum amount of benefits payable to an individual during any one disability benefit period is 52 times their weekly benefit amount, as specified.

Existing law establishes, within the above state disability insurance program, a family temporary disability insurance program, also known as the paid family leave program, for the provision of wage replacement benefits for up to 8 weeks to workers who take time off work to care for a seriously ill family member or to bond with a minor child within one year of birth or placement, as specified. Existing law defines "weekly benefit amount" for purposes of both employee contributions and benefits under this program to mean the amount of weekly benefits available to qualifying disabled individuals pursuant to unemployment compensation disability law, calculated pursuant to specified formulas partly based on the applicable percentage of the wages paid to an

9/9/21 Senate amendments concu
Ordered to engrossing and enrolli

9/8/21 In Assembly. Concurrent
Senate amendments pending

9/8/21 Read third time. Pa
Ordered to Assembly

9/3/21 Read second time. Order
third reading

9/2/21 Read third time and ame
Ordered to second reading.

8/26/21 Read second time. Order
third reading

8/26/21 From committee: do pass

8/19/21 Set for hearing on 8/26/2

7/5/21 In committee: referre
suspense file6/24/21 Set for he
on 7/5/21

6/22/21 From committee: do pas

individual for employment by employers during the quarter of the individual's disability base period in which these wages were highest, but not to exceed the maximum workers' compensation temporary disability indemnity weekly benefit amount established by the Department of Industrial Relations.

This bill would revise the ~~formula for determining benefits available pursuant to the family temporary disability insurance program~~, *formulas described above* for periods of disability commencing after January 1, ~~2022, 2023, but before January 1, 2025~~, by redefining the weekly benefit amount to be equal to ~~90%~~ *65% or 75%* of the wages paid to an individual for employment by employers during the quarter of the individual's disability base period in which these wages were highest, divided by 13, but not exceeding the maximum workers' compensation temporary disability indemnity weekly benefit amount established by the Department of Industrial ~~Relations~~. *Relations, depending on the amount of wages paid to the individual for employment by employers during the quarter of the individual's disability base period in which these wages were highest. The bill would, for periods of disability commencing after January 1, 2025, increase the wage replacement percentages to be equal to 70% or 90% depending on the amount of wages paid to the individual for employment by employers during the quarter of the individual's disability base period in which these wages were highest. The bill, however, would only make these revisions to the formula applicable to only the first 12 weeks of benefits for disability benefits that are not the paid family leave program.*

By providing for the deposit of additional contributions in, and by authorizing an increase in disbursements from, the Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund, this bill would make an appropriation.

re-refer to Com on APPR. Re-refer to Com on APPR

6/10/21 Set for Hearing on 6/21/21

6/9/21 Referred to Com L, PE and

5/28/21 In Senate. Read first time. Referred to Com on RLS for assignment.

5/27/21 Read third time. Ordered to Senate.

Intermediate Care Facilities: COVID-19

(1) Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to license, inspect, and regulate intermediate care facilities (ICF) and skilled nursing facilities (SNF). Existing law generally requires an ICF or SNF to comply with certain procedures and disclosures when transferring ownership or management of the facility, as specified. Existing law imposes criminal penalties on a person who violates the requirements imposed on these facilities.

This ~~bill~~ *bill, until July 1, 2022*, would prohibit an ICF or SNF, as defined, from terminating or making significant quality-of-care changes to its skilled nursing or supportive care services, or from transferring a resident to another ICF or SNF, during any declared state of emergency relating to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), except if the owner files a bankruptcy petition. Besides the exception of a bankruptcy petition, the bill would authorize a resident transfer during the state of emergency only if the transfer is deemed medically necessary by ~~an attending physician~~, *a public health authority*, as specified, or the impacted resident or their representative provides written consent, as specified. *The bill would also prohibit, during the same type of state of emergency or until July 1, 2022, any changes in all conditions for the sale of assets imposed by the Attorney General, except if the owner of an ICF or SNF files a bankruptcy petition.*

~~The bill would require, for 6 months after termination of the same type of state of emergency, the owner of an ICF or SNF to issue a 90-day advance notice of any proposed sale or termination of the licensed operation of the facility to each resident and their representatives before the sale or termination goes into effect. The bill would also prohibit, during the same type of state of emergency, any changes in all conditions for the sale of assets imposed by the Attorney General, except if the owner of an ICF or SNF files a bankruptcy petition.~~

During the same type of state of ~~emergency~~, *emergency or until July 1, 2022*, if a resident of an ICF or SNF, or an individual temporarily transferred to an ICF or SNF, has tested positive for COVID-19 within the previous 14 calendar days, the bill would require the ICF or SNF to notify all residents and their representatives about the existence of a new case of COVID-19, as specified, subject to state and federal privacy laws.

The bill, for 6 months after termination of the same type of state of emergency or until January 1, 2023, would require the owner of an ICF or SNF to issue a 90-day advance notice of any proposed sale or termination of the licensed operation of the facility to each resident and their representatives before the sale or termination goes into effect.

By expanding the requirements and prohibitions imposed on a licensee of an ICF or SNF, and thereby expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

~~The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2026.~~

9/2/21 Enrolled and presented to Governor at 3 pm.

8/30/21 Senate amendments concurred in. To engrossing and enrolling

8/26/21 In Assembly. Concurrently with Senate amendments pending. Matter considered on or after August 26, 2021 pursuant to Assembly Rule 77

8/23/21 Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. Ordered to Assembly.

8/16/21 Read second time. Ordered for third reading.

7/15/21 From committee: do pass

7/8/21 From committee with amendments: amend and re-refer to committee. Read second time and referred to Com on Appr

6/30/21 Set for hearing on 7/15/21

6/28/21 Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com on Appr

6/24/21 From committee: amendments do pass as amended and re-refer to Com on APPR

6/16/21 In committee: hearing postponed by committee

6/8/21 From committee chair author's amendments: amend, and refer to committee. Read second

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

amended, and re-referred to Com on Health.

Veteran Services: Notice

Existing law requires every state agency that requests on any written form or written publication, or through its internet website, whether a person is a veteran, to request that information in a specified manner.

This bill would require specified governmental agencies to include, at their next scheduled update, *additional* questions on their intake and application *forms, except as provided*, to determine whether a person is affiliated with the Armed Forces of the United States. The bill would require those agencies, through the intake or application form, to request permission from that person to transmit their contact information to the Department of Veterans Affairs so that the person may be notified of potential eligibility to receive state and federal veterans benefits.

This bill would require the agencies to electronically transmit to the Department of Veterans Affairs specified information regarding each person who has identified that they, or their spouse, legal partner, parent, or child, served in the Armed Forces of the United States and has consented to be contacted about military, veterans, family member, or survivor benefits. By requiring community college districts to comply with these requirements, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill would request the Regents of the University of California to comply with the above-described provisions.

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.

9/1/21 Ordered to inactive file a request of Senator Eggman

8/26/21 Read second time amended. Ordered returned to second reading

8/26/21 From committee: amended do pass as amended

8/19/21 Set for hearing on 8/26/21

7/15/21 In committee: referred to committee; suspense file

6/30/21 From committee: do pass re-refer to Com on Appr recommendation: to consent calendar Re-referred to Com on Appr

6/30/21 Set for hearing on 7/15/21

6/22/21 From committee: do pass re-refer to Com on M & VA recommendation: to Com on M & VA Calendar. Re-referred to tCom on M & VA

Long-term health facilities.

The Long-Term Care, Health, Safety, and Security Act of 1973 generally requires the State Department of Public Health to license and regulate long-term health care facilities and to establish an inspection and reporting system to ensure that long-term health care facilities are in compliance with state statutes and regulations. The term "long-term health care facility" includes, among other types of facilities, a skilled nursing facility and intermediate care facility.

The act defines a class "A" violation as a violation that the department determines presents either (1) imminent danger that death or serious harm to the patients or residents of the long-term health care facility would result therefrom, or (2) substantial probability that death or serious physical harm to patients or residents of the long-term health care facility would result therefrom. The act defines a class "AA" violation as a class "A" violation that the department determines to have been a direct proximate cause of death of a patient or resident of the facility. The act defines a class "B" violation as a violation that the department determines has a direct or immediate relationship to the health, safety, or security of long-term health care facility patients or residents, other than class "AA" or "A" violations. Class "B" violations are also, unless otherwise determined by the department to be a class "A" violation, any violation of a patient's rights as set forth in specified regulations that is determined by the department to cause, or under circumstances likely to cause, significant humiliation, indignity, anxiety, or other emotional trauma to a patient. The act requires the department to prove specific elements to enforce a citation for a class "AA" violation, including the element that death resulted from an occurrence of a nature that the regulation was designed to prevent.

This bill would redefine a class "AA" violation as a class "A" violation that the department determines to have been a substantial factor, as described, in the death of a resident of a long-term health care facility. The bill would increase the civil penalties for a class "A," "AA," or "B" violation by a skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility, as specified. The bill would

9/13/21 Enrolled and presented to Governor at 3pm.

9/7/21 Senate amendments concurred in. To engrossing and enrolling

9/2/21 In Assembly. Concurrently with Senate amendments pending. Matter considered on or after Sept 4 pursuant to Assembly Rule 77

9/2/21 Read third time. Passed. Ordered to Assembly

8/17/21 Read second time. Ordered returned to second reading

8/16/21 From committee: be returned to second reading pursuant to Senate Rule 28.8

7/16/21 set for hearing on 8/16/21

7/15/21 Read second time amended. Re-referred to Com on Appr.

delete numerous references to the “patients” of a long-term health care facility.

Protection of Patient Choice in Telehealth Provider Act

(1) Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various healing arts professions and vocations by boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Under existing law, it is unlawful for healing arts licensees, except as specified, to offer, deliver, receive, or accept any rebate, refund, commission, preference, patronage dividend, discount, or other consideration, in the form of money or otherwise, as compensation or inducement for referring patients, clients, or customers to any person, subject to certain exceptions.

This bill would provide that the payment or receipt of consideration for internet-based advertising, appointment booking, or any service that provides information and resources to prospective patients of licensees does not constitute a referral of a patient if the internet-based service provider does not ~~recommend, endorse, arrange for, or otherwise select a licensee for the~~ *recommend or endorse a specific licensee to a* prospective patient.

(2) 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 contract issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2021, between a health care service plan or health insurer and a health care provider to require the plan or insurer to reimburse the provider for the diagnosis, consultation, or treatment of an enrollee, subscriber, insured, or policyholder appropriately delivered through telehealth services on the same basis and to the same extent as the same service through in-person diagnosis, consultation, or treatment.

This bill would delete that date restriction, thereby extending the telehealth reimbursement parity requirement for all contracts between a health care service plan or a health insurer and a health care provider. The bill would provide that these provisions are severable.

~~This~~

The bill would *also* enact the Protection of Patient Choice in Telehealth Provider Act, and would require a health care service plan and a health insurer to comply with specified notice and consent requirements if the plan or insurer offers a service via telehealth to an enrollee or an insured through a third-party corporate telehealth provider, as defined. For an enrollee or insured that receives specialty telehealth services for a mental or behavioral health condition, the bill would require that the enrollee or insured be given the option of continuing to receive that service with the contracting individual health professional, a contracting clinic, or a contracting health facility. *The bill would exempt specified health care service plan contracts and Medi-Cal managed care plan contracts from those provisions. The bill would require the State Department of Health Care Services to consider the appropriateness of applying those requirements to the Medi-Cal program, as specified.* Because a willful violation of the bill’s requirements relative to health care service plans would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(3) 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.

9/10/21 Senate amendm
concurrent in. To engrossing
enrolling.

9/10/21 Ordered to unfin
business file.

9/10/21 In Assembly. Concurrent
Senate amendments pending.

9/10/21 Read third time. Pa
Ordered to Assembly

9/7/21 Read second time. Order
third reading.

9/3/21 Read third time and ame
Ordered to second reading.

8/26/21 Read second time. Order
third reading

8/26/21 From committee: do pass

8/19/21 Set for hearing on 8/26/2

7/15/21 In committee: referre
suspense file

6/30/21 Set for Hearing on 715/2

6/27/21 Read second time
amended. Re-referred to Com
Appr

6/24/21 From committee: amenc
do pass as amended and re-ref
Com on APPR

6/14/21 set for Hearing on 6/23/2

6/14/21 From committee,
author’s amendments. Amen an
refer to committee. Read second
and re-referred to Com on Health

6/9/21 Referred to Com on Health

Referral Source for RCFE: Duties

(1) The California Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Act generally requires the State Department of Social Services to license, inspect, and regulate residential care facilities for the elderly and imposes criminal penalties on a person who violates the act or who willfully or repeatedly violates any rule or regulation adopted under the act. The act prohibits a placement agency, as defined, from placing an individual in a licensed residential care facility for the elderly if the individual, because of a health condition, cannot be cared for within the limits of the license or requires inpatient care in a health facility. The act requires an employee of a placement agency who knows, or reasonably suspects, that a facility is improperly operating without a license to report the facility to the department, and requires the department to investigate those reports. The act further requires a placement agency to notify the appropriate licensing agency of any known or suspected incidents that would jeopardize the health or

9/1/21 Ordered to inactive file a
request of Senator Caballero

8/18/21 Read second time. Order
third reading.

8/17/21 From committee: do pass

7/16/21 Set for hearing on 8/16/2

7/15/21 Read second time
amended. Re-referred to Com

safety of residents in a facility. The act specifically makes a violation of these requirements a crime.

This bill would recast the requirements on a placement agency and its employees to instead be requirements on a referral source, defined to mean any specified county department, state-funded program, agency, or person that is engaged in identifying senior housing options at residential care facilities for the elderly. The bill would prohibit a referral source from, among other things, referring a person to a residential care facility for the elderly in which the referral source has an ownership or management interest without a waiver. The bill would require a referral source, before sending a compensated referral to a residential care facility for the elderly, to provide a senior or their representative with specific written, electronic, or verbal disclosures that include, among others, the referral source’s privacy policy. The bill would additionally require a compensated referral source to comply with additional requirements that include, among others, maintaining a minimum amount of liability insurance coverage. The bill would impose criminal penalties and civil penalties for a violation of these provisions, as specified. By expanding the existing crime under the act and specifying new criminal penalties, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason

Appr.

7/14/21 From committee: amended and do pass as amended and re-referred to Com on Appr.

6/27/21 Set for hearing on 7/13/21

6/23/21 From committee: Amended and do pass as amended and re-referred to Com on Jud

6/9/21 Referred to Coms on Health Services and Jud.

5/28/21 In Senate. Read first time. Referred to Com on Rules and Administration assignment.

5/27/21 Read third time. Ordered to the Senate.

5/24/21 Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Emergency Services: Vulnerable Populations

Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, establishes, within the office of the Governor, the Office of Emergency Services (OES) under the supervision of the Director of Emergency Services. Existing law makes OES responsible for addressing natural, technological, or manmade disasters and emergencies, including activities necessary to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of emergencies and disasters to people and property.

Existing law requires OES to establish a standardized emergency management system for use by all emergency response agencies. Existing law requires the director to appoint representatives of the disabled community to serve on pertinent committees related to that system, and to ensure that the needs of the disabled community are met within that system by ensuring certain committee recommendations include the needs of people with disabilities.

This bill instead would require the director to appoint representatives of the access and functional needs population, provided a majority of appointees are from specified groups, to serve on those committees and to ensure the needs of that population are met within that system.

Under existing law, political subdivisions, as defined, have full power during a local emergency to provide mutual aid to any affected area in accordance with local ordinances, resolutions, emergency plans, or agreements. Existing law defines “emergency plan” for these purposes to mean official and approved documents that describe the principles and methods to be applied in carrying out emergency operations or rendering mutual aid during emergencies. Existing law requires a county, upon the next update to its emergency plan, to integrate access and functional needs into its emergency plan and to include representatives from the access and functional needs population, as defined, regarding that integration.

This bill would require a county to send a copy of its emergency plan to OES on or before March 1, 2022, and upon any update to the plan after that date. By creating a new duty for counties, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require OES, *if requested*, in consultation with representatives of people with a variety of access and functional needs, to review the emergency plan of each county to determine whether the plans are consistent with certain best practices and guidance, as specified. ~~The bill would require OES to report to the Legislature and to post on its internet website the results of its reviews. The bill would require counties to develop and revise emergency plans to address the issues identified by OES in OES’s review.~~ The bill would require ~~OES~~ OES, *if requested*, to provide technical assistance to a county in developing and revising its emergency plan to address the issues that the office identified in its review.

Existing law, on or before July 1, 2019, requires OES, in consultation with specified groups and entities, including the disability community, to develop guidelines for alerting and warning the public of an emergency, as specified, and to provide each city and county with a copy of the guidelines. Existing law requires OES, within 6 months of making those guidelines available and

9/9/21 Senate amendments concurred in. Ordered to engrossing and enrolling

9/9/21 Assembly Rule 63 suspended

9/9/21 In Assembly. Concurrently with Senate amendments pending

9/9/21 Read third time. Passed. Ordered to Assembly

9/7/21 Read second time. Ordered to third reading

9/3/21 Read third time and amended. Ordered to second reading

9/1/21 Ordered to third reading

9/1/21 From special consent calendar

8/31/21 Ordered to special consent calendar

8/26/21 Read second time. Ordered to third reading

8/26/21 From committee: do pass as amended

8/19/21 Set for hearing on 8/26/21

7/5/21 In committee: referred to committee suspension file

6/24/21 Set for hearing 7/5/21

6/22/21 From committee: do pass as amended and re-refer to Com on APPR recommendation: to consent calendar

at least annually, to develop an alert and warning training that includes information regarding certain emergency alert systems and the alert and warning guidelines.

This bill, instead, would require OES to develop those guidelines on or before July 1, 2022, would include the access and functional needs community, as provided, instead of the disability community in the list of groups that OES is required to consult, and would require OES to develop the alert and warning training with involvement of representatives of the access and functional needs community.

Existing law requires OES, in cooperation with involved state and local agencies, to complete an after-action report within 180 days after each declared disaster that reviews public safety response and disaster recovery activities.

This bill would require OES to include conclusions and recommendations based on findings in ~~the report, and to disseminate annually guidance that summarizes those conclusions and recommendations.~~ *report.*

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.

Re-referred to Com on APPR

6/14/21 set for Hearing on 6/22/21

5/27/21 Referred to Com on G.O.

5/13/21 In Senate. Read first time. Com. on RLS. for assignment.

5/13/21 Read third time. Pa. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 75. 0.)

5/6/21 Read second time. Order Consent Calendar.

5/5/21 From committee: Do pass consent calendar.

4/29/21 set for Hearing on 5/5/21

4/20/21 From committee: do pass consent calendar

4/13/21 Set for Hearing on 4/19/21

4/13/21 Re-referred to Com on E

Financial Abuse of Elder or Dependent Adults

Existing law, the Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Civil Protection Act, establishes procedures and requirements for the reporting, investigation, and prosecution of elder and dependent adult abuse. Existing law makes specified reports, including reports of known or suspected financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult, confidential. Existing law requires information relevant to the incident of elder or dependent adult abuse to be given to specified investigators, including investigators from an adult protective services agency, a local law enforcement agency, and the probate court.

This bill would also authorize information relevant to the incident of elder or dependent adult abuse to be given to a federal law enforcement agency, under certain circumstances, for the sole purpose of investigating a financial crime committed against the elder or dependent adult and would authorize the information to be given to a local code enforcement agency for the sole purpose of investigating an unlicensed care facility where the health and safety of an elder or dependent adult resident is at risk.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 15633.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code proposed by SB 823 to be operative only if this bill and SB 823 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

9/10/21 Enrolled and presented Governor at 4pm.

9/2/21 Senate amendments concurred in. To engrossing and enrolling

9/2/21 Assembly Rule 77 suspended

9/1/21 In Assembly. Concurred in Senate amendments pending. May be considered on or September 3 pursuant to Assembly Rule 77

Care Facilities: internet access.

Under existing law, the State Department of Social Services is required to license, inspect, and regulate various types of care facilities, including community care facilities, residential care facilities for persons with chronic life-threatening illness, and residential care facilities for the elderly. Existing law imposes criminal penalties on a person who violates these provisions, or who willfully or repeatedly violates any rule or regulation adopted under these provisions.

This bill would require residential facilities serving adults, residential care facilities for persons with chronic life-threatening illness, and residential care facilities for the elderly with existing internet service to provide at least one ~~common~~ internet access ~~tool, such as a computer with videoconference technology with microphone and camera functions, for clients and residents to device that can support real-time interactive applications, is equipped with videoconferencing technology, and is dedicated for client or resident~~ use, as specified. Because a violation of the bill would be a misdemeanor, the bill would create 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

9/8/21 Enrolled and presented Governor at 4:30pm

9/1/21 Senate amendments concurred in. To engrossing and enrolling.

9/1/21 Assembly Rule 77 suspended

8/31/21 In Assembly. Concurred in Senate amendments pending. May be considered on or after September 3 pursuant to Assembly Rule 77

8/30/21 Read third time. Pa. Ordered to Assembly.

8/17/21 Read second time. Order third reading

<p>reimbursement.</p> <p>This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.</p> <p>The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.</p> <p>This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.</p>	<p>8/16/21 From committee: be or to second reading pursuant to S Rule 28.8</p> <p>7/15/21 Set for hearing on 8/16/21</p> <p>7/7/21 From committee: do pass re-refer to Com on Appr. Re-ref to Com on Appr.</p>
<p>Skilled Nursing Facilities: Intermediate Care Facilities: Liability</p> <p>Existing law authorizes a current or former resident or patient of a skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility, as defined, to bring a civil action against the licensee of a facility who violates any of specified rights of the resident or patient or any other right provided for by federal or state law or regulation. Existing law makes the licensee liable for up to \$500. Existing case law interpreting that provision held that the \$500 limit on civil damages applies to each action and not to each violation.</p> <p>This bill <i>would also authorize the legal representative, personal representative, or successor in interest of a current or former resident or patient of a skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility to bring that civil action. The bill, for violations that occur on or after March 1, 2021,</i> would make the licensee liable for up to \$500 per violation and would prescribe <i>required</i> factors that may to be considered in assessing the amount of the damages, including, among others, the nature and seriousness of each violation.</p>	<p>9/13/21 Enrolled and presented to Governor at 3pm.</p> <p>9/7/21 Senate amendments concurred in. To engrossing and enrolling</p> <p>9/2/21 In Assembly. Concurred in Senate amendments pending. May be considered on or Sept. 4 pursuant to Assembly Rule 77</p> <p>9/2/21 Read third time. Passed. Ordered to Assembly</p>
<p>Protective Orders: Elder and dependent Abuse</p> <p>Existing law authorizes an elder or dependent adult who has suffered abuse, or another person who is legally authorized to seek that relief on behalf of that elder or dependent adult, to seek a protective order and governs the procedures for issuing that order. Existing law defines protective order for purposes of these provisions to include an order enjoining a party from specified forms of abuse, including attacking, stalking, threatening, or harassing an elder or dependent adult, an order excluding a party from the elder or dependent adult's residence, or an order enjoining a party from specified behavior that the court determines is necessary.</p> <p>This bill would include within the definition of protective order an order enjoining a party from isolating an elder or dependent adult. The bill would require certain requirements to be met for that order to be issued, including a showing by a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent's past act or acts of isolation of the elder or dependent adult prevented contact with the interested party and that the elder or dependent adult desires contact with the interested party, as specified. The bill would authorize the order to specify the actions to be enjoined, including enjoining the respondent from preventing an interested party from in-person or remote online visits, including telephone and online contact, with the elder or dependent adult. The bill would also include within the definition of protective order after notice and a hearing, a finding that specific debts were incurred as the result of financial abuse of the elder or dependent adult, as specified. The bill would make those provisions operative January 1, 2023. <i>The bill would require the Judicial Council to revise or promulgate forms as necessary to implement those changes on or before February 1, 2023.</i></p>	<p>9/9/21 Senate amendments concurred in. Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p> <p>9/8/21 In Assembly. Concurred in Senate amendments pending</p> <p>9/8/21 Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly</p> <p>9/3/21 Ordered to special committee calendar</p> <p>8/30/21 Read second time. Ordered to third reading</p> <p>8/26/21 Read second time amended. Ordered returned to second reading</p> <p>8/26/21 From committee: amendments do pass as amended</p>
<p>Medi-Cal: annual cognitive health assessment.</p> <p>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 pursuant to a schedule of benefits. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions.</p> <p>Subject to an appropriation by the Legislature for this purpose, this bill would expand the schedule of benefits to include an annual cognitive health assessment for Medi-Cal beneficiaries who are 65 years of age or older if they are otherwise ineligible for a similar assessment as part of an annual wellness visit under the Medicare Program. The bill would make a Medi-Cal provider eligible to receive the payment for this benefit only if they comply with certain requirements, including completing cognitive health assessment training. <i>The bill would require the department to determine specified training and validated tools in consultation with prescribed entities, including</i></p>	<p>9/9/21 Assembly amendments concurred in. Ordered to engrossing and enrolling</p> <p>9/8/21 From committee: That Assembly amendments be concurred in</p> <p>9/7/21 Set for hearing Sept. 8</p> <p>9/3/21 From committee: Be referred to Com on Health pursuant to Senate Rule 29. Re-referred to</p>

the State Department of Public Health's Alzheimer's Disease Program. By January 1, 2024, and every 2 years thereafter, the bill would require the department to consolidate and analyze data related to the benefit, and to post information on the utilization ~~and payment of~~ *of, and payment for*, the benefit on its internet website. The bill would authorize the department to implement these provisions by various means, including all-plan letters, without taking regulatory action, and would condition the implementation of these provisions to the extent federal approvals are obtained and federal financial participation is available.

on Health
 9/3/21 Re-referred to Com on pursuant to Senate Rule 299/2/ Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.
 9/2/21 In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending

Health Care Coverage: Timely access to Care

This bill would codify the regulations adopted by the Department of Managed Health Care and the Department of Insurance to provide timely access standards for health care service plans and insurers for nonemergency health care services. The bill would require both a health care service plan and a health insurer, including a Medi-Cal Managed Care Plan, to ensure that appointments with nonphysician mental health and substance use disorder providers are subject to the timely access ~~requirements~~ *requirements, as specified*. The bill would additionally ~~require~~ *require, commencing July 1, 2022*, a health care service plan and a health insurer, including a Medi-Cal Managed Care Plan, to ensure that an enrollee or insured that is undergoing a course of treatment for an ongoing mental health or substance use disorder condition is able to get a followup appointment with a nonphysician mental health care or substance use disorder provider within 10 business days of the prior appointment. The bill would require that a referral to a specialist by another provider meet the timely access standards. If a health care service plan is operating in a service area that has a shortage of providers and the plan is not able to meet the geographic and timely access standards for providing mental health or substance use disorder services with an in-network provider, the bill would require the plan, including a Medi-Cal Managed Care Plan, to arrange coverage outside the plan's contracted network. By imposing new requirements on health care service plans, the willful violation of which 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.

9/9/21 Assembly amendment concurred in. Ordered to engross and enrolling
 9/8/21 In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending
 9/8/21 Read third time. Passed. Ordered to Senate
 9/3/21 Ordered to third reading
 9/3/21 Read third time and amendments
 9/1/21 Ordered to third reading
 9/1/21 Read third time and amendments
 8/30/21 Read second time. Ordered to third reading
 8/26/21 From committee: do not
 8/19/21 Set for hearing on 8/26/21
 Placed on suspense file

Aging

Existing law, the Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act, establishes the California Department of Aging and sets forth its mission to provide leadership to the area agencies on aging in developing systems of home- and community-based services that maintain individuals in their own homes or least restrictive homelike environments. Existing law requires the department, in allocating specified state and federal funding to area agencies on aging, to ensure that priority consideration is given to criteria that reflect the state's intent to target services to those in greatest economic or social need. Existing law defines "greatest social need" to mean the need caused by noneconomic factors, including physical and mental disabilities, that restrict an individual's ability to perform normal daily tasks or that threaten the individual's capacity to live independently.

This bill would revise this definition to include human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) status as a specified noneconomic factor.

7/23/21 Chaptered by Secretary of State
 7/23/21 Approved by Governor
 7/20/21 Enrolled and presented to Governor
 7/15/21 In Senate. Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.
 7/15/21 Read third time. Passed. Ordered to Senate.

End of Life

Existing law, the End of Life Option Act, until January 1, 2026, authorizes an adult who meets certain qualifications, and who has been determined by their attending physician to be suffering from a terminal disease, as defined, to make a request for an aid-in-dying drug for the purpose of ending their life. Existing law establishes the procedures for making these requests, including that 2 oral requests be made a minimum of 15 days apart, specified forms to request an aid-in-dying drug be submitted, under specified circumstances, and a final attestation be completed. Existing law requires specified information to be documented in the individual's medical record, including, among other things, all oral and written requests for an aid-in-dying drug.

This bill would allow for an individual to qualify for aid-in-dying medication by making 2 oral requests a minimum of 48 hours apart. The bill would eliminate the requirement that an individual

9/10/21 Assembly amendment concurred in. Ordered to engross and enrolling
 9/10/21 In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.
 9/10/21 Read third time. Passed. Ordered to Senate.
 8/21/21 Read second time. Ordered to third reading

who is prescribed and ingests aid-in-dying medication make a final attestation. The bill would require that the date of all oral and written requests be documented in an individual's medical record and would require that upon a transfer of care, that record be provided to the qualified individual. The bill would extend the operation of the act ~~indefinitely~~, *until January 1, 2031*, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by extending the operation of crimes for specified violations of the act.

Existing law makes participation in activities authorized pursuant to the act voluntary, and makes individual health care providers immune from liability for refusing to engage in activities authorized pursuant to its provisions, including providing information about the act or referring an individual to a provider who prescribes aid-in-dying medication.

This bill would require a health care provider who is unable or unwilling to participate under the act to inform the individual seeking an aid-in-dying medication that they do not participate, document the date of the individual's request and the provider's notice of their objection, and transfer their relevant medical record upon request.

Existing law authorizes a health care provider to prohibit its employees, independent contractors, or other persons or entities, including other health care providers, from participating under the act, including acting as a consulting physician, while on the premises owned or under the management or direct control of that prohibiting health care provider, or while acting within the course and scope of any employment by, or contract with, the prohibiting health care provider.

This bill would instead authorize a health care entity to prohibit employees and contractors, as specified, from participating under the act while on the entity's premises or in the course of their employment. The bill would prohibit a health care provider or health care entity from engaging in false, misleading, or deceptive practices relating to their willingness to qualify an individual or provide a prescription for an aid-in-dying medication to a qualified individual. The bill would require a health care entity to post its current policy regarding medical aid in dying on its internet website.

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.

8/30/21 Read second time amended. Ordered to second reading

8/26/21 From committee: do pass amended

8/19/21 Set for hearing on 8/26/21 Placed on suspense file.

8/11/21 Set for Hearing on 8/19/21

7/7/21 From committee: do pass re-refer to Com on Appr. Re-referred to Com on Appr.

7/7/21 Co-authors revised

6/14/21 From committee author's amendments. Read second time and re-referred to Com on Health.

6/23/21 From committee: do pass re-refer to Com on Jud. Re-referred to Com on Jud.

6/23/21 Set for hearing on 7/6/21

6/14/21 From committee author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com on Health

6/10/21 Set for Hearing on 6/22/21

Senior Citizens: Intergenerational Housing Developments

Existing law requires the covenants, conditions, and restrictions or other documents or written policy of a senior citizen housing development to set forth the limitations on occupancy, residency, or use on the basis of age. Existing law requires that the limitations on age require, at a minimum, that the persons commencing any occupancy of a dwelling unit include a senior citizen who intends to reside in the unit as their primary residence on a permanent basis. Existing law defines "senior citizen housing development" for these purposes as a residential development for senior citizens that has at least 35 dwelling units. Existing law defines "qualifying resident" or "senior citizen" to mean a person 62 years of age or older, or 55 years of age or older in a senior citizen housing development.

This bill would authorize the establishment of an intergenerational housing development that includes senior citizens along with caregivers and transition age youth, if specified conditions are satisfied. The bill would require that the covenants, conditions, and restrictions and other documents or written policy for the development set forth the limitations on occupancy, residency, or use. The bill would prescribe definitions for "senior citizen" and "transition age youth" for these purposes. The bill would require at least 80% of the occupied dwelling units in an intergenerational housing development to be occupied by at least one senior citizen, as specified, and up to 20% of the occupied dwelling units in the development to be occupied by at least one caregiver or transition age youth, as specified. The bill would require the development to be affordable to lower income households. The bill would prescribe an optional process to be applied if a unit ceases to house a caregiver or transition age youth. The bill would prohibit the eviction or lease termination of a family with children in order to comply with the senior citizen occupancy requirement described above. The bill would make a conforming change in provisions regarding subdivided lands. The bill would create a state policy supporting intergenerational housing for senior citizens, caregivers, and transition age youth and would permit developers that have certain funds or tax credits designated for affordable rental housing to restrict occupancy to senior citizens, caregivers, and transition age youth, as specified.

9/3/21 Enrolled and presented to Governor at 2pm

8/30/21 Assembly amendments concurred in. Ordered to enroll and enrolling.

8/26/21 In Senate. Concurrent Assembly amendments pending

8/23/21 Read third time. Passed. Ordered to Senate

6/23/21 Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

6/22/21 From committee: do pass

6/22/21 Co-authors were revised.

6/10/21 From committee author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com on Jud

6/9/21 Set for Hearing on 6/22/21

<p>Property Taxation: Automated Clearing House Payments</p> <p>Existing law requires real property taxes to be paid in 2 installments and requires the tax collector to collect those taxes. Existing law authorizes the tax collector, with the approval of the county board of supervisors, to accept partial payment of real property taxes from the taxpayer in the case of a deficiency in the payment of those taxes.</p> <p>This bill would authorize a county board of supervisors to adopt a resolution or ordinance to implement a monthly property tax payment program, which would authorize a qualified taxpayer, as defined, to pay, in monthly installments, their real property taxes on their principal residence, as defined. The bill would authorize the ordinance or resolution implementing the program to set forth specific procedures for purposes of determining delinquency and default, as specified. The bill would require the monthly tax payment to be allocated among the county, cities, special districts, and school entities in proportion to the amounts of ad valorem property tax revenue otherwise allocated among these entities. <i>revenues received by the county from property tax payments pursuant to the bill's provisions to be distributed in the same manner and time as all other property tax apportionments pursuant to applicable state law and related procedures and agreements established by the county auditor.</i> The bill would exclude from its provisions property for which an escrow account is established, as provided.</p>	<p>8/30/21 Enrolled and presented to Governor at 1 pm.</p> <p>8/26/21 In Senate. Ordered engrossing and enrolling.</p> <p>8/23/21 Read third time. Passed</p> <p>7/6/21 From committee: Do pass</p> <p>6/22/21 Set for Hearing on 7/5/21</p> <p>6/10/21 Referred to Com on Revenue Tax</p> <p>6/2/21 In Assembly. Read first time. Held at desk.</p>
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