



**First 5 California
Legislative Bills of Interest**

Child Health

**AB 4
Level 2** **(Arambula) Medi-Cal: eligibility**

Summary: Would, effective January 1, 2022, extend eligibility for full scope Medi-Cal benefits to anyone regardless of age, and who is otherwise eligible for those benefits but for their immigration status, pursuant to an eligibility and enrollment plan. The bill would delete the specified provisions regarding individuals who are under 25 years of age or 65 years of age or older and delaying implementation until the director makes the determination described above. The bill would require the eligibility and enrollment plan to ensure that an individual maintains continuity of care with respect to their primary care provider, as prescribed, would provide that an individual is not limited in their ability to select a different health care provider or Medi-Cal managed care health plan, and would require the department to provide monthly updates to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature on the status of the implementation of these provisions.

**AB 31
Level 4** **(Lackey) Office of the Child Protection Ombudsperson.**

Summary: Would establish the Office of the Child Protection Ombudsperson, with the intent to provide all California children with similar protections. The bill would require the State Child Protection Ombudsperson to be appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate, for a term of 2 years. The bill would specify the duties of the office, including investigating specified child deaths caused by abuse or neglect. The bill would also authorize the office to take specified actions, including investigating systemic issues and suggesting corrective action accordingly. The bill would require the Office of the State Child Protection Ombudsperson to report to the Legislature, at the end of each 2-year legislative session, data collected by the office describing the nature of the complaints received and systemic suggestions to improve the child welfare system.

AB 32
Level 2
Support

(Aguiar-Curry) Telehealth

Summary: Current law requires a health care service plan contract or health insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2021, to specify that coverage is provided for health care services appropriately delivered through telehealth on the same basis and to the same extent as in-person diagnosis, consultation, or treatment. Current law exempts Medi-Cal managed care plans that contract with the State Department of Health Care Services under the Medi-Cal program from these provisions, and generally exempts county organized health systems that provide services under the Medi-Cal program from Knox-Keene. This bill would delete the above-described references to contracts issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2021, would require these provisions to apply to the plan or insurer's contracted entity, as specified, and would delete the exemption for Medi-Cal managed care plans. The bill would subject county organized health systems, and their subcontractors, that provide services under the Medi-Cal program to the above-described Knox-Keene requirements relative to telehealth.

AB 226
Level 4

(Ramos) Children's crisis psychiatric residential treatment facilities.

Summary: Would reclassify children's crisis residential programs as children's crisis psychiatric residential treatment facilities and would transfer responsibility for licensing these facilities to the State Department of Health Care Services, contingent upon an appropriation in the annual Budget Act for these purposes. The bill would define "children's crisis psychiatric residential treatment facility" to mean a licensed residential facility operated by a public agency or private organization that provides the psychiatric services, as prescribed under the Medicaid regulations, to individuals under 21 years of age, in an inpatient setting.

AB 265
Level 3

(Petrie-Norris) Medi-Cal: reimbursement rates.

Summary: Current law requires the State Department of Health Care Services to develop, subject to federal approval, reimbursement rates for clinical or laboratory services according to specified standards, such as requiring that reimbursement to providers for those services not exceed the lowest of enumerated criteria, including 80% of the lowest maximum allowance established by the federal Medicare Program for the same or similar services. This bill would delete provisions relating to the above-specified 80% standard and would make conforming changes.

AB 368
Level 4

(Bonta) Food prescriptions

Summary: Would require the State Department of Health Care Services to establish, no earlier than January 1, 2022, a pilot program for a 2-year

period in 3 counties, including the County of Alameda, to provide food prescriptions to eligible Medi-Cal beneficiaries, including individuals who have a specified chronic health condition, such as Type 2 diabetes and hypertension, when utilizing evidence-based practices that demonstrate the prevention, treatment, or reversal of those specified diseases. The bill would authorize the department, in consultation with stakeholders, to establish utilization controls, including the limitation on the number of services, and to enter into contracts for purposes of implementing the pilot program. The bill would require a Medi-Cal managed care plan or their contractor that participates in the pilot program to establish procedures for referring and enrolling eligible Medi-Cal beneficiaries in the pilot program.

AB 382
Level 3

(Kamlager) Whole Child Model program

Summary: Current law authorizes the State Department of Health Care Services to establish a Whole Child Model (WCM) program, under which managed care plans served by a county organized health system or Regional Health Authority in designated counties provide CCS services to Medi-Cal eligible CCS children and youth. Current law requires the department to establish a statewide WCM program stakeholder advisory group that includes specified persons, such as CCS case managers, to consult with that advisory group on the implementation of the WCM, and to consider the advisory group's recommendations on prescribed matters. Existing law terminates the advisory group on December 31, 2021. This bill would instead terminate the advisory group on December 31, 2023.

AB 457
Level 3

(Santiago) Protection of Patient Choice in Telehealth Provider Act.

Summary: Would enact the Protection of Patient Choice in Telehealth Provider Act, which would require a health care service plan and a health insurer to arrange for the provision of a service via telehealth to an enrollee or an insured through a third-party corporate telehealth provider only if the service is not available to the enrollee or insured via telehealth through a contracting individual health professional, a contracting clinic, or a contracting health facility, consistent with existing timeliness standards, when specified conditions are met.

AB 470
Level 2

(Carrillo) Medi-Cal eligibility

Summary: Would prohibit the use of resources, including property or other assets, to determine eligibility under the Medi-Cal program to the extent permitted by federal law, and would require the State Department of Health Care Services to seek federal authority to disregard all resources as authorized by the flexibilities provided pursuant to federal law. The bill would authorize the department to implement this prohibition by various means, including provider bulletins, without taking regulatory authority.

AB 508
Level 4

(Rivas, Luz) Pupil nutrition: reduced-price meals.

Summary: Would require a school district or county superintendent of schools maintaining a kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, to provide a pupil, eligible to receive a reduced-priced meal, that meal free of charge. By creating a new duty on a school district or a county superintendent of schools, the bill would create a state-mandated program. The bill would require the state to provide sufficient funding to school districts and county offices of education to cover the cost of providing meals free of charge to pupils from households that would otherwise be required to provide a copayment for these meals.

AB 558
Level 4

(Nazarian) School meals: plant-based food and milk options: California School Plant-Based Food and Beverage Program.

Summary: Would establish within the State Department of Education the California School Plant-Based Food and Beverage Program. The bill would authorize a local educational agency, as defined, to apply for funding, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for reimbursement of up to \$0.20 per meal for meals that include a plant-based food option, as defined, or up to \$0.10 per meal for meals that include a plant-based milk option, as defined, or both. The bill would require the department to make additional one-time payments of up to \$1,000, as specified, on a first-come-first-served basis to local educational agencies that receive meal reimbursement pursuant to the bill's provisions.

AB 563
Level 2

(Berman) School-based health programs.

Summary: Would require the State Department of Education to, no later than July 1, 2022, establish an Office of School-Based Health Programs for the purpose of administering current health-related programs under the purview of the State Department of Education and advising it on issues related to the delivery of school-based Medi-Cal services in the state. The bill would require the office to, among other things, provide technical assistance, outreach, and informational materials to LEAs on allowable services and on the submission of claims. The bill would authorize the office to form advisory groups, as specified, and, to the extent necessary, would require the State Department of Health Care Services to make available to the office any information on other school-based dental, health, and mental health programs, and school-based health centers, that may receive Medi-Cal funding.

AB 686
Level 4

(Arambula) California Community-Based Behavioral Health Outcomes and Accountability Review.

Summary: Would require the California Health and Human Services Agency to establish, by July 1, 2022, the California Community-Based Behavioral Health Outcomes and Accountability Review (CBBH-OAR) to facilitate a local accountability system that fosters continuous quality improvement in county behavioral health programs and in the collection and dissemination by the agency of best practices in service delivery. The bill would require the agency to convene a workgroup to establish a workplan by which the CBBH-OAR shall be conducted and to consult on various other components of the CBBH-OAR process.

AB 739
Level 4

(Voepel) School meals

Summary: Current law requires each school district or county superintendent of schools maintaining kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, to provide for each needy pupil one nutritionally adequate free or reduced-price meal during each schoolday, as specified, and authorizes a school district or county office of education to use funds available through any federal or state program for those purposes, as specified. Current law also authorizes school district funds to be used for the purchase of those school meals for pupils. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provision authorizing school district funds to be used for that purpose.

AB 935
Level 2

(Maienschein) Telehealth: mental health

Summary: Would require health care service plans and health insurers, by July 1, 2022, to provide access to a telehealth consultation program that meets specified criteria and provides providers who treat children and pregnant and certain postpartum persons with access to a mental health consultation program, as specified. The bill would require the consultation by a mental health clinician with expertise appropriate for pregnant, postpartum, and pediatric patients to be conducted by telephone or telehealth video, and to include guidance on the range of evidence-based treatment options, screening tools, and referrals. 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 monitor data pertaining to the utilization of the program to facilitate ongoing quality improvements, as necessary, and to provide a description of the program to the appropriate department.

AB 996
Level 2

(Nazarian) School breakfast and morning snacks: nonschoolaged children.

Summary: Would require the State Department of Education to develop and post on its internet website guidance for local educational agencies

participating in the federal School Breakfast Program that maintain kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 6, inclusive, on how to serve eligible nonschoolaged children breakfast or a morning snack at a local educational agency schoolsite. The bill would define “eligible nonschoolaged child” to mean a child who is not enrolled in school and who is a sibling, half-sibling, or step-sibling of, or a foster child residing with, a pupil who is eligible for a free or reduced-price breakfast. The bill would require a guardian of an eligible nonschoolaged child to be present in order for the nonschoolaged child to receive breakfast or a morning snack.

AB 1117 (Wicks) Pupil support services: Healthy Start: Toxic Stress and Trauma Resiliency for Children Program.

Level 1

Summary: Would establish the Healthy Start: Toxic Stress and Trauma Resiliency for Children Program, under which the Superintendent would be required to award grants to qualifying entities, defined to include schools, local educational agencies, and other entities that meet specified criteria, to pay the costs of planning and operating programs that provide support services to pupils and their families, as prescribed. The bill would require grants to be awarded for no more than \$500,000 each and to be matched by the grantee with \$1 for each \$2 awarded, as specified.

AB 1214 (Waldron) Medi-Cal eligibility

Level 4

Summary: Would make an individual incarcerated in the state prison or a county jail eligible for the Medi-Cal program for 30 days prior to the date they are released from the correctional facility if they have a chronic physical or behavioral health condition, a mental illness, or a substance use disorder. The bill would require the State Department of Health Care Services to seek any waivers or state plan amendments necessary to implement its provisions, and would require the department to send an annual report to the Legislature on the implementation of these provisions, as specified.

AB 1264 (Aguiar-Curry) Project ECHO (registered trademark) Grant Program.

Level 4

Summary: Current law establishes within state government the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development. Current law also establishes various public health programs, including grant programs, throughout the state for purposes of promoting maternal, child, and adolescent health. This bill would require the office, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish, develop, implement, and administer the Project ECHO (registered trademark) Grant Program. Under the grant program, the bill would require participating children’s hospitals to establish yearlong pediatric behavioral health teleECHO (trademark) clinics for specified individuals, including primary care clinicians and educators, to help them develop expertise and tools to better serve the youth that they work with

by addressing their mental health needs stemming from the coronavirus pandemic.

AB 1294
Level 4

(Bonta) Childcare: individualized county childcare subsidy plans.

Summary: Current law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to develop standards for the implementation of quality childcare programs. Current law authorizes the Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Marin, Monterey, San Benito, San Diego, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, and Sonoma, as individual pilot projects, to develop an individualized county childcare subsidy plan, as provided. Existing law concludes each of these pilot programs on specified dates. This bill would authorize the Counties of Alameda and Santa Clara to continue the individualized county childcare subsidy plan initially developed and approved under the pilot project described above beyond the conclusion of the pilot project.

AB 1331
Level 4

(Irwin) Mental health: Statewide Director of Crisis Services.

Summary: The Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, authorizes, among other things, the involuntary commitment and treatment of persons with specified mental health disorders and the appointment of a conservator of the person, of the estate, or of both, for a person who is gravely disabled as a result of a mental health disorder. The act is administered by the Director of Health Care Services. This bill would require the director to appoint a full-time Statewide Director of Crisis Services. The bill would require the Statewide Director of Crisis Services to establish, monitor, and sustain a comprehensive crisis care system, as specified, and coordinate with the Department of Managed Health Care, the Department of Insurance, and other departments, agencies, and entities, as necessary, to ensure the existence of a comprehensive, integrated, and reliable network of services.

SB 250
Level 3

(Pan) Health care coverage

Summary: Would authorize the Department of Managed Health Care and the Insurance Commissioner, as appropriate, to review a plan's or insurer's clinical criteria, guidelines, and utilization management policies to ensure compliance with existing law. If the criteria and guidelines are not in compliance with existing law, the bill would require the Director of the Department of Managed Health Care or the commissioner to issue a corrective action and send the matter to enforcement, if necessary. The bill would require each department, on or before July 1, 2022, to develop a methodology for a plan or insurer to report the number of prospective utilization review requests it denied in the preceding 12 months, as specified.

SB 279 (Pan) Specialty mental health services and substance use disorder treatment.

Level 4

Summary: Current law establishes 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, including mental health and substance use disorder services, pursuant to a schedule of benefits. Under current law, for individuals 21 years of age and older, a service is “medically necessary” if it is reasonable and necessary to protect life, to prevent significant illness or significant disability, or to alleviate severe pain. Existing law provides that for individuals under 21 years of age, “medically necessary” or “medical necessity” standards are governed by the definition in federal law. This bill would provide that the above-specified medical necessity standards do not preclude coverage for, and reimbursement of, a clinically appropriate and covered mental health or substance use disorder assessment, screening, or treatment service before a provider renders a diagnosis.

SB 293 (Limón) Medi-Cal specialty mental health services.

Level 2

Summary: Current 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, including specialty mental health services, and Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic, and Treatment services for an individual under 21 years of age. With respect to specialty mental health services provided under the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic, and Treatment Program, on or after January 1, 2022, this bill would require the department to develop standard forms, including intake and assessment forms, relating to medical necessity criteria, mandatory screening and transition of care tools, and documentation requirements pursuant to specified terms and conditions, and, for purposes of implementing these provisions, would require the department to consult with representatives of identified organizations, including the County Behavioral Health Directors Association of California.

SB 316 (Eggman) Medi-Cal: federally qualified health centers and rural health clinics.

Level 2

Summary: Current law provides that FQHC and RHC services are to be reimbursed, to the extent that federal financial participation is obtained, to providers on a per-visit basis. “Visit” is defined as a face-to-face encounter between a patient of an FQHC or RHC and specified health care professionals, including a physician and marriage and family therapist. Under existing law, “physician,” for these purposes, includes, but is not limited to, a physician and surgeon, an osteopath, and a podiatrist. This bill would authorize reimbursement for a maximum of 2 visits taking place on the same day at a single location if after the first visit the patient suffers

illness or injury requiring additional diagnosis or treatment, or if the patient has a medical visit and a mental health visit or a dental visit, as defined. The bill would authorize an FQHC or RHC that currently includes the cost of a medical visit and a mental health visit that take place on the same day at a single location as a single visit for purposes of establishing the FQHC's or RHC's rate to apply for an adjustment to its per-visit rate, and after the department has approved that rate adjustment, to bill a medical visit and a mental health visit that take place on the same day at a single location as separate visits, in accordance with the bill.

SB 365
Level 3 **(Caballero) E-consult service**

Summary: Would make electronic consultation services reimbursable under the Medi-Cal program for enrolled providers, including FQHCs or RHCs. The bill would require the department to seek federal waivers and approvals to implement this provision. The bill would make related findings and declarations.

SB 428 **(Hurtado) Health care coverage: adverse childhood experiences screenings.**

Level 1
Support

Summary: Would require a health care service plan contract or health insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2022, to provide coverage for adverse childhood experiences screenings. Because a willful violation of these provisions by a health care service plan would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

SB 508
Level 4 **(Stern) Mental health coverage: school-based services.**

Summary: Current law provides that specified services, including targeted case management services for children with an individual education plan or an individualized family service plan, provided by local educational agencies (LEAs), are covered Medi-Cal benefits, and authorizes an LEA to bill for those services. Existing law requires the department to perform various activities with respect to the billing option for services provided by LEAs. Current law authorizes a school district to require the parent or legal guardian of a pupil to keep current at the pupil's school of attendance certain emergency information. This bill would authorize an LEA to have an appropriate mental health professional provide brief initial interventions at a school campus when necessary for all referred pupils, including pupils with a health care service plan, health insurance, or coverage through a Medi-Cal managed care plan, but not those covered by a county mental health plan.

SB 682
Level 1 **(Rubio) Childhood chronic health conditions: racial disparities.**

Support Summary: Would require California Health and Human Services Agency, in collaboration with the departments under its purview and other specified entities, to develop and implement a plan, as specified, that establishes targets to reduce racial disparities in health outcomes by 50% by December 31, 2030, in chronic conditions affecting children, including, but not limited to, asthma, diabetes, dental caries, depression, and vaping-related diseases. The bill would require the agency to submit the plan to the Legislature and post the plan on its internet website on or before January 1, 2023, and to commence implementation of the plan no later than June 30, 2023. The bill also makes related findings and declarations.

Early Learning and Care

AB 10 (Ting) Pupil instruction: in-person instruction: distance learning.
Level 4

Summary: Current law establishes a system of public elementary and secondary education in this state, and authorizes local educational agencies throughout the state to provide instruction to pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive. Current law establishes procedures for the apportionment of state funds to these local educational agencies. Current law, for purposes of calculating apportionments for the 2020–21 fiscal year, requires a local educational agency to offer in-person instruction and authorizes these agencies to offer distance learning, as specified. This bill would specify that the requirement to provide in-person instruction applies when that instruction is allowed under state and local public health orders.

AB 22 (McCarty) Childcare: preschool programs and transitional kindergarten: enrollment: funding.

Level 2 Summary: The Child Care and Development Services Act that applicant or contracting agencies are eligible to contract to operate a California state preschool program. Current law requires the Superintendent to encourage state preschool program applicants or contracting agencies to offer full-day services through a combination of part-day preschool slots and wraparound general childcare and development programs. The act requires these applicant or contracting agencies to give first priority to 3- or 4-year-old neglected or abused children who are recipients of child protective services, or who are at risk of being neglected, abused, or exploited, as provided. The act requires applicant or contracting agencies to give 2nd priority to eligible 4-year-old children, as defined, who are not enrolled in a state-funded transitional kindergarten program before enrolling eligible 3-year-old children. This bill would clarify that eligible 4-year-old children include those children whose 5th birthday occurs after September 1 of the fiscal year in which they are enrolled in a California state preschool program and whose parent or guardian has opted to retain them in a California state preschool program.

AB 75 (O'Donnell) Education finance: school facilities: Kindergarten-Community Colleges Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2022

Level 3

Summary: The Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998 provides for the adoption of rules, regulations, and procedures, under the administration of the Director of General Services, for the allocation of state funds by the State Allocation Board for the construction and modernization of public school facilities. This bill would add provisions to the act to require the Department of General Services to process all applications received under the act on and after an unspecified date and to present those applications to the State Allocation Board within 120 days of receipt. The bill would require applicants for bond funding to supply designated information to the State Department of Education. The bill would authorize school districts to receive a supplemental grant to expand an existing, or construct a new, gymnasium, multipurpose room, library, or school kitchen under specified conditions.

AB 76 (Kiley) Interdistrict transfer of pupils: prohibition on transfers by a school district of residence: in-person instruction.

Level 4

Summary: Would prohibit a school district of residence from prohibiting the transfer of a pupil who is not receiving in-person instruction to a school district of proposed enrollment that is offering in-person instruction if the school district of proposed enrollment approves the application for transfer. The bill would define "in-person instruction" for its purposes to mean instruction under the immediate physical supervision and control of a certificated employee of the local educational agency while engaged in educational activities required of the pupil and to include both full-time and hybrid instructional models.

AB 92 (Reyes) Preschool and childcare and development services: family fees.

Level 2

Support

Summary: Would, among other things, instead require the family fees to not exceed 1% of the family's monthly income. The bill would require the lead agency to convene a workgroup of, among others, parents, childcare providers, and lead agency staff to develop an equitable fee schedule, as specified. The bill would require the workgroup's report to be provided and the recommendations adopted prior to a specified date. The bill would additionally exempt families with an adjusted monthly family income below 75% of the state median family income from family fees. The bill would waive family fees for all families until October 31, 2022. The bill would prohibit the reduction in family fees from being absorbed by direct service contractors or family childcare providers and would also prohibit the number of childcare vouchers from being reduced on account of the reduction in family fees.

AB 99 (Irwin) Statewide longitudinal data system: California Cradle-to-Career Data System: governance and support.

Level 2

Summary: Current law establishes the California Cradle-to-Career Data System Workgroup to assess, recommend, and advise about statewide data infrastructure that integrates data from state entities responsible for elementary and secondary education data, entities responsible for early learning data, segments of public higher education, private colleges and universities, state entities responsible for student financial aid, childcare providers, state labor and workforce development agencies, and state departments administering health and human services programs. Current law requires the Office of Planning and Research to contract with entities with expertise in managing data for specified purposes relating to the workgroup's activities. Current law requires those contracted entities to submit reports to the Department of Finance and the Legislature concerning the establishment of the California Cradle-to-Career Data System, as specified. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature in enacting the bill is to codify certain recommendations in the California Cradle-to-Career Data System Legislative Report published in December 2020, which describes the planning process and recommendations for phase one of the Cradle-to-Career Data System. The bill would set the vision, mission, and strategic objectives of the data system.

AB 104 (Gonzalez, Lorena) Pupil instruction: retention, grade changes, and exemptions.

Level 4

Summary: Current law requires the governing board of a school district and a county superintendent of schools to adopt policies regarding pupil promotion and retention and requires a pupil to be promoted or retained only as provided for in those policies. For the 2021–22 academic year, this bill would require a school district, county office of education, or charter school to implement an interim policy regarding the retention of pupils who, in the 2020–21 academic year, had enrolled in any grade or who were entering kindergarten. The bill would require, on or before, June 15, 2021, the school district, county office of education, or charter school to notify those pupils' parents of their authority to request the pupil be retained in the pupil's 2020–21 grade level for the 2021–22 academic year, as specified.

AB 248 (Choi) Income taxes: credits: cleaning and sanitizing supplies: COVID-19.

Level 3

Summary: Would allow a credit against the Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2022, to a taxpayer that is a business with a physical location in the state in an amount equal to the costs paid or incurred by the qualified taxpayer during the taxable year for the purchase of cleaning and sanitizing supplies used at business locations in the state to prevent the transmission of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19)

AB 321
Level 2

(Valladares) Childcare services: eligibility.

Summary: Would authorize a part-day California state preschool program to provide services to 3- and 4-year-old children in families whose income is above the income eligibility threshold if those children come from a family in which the primary home language is a language other than English. The bill would also require that priority be given to a family in which the primary home language is a language other than English be admitted first if there is no family of the same priority with a child with exceptional needs.

AB 393
Level 2
Support

(Reyes) Early Childhood Development Act of 2020.

Summary: Would make additional legislative findings and declarations regarding childcare supportive services. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to report on various topics related to early childhood supports in light of the COVID-19 pandemic by October 1, 2021.

AB 479
Level 3

(Grayson) Family daycare homes: secondary licensees.

Summary: The California Child Day Care Facilities Act generally requires the State Department of Social Services to license, inspect, and regulate various types of child daycare facilities, including, among others, family daycare homes. Current law specifies that a family daycare home is where the provider resides. A violation of the act or a willful or repeated violation of any rule or regulation promulgated under the act is a crime and enforceable with a civil penalty. This bill would authorize a person to apply to be a secondary licensee for a licensee and require a secondary licensee to meet all licensure requirements applicable to a licensee except the requirement to reside in the home in which the family daycare home is operated. The bill would specify that, if a family daycare home provider is a secondary licensee, a family daycare home is where the licensee resides.

AB 568

Level 2

(Rivas, Robert) Early learning and care: complaints about discrimination and exclusion of children: Early Learning and Care Dashboard.

Summary: Would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that, through greater data transparency and accountability, addresses the suspension and expulsion of African American and Hispanic children in early learning and care settings at disproportionate rates and inequitable access to high-quality early learning and care.

AB 677
Level 4

(Holden) Care facilities: criminal background checks.

Summary: Current law requires the State Department of Social Services

to license and regulate various care facilities that include, among others, residential care facilities for the elderly and child day care facilities. Current law requires the department to obtain a criminal history record for all applicants for licenses for these facilities and specified individuals connected with these facilities, including employees, volunteers, and officers of these facilities. Existing law prohibits persons with certain criminal convictions from obtaining a license and further prohibits these specified individuals from being present in these care facilities before obtaining either a criminal record clearance or a criminal record exemption from the department. This bill would require the department, among other things, to convene a working group, with a specified membership, to make recommendations and propose revised regulations to change the criminal record exemption process in order to expedite the process for people who seek licensure from the department and have a criminal conviction.

AB 791
Level 1

Support

(Aguiar-Curry) Childcare: trauma-informed childcare training

Summary: The California Child Day Care Facilities Act generally requires the State Department of Social Services to license, inspect, and regulate various types of child daycare facilities, defined to include, among others, family daycare homes and daycare centers. The act generally requires licensees and certain employees of licensees to complete specified education and training requirements, including, among others, preventive health practices and pediatric first aid. Willful or repeated violation of the act is a crime. This bill would encourage a licensee under the act and each employee of a licensee to complete trauma-informed childcare training.

AB 865

Level 2

(Quirk-Silva) Childcare services: alternative payment programs: direct deposits: reserve funds

Summary: Commencing July 1, 2021, current law transfers specified childcare programs, responsibilities, services, and systems, including alternative payment programs, from the State Department of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the State Department of Social Services. Current law requires the alternative payment program to reimburse childcare providers based upon specified criteria, including the actual days and hours of attendance for those families with variable schedules, and provides that the childcare providers are not required to track absences. This bill would instead require the alternative payment program to reimburse childcare providers based upon the maximum certified hours of need, as documented, and would provide that those contractors are not required to document nonoperational days

AB 865

Level 2

(Quirk-Silva) Childcare services: alternative payment programs: direct deposits: reserve funds

Summary: Commencing July 1, 2021, current law transfers specified

childcare programs, responsibilities, services, and systems, including alternative payment programs, from the State Department of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the State Department of Social Services. Current law requires the alternative payment program to reimburse childcare providers based upon specified criteria, including the actual days and hours of attendance for those families with variable schedules, and provides that the childcare providers are not required to track absences. This bill would instead require the alternative payment program to reimburse childcare providers based upon the maximum certified hours of need, as documented, and would provide that those contractors are not required to document nonoperational days

AB 966 (Burke) Full-Day Kindergarten Facilities Grant Program: appropriation.

Level 3

Summary: Current law establishes the Full-Day Kindergarten Facilities Grant Program, under the administration of the State Allocation Board, to provide one-time grants to school districts to construct new school facilities or retrofit existing school facilities for the purpose of providing full-day kindergarten classrooms, as specified. Existing law provides that, commencing with the 2019–20 fiscal year, the grant program is contingent upon appropriation by the Legislature. This bill, for the 2021–22 fiscal year, would appropriate \$300,000,000 from the General Fund to the State Allocation Board for allocation for purposes of the grant program.

AB 1073 (Berman) Community colleges: students enrolled in early childhood education or child development courses: fee waivers

Level 2

Support

Summary: Current law authorizes community colleges to charge students a fee of \$46 per unit per semester, and also authorizes the waiver of this fee for students who meet specified criteria. This bill would require the governing board of each community college district to waive the fee requirement for any student enrolled in certain child development courses who has declared a specified child development major and who has completed and submitted either a Free Application for Federal Student Aid or a California Dream Act application. To the extent this bill would impose a new duty on a community college district, this bill would create a state-mandated local program.

AB 1112 (Carillo) Before and after school programs: maximum grant amounts.

Level 3

Summary: The After School Education and Safety Program Act of 2002, an initiative statute approved by the voters as Proposition 49 at the November 5, 2002, statewide general election, establishes the After School Education and Safety (ASES) Program under which participating public schools receive grants to operate before and after school programs serving pupils in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 9, inclusive. Current federal law establishes the 21st Century Community Learning Centers

program to provide pupils with academic enrichment and other activities during nonschool hours or periods when school is not in session, as provided. Under the program, the State Department of Education is required to provide after school grants of \$50,000 or more to sites serving elementary and middle school pupils. Current law authorizes the department to use any leftover funds to fund additional qualified grant applications, as provided. This bill would repeal the maximum grant amounts for the ASES and High School ASSETs programs and the minimum grant amount for the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program. The bill would instead require the department to determine the grant amounts and daily rate of funding per pupil for those programs on the basis of the amount of funding available for each program.

AB 1179 **(Carillo) Employer provided benefit: backup childcare.**
Level 2

Summary: Would require an employer to provide an employee, on or after January 1, 2022, who works in California for the same employer for 30 or more days within a year from the commencement of employment, with up to 60 hours of paid backup childcare benefits, to be accrued and used as provided. The bill would define “backup childcare” as childcare provided by a qualified backup childcare provider to the employee’s child when the employee’s regular childcare provider cannot be utilized, and “paid backup childcare” as an employee benefit consisting of the employer paying for a qualified backup childcare provider to provide backup childcare for an employee’s child that is compensated at the state minimum wage or the federal minimum wage, whichever is higher.

AB 1345 **(Wicks) Emergency services: licensed childcare providers.**
Level 2

Summary: Would require the Office of Emergency Services, in consultation with the State Department of Social Services and specified childcare stakeholders, to establish guidelines regarding the use, by licensed childcare providers, of funds provided to the state by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) after the Governor has declared a disaster, state of emergency, or statewide state of emergency. The bill would require the guidelines to specify, subject to any limitations imposed on the use of funds by FEMA or federal law, how the funds will be allocated to licensed childcare providers, the timelines at which the funds will be distributed, and any purpose for which the funds may be used, as specified.

AB 1361 **(Rubio, Blanca) Childcare and developmental services: preschool: expulsion and suspension: mental health services: reimbursement rates.**

Level 2

Summary: Current law, commencing July 1, 2021, transfers responsibility for the administration of specified childcare and development services programs from the State Department of Education to the State

Department of Social Services. Current law requires statutory references to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for purposes of the programs transferred to the State Department of Social Services on July 1, 2021, to instead be construed to mean the State Department of Social Services. The act prohibits a contracting agency, as part of the state preschool program, from expelling or unenrolling a child because of a child's behavior, except as provided. Current law requires the State Department of Social Services to consider, in determining whether to issue a citation or impose a civil penalty to a state preschool program, whether the program is in the process of complying with the above law relating to expulsion or unenrollment. This bill would revise and recast the above provisions relating to the expulsion or unenrollment of a child from the state preschool program and would include a general childcare and development program and family childcare home education network program as part of those provisions, as provided.

AB 1363
Level 2

(Rivas, Luz) Childcare: dual language learners

Summary: The Child Care and Development Services Act requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to develop standards for the implementation of quality programs and requires that indicators of quality include, among other things, program activities and services that meet the cultural and linguistic needs of children and families. The act requires the Superintendent to implement a plan establishing assigned reimbursement rates, per unit of average daily enrollment, to be paid by the state to provider agencies for the provision of those services and provides for an adjustment factor of 1.1 to be applied to units of average daily enrollment if a provider agency serves limited-English-speaking and non-English-speaking children who are 2 years of age through kindergarten age. Current law, commencing July 1, 2021, transfers responsibility for the administration of specified childcare and development services programs from the State Department of Education to the State Department of Social Services. Current law requires statutory references to the Superintendent, for purposes of the programs transferred to the State Department of Social Services on July 1, 2021, to instead be construed to mean the State Department of Social Services. This bill would require the above-described quality indicator to include program activities and services that meet the need of dual language learners for support in the development of their home language and English.

SB 46
Level 4

(Stern) American Rescue Plan Act funds: federal recovery funds: funded projects.

Summary: Would require, to the extent authorized by federal law, a state agency that receives and disburses ARP funds or other federal recovery funds to consider projects' potential impact on specified goals, including, among other things, restoring frontline communities and rapidly accelerating achievement of environmental justice and climate goals,

including, but not limited to, climate, environmental, and biodiversity protection and stimulating growth. The bill would require state agencies to document how proposed projects meet or align with the goals and require the Labor and Workforce Development Agency to establish an internet website where the public can track the expenditure of federal ARP funds by the state and how funded projects meet the goals.

SB 50
Level 2

(Limón) Early learning and care

Summary: The Child Care and Development Services Act requires, upon establishing eligibility for services under the act, a family to be considered to meet all eligibility and need requirements for services and to receive those services without being required to report income or other changes for at least 12 months, except as specified. The act also requires the Superintendent to implement a plan that establishes reasonable standards and assigned reimbursement rates for childcare services, as provided. Commencing July 1, 2021, current law transfers specified childcare programs, responsibilities, services, and systems from the State Department of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the State Department of Social Services. This bill would extend eligibility to a family in which a member of that family has been certified as eligible to receive benefits from certain means-tested government programs, including Medi-Cal and CalFresh, as specified.

SB 70
Level 2
Support

(Rubio) Elementary education: kindergarten

Summary: Current law requires a school district maintaining a kindergarten to admit a child who will have their 5th birthday on or before September 1 of the school year. Current law also requires that a child who will have their 6th birthday on or before September 1 of the school year to be admitted to the first grade of an elementary school. This bill, beginning with the 2022–23 school year, would require a child to have completed one year of kindergarten before that child may be admitted to the first grade, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

SB 74
Level 4

(Borgeas) Keep California Working Act

Summary: Current law establishes the Office of Small Business Advocate within the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development for the purpose of advocating for the causes of small business and to provide small businesses with the information they need to survive in the marketplace. This bill, the Keep California Working Act, would establish the Keep California Working Grant Program. The act would require the Small Business Advocate to administer the program and award grants, as specified, to small businesses and nonprofit entities that meet specified criteria, including that the entity has experienced economic hardship resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.

SB 246
Level 1

Sponsor

(Leyva) Early childhood education: reimbursement rates.

Summary: The Child Care and Development Services Act establishes a system of childcare and development services for children up to 13 years of age. Current law, until July 1, 2021, requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to implement a plan establishing assigned reimbursement rates to be paid by the state to provider agencies for the provision of those services. Commencing July 1, 2021, current law transfers specified childcare programs, responsibilities, services, and systems, including those programs and duties described below, from the State Department of Education and the Superintendent to the State Department of Social Services. Current law requires the Superintendent to implement a plan that establishes reasonable standards and assigned reimbursement rates, which vary with the length of the program year and the hours of service. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to implement a reimbursement system plan that establishes reasonable standards and assigned reimbursement rates that would vary with additional factors, including a quality adjustment factor to address the cost of staffing ratios.

SB 328
Level 4

(Portantino) Local educational agencies: educational programs.

Summary: Would require the State Department of Education and the State Department of Social Services to review funding for all after school programs offered in the state under their respective jurisdiction, including, but not limited to, the After School Education and Safety Program and programs supported by federal funding, and to, by regulation, provide flexibility to school districts to use funds provided for after school programs under their respective jurisdiction for before school programs if that flexibility is not prohibited by the After School Education and Safety Program Act of 2002, an initiative statute approved by the voters at the November 5, 2002, statewide general election as Proposition 49, or federal law.

SB 393
Level 3

(Hurtado) Migrant Childcare and Development Programs.

Summary: Current law requires children of migrant agricultural worker families, as defined, to be enrolled in child development programs on the basis of specified priorities. Current law authorizes the cost for migrant programs to exceed the standard reimbursement rate established by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Current law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to annually reimburse seasonal migrant childcare and development agencies for approvable startup and closedown costs. Current law, as of July 1, 2021, transfers that program and responsibility to the State Department of Social Services. This bill would instead authorize the cost for migrant programs to exceed the regional market rate established by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Revenue and Governance

AB 29
Level 4 **(Cooper) State bodies: meetings.**

Summary: The Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act requires that all meetings of a state body, as defined, be open and public, and that all persons be permitted to attend any meeting of a state body, except as otherwise provided in that act. Current law requires the state body to provide notice of its meeting, including specified information and a specific agenda of the meeting, as provided, to any person who requests that notice in writing and to make that notice available on the internet at least 10 days in advance of the meeting. This bill would require that notice to include all writings or materials provided for the noticed meeting to a member of the state body by the staff of a state agency, board, or commission, or another member of the state body that are in connection with a matter subject to discussion or consideration at the meeting

AB 316
Level 4 **(Cooper) State employees: pay equity: under-represented groups.**

Summary: Current law establishes the Department of Human Resources and requires the department to administer the Personnel Classification Plan, including allocating every position to the appropriate class. Current law requires the allocation of a position to a class be derived from, and determined by, ascertaining the duties and responsibilities of the position, and be based on the principle that all positions are to be included in the same class if certain qualifications apply, including, but not limited to, that the positions are sufficiently similar in respect to duties and responsibilities that the same descriptive title may be used, and substantially the same requirements as to education, experience, knowledge, and ability are demanded of incumbents. This bill would require the department, prior to January 1, 2023, and every 2 years thereafter, to prepare a report on gender and ethnicity pay equity in each classification under the Personnel Classification Plan where there is an underrepresentation of women and minorities.

AB 339
Level 4 **(Lee) State and local government: open meetings.**

Summary: Current law requires all meetings, as defined, of a house of the Legislature or a committee thereof to be open and public and requires all persons to be permitted to attend the meetings, except as specified. This bill would require all meetings, including gatherings using teleconference technology, to include an opportunity for all persons to attend via a call-in option or an internet-based service option that provides closed captioning services and requires both a call-in and an internet-based service option to be provided to the public.

AB 442 **(Friedman) Tobacco products: individuals under 21 years of age.**

Level 4

Summary: Would expressly authorize a city, county, or city and county to adopt an ordinance prohibiting a person under 21 years of age from possessing any tobacco cigarette or other tobacco product. The penalty under the ordinance would be the issuance of an administrative citation requiring the person to participate in an antismoking educational program. The bill would additionally authorize the ordinance to require the confiscation of a tobacco product from a person under 18 years of age, as specified. The bill's prohibitions would not apply with respect to active duty military personnel who are 18 years of age or older.

AB 581 Level 4

(Irwin) Cybersecurity

Summary: Would require all state agencies, as generally defined, to review and implement specified National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) guidelines for, among other things, reporting, coordinating, publishing, and receiving information about a security vulnerability relating to information systems and the resolution thereof, no later than July 1, 2022. The bill would require the Chief of the Office of Information Security to review the NIST guidelines and to create, update, and publish any appropriate standards or procedures in the State Administrative Manual and Statewide Information Management Manual to apply the NIST guidelines to certain state governmental agencies, as defined, no later than April 1, 2022. The bill would authorize a state agency to satisfy their requirement to implement NIST guidelines by adopting those standards and procedures published in the State Administrative Manual and Statewide Information Management Manual.

AB 598 Level 4

(Rivas, Robert) Unflavored tobacco list

Summary: Would require the Attorney General to establish and maintain on the Attorney General's internet website a list of tobacco product brand styles that lack a characterizing flavor, as defined. The bill would authorize the Attorney General to require a manufacturer or importer of tobacco products to submit a list of all brand stages of tobacco products they manufacturer or import to the Attorney General. The bill would authorize manufacturers and importers of tobacco products to submit to the Attorney General a list of all brand styles, as defined, of tobacco products that they manufacture or import for sale or distribution in or into California that lack a characterizing flavor. The bill would require a manufacturer or importer that submits a product pursuant to these provisions to, under penalty of perjury, describe each brand style and state that it lacks a characterizing flavor.

AB 885 Level 4

(Quirk) Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act: teleconferencing.

Summary: Would require a state body that elects to conduct a meeting or

proceeding by teleconference to make the portion that is required to be open to the public both audibly and visually observable. The bill would require a state body that elects to conduct a meeting or proceeding by teleconference to post an agenda at the designated primary physical meeting location in the notice of the meeting where members of the public may physically attend the meeting and participate. The bill would extend the above requirements of meetings of multimember advisory bodies that are held by teleconference to meetings of all multimember state bodies. The bill would require a multimember state body to provide a means by which the public may both audibly and visually remotely observe a meeting if a member of that body participates remotely.

AB 1291 **(Frazier) State bodies: open meetings**
Level 4

Summary: Current law provides that, subject to certain exceptions and reasonable regulations, the state body shall provide members of the public an opportunity to directly address the state body on agenda items. Current law authorizes the state body to limit the amount of time allotted for each member of the public to speak but specifies that members of the public who use translators shall be given twice that allotted amount of time. This bill would also require a state body, when it limits time for public comment, to provide at least twice the allotted time to a member of the public who utilizes translating technology to address the state body. The bill would additionally make technical, nonsubstantive changes.

AB 1418 **(Kiley) State educational entities: meetings: online participation,**
Level 4 **agenda, and resource materials.**

Summary: Would, whenever a state educational entity holds a meeting involving stakeholder input on educational matters in the state, require the state educational entity, in addition to any applicable requirement under the Bagley-Keene Act, to make the meeting accessible electronically online to all members of the public seeking to attend, ensure the opportunity for the members of the public participating electronically to comment on agenda items in the same manner as a person attending the meeting in person, provide online access to the agenda and any resource materials that are being provided to the members of the state educational entity for the meeting, and provide a listing of the scheduled meetings on the state educational entity's internet website with links to access the meeting and to the agenda and resource materials for the meeting.

AB 1460 **(Bigelow) State employment: COVID-19 telework: costs.**
Level 4

Summary: Would authorize CalHR to provide a one-time payment of an unspecified amount to employees who have been required to telework as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic in order to offset costs associated with working remotely

SB 17
Level 2
Support

(Pan) Office of Racial Equity.

Summary: Would, until January 1, 2029, establish in state government an Office of Racial Equity, an independent public entity not affiliated with an agency or department, that shall be governed by a Racial Equity Advisory and Accountability Council. The bill would authorize the council to hire an executive director to organize, administer, and manage the operations of the office. The bill would task the office with coordinating, analyzing, developing, evaluating, and recommending strategies for advancing racial equity across state agencies, departments, and the office of the Governor.

SB 22
Level 3

(Glazer) Education finance: school facilities: Public Preschool, K–12, and College Health and Safety Bond Act of 2022.

Summary: Current law authorizes the governing board of any school district or community college district to order an election and submit to the electors of the district the question of whether the bonds of the district shall be issued and sold to raise money for specified purposes. Current law generally requires, to pass a school bond measure, that either at least 2/3 of the votes cast on the proposition of issuing bonds be in favor of issuing the bonds to pass the measure, or, if certain conditions are met, at least 55% of the votes cast on the proposition of issuing bonds be in favor of issuing the bonds. Current law prohibits the total amount of bonds issued by a school district or community college district from exceeding 1.25% of the taxable property of the district, as provided. This bill would raise that limit to 2%.

SB 49
Level 4

(Umberg) Income taxes: credits: California Fair Fees Tax Credit.

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2022, and before January 1, 2027, in an unspecified amount to a taxpayer that meets certain criteria, including that the taxpayer temporarily ceased business operations for an unspecified minimum number of consecutive days during the taxable year in response to an emergency order, as defined. The bill would designate the credit allowed under its provisions as the California Fair Fees Tax Credit. The bill would require a taxpayer claiming this credit to declare, under penalty of perjury, that it has complied with all applicable emergency orders.

SB 395
Level 2
Support

(Caballero) Healthy Outcomes and Prevention Education Act: excise tax: electronic cigarettes: Health Careers Opportunity Grant Program.

Summary: Would establish the Health Careers Opportunity Grant Program under the administration of the foundation for the purpose of improving

access by underrepresented students from disadvantaged backgrounds to health profession programs offered by the state's public postsecondary education institutions. The bill would require the foundation to provide grants to specified types of public postsecondary education institutions, including schools of medicine, to be used only for specified purposes, including identifying, recruiting, and selecting underrepresented students from disadvantaged backgrounds to access education and training programs in a health profession. The bill would also create the Health Careers Opportunity Grant Program Fund and would continuously appropriate the moneys in the fund for the purpose of administering the program.

Strong and Engaged Families

AB 19 (Santiago) Unemployment insurance compensation: COVID-19 pandemic: temporary benefits.

Level 3

Summary: The federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) temporarily provides for expanded unemployment benefits through the federal Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) and Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) provisions of the CARES Act. This bill would require the Employment Development Department to provide, until July 1, 2022, following the termination of assistance pursuant to PUA and PEUC or any other federal or state supplemental unemployment compensation payments for unemployment due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in addition to an individual's weekly benefit amount as otherwise provided for by existing unemployment compensation law, unemployment compensation benefits equivalent to the terminated federal or state supplemental unemployment compensation payments for the remainder of the duration of time the individual is unemployed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, notwithstanding the weekly benefit cap. The bill would prohibit any unemployment compensation benefits authorized by the bill from being charged against the reserve account of any employer.

AB 27 (Rivas, Luz) Homeless children and youths and unaccompanied youths: reporting.

Level 4

Summary: Under current state law, public schools, including charter schools, and county offices of education are required to immediately enroll a homeless child or youth seeking enrollment, except as specified. Current law requires a local educational agency liaison for homeless children and youths to ensure that public notice of the educational rights of homeless children and youths is disseminated in schools within the liaison's local educational agency that provide services pursuant to the act. This bill would require a local educational agency to (A) ensure that each school within the local educational agency identifies all homeless children and

youths and unaccompanied youths, as defined, enrolled at the school, (B) administer a housing questionnaire, as specified, for purposes of identifying homeless children and youths and unaccompanied youths, and (C) annually provide the housing questionnaire to all parents or guardians of pupils and unaccompanied youths of the local educational agency.

AB 34
Level 2
Support

(Muratsuchi) Broadband for All Act of 2022

Summary: Would enact the Broadband for All Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to support the 2022 Broadband for All Program that would be administered by the department for purposes of providing financial assistance for projects to deploy broadband infrastructure and broadband internet access services.

AB 41
Level 2
Support

(Wood) Broadband infrastructure deployment

Summary: Current law prohibits each fixed internet service provider from engaging in specified activities relating to the provision of fixed broadband internet access service. This bill would require each fixed internet service provider, upon entering into an agreement with an individual or entity to deploy broadband infrastructure, to notify individuals and entities within that same census block of the agreement and of means to connect to, or benefit from, the broadband infrastructure or to join the agreement. The bill would require each fixed internet service provider to maintain a publicly accessible map on its internet website showing the broadband infrastructure that the provider has deployed and a publicly accessible database of binding quotes that it has provided to individuals and entities that request the deployment of broadband infrastructure.

AB 47
Level 2
Support

(Reyes) Human services: coordinated immigration support services.

Summary: Would require the State Department of Social Services to establish a grant program in coordination with one or more qualified nonprofit social service agencies, as defined, to provide multi-tiered and coordinated immigration support services in California to undocumented and mixed-status families who reside in the state and were separated by the federal government. The bill would require those support services to meet specified criteria.

AB 65
Level 2
Support

(Low) California Universal Basic Income Program: Personal Income Tax.

Summary: Would require the Franchise Tax Board to administer the California Universal Basic Income (CalUBI) Program, under which a California resident who is 18 years of age or older and who meets

specified requirements, would receive a universal basic income of \$1,000 per month. The bill would require, among other things, that the resident have lived in the state for at least the last 3 consecutive years and that the resident's income not exceed 200% of the median per capita income for the resident's current county of residence, as determined by the United States Census Bureau.

AB 123
Level 1
Support

(Gonzalez, Lorena) Paid family leave: weekly benefit amount.

Summary: Current law establishes, within the Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund 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. Current 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 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, for periods of disability commencing after January 1, 2022, by redefining the weekly benefit amount to be equal to 90% 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.

AB 126
Level 3

(Garcia, Eduardo) Special education programs: Family Empowerment Centers on Disability.

Summary: Current law requires the State Department of Education to award grants for the establishment of Family Empowerment Centers on Disability in 32 regions in the state to provide training and services to children and young adults with disabilities and their families. Current law establishes a minimum base rate of \$150,000 for each center awarded a grant and requires a center that receives a grant to complete specified actions related to providing that training and those services. Current law establishes a Family Empowerment and Disability Council composed of the executive directors of the centers and certain other members, establishes a base amount of \$150,000 to be made available annually to the council, and requires the council to, among other actions, develop a

uniform tracking and data collection system to be used by each center. This bill would revise and recast the provisions related to Family Empowerment Centers on Disability, including requiring the department to award grants by March 1, 2022, to applicants in those of the 32 regions in the state that do not have a center and to give priority to certain applicants, increasing the minimum base rate for each center awarded a grant from \$150,000 to \$246,000 commencing on July 1, 2021, and, commencing with the 2022–23 fiscal year, providing for an annual cost-of-living adjustment of the grant amount, as specified.

AB 221
Level 2

Support

(Santiago) Emergency food assistance.

Summary: Current law establishes and requires the State Department of Social Services to administer the CalFood Program to provide food and funding to food banks whose primary function is to facilitate the distribution of food to low-income households, as specified. Upon the appropriation of funds by the Legislature for this purpose, or a determination by the Governor that specified funds available to the Governor may be used for this purpose, this bill would require the department to provide a food assistance benefit statewide to low-income California residents and to contract with specified entities, including a Feeding America partner state organization, to issue this benefit in the form of a one-time use, prepaid card preloaded with \$600 for use at retailers that sell groceries.

AB 401
Level 2

Support

(Chiu) Employment Development Department: language translations.

Summary: Current law requires all standard information employee pamphlets provided by the Employment Development Department concerning unemployment and disability insurance programs to be printed in English and the 7 other most commonly used languages among participants in each program. Current law also requires the department to make the pages on its internet website that provide information regarding applying for, and receiving, unemployment insurance benefits available in the 7 languages, other than English, most commonly used by unemployment insurance applicants and claimants. This bill would require all standard information employee pamphlets provided by the department concerning unemployment and disability insurance programs to be printed in English and the 30 top written languages other than English used by California residents with limited English proficiency, as provided. organization, to issue this benefit in the form of a one-time use, prepaid card preloaded with \$600 for use at retailers that sell groceries.

AB 412
Level 4

(Reyes) California Commission on Human Rights.

Summary: Would establish in state government, the California Commission on Human Rights, as an advisory commission, and would require it to, among other things identify and evaluate California's successes and failures in protecting human rights of individuals living

within the state, determine statutory, regulatory, or budgetary solutions to better protect human rights, and report, at least annually, on the status of human rights to the Legislature and the Governor with statutory and regulatory recommendations. The bill would require the commission to consist of 17 members, including, among others, members of the Assembly and the Senate. The bill would also create the California Commission on Human Rights Fund in the General Fund to, upon appropriation by the Legislature, carry out these provisions and support the commission. The bill would make related findings and declarations.

AB 509
Level 2

Support

(Nguyen) Child tax credit

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law allows various credits against the taxes imposed by that law, including a young child tax credit and a credit, in modified conformity with federal law, for dependent care services. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would conform to President Biden's proposal to increase and expand the federal child tax credit and to make that credit refundable.

AB 537

Level 2

Support

(Quirk) Communications: wireless telecommunications and broadband facilities.

Summary: Current law requires a collocation or siting application for a wireless telecommunications facility be deemed approved if a city or county fails to approve or disapprove the application within the time periods specified in applicable FCC decisions, all required public notices have been provided regarding the application, and the applicant has provided a notice to the city or county that the time period has lapsed. Under existing law, eligible facilities requests, defined to include any request for modification of an existing wireless tower or base station that involves collocation of new transmission equipment, removal of transmission equipment, or replacement of transmission equipment, are exempt from these requirements. This bill would remove the exemption for eligible facilities requests defined above. The bill would require that the time periods described above be determined pursuant to specified FCC rules.

AB 589
Level 4

(Garcia, Eduardo) Public Social Services

Summary: Current law establishes various public assistance programs to provide protection, care, and assistance to the people of the state who are in need of those services. Current law defines "public assistance" and "public assistance programs" to refer to specified public social services programs, including, among others, the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, adult day health care programs, programs for the aged, blind, and disabled, and in-home supportive services. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that definition.

AB 656
Level 4

(Carrillo) Child welfare system: racial disparities.

Summary: Would, subject to an appropriation in the annual Budget Act, require the State Department of Social Services to establish a 3-year pilot program for the purpose of addressing racial disparities in the child welfare system in at least 5 counties, which shall be selected to participate on a voluntary basis in the pilot program according to criteria developed by the department. The bill would require a program that receives funding pursuant to these provisions to utilize a blind removal strategy when deciding whether a child should be removed from their parents' home, as specified. The bill would require the department to submit to the Legislature an evaluation of the pilot programs and their impact and effectiveness, including, but not be limited to, monitoring the program's effect on the rate of Black, Native American, and Latinx children who were removed.

AB 867
Level 4

(Kiley) Family care leave: child deceased in childbirth

Summary: Would expand eligibility for benefits under the paid family leave program by expanding bonding leave relating to a child's birth to include leave for a parent who was pregnant with a child, if the child dies unexpectedly during childbirth at 37 weeks or more of pregnancy.

AB 1041
Level 2
Support

(Wicks) Leave

Summary: Would expand the population that an employee can take leave to care for to include any other individual related by blood or whose close association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship.

AB 1046
Level 3

(Rubio, Blanca) Nurse-Family Partnership program.

Summary: Would require the California Health and Human Services Agency to consult with specified stakeholders from diverse geographical regions of the state to identify mechanisms to improve the state and counties' ability to effectively draw down Medi-Cal funding for evidence-based maternal-infant and early childhood home visiting encounters. The bill would require the agency to consider specified factors in identifying benefit authorities and scope of coverage for activities and services delivered by covered providers in fidelity with model requirements for evidence-based maternal, infant, and early childhood home visiting programs.

AB 1119
Level 2
Support

(Wicks) Employment discrimination

Summary: The California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), protects the right to seek, obtain, and hold employment without

discrimination because of prescribed characteristics. FEHA makes various employment practices unlawful and empowers the Department of Fair Employment and Housing to investigate and prosecute complaints alleging unlawful practices. This bill would expand the protected characteristics to include family responsibilities, defined to mean the obligations of an employee to provide direct and ongoing care for a minor child or a care recipient. The bill would define additional terms for this purpose.

AB 1338 (Low) Public social services programs: financial assistance demonstration and research programs.

Level 2

Summary: Current law requires the State Department of Social Services to administer various public social services programs, including 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 and individuals, and 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 department to develop a process to register any organization or entity that issues financial assistance through a program in the state, and to make public on its internet website a list of those organizations or entities that have registered to issue financial assistance.

AB 1357 (Cervantes) Perinatal services: maternal mental health.

Level 2

Support

Summary: Current law provides for the implementation by the State Department of Public Health of a statewide, comprehensive community-based perinatal services program and requires the department to enter into contracts, grants, or agreements with health care providers to deliver those services in a coordinated effort, as specified, in medically underserved areas or areas with demonstrated need. This bill would require the department, for purposes of that program, to develop and maintain on its internet website a referral network of community-based mental health providers and support services addressing postpartum depression, prenatal, delivery, and postpartum care, neonatal and infant care services, and support groups, to improve access to postpartum depression screening, referral, treatment, and support services in medically underserved areas and areas with demonstrated need.

HR 4 (Stone) Relative to Positive Parenting Awareness Month.

Level 2

Summary: The Assembly of the State of California declares the month of January 2021 as Positive Parenting Awareness Month.

SB 4 (Gonzalez) Communications: California Advanced Services Fund.

Level 3

Summary: Current 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. 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.

SB 20 Level 4

(Dodd) Student nutrition: eligibility for CalFresh benefits.

Summary: Current state law provides that, for the purposes of determining eligibility, certain postsecondary educational programs, as determined by the State Department of Social Services, are considered employment training programs, thereby qualifying a student participating in one of those programs for an exemption, unless prohibited by federal law. Current law expresses legislative intent to clarify educational policies for purposes of improving access for low-income students to the CalFresh program. Current law also requires the Student Aid Commission to provide written notice to recipients of Cal Grant awards who qualify for participation in the CalFresh program under the federal regulation. This bill would additionally require the commission, to the extent that it possesses pertinent information, to provide written notice to students who qualify for a waiver of the community college enrollment fee that they qualify, or may qualify, for benefits under the CalFresh program.

SB 24 Level 4

(Caballero) Domestic violence: protective orders: information pertaining to a child.

Summary: Would, commencing January 1, 2023, authorize a court to include in an ex parte order a provision restraining a party from accessing records and information pertaining to the health care, education, daycare, recreational activities, or employment of a minor child of the parties. The bill would require an essential care provider, as defined, to develop protocols relating to compliance with that order on or before February 1, 2023, and would require a discretionary services organization, as defined, to develop those protocols within 30 days of receipt of the first order. The bill would require the Judicial Council to develop or update any other forms or rules of court that are necessary to implement these provisions.

SB 56 Level 2 Support

(Durazo) Medi-Cal: eligibility

Summary: Current law provides that Medi-Cal benefits for individuals who are 65 years of age or older, and who do not have satisfactory immigration statuses or are unable to establish satisfactory immigration statuses, will

be prioritized in the Budget Act for the upcoming fiscal year if the Department of Finance projects a positive ending balance in the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties for the upcoming fiscal year and each of the ensuing 3 fiscal years that exceeds the cost of providing those individuals full scope Medi-Cal benefits. This bill would, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, and effective July 1, 2022, extend eligibility for full-scope Medi-Cal benefits to individuals who are 65 years of age or older, and who are otherwise eligible for those benefits but for their immigration status.

SB 61
Level 3

(Hurtado) Workforce training programs: supportive services.

Summary: Would require the California Workforce Development Board to establish and administer the Lifting Families Out of Poverty 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.

SB 65
Level 2

(Skinner) Maternal care and services.

Summary: The Song-Brown Health Care Workforce Training Act provides for specified training programs for certain health care workers, including family physicians, registered nurses, nurse practitioners, and physician assistants. Current law establishes a state medical contract program with accredited medical schools, hospitals, and other programs and institutions to increase the number of students and residents receiving quality education and training in specified primary care specialties and maximize the delivery of primary care and family physician services to underserved areas of the state. This bill would require the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development to contract with programs that train certified nurse-midwives and programs that train licensed midwives to increase the number of students receiving quality education and training as a certified nurse-midwife or a licensed midwife, and would require the office to contract only with programs that include a component of training designed for medically underserved multicultural communities, lower socioeconomic neighborhoods, or rural communities, and that are organized to prepare program graduates for service in those neighborhoods and communities

SB 108
Level 2

(Hurtado) State Healthy Food Access Policy.

Summary: Would declare that it is the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to access sufficient affordable and healthy food. The bill would require all relevant state agencies, including the State Department of Social Services, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the State Department of Public Health, to consider this

state policy when revising, adopting, or establishing policies, regulations, and grant criteria when those policies, regulations, and grant criteria are pertinent to the distribution of food and nutrition assistance.

SB 276
Level 3

(Ochoa Bogh) Earned Income Tax Credit: 2021 credit calculation.

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 law provides that the amount of the credit is calculated as a percentage of the eligible individual's earned income and is phased out above a specified amount as income increases. This bill, for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2022, would authorize a taxpayer to elect to have the amount of the credit calculated based on the taxpayer's earned income for the taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2019, and before January 1, 2020, the taxpayer's earned income for the taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2021, or the taxpayer's earned income for the next taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2022.

SB 400
Level 4

(Jones) Homeless children and youths: local educational agencies: collaboration, training, and reporting.

Summary: Would require a local educational agency, as defined to include a school district, county office of education, charter school, or special education local plan area, to collaborate with other organizations that provide services to homeless children and youths to enhance the identification of, and the provision of services to, those children and youths. The bill would require these collaborations to include, but not necessarily be limited to, working with organizations that provide counseling services, social welfare services, meal services, and housing services.

SB 464
Level 2
Support

(Hurtado) California Food Assistance Program: eligibility.

Summary: Current law requires the State Department of Social Services to establish the California Food Assistance Program for a noncitizen of the United States if the person's immigration status meets the eligibility criteria of SNAP in effect on August 21, 1996, but the person is not eligible for SNAP benefits solely due to their immigration status, as specified. Current law also makes eligible for the program an applicant who is otherwise eligible for the program, but who entered the United States on or after August 22, 1996, if the applicant is sponsored and the applicant meets

one of a list of criteria, including that the applicant, after entry into the United States, is a victim of the sponsor or the spouse of the sponsor if the spouse is living with the sponsor. This bill, commencing January 1, 2023, would instead make a noncitizen applicant eligible for the California Food Assistance Program if the noncitizen satisfies all eligibility criteria for participation in the CalFresh program except any requirements related to immigration status.

SB 691 (Rubio) Personal Income Tax Law: earned income tax credit: young child tax credit.

Level 2

Support

Summary: Would, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, allow an additional earned income tax credit to eligible individuals with no dependents whose earned income is too high for the taxpayer to receive the federal earned income tax credit. The additional earned income tax credit is in a specified amount, multiplied by the earned income tax credit adjustment factor, and phases out as the income of the eligible individual increases beyond a specified amount. The bill would also increase the earned income tax credit available to eligible individuals who are not eligible for the federal earned income tax credit because they are 18 to 24 years of age, 65 years of age or older, or because they file using a federal individual taxpayer identification number.

Total Measures: 106

Total Tracking Forms: 106