



2021-2022 Legislative Bill Summary



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CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

Senate Human Services Committee

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Aging and Long Term Care

SB-107 (Wiener) - CalFresh.

As introduced and heard by this Committee, this bill would have required the California Department of Social Services to develop a CalFresh user-centered application for seniors 60 years of age or older and for people with disabilities who are eligible to be enrolled in the Elderly Simplified Application Project. It also would have given an individual the option to apply, report, and recertify for CalFresh in person, by mail, online, or by telephone, and permitted an individual to complete the interview requirement and client signature by telephone, as specified. Provisions of the bill were enacted in the 2021-22 Budget Act, see AB135 (Committee on Budget, Chapter 85, Statutes of 2021), and this bill was later amended to address an unrelated topic.

Status: Chapter 810, Statutes of 2022

SB-258 (Laird) - Aging.

This bill adds human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) status to the list of noneconomic factors that restrict an individual's ability to perform normal daily tasks or that threaten capacity to live independently, in the context of greatest social need for services under the Older Californians Act.

Status: Chapter 132, Statutes of 2021

SB-460 (Pan) - Long-term health facilities: patient representatives.

This bill would have refined procedures for determining that residents of Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNF) and Intermediate Care Facilities (ICF) lack capacity to provide informed consent for a medical intervention. This bill also would have created the Office of the Patient Representative within the California Department of Aging to train, certify, provide, and oversee patient representatives to protect the rights of SNF and ICF residents when a medical intervention is prescribed for residents who cannot provide informed consent, as specified.

Status: Senate-Died

SB-515 (Pan) - Long-Term Services and Supports (LTSS) Benefit Task Force.

This bill would have required the California Department of Aging (CDA) to establish a Long Term Services and Supports (LTSS) Benefit Task Force, or utilize an existing board, commission, committee, or task force, to focus on LTSS benefit needs in the state of California. The bill required CDA to report to the Legislature by July 1, 2023, on the specified findings and recommendations of the LTSS Benefit Task Force. This bill was not heard at the request of the author.

Status: Senate-Died - Human Services

SB-648 (Hurtado) - Care facilities.

This bill would have established the Enriched Care Adult Residential Facility pilot program for the purpose of promoting the sustainability of essential residential care facilities that serve recipients who receive Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Program for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled (SSI/SSP) benefits. Specifically, this bill would have established a monthly stipend of \$1,000 per SSI/SSP recipient residing in a qualifying licensed Adult Residential Facilities (ARFs) and Residential Facilities for the Elderly (RCFEs), as specified. SB 648 was ordered to inactive file by the author, as provisions of the bill were incorporated into the 2021-22 Budget Act, see SB 129 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 69, Statutes of 2021). Specifically, SB 129 created the Community Care Expansion Program for the purpose of development and stabilization of RCFEs and ARFs across the state.

Status: Senate-Died

SB-707 (Cortese) - Continuing care contracts.

This bill: (1) renames the Continuing Care Provider Fee Fund to the Continuing Care Retirement Community (CCRC) Oversight Fund and makes changes to California Department of Social Services' (CDSS) authority to adjust fees paid into the fund; (2) requires a link to the approved budget for the Continuing Care Contracts Section to be posted on CDSS's Internet website; (3) authorizes CDSS to require CCRC providers to submit a financial plan and quarterly financial reports under specified financial circumstances; and (4) requires these documents to be distributed to the facility's resident council and prospective residents, as specified.

Status: Chapter 538, Statutes of 2022

SB-861 (Limón) - Dementia Care Navigator Grant Program.

This bill would have established the Dementia Care Navigator Grant Pilot Program under the California Department of Aging (CDA), in which local organizations would receive grants to provide dementia care navigation training services. This bill would have required CDA to develop the pilot program in partnership with organizations with expertise using community health workers, promotores, and health navigators, and to award grants on a competitive basis, with priority given to underserved communities. This bill additionally would have required CDA to report to the Legislature on the services provided through the pilot program by December 1, 2027.

Status: Senate-Vetoed.

SB-1054 (Ochoa Bogh) - Public social services: records.

This bill specifies that confidentiality provisions relating to applications and records concerning any form of public social services includes protective services provided through public social services agencies. This bill also authorizes employees of a county's adult protective services agency or a county's child welfare agency to disclose information with each other for the purpose of multidisciplinary teamwork in the

prevention, intervention, management, or treatment of the abuse or neglect of a child or the abuse or neglect of an elder or dependent adult, as specified.

Status: Chapter 506, Statutes of 2022

SB-1342 (Bates) - Aging multidisciplinary personnel teams.

This bill allows a county or Area Agency on Aging (AAA) to establish an aging multidisciplinary team (MDT) to facilitate the expedited identification, assessment, and linkage of older adults to services, and allows provider agencies and members of the MDT to share confidential information for the purpose of coordinating services. Provider agencies may include, but are not limited to: social services; health services; mental health services; substance use disorder services; probation; law enforcement; legal counsel; veterans services; domestic violence victim service organizations, as defined; a member of an establishes MDT, as defined; caregivers; housing; and the long-term care ombudsperson. This bill requires a county or AAA that establishes an aging MDT to adhere to a number of protocols surrounding the privacy, security, and confidentiality of the information and records shared.

Status: Chapter 621, Statutes of 2022

AB-98 (Fraizer) – Health care: medical goods: reuse and redistribution.

As introduced, this bill would have required the California Department of Aging to establish a comprehensive three-year pilot program in the counties of Contra Costa, Napa, and Solano to facilitate the reuse and redistribution of durable medical equipment and other home health supplies, as specified. This bill was taken over by Assembly member Kalra and amended outside of this Committee’s jurisdiction. SB 842 (Dodd, 2022) was a reintroduction of the original contents of this bill.

Status: Chapter 267, Statutes of 2022

AB-383 (Salas) - Behavioral health: older adults.

This bill would have established within the Department of Health Care Services an Older Adult Behavioral Health Services Administrator to oversee behavioral health services for older adults, as specified. The bill would have required that position be funded with administrative funds from the Mental Health Services Fund.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Appropriations

AB-499 (Blanca Rubio) - Referral source for residential care facilities for the elderly: duties.

This bill would have recast provisions of existing law that apply to a placement agency for residential care facilities for the elderly to instead apply to a newly defined “referral source.” Among other things, this bill would have required referral sources to provide the senior or their representative with specified disclosures, perform background checks, and carry liability insurance. This bill also would have provided for criminal and civil penalties.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

AB-665 (Eduardo Garcia) - Care facilities: internet access.

This bill requires residential facilities serving adults, residential care facilities for persons with chronic life-threatening illness, and residential care facilities for the elderly with existing internet service to provide at least one internet access device, such as a computer, smart phone, tablet, or other device, as specified.

Status: Chapter 469, Statutes of 2021

AB-695 (Arambula) - Elder and dependent adults.

This bill would have expanded the list of housing-related supports and services under the Home Safe Program to include housing transitions; required Adult Protective Services (APS) policies and procedures to include provisions for homeless prevention and longer term housing assistance and support through the Home Safe Program; authorized county APS and the Home Safe Program to refer an individual with complex or intensive needs to the appropriate state or local agencies; reduced the age requirement for APS from 65 to 60 years of age; made APS services available to persons who are age 18 to 59 years of age with traumatic brain injuries or cognitive impairments; and required California Department of Social Services to convene a workgroup to develop and report on recommendations to create or establish a statewide APS case management or data warehouse system, among other things.

The 2021-22 Budget Act included elements of this bill. Specifically, it included funding to expand the APS program. The budget also included trailer bill language that extends the age of eligibility for the program from 65 to 60 years old, alters the definition of “adult protective services,” and makes other changes to definitions relating to the program.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Appropriations

AB-895 (Holden) - Skilled nursing facilities, intermediate care facilities, and residential care facilities for the elderly: notice to prospective residents.

This bill requires Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNFs), Intermediate Care Facilities (ICFs), and Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFEs) to provide residents with a written notice that includes contact information for the local long-term care ombudsman (LTCO). This notice is required to state that the LTCO is a resource for information regarding resident care at the facility and reporting resident care complaints. In addition, this bill requires that the grievance form for SNFs and ICFs include contact information for the local LTCO and the State Department of Public Health, and instructions on how to file a grievance with both entities.

Status: Chapter 577, Statutes of 2022

AB-1663 (Maienschein) - Protective proceedings.

This bill makes various changes to the conservatorship process, including: providing greater weight to the conservatee’s stated preferences in protective proceedings; requiring the court, in determining whether a conservatorship is the least restrictive alternative available and whether to grant or deny a conservatorship petition, to

consider the person's abilities and capacities with current and possible supports, including, but not limited to, supported decisionmaking agreements, powers of attorney, and advance health care directives; and, requiring the courts to provide conservatees with information regarding their rights and options under the conservatorship. This bill additionally defines the practice of supported decisionmaking and establishes a voluntary option for adults with disabilities to enter into a written and signed supported decisionmaking agreement with supporters, as provided. Lastly, this bill creates the conservatorship alternatives program within each self-help center in every state Superior Court to provide information and education on less restrictive alternatives to conservatorship.

Status: Chapter 894, Statutes of 2022

AB-1855 (Nazarian) - Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program: facility access.

This bill prohibits a skilled nursing facility or residential care facility from denying entry to a representative of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman acting in their official capacity, except under specified circumstances.

Status: Chapter 583, Statutes of 2022

AB-2331 (Calderon) - Bridge to Recovery for Adult Day Services: COVID-19 Mitigation and Resilience Grant Program to Combat Senior Isolation.

This bill would have created the Bridge to Recovery for Adult Day Services: COVID-19 Mitigation and Resilience Grant Program to Combat Senior Isolation. Under this program, the California Department of Aging would administer grants for adult day health care facilities and adult day programs to implement infection prevention and control or to address the adult day service facility workforce shortage and comply with staffing ratios for participant health and safety. Key components of this bill were incorporated into the 2022-23 Budget Act, which allocated \$61.4 million for Community Based Adult Services COVID-19 Mitigation and Resiliency grants.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Appropriations

AB-2483 (Maienschein) - Housing for individuals experiencing homelessness.

This bill requires the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to award incentives under the Multi-family Housing Program (MHP) to project applicants that set aside at least 25 percent of the project's units for individuals who are homeless and eligible to receive certain home- and community-based services through the Medi-Cal program. This bill further requires HCD partner with the State Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) to determine the most effective way to align those Medi-Cal services with MHP housing projects, and requires HCD to assess tenant outcomes resulting from the incentives.

Status: Chapter 655, Statutes of 2022

AB-2546 (Nazarian) – Long-term care facilities during public health emergencies.

This bill would have required the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), and the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman (LTCO) to convene a working group comprised of stakeholders representing long-term care facility residents, consumer advocates, and long-term care facilities, for the purpose of developing recommendations for long-term care facilities during public health emergencies, including best practices for family and designated support person visitation policies and the effects of limiting visitation on the health of long-term care residents. The goal of this bill was incorporated into the 2022-23 Budget Act, which appropriated \$450,000 to the Department of Aging (CDA) to support a working group including CDA, the LTCO, CDPH, CDSS, and stakeholders representing public health officials, long-term care facility operators and residents, and consumer advocates to develop recommendations regarding best policies and practices for long-term care facilities during public health emergencies, including, but not limited to, visitation policies. This bill was withdrawn from this committee because it was amended to address an unrelated topic.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Transportation

AB-2547 (Nazarian) – Housing Stabilization to Prevent and End Homelessness Among Older Adults and People with Disabilities act.

This bill would have required the California Department of Aging (CDA) to create and administer the Housing Stabilization to Prevent and End Homelessness Among Older Adults and People with Disabilities Program. The program would offer competitive grants to nonprofit community-based organizations, continuums of care, area agencies on aging, and public housing authorities to administer a housing subsidy program for older adults and individuals with disabilities who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, as provided. This bill additionally would have required CDA to develop program guidelines and conduct additional implementation activities, including working with local housing authorities to create a plan for program participants to transition into a federal housing subsidy program and to work with award recipients and recruited landlords to ensure recruited landlords meet the requirements of the Housing Choice Voucher program. This bill was withdrawn from this committee because it was amended to address an unrelated topic.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Appropriations

AB-2548 (Nazarian) – Healthier Homes – Age in Place Nursing Program.

This bill would have required the California Department of Aging (CDA) to establish the Healthier Homes - Age in Place Nursing Pilot Program. Under this pilot program, CDA would provide grants to qualified nonprofit organizations in specified counties that specialize in resident services for the purposes of hiring one full-time registered nurse and one full-time community health worker to provide health education, navigation,

coaching, and resident care in older adult communities. This bill was withdrawn from this committee because it was amended to address an unrelated topic.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

CalFresh and Other Anti-Hunger Programs

SB-107 (Wiener) - CalFresh.

As introduced and heard by this Committee, this bill would have required the California Department of Social Services to develop a CalFresh user-centered application for seniors 60 years of age or older and for people with disabilities who are eligible to be enrolled in the Elderly Simplified Application Project. It also would have given an individual the option to apply, report, and recertify for CalFresh in person, by mail, online, or by telephone, and permitted an individual to complete the interview requirement and client signature by telephone, as specified. Provisions of the bill were enacted in the 2021-21 Budget Act, see AB 135 (Committee on Budget, Chapter 85, Statutes of 2021), and this bill was later amended to address an unrelated topic.

Status: Chapter 810, Statutes of 2022

SB-108 (Hurtado) - State Healthy Food Access Policy.

This bill would have declared that it is the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to access sufficient and healthy food, and required the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), in consultation with the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) and the Department of Conservation (DOC) to submit a report to the Legislature that addresses key issues related to food security in California, as specified.

Status: Assembly-In Committee Process - Appropriations

SB-364 (Skinner) - Pupil meals: Free School Meals For All Act of 2021.

This bill would have, among other things, required school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools to provide two free nutritiously adequate school meals each school day, regardless of the pupil's eligibility for free or reduced-price meals, as specified. Furthermore, this bill would have established the Better Out of School Time (BOOST) Nutrition EBT Program to prevent child hunger during regularly scheduled school breaks or any school campus closure caused by a declared state of emergency. Various budget investments have resulted in California becoming the first state to provide Universal School Meals, beginning in school year 2022-23. These investments began with AB 130 (Committee on Budget, Chapter 44, Statutes of 2021) and were continued through the 2022-23 Budget Act.

Status: Assembly-In Committee Process - Appropriations

SB-464 (Hurtado) - California Food Assistance Program: eligibility.

This bill would have made noncitizens eligible for the California Food Assistance Program (CFAP) if the noncitizens satisfy all eligibility criteria for participation in

CalFresh except any requirements related to immigration status. Elements of this bill were incorporated into the 2021-22 Budget Act. Specifically, funds were provided for the “Food for All” Initiative/CFAP Expansion to begin automation changes necessary to expand CFAP to individuals regardless of immigration status. The budget also included trailer bill language stating the Legislature’s intent to begin a targeted, age-based implementation of the expansion of the CFAP regardless of immigration status upon completion of the needed automation changes.

Status: Assembly-In Committee Process - Appropriations

SB-609 (Hurtado) - CalFresh.

This bill requires the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), to the extent permitted by federal law, to include adult education and career technical education programs in the list of programs deemed to meet the student exemptions for purpose of eligibility for CalFresh benefits.

Status: Chapter 606, Statutes of 2021

SB-641 (Skinner) - CalFresh for College Students Act.

This bill requires the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to convene a workgroup to identify the necessary changes to improve access to CalFresh for college students.

Status: Chapter 874, Statutes of 2022

SB-907 (Pan) - Electronic benefits transfer systems: farmers’ markets.

This bill requires, upon an appropriation by the Legislature, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA), with CDSS support, to establish a grant program called the Local, Equitable Access to Food (LEAF) Program that is designed to expand the use of EBT acceptance systems at California certified farmers’ markets and tribal-operated farmers’ markets on Indian reservations. This bill also requires the LEAF program to include grants to both: expand the use of EBT acceptance systems at certified farmers’ markets or farmers’ markets operated by tribal governments, and provide technical assistance through nonprofit organizations to certified farmers’ markets to implement high-quality EBT acceptance systems. This bill also requires CDFA to complete a report to Legislature nine months after issuing a sufficient amount of grants to evaluate the LEAF program, as specified.

Status: Chapter 605, Statutes of 2022

SB-950 (Archuleta) - CalFresh: income eligibility: basic allowance for housing.

This bill requires the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to submit a waiver request, on or before July 1, 2023, to the United States Department of Agriculture to exclude the Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) for uniformed service members from countable income for purposes of CalFresh eligibility and to submit waiver requests annually thereafter, and requires CDSS, upon federal approval of the waiver, to consult with the County Welfare Directors Association of California,

advocates for CalFresh recipients, and the Military Department, to issue an all-county letter instructing counties on updated eligibility requirements and benefit calculations. The provisions from AB 1828 (Chen, 2022) were included in this bill.

Status: Chapter 877, Statutes of 2022

SB-1140 (Umberg) - Public social services: electronic benefits transfer cards.

This bill would have codified the California Court of Appeals decision in Ortega v. Johnson (2020), allowing for timely reimbursement of a CalFresh recipient's benefits when they are stolen electronically.

Status: Senate-Vetoed

SB-1413 (McGuire) - California Food Assistance Program: Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations.

This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to provide California Food Assistance Program (CFAP) benefits to Native American households that are ineligible to receive CalFresh benefits because they receive United States Department of Agriculture food through the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR). This bill would have also required the total benefits received under CFAP and FDPIR to be the same as the benefits provided to CalFresh eligible households and would have authorized CDSS to use all-county letters or a similar method to implement and administer these CFAP provisions, as specified. Although the bill was not enacted, the 2022-23 Budget Act included funding to address food insecurity in Native American households in California. Specifically, it included \$5 million in ongoing funds to increase food access for native tribes.

Status: Assembly-In Committee Process - Human Services

SB-1481 (Becker) - Preschools, child daycare facilities, and Trustline providers: meals.

This bill would have established, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, a free, universal meal program through the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) by increasing state reimbursement to the existing federal meal program for children participating in the California State Preschool Program, general child care, and specified licensed-exempt care programs. This bill would have also expanded eligibility for free meals in these programs, and would have created a grant program to encourage the expansion and participation in the CACFP in underserved communities.

Status: Assembly-In Committee Process - Appropriations

AB-221 (Santiago) - Emergency food assistance.

This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to provide a disaster food assistance benefit to low-income California residents, regardless of immigration status, by contracting with nonprofit entities to issue the benefit in the form of prepaid cards, as specified. This bill would have required CDSS, in consultation

with a workgroup, to author a report to provide recommendations and solutions for a permanent food assistance program for low-income California residents experiencing food insecurity, as specified.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Appropriations

AB-396 (Gabriel) - CalFresh: educational programs.

This bill requires the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to issue guidance to the Chancellor's Offices of the California Community Colleges and the California State University and the Office of the President of the University of California to clarify certain information related to campus-based programs that may qualify a student for an exemption to the CalFresh student rule; delineates certification and application requirements for these institutions; and requires CDSS to report certain data to the Legislature and post the report on its website regarding state-approved campus-based local educational programs that increase eligibility.

Status: Chapter 461, Statutes of 2021

AB-1326 (Arambula) - Public social services: county liaison for higher education.

This bill requires a county human services agency to designate at least one employee as a staff liaison to serve as a contact for academic counselors and other professional staff at a campus of a postsecondary education institution to provide information on programs and services that may be available to students. This bill also requires the California State University and the California Community Colleges, and requests the University of California, to conduct a survey to determine the effectiveness of the county liaison position established by this bill.

Status: Chapter 570, Statutes of 2021

AB-1828 (Chen) - CalFresh: income eligibility: basic allowance for housing.

This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), by July 1, 2023 and annually thereafter, to submit a federal waiver request to exclude the basic allowance for housing provided to a member of a uniformed service from being counted as income in CalFresh eligibility and benefit level; and would have required CDSS to issue instructions to counties on updated CalFresh eligibility requirements and benefit calculations, if the waiver is approved, as specified. Provisions of this bill were incorporated into SB 950 (Archuleta, Chapter 877, Statutes of 2022).

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Appropriations

AB-1965 (Wicks) - California Antihunger Response and Employment Training Act of 2022.

This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to establish the California Antihunger Response Act of 2022 (CARE), and upon receipt of an appropriation, provide state-funded food assistance benefits to persons no longer eligible for CalFresh due to the federal able-bodied adult without dependents time limits

or ineligibility for other federal exemptions, as specified. Implementation of benefits under the CARE Act would have been delayed until one year after expansion of the California Food Assistance Program to persons ages 55 and older regardless of immigration status becomes operative.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

AB-2100 (Carrillo) - CalFresh: Restaurant Meals Program.

This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services to apply for federal waivers, and if granted, to expand the Restaurant Meals Program (RMP) to include all CalFresh recipients. This bill also would further expand the list of eligible establishments that the RMP could be used to include: "locations within a grocery store where one can purchase ready-to-eat foods" and "military commissaries."

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Appropriations

AB-2300 (Kalra) - CalWORKs and CalFresh: work requirements.

This bill adds paid family leave (PFL) benefits to those benefits included as disability-based unearned income for the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, and exempts a recipient receiving PFL from CalWORKs aid time limits. This bill prohibits sanctions from being applied for failure or refusal to comply with CalWORKs work requirements if the anticipated work hours are unpredictable or certain labor law protections are violated, as specified. This bill also requires that good cause exist for a CalFresh recipient who has voluntarily quit a job or reduced work hours based on specified circumstances, and permits a person to requalify for CalWORKs benefits by attending school on a full-time basis, as provided. This bill delays implementation of certain provisions of this bill until October 1, 2024 or the date that CDSS notifies the Legislature that the Statewide Automated Welfare System can perform the necessary automation to implement these provisions, whichever is later.

Status: Chapter 588, Statutes of 2022

CalWORKS

SB-65 (Skinner) - Maternal care and services.

This bill establishes a comprehensive program to improve maternal and infant outcomes: (1) requires state and local investigating, tracking, reviewing, and reporting of maternal and infant deaths throughout the state; (2) enacts the Midwifery Workforce Training Act to increase the number of students educated and trained as certified nurse midwives and midwives prepared for service in specified neighborhoods and communities; (3) creates a workgroup related to Medi-Cal coverage for doulas; and, (4) enhances CalWORKs benefits by eliminating the mandatory requirement to work or participate in welfare-to-work for pregnant people.

Status: Chapter 449, Statutes of 2021

SB-768 (Glazer) - CalWORKs: postsecondary education.

This bill expands provisions of existing California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) law to allow students of nonprofit postsecondary education institutions to receive a standard payment for books and college supplies and make other existing program rules applicable to these students, as specified, among other changes.

Status: Chapter 447, Statutes of 2022

SB-996 (Kamlager) - CalWORKs eligibility.

This bill would have removed asset limits for the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program. Current asset limits make a family ineligible for CalWORKs benefits if they have countable resources over \$10,000, or \$15,000 if one member of the household is age 60 or older or has a disability. This bill would have also removed the definition of "unemployed parent," currently defined as a principal wage earner working less than 100 hours in a month, for purposes of determining that a child is deprived of parental support and consequently eligible for CalWORKs benefits.

Status: Assembly-In Committee Process - Appropriations

SB-1083 (Skinner) - CalWORKs: pregnancy and homeless assistance.

This bill makes a number of changes to the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) Homeless Assistance (HA) program. These changes include expanding the criteria to determine whether a family is considered homeless to include if the family has received any notice that could lead to an eviction; requiring a county to provide a housing navigation caseworker who can assist with securing permanent housing if that county chooses to require the family to participate in a homelessness avoidance case plan; and clarifying the definition of a roommate for purposes of establishing eligibility as a result of domestic violence. This bill also requires county human services agencies to refer pregnant CalWORKs participants to perinatal home visiting services.

Status: Chapter 715, Statutes of 2022

SB-1140 (Umberg) - Public social services: electronic benefits transfer cards.

This bill would have codified the California Court of Appeals decision in *Ortega v. Johnson* (2020), allowing for timely reimbursement of a CalFresh recipient's benefits when they are stolen electronically.

Status: Senate-Vetoed

AB-461 (Villapudua) - CalWORKs: welfare-to-work: self-employment.

This bill requires, for the purpose of calculating the number of hours a recipient is participating in welfare-to-work activities pursuant to California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) requirements, the number of hours for self-

employment activities to be based solely on the number of hours the recipient is engaged in self-employment activities, thereby overriding current rules that require the self-employed CalWORKs recipient to be compensated at minimum wage.

Status: Chapter 582, Statutes of 2021

AB-1004 (Calderon) - CalWORKs eligibility: income exemption: census.

This bill deletes requirements that, in order to be exempt from being considered income under the CalWORKs program, income or stipends related to the decennial census must be earned on the year of or year prior to a census, so that all such income or stipends may be exempted, regardless of when it is earned, and makes those changes effective immediately.

Status: Chapter 99, Statutes of 2021

AB-1326 (Arambula) - Public social services: county liaison for higher education.

This bill requires a county human services agency to designate at least one employee as a staff liaison to serve as a contact for academic counselors and other professional staff at a campus of a postsecondary education institution to provide information on programs and services that may be available to students. This bill also requires the California State University and the California Community Colleges, and requests the University of California, to conduct a survey to determine the effectiveness of the county liaison position established by this bill.

Status: Chapter 570, Statutes of 2021

AB-1728 (Robert Rivas) - CalWORKs: welfare-to-work: exemptions.

This bill would have expanded the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) welfare-to-work (WTW) exemptions to recipients who are pregnant, and for parents and other relatives who have primary responsibility for providing care to children from up to six months to up two years of age and under, as specified. This bill would have also requires a county to provide a notice of action (NOA) regarding an individual's exemption and how they may voluntarily participate in WTW activities, as specified, and further would have required the California Department of Social Services to issue implementation instructions to counties by April 1, 2023, as specified.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Appropriations

AB-2052 (Quirk-Silva) - CalWORKs Child Education Act of 2022.

This bill would have extended the maximum age for a child to remain in the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kid assistance unit, and receive assistance, from less than 19 years of age to less than 20 year of age, if they were attending high school or the equivalent level vocational training on a full time basis, and as long as they were able to complete specified training or educational requirements before their 20th birthday.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Appropriations

AB-2230 (Gipson) - CalWORKs: temporary shelter and permanent housing benefits.

This bill would have required families receiving temporary shelter assistance through the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids Homeless Assistance program to receive 16 days of temporary shelter assistance in the form of a one-time payment, instead of receiving 16 days of temporary shelter assistance in the form of an initial payment of three days that can be extended in one-week increments.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

AB-2277 (Reyes) - CalWORKs: victims of abuse.

This bill requires, instead of permits, a county to waive a California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids program requirement for a recipient who has been identified as a past or present survivor of domestic violence, when good cause exists.

Status: Chapter 693, Statutes of 2022

AB-2300 (Kalra) - CalWORKs and CalFresh: work requirements.

This bill adds paid family leave (PFL) benefits to those benefits included as disability-based unearned income for the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, and exempts a recipient receiving PFL from CalWORKs aid time limits. This bill prohibits sanctions from being applied for failure or refusal to comply with CalWORKs work requirements if the anticipated work hours are unpredictable or certain labor law protections are violated, as specified. This bill also requires that good cause exist for a CalFresh recipient who has voluntarily quit a job or reduced work hours based on specified circumstances, and permits a person to requalify for CalWORKs benefits by attending school on a full-time basis, as provided. This bill delays implementation of certain provisions of this bill until October 1, 2024 or the date that CDSS notifies the Legislature that the Statewide Automated Welfare System can perform the necessary automation to implement these provisions, whichever is later.

Status: Chapter 588, Statutes of 2022

AB-2393 (Mayes) - CalWORKs Educational Opportunity and Attainment Program.

This bill would have allowed for the California Department of Social Services to provide a mechanism for issuing California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) Educational Opportunity and Attainment Program educational incentive awards and educational stipends in the form of tax refund payments for certain CalWORKs participants, as determined by the Franchise Tax Board.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Governance and Finance

Child Care

SB-50 (Limón) - Early learning and care.

This bill would have expanded the range of types of child care and early learning services that a State Preschool contracting agency may provide.

Status: Senate-Vetoed

SB-246 (Leyva) - Early childhood education: reimbursement rates.

This bill would have required the Department of Social Services to establish a single reimbursement rate for early learning and care programs, including variation for regional costs and quality adjustment factors.

Status: Assembly-In Committee Process - Appropriations

SB-393 (Hurtado) - Migrant Childcare and Development Programs.

This bill aligns the funding structure for the migrant childcare alternative payment program (voucher) with other voucher programs by shifting the reimbursement rate for migrant childcare alternative payment programs from the Standard Reimbursement Rate to the Regional Market Rate. This bill also expands reimbursement allowances to include additional costs.

Status: Chapter 499, Statutes of 2021

SB-976 (Leyva) - Universal Preschool Act.

This bill would have established the Universal Preschool Act, to expand access to and operating hours of, state preschool programs to all three- and four-year-old children regardless of family income; would have expanded the types of child care providers who may be eligible to offer a universal preschool program to Head Start centers and licensed family daycare facilities; would have waived family preschool fees; and, would have required the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI) in consultation with the Director of CDSS to convene a statewide coordination council, and adopt rules and regulations for the administration of all universal preschool programs, among other things. This bill was held in the Assembly Committee on Education.

Status: Assembly-In Committee Process - Education

SB-1047 (Limón) - Early learning and care.

This bill expands, from 12 months to 24 months, the period of a family's eligibility after establishing initial eligibility for state preschool and subsidized child care and development programs, and expands priority for eligibility, enrollment, and services to include families who receive human services benefits including: Medi-Cal, CalFresh, the California Food Assistance Program, the California Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, the federal Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations, Head Start, Early Head Start, or any other designated means-tested government program, as determined by CDSS. This bill also allows eligibility to last until the end of the program year, even if the eligibility time period expires during the year, as long as applicable age-eligibility requirements are met.

Status: Chapter 923, Statutes of 2022

SB-1289 (Ochoa Bogh) - Private recreation programs: licensing exemption.

This bill would have added private recreation programs to those recreation programs that are exempt from the licensing requirements of the Child Day Care Facilities Act (CDCFA), as provided. This bill would have also required persons working for or volunteering with the private recreation program to be at least 18 years old and comply with applicable fingerprinting and criminal record requirements, as provided for under the CDCFA, to maintain exemption from the other provisions of the CDCFA, as provided.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Appropriations

SB-1481 (Becker) - Preschools, child daycare facilities, and Trustline providers: meals.

This bill would have established, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, a free, universal meal program through the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) by increasing state reimbursement to the existing federal meal program for children participating in the California State Preschool Program, general child care, and specified licensed-exempt care programs. This bill would have also expanded eligibility for free meals in these programs, and would have created a grant program to encourage the expansion and participation in the CACFP in underserved communities.

Status: Assembly-In Committee Process - Appropriations

AB-22 (McCarty) - Preschool data: data collection

As introduced and heard by this Committee, this bill would have required any increases in student enrollment for transitional kindergarten to be funded with General Fund appropriations outside of the Proposition 98 guarantee. This bill also would have required an additional adjustment to the kindergarten and grades 1 to 3 base grant equal to 14.2 percent for transitional kindergarten, and required county superintendents of school to convene local transitional kindergarten planning workgroups to support the implementation of transitional kindergarten. This bill was then amended outside of this Committee's jurisdiction.

Status: Chapter 901, Statutes of 2022

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

This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services to convene a subsidized child care workgroup to develop a fee schedule for low-income families, exempt certain low-income families from family fees, and waive family fees for all families until October 31, 2023.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

AB-321 (Valladares) - Childcare services: enrollment priority.

This bill adds prioritization for children who come from a family in which the primary home language is a language other than English, into California State Preschool Program and federal and state subsidized child development services programs' priority enrollment categories, as specified. Families in this category would be given priority if there are no other families with a child with exceptional needs.

Status: Chapter 903, Statutes of 2022

AB-670 (Calderon) - Child abuse or neglect: minor and nonminor dependent parents.

This bill requires, when a report alleging abuse or neglect of the child of a dependent of the juvenile court is made, the agency that received the report to notify the attorney representing the dependent within 36 hours; prohibits the court from declining to offer reunification services in certain instances where a minor or nonminor dependent (NMD) parent is involved; and, requires a social worker or probation officer to use a strengths-based approach to supporting a minor or NMD parent in providing a safe and permanent home for their child.

Status: Chapter 585, Statutes of 2021

AB-865 (Quirk-Silva) - Childcare services: alternative payment programs: direct deposits: reserve funds.

This bill would have required alternative payment programs (APPs) to reimburse child care providers based on the maximum certified hours of need, rather than actual hours of care provided, and increased the percentage of funds APPs may retain as reserves.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

AB-1294 (Quirk) - Childcare: individualized county childcare subsidy plans.

This bill, an urgency measure, extends the authority for the individualized county child care pilot program for the County of Santa Clara to continue by one year, from July 1, 2022, to July 1, 2023.

Status: Chapter 497, Statutes of 2021

AB-1363 (Luz Rivas) - Childcare: dual language learners.

This bill requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI) to develop procedures for State Preschool contractors to identify and report data on dual language learners, and requires the SPI to develop implementation procedures and related guidance for contractors.

Status: Chapter 498, Statutes of 2021

AB-2042 (Villapudua) - Child daycare facilities: anaphylactic policy.

This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services, in consultation with the State Department of Education, to establish an anaphylactic policy

that includes guidelines and procedures recommended for child daycare personnel to use during a medical emergency resulting from anaphylaxis.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

AB-2131 (Mullin) - Child daycare facilities.

This bill removes the authorization for the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to adopt emergency regulations in order to implement the creation of a single child care center license serving infant, toddler, preschool, and school age children, and instead authorizes CDSS to, in consultation with the State Department of Education, implement the creation of the single child care center license through all-county letters or similar written instructions until regulations are adopted.

Status: Chapter 910, Statutes of 2022

AB-2806 (Blanca Rubio) - Childcare and developmental services: preschool: expulsion and suspension: mental health services: reimbursement rates.

This bill revises and recasts provisions relating to the expulsion and suspension of children from the state preschool program and broadens these provisions to include general childcare and development programs and family childcare home education network programs. This bill requires beginning July 1, 2030, and annually thereafter, the California Department of Education (CDE) or the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), as applicable, to collect specified data on this information, as provided, and requires the departments to publish that information no later than January 1, 2031, and annually thereafter. The bill requires CDE and CDSS to issue guidance for programs on implementing these requirements, by December 31, 2023, in consultation with other departments, through management bulletins or similar letters of instruction, as specified. This bill authorizes a child daycare facility to appeal a citation or civil penalty issued by CDSS that is related to the behavior of a child if the facility is in the process of complying with expulsion or suspension processes. This bill also, among other things, expands the prior experience needed to provide early childhood mental health consultation to also include those with experience in the field of social work or other related fields, as determined by CDE.

Status: Chapter 915, Statutes of 2022

AB-2827 (Quirk-Silva) - Child daycare facilities.

This bill requires the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), on or before January 1, 2024, to revise its regulations to permit children with exceptional needs who are enrolled in separate programs or classrooms from nondisabled children to use outdoor play spaces simultaneously with nondisabled children without first seeking a waiver, as specified, and requires CDSS to provide any health and safety requirements that must be met to do so, as specified.

Status: Chapter 916, Statutes of 2022

AB-2832 (Robert Rivas) - Whole Child Community Equity.

This bill establishes the End Racial and Economic Inequities in Childcare in California Initiative and further requires the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), in consultation with the California Department of Education, to develop the Whole Child Equity Framework (the Framework) and Whole Child Community Equity Screening Tool (the Equity Tool), and to finalize and present the Framework, Equity Tool and their recommended uses to the Legislature by January 1, 2025. This bill also requires CDSS to convene a stakeholder workgroup, which includes parents and families from historically underserved communities, among others, to provide recommendations for the development of the Framework and the Equity Tool, as provided. The bill requires the workgroup provide updates on their recommendations to the Early Childhood Policy Council.

Status: Chapter 699, Statutes of 2022

Child Welfare, Foster Care, Adoptions

SB-100 (Hurtado) - Extended foster care program working group.

This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to convene a working group to examine the extended foster care (EFC) program and make recommendations for improvements to the program, as provided.

Status: Senate-Died - Appropriations

SB-228 (Leyva) - Public postsecondary education: support services for foster youth: Cooperating Agencies Foster Youth Educational Support Program.

This bill would have expanded eligibility for priority enrollment for current and former foster youth at the University of California, California State University, and California Community Colleges (CCCs). This bill also would have expanded eligibility for a student support program for current and former foster youth at the CCCs by lowering the age in care requirement from 16 to 13, thus increasing the number of eligible youth. This bill was held on the Senate floor, but the provisions described above were amended into SB 512 (Min, Chapter 574, Statutes of 2021), which was signed into law.

Status: Senate-Died

SB-234 (Wiener) - Transition Aged Youth Housing Program.

This bill would have established the "Transition Age Youth (TAY) Housing Program" under the California Interagency Council on Homelessness for the purpose of creating housing for youth under 26 years of age who have been removed from their home, are experiencing homelessness, or are under jurisdiction of the dependency court.

Status: Assembly-In Committee Process - Appropriations

SB-354 (Skinner) - Foster youth: relative placement.

This bill adopts changes to the criminal background check process during the resource family approval (RFA) process for relatives of children placed in the child welfare system; permits the court to authorize placement of children with relatives in certain circumstances, regardless of the status of any criminal exemption or RFA; and, requires, no later than January 1, 2024, the California Department of Social Services to submit a report to the Legislature related to criminal record exemptions as specified. This bill's changes to previously non-exemptible crimes apply only to the placement of a specific child, and are prohibited from being transferable for the placement of another child or children, as specified.

Status: Chapter 687, Statutes of 2021

SB-384 (Cortese) - Juveniles: relative placement: family finding.

This bill requires each county welfare and probation department to notify the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) whether it has adopted one of the suggested practices for family finding, as described, and how the practice has been implemented. This bill requires a county who has not adopted one of the suggested practices to provide a copy of its existing family finding policies and practices to CDSS. This bill includes "family finding" activities within the due diligence required of a social worker and probation officer when investigating the names and locations of relatives.

Status: Chapter 811, Statutes of 2022

SB-528 (Jones) - Juveniles: health information summary: psychotropic medication.

This bill clarifies that upon approval by the juvenile court judicial officer of a request for authorization for the administration of psychotropic medication, the copy of the order provided to the foster youth's caregiver is required to include the last two pages of the form JV-220(A) or the last two pages of form JV-220(B) and all medication information sheets that were attached to either of those forms, as referenced in Rule 5.640 of the California Rules of Court. Additionally, this bill further clarifies that if the child changes placement, their social worker or probation officer is required to provide the new caregiver with these same documents, as provided.

Status: Chapter 812, Statutes of 2022

SB-537 (Rubio) - Child welfare: domestic violence.

This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services to convene a workgroup to examine, and produce a report on, the intersection of the child welfare system and domestic violence and the impacts of child welfare policy on families experiencing domestic violence. This bill was put on the inactive file at the request of the author.

Status: Senate-Died

SB-546 (Wilk) - Communications: lifeline universal service.

This bill would have required the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to continue the foster youth program, initiated by the CPUC as the iFoster pilot program, as an element of the Lifeline Program, to subsidize the cost of smartphones and monthly service to eligible foster youth, and would have provided parameters and authorities to the CPUC in administering the program.

Status: Assembly-In Committee Process - Appropriations

SB-584 (Jones) - Resource Family Approval Program.

This bill expands existing mandatory training for resource families and resource family applicants to include information on providing care and supervision to children who have been victims of child labor trafficking, as specified.

Status: Chapter 548, Statutes of 2021

SB-622 (Roth) - Student financial aid: State Department of Social Services: individuals serving foster youth.

This bill would have required the Department of Social Services to establish a program to provide tuition assistance to postgraduate students who are currently employed by, or who commit to seeking employment in, a county probation department serving foster youth and providing court-ordered placement services.

Status: Senate-Died - Appropriations

SB-739 (Cortese) - California Universal Basic Income for Transition Age Youth pilot project.

This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), beginning January 1, 2022, and until December 31, 2025, to administer the California Universal Basic Income for Transition-Age Youth pilot project with the goal of improving outcomes for foster youth, and would have required CDSS to provide a report to the Legislature detailing certain outcomes for program participants, models utilized, and measures specific to the objectives of the program, as specified. A similar proposal was passed through the 2021-22 Budget Act, for more details see AB 153 (Committee on Budget, Chapter 86, Statutes of 2021).

Status: Assembly-In Committee Process - Natural Resources

SB-854 (Skinner) - Hope, Opportunity, Perseverance, and Empowerment (HOPE) for Children Act of 2022.

As introduced and heard by this Committee, this bill would have created the Hope, Opportunity, Perseverance, and Empowerment (HOPE) Account Program to provide eligible children, qualifying wards or dependents of the Juvenile Court and lower income children who have lost a parent or guardian to COVID-19, with state-funded trust fund accounts in an effort to address financial disparities and long-term economic outcomes. Additionally, the bill would have created the CalSurvivor Benefit Program, which mirrors the federal Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program, to provide

monthly survivor benefits for those dependents who do not qualify for federal survivor benefits, as provided. Provisions related to the HOPE Account Program were adopted through the 2022-23 Budget Act, for more details see AB 156 (Committee on Budget, Chapter 569, Statutes of 2022).

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Appropriations

SB-885 (Laird) - Community colleges: Current and former foster youth support: NextUp.

This bill would have expanded the NextUp program by removing the 20 community college district limit, allowing the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges (CCCs) to instead enter into agreements with CCC districts to provide, and allocate to selected CCC campuses, funds for NextUp programs. The bill would also have authorized students enrolled in fewer than nine units to be accepted into the program if enrollment is part of an academic plan, as provided, among other changes. These provisions were adopted through the 2022-23 Budget Act, for more information see AB 183 (Committee on Budget, Chapter 54, Statutes of 2022).

Status: Assembly-In Committee Process - Appropriations

SB-1054 (Ochoa Bogh) - Public social services: records.

This bill specifies that confidentiality provisions relating to applications and records concerning any form of public social services includes protective services provided through public social services agencies. This bill also authorizes employees of a county's adult protective services agency or a county's child welfare agency to disclose information with each other for the purpose of multidisciplinary teamwork in the prevention, intervention, management, or treatment of the abuse or neglect of a child or the abuse or neglect of an elder or dependent adult, as specified.

Status: Chapter 506, Statutes of 2022

SB-1071 (Umberg) - Public social services: administrative hearings: juvenile records access.

This bill permits attorneys participating in administrative hearings to review and receive copies of juvenile case files, while also requiring the confidential information accessed to remain confidential and to be sealed at the conclusion of the hearing. Further, this bill requires copies of the portions of the juvenile case file that the agency used in making its decision to take certain actions, as specified, that are being appealed, to be attached to any position statement prepared for an administrative hearing, as specified. This bill also provides for certain records and information to be available for inspection by the applicant or recipient of public social services no later than five working days prior to the hearing.

Status: Chapter 613, Statutes of 2022

SB-1090 (Hurtado) - Family Urgent Response System.

This bill expands the definition of "current or former foster youth" for purposes of accessing the Family Urgent Response System to include youth who have exited foster care for any reason, including, but not limited to, emancipation, a child or youth who is the subject of a voluntary placement agreement, a child or youth who is placed in foster care and is the subject of a petition filed pursuant to reports of abuse and neglect, and a child or youth placed in California pursuant to the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children.

Status: Chapter 833, Statutes of 2022

SB-1091 (Hurtado) - Family finding and engagement.

This bill would have required that funds, appropriated by the Legislature for this purpose, be available to fund new or expanded family finding and engagement (FFE) techniques through the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) funding contracts with community-based organizations or providing local assistance allocations to counties or Indian tribes, or both. This bill further requires CDSS to convene a leadership team to develop recommendations relating to FFE, as provided. Provisions of this bill were adopted through the 2022 Budget Act, for more information see AB 207 (Committee on Budget, Chapter 573, Statutes of 2022).

Status: Assembly-In Committee Process - Appropriations

SB-1300 (Durazo) - Foster youth: Supplemental Security Income.

This bill would have revised and expanded provisions requiring a county to assist a youth approaching 18 years of age to determine eligibility, and to apply, for federal disability-related benefits to include assistance for nonminor dependents between the ages of 18 and 21 who remained in the foster system after reaching the age of majority. Many of the provisions in this bill were adopted through the 2022-23 Budget Act, for more information see SB 187 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 50, Statutes of 2022).

Status: Assembly-In Committee Process - Appropriations

AB-46 (Luz Rivas) - California Youth Empowerment Act.

This bill creates the California Youth Empowerment Act to address, among other issues, the growing need to engage youth directly with policymakers. In addition, the bill would establish the California Youth Empowerment Commission in state government for the main purpose of providing meaningful opportunities for civic engagement to improve the quality of life for California's disconnected and disadvantaged youth.

Status: Chapter 660, Statutes of 2021

AB-226 (Ramos) - Children's crisis psychiatric residential treatment facilities.

This bill would have reclassified children's crisis residential programs as children's crisis psychiatric residential treatment facilities (PRTFs) and transferred responsibility for

licensing PRTFs from the California Department of Social Services to the Department of Health Care Services. This bill would have required DHCS to begin the approval process for PRTFs, contingent upon an appropriation in the Budget Act, no later than January 1, 2022.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

AB-260 (Stone) - Guardianships.

This bill establishes processes to ensure abused or neglected children are not improperly diverted into probate guardianships in lieu of the foster care system, and requires the Judicial Council to develop a form regarding the differences between probate guardianships and the foster care system, as specified.

Status: Chapter 578, Statutes of 2021

AB-317 (Patterson) - Foster care.

This bill strengthens the role of the Office of the Foster Care Ombudsperson's (OFCO) by expanding the role of the OFCO and clarifying their responsibilities. These changes include clarifying the Ombudsperson's authority to: enter and inspect premises, as specified; review and copy licensing and administrative records, policies, and documents; interview witness; observe proceedings and attend hearings; formally resolve complaints; submit written correction plans to contractors with the state or local agencies; among other things.

Status: Chapter 293, Statutes of 2021

AB-366 (Blanca Rubio) - Foster youth: placement of siblings.

This bill makes changes to existing law to increase a county agency's ability to place siblings together. Specifically, this bill establishes a presumption an approved resource family has the size and space to place siblings together if each child has an age-appropriate place to sleep and there are no other safety risks, and allows a licensing agency to authorize a foster family home to provide care for an unlimited number of related foster children for the purpose of placing siblings or half siblings together in foster care, provided specified conditions are met.

Status: Chapter 581, Statutes of 2021

AB-477 (Blanca Rubio) - Child abuse multidisciplinary personnel team: children's advocacy centers.

This bill provides that if a county utilizes a child advocacy center (CAC) to implement their local multidisciplinary response to investigate reports of child abuse or neglect, the CAC may be included in the county child abuse multidisciplinary personnel team (MDT); and allows, in the case of an Indian child, for a representative from a child's tribe to be included in the county's MDT

Status: Chapter 93, Statutes of 2021

AB-546 (Maienschein) - Dependent children: documents: housing.

This bill adds information regarding housing assistance to the list of information that a county welfare department must provide to a foster youth and must report to the juvenile court, at the review hearing prior to a foster youth's 18th birthday, and at every regularly scheduled hearing thereafter.

Status: Chapter 519, Statutes of 2021

AB-592 (Friedman) - Foster youth: transitional housing.

This bill expands the scope of a host family within the foster care system to include supervised transitional housing services provided by a transitional housing placement (THP) provider; permits a host family to include certain approved placements and declares that those placements, when operating as a host family, do not require additional certification; and expands the definition of a Supervised Independent Living Setting (SILS) to include a transitional housing unit in which a host family lives with a nonminor dependent (NMD). This bill also allows a THP provider, as defined, to provide supportive services to an NMD placed in a certified family home or resource family of a foster family agency, as provided, and allows a county to elect to allow a THP provider to provide services to a youth in SILS.

Status: Chapter 702, Statutes of 2021

AB-640 (Cooley) - Extended foster care: eligibility redetermination.

This bill creates, with respect to foster youth who were ineligible for federal foster care funds before they turned 18, a process that triggers a new eligibility determination if they receive extended foster care after turning 18.

Status: Chapter 622, Statutes of 2021

AB-674 (Bennett) - Dependent children: documents.

This bill requires, as part of a report a county welfare department must make to a juvenile court judge before a foster youth reaches age 18, the department to verify that it has provided the youth with written information relating to CalFresh benefits.

Status: Chapter 524, Statutes of 2021

AB-740 (McCarty) - Foster youth: suspension and expulsion.

This bill extends the parental notification requirements currently in place for a student's involuntary transfer to a continuation school, suspension, or expulsion, in the case of a foster child, to the foster child's attorney and social worker, and, in the case of an Indian child, the child's tribal social worker and county social worker. This bill also provides a foster child's and Indian child's attorney and social worker with the same rights as parents during the involuntary transfer, suspension, or expulsion process, such as requests for meetings and the ability to inspect all documents. This Committee was the third referral and did not hold a hearing on this bill, but rather provided a comment for the Senate Judiciary Committee analysis.

Status: Chapter 400, Statutes of 2022

AB-788 (Calderon) - Juveniles: reunification.

This bill clarifies the meaning of “resisted” for the purposes of existing law which enables a juvenile dependency court to deny reunification services for a parent who has a history of drug or alcohol abuse and has resisted court-ordered treatment.

Status: Chapter 201, Statutes of 2021

AB-808 (Stone) - Foster youth.

This bill would have proposed numerous changes to address the continuum of care needs of high acuity foster youth, including the creation of a Specialized Foster Home to provide 24-hour care for foster children that is in the residence of the foster parent(s) with enhanced care and supervision provided by foster parent(s) that have completed specialized training, as provided; would have placed additional responsibilities on the Joint Interagency Resolution Team and required the Team to make specified recommendations to the legislature, as provided; and would have created a five year children’s crisis continuum pilot program, as provided; among other things. This bill was held in the Senate Health Committee at the Author’s request due to the provisions of the bill being included in 2021-22 Budget Act, see AB 153 (Committee on Budget, Chapter 86, Statutes of 2021).

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Health

AB-829 (Levine) - Foster children: immigration counsel.

This bill requires a county to make best efforts to provide undocumented minors and non-minor dependents in foster care under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court with access to immigration legal services; additionally requires counties to submit reports to the California Department of Social Services regarding the process of identifying and meeting the needs of undocumented youth in their county, as specified.

Status: Chapter 528, Statutes of 2021

AB-873 (Ramos) - Child welfare services: Indian tribes.

This bill eliminates tribal share of cost requirements for an agreement entered into by the California Department of Social Services with a tribe, tribal consortium, or tribal organization regarding care and custody of Indian children and jurisdiction over Indian child custody proceedings and strikes existing law related to the breakdown of the tribal share of costs, as provided.

Status: Chapter 284, Statutes of 2021

AB-1051 (Bennett) - Medi-Cal: specialty mental health services: foster youth.

This bill prohibits the presumptive transfer from applying to foster youth placed in a group home or a short-term residential therapeutic program outside of the county of original jurisdiction, unless an exception is invoked, as specified; establishes contracting options and notification requirements for county mental health plans and specialty mental health services providers; and requires the Department of Health Care Services

and the California Department of Social Services to collect and make available certain data related to the presumptive transfer of foster youth.

Status: Chapter 402, Statutes of 2022

AB-1055 (Ramos) - Foster youth: tribal pupils.

This bill modifies the definition of “students in foster care” to eliminate the requirement that a dependent child of the court of an Indian tribe also meets the definition of a dependent child of a county court, and to include a child of an Indian tribe who is the subject of a voluntary placement agreement.

Status: Chapter 287, Statutes of 2021

AB-1140 (Robert Rivas) - Foster care: rights.

This bill clarifies that the duties of the California Department of Social Services include protecting the rights of children who are in state-licensed foster facilities and homes while in the custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement of the federal Department of Health and Human Services. This bill also clarifies that the duties of the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson includes investigating and attempting to resolve complaints made by or on behalf of these children.

Status: Chapter 297, Statutes of 2021

AB-1283 (Stone) - Resource families: hearings.

This bill further facilitates implementation of the Continuum of Care Reform of the foster care system as it relates to criminal background checks for tribally approved homes, the appeals process for resource family applicants, and temporary exclusions from community care facilities.

Status: Chapter 288, Statutes of 2021

AB-1615 (Ting) - Foster youth: housing.

This bill would have renamed the Housing and Community Development’s (HCD) Housing Navigator Program as the Housing Navigation and Maintenance Program (HNMP) and extended priority and eligibility for the HNMP to current and former foster youth, 18 to 24 years of age, inclusive, as specified; and, would have enabled transition aged youth, who are former foster youth and meeting existing Transitional Housing Program-Plus (THP-Plus) requirements to receive THP-Plus services for up to 36 months. This bill also would have required the HCD, when a county child welfare agency accepts any distribution of HCD THP funding, to accept one county board resolution, one allocation acceptance form, and execute one standard agreement for both the THP and the HNMP. The provisions of this bill were enacted in the 2022-23 Budget Act.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Appropriations

AB-1671 (Patterson) - California Ban on Scholarship Displacement for Foster Youth Act of 2022.

This bill would have established the California Ban on Scholarship Displacement for Foster Youth Act to prohibit public and private postsecondary educational institutions from reducing the institutional gift aid offer to a low-income current or former foster youth who received a private scholarship award. AB 288 (Calderon and Bonta, Chapter 925, Statutes of 2022) prohibited public and private postsecondary educational institutions from reducing the institutional gift aid offer to all students who received a private scholarship award. AB 288 was signed by the Governor, making AB 1671 unnecessary.

Status: Assembly-In Floor Process

AB-1686 (Bryan) - Child welfare agencies: enforcement.

This bill establishes a presumption that, when a child is in foster care, requiring the parent or guardian to pay child support for the child is likely to impose a barrier to the family's efforts to reunify.

Status: Chapter 755, Statutes of 2022

AB-1735 (Bryan) - Foster care: rights.

This bill requires, for foster children and youth, the child's case plan, transitional independent living plan, and court report be provided to the child in their primary language. This bill adds the right to have these documents in their primary language to the Foster Youth Bill of Rights and requires the Foster Youth Bill of Rights be provided to the child in the primary language, as provided.

Status: Chapter 405, Statutes of 2022

AB-1794 (Gipson) - Postadoption contact agreements: reinstatement of parental rights.

This bill would have helped siblings maintain contact with each other when they are in the child welfare system and would have provided further avenues for some parents to have their parental rights reinstated after they have been terminated.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

AB-1862 (Ramos) - Tribally Approved Homes Compensation Program.

This bill would have created the Tribally Approved Homes Compensation Program to provide \$75,000 annually, subject to an appropriation for this purpose in the annual Budget Act, to eligible tribes and tribal organizations to assist in funding the costs associated with recruiting and approving resource family homes for Indian children pursuant to the federal Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA). This bill would have required, to be eligible for annual funding, tribes or tribal organizations to submit letters of intent, as provided, and required funded tribes and tribal organizations to submit annual process reports to the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) for each year funding is received. This bill also would have required CDSS to annually compile the

received process reports and submit a compiled report to the Legislature, as provided, and changes the definition of tribal organization to allow tribal organizations to serve one or more federally recognized tribes. Many of these provisions were accomplished through the 2022-23 Budget Act, for additional information see AB 207 (Committee on Budget, Chapter 573, Statutes of 2022).

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Appropriations

AB-1914 (Davies) - Resource family approval: training.

This bill exempts resource family parents who meet certain requirements, such as having active and unrestricted licensure as a health care professional, from resource family approval (RFA) first aid training requirements. This bill further exempts resource family parents who have a certificate of completion for Basic Life Support for health care professionals, or Pediatric Advanced Life Support, or a higher standard of training that certifies cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), from RFA CPR training requirements, as specified.

Status: Chapter 765, Statutes of 2022

AB-2159 (Bryan) - Reunification services.

This bill prohibits a dependency court from denying family reunification services to a parent or guardian who is in custody before conviction and requires the court, in determining the appropriate reunification services for the parent or guardian in custody, to consider the particular barriers to an incarcerated, institutionalized, detained, or deported parent's or guardian's access to those court-mandated services and ability to maintain contact with the child and document that information in the child's care plan.

Status: Chapter 691, Statutes of 2022

AB-2189 (Friedman) - Foster youth.

This bill would have required verification that certain documents, information, and services have been provided to foster youth as they near aging out of foster care. Additionally, this bill would have required a court, if the youth agrees, to maintain jurisdiction over the youth, even after their 21st birthday, if they have not been provided with the required services, information, and documents prior to turning 21, as specified. This bill also would have required assistance securing housing among the services that must be provided prior to the court ending jurisdiction over a non-minor dependent (NMD), and that a clothing allowance or expectant parent benefit are paid directly to an eligible youth or NMD, regardless of whether or not they are living in an approved placement. This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services to develop and implement automated payments for these purposes on July 1, 2024, or when the department notifies the Legislature that CalSAWS can perform the necessary automation to implement it, as specified.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

AB-2259 (Berman) - Foster youth: substance use disorders.

This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services, in collaboration with the Department of Health Care Services, and upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish a grant program to fund the development and implementation of evidence-based models and promising practices to serve foster youth with substance use disorders who are residing in family-based settings. A similar grant program was implemented through the 2022-23 Budget Act, for more details see AB 178 (Ting, Chapter 45, Statutes of 2022).

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Appropriations

AB-2306 (Cooley) - Foster care: Independent Living Program.

This bill would have expanded and restructured the Independent Living Program (ILP) to include current and former foster youth up to 22 years of age, up from the current limit of 21 years of age. Further, this bill would have expanded the requirement for counties to provide stipends that assist youth with specified independent living needs to those who have exited the foster care system at or after 18 years of age, to include former foster youth up to 25 years of age. This bill also would have delayed the operation any provisions of the bill that require automation to implement until July 1, 2024, as specified.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

AB-2309 (Friedman) - Guardianships.

This bill simplifies the procedures for a juvenile court to appoint a guardian for a child under its jurisdiction when the parent has informed the court that they are not interested in reunification services and the relevant parties agree to the appointment; and requires the California Department of Social Services to submit a report to the Legislature relating to child welfare voluntary placement agreements and care plans, as specified.

Status: Chapter 780, Statutes of 2022

AB-2317 (Ramos) - Children's psychiatric residential treatment facilities.

This bill requires the State Department of Health Care Services to license and establish regulations for psychiatric residential treatment facilities that provide inpatient psychiatric services to individuals under 21 years of age in a nonhospital setting, as specified. This bill was not heard by this Committee, as the third referral. However, this Committee did submit a comment in the Senate Judiciary Committee's analysis.

Status: Chapter 589, Statutes of 2022

AB-2466 (Cervantes) - Foster children.

This bill prohibits, when placing foster children, the placing agency from declining to place a child with a resource family because of a resource family parent's actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression. This bill additionally removes the term "hard to place" children from statute, as specified.

Status: Chapter 967, Statutes of 2022

AB-2502 (Cervantes) - Foster care.

This bill would have required the court retain jurisdiction over a nonminor dependent (NMD) who reaches 21 years of age during a Governor declared state-wide, or county specific, state of emergency, for six months, as specified, unless the NMD objects to continued jurisdiction. This bill would have provided that the Governor may extend the continued jurisdiction past 6 months, if the state of emergency continues to pose risks to NMDs, for an additional amount of time that is necessary to safely transition the NMD out of care. This bill also would have required a youth's transitional independent living plan include emergency plans to address any issues that may arise for the youth or NMD during a state of emergency, as specified.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Appropriations

AB-2579 (Bennett) - Child welfare: intensive family finding.

This bill, to the extent funding is provided for this purpose, would have required a county placing agency to implement model practices for intensive family finding for children and youth in foster care. This bill would have further required counties to submit a plan to the California Department of Social Services as a condition of receiving funding for these purposes, as provided. Provisions of this bill were adopted through the 2022 Budget Act, for more information see AB 207 (Committee on Budget, Chapter 573, Statutes of 2022).

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Appropriations

AB-2595 (Jones-Sawyer) - Juveniles: dependency: jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

This bill requires the California Department of Social Services to update all regulations, all-county letters, and other instructions relating to the investigation of alleged child abuse or neglect, to ensure the investigating social worker treats a parent's or guardian's use or possession of cannabis in the same manner they would treat a parent's or guardian's use or possession of alcohol and legally prescribed medication.

Status: Chapter 260, Statutes of 2022

AB-2663 (Ramos) - Youth Acceptance Project.

This bill would have required, on or before July 1, 2023, the California Department of Social Services to establish a voluntary, five-year pilot program, the Youth Acceptance Project, in up to five counties to increase permanency outcomes for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, or plus and gender-expansive youth and their families, as provided.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

AB-2665 (Carrillo) - Child welfare system: racial disparities.

This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services, upon appropriation by the Legislature for this purpose, to establish a voluntary five-county

pilot program to implement a blind removal strategy to address racial disparities in the child welfare system, as provided.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

AB-2711 (Calderon) - Juvenile records access.

This bill clarifies that the California Department of Social Services can view a juvenile court record without a court order when representing a child in an action to vacate an order of adoption.

Status: Chapter 870, Statutes of 2022

AB-2786 (Stone) - Children's Crisis Continuum Pilot Program.

This bill would have expanded eligibility for the Children's Crisis Continuum Pilot Program (CCCP Program) from foster youth to also include a child or youth who meets the eligibility requirements to enroll in the Medi-Cal program and who meets medical necessity standards for the care components in the CCCP Program. This bill would also have added requirements relating to the provision of respite care and ability to support youth with co-occurring substance use and mental health needs as a part of the CCCP Program and would have delayed, by one year, multiple implementation and reporting dates in existing law relating to the CCCP Program, among other changes.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Health

AB-2866 (Cunningham) - Dependent children.

This bill modifies the standard of proof for establishing at a review hearing that a parent or guardian whose child has been removed from their physical custody was offered reasonable reunification services, by raising the standard to the clear and convincing evidence standard, in order to make the standard of proof consistent with the clear and convincing evidence standard already in place for permanent placement hearings.

Status: Chapter 165, Statutes of 2022

Community Care Licensing

SB-434 (Bates) - Substance abuse and mental health services: advertising and marketing.

This bill prohibits a licensed psychiatric or mental health facility, as specified, from making false statements or providing false information in advertising or marketing.

Status: Chapter 447, Statutes of 2021

SB-460 (Pan) - Long-term health facilities: patient representatives.

This bill would have refined procedures for determining that residents of Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNF) and Intermediate Care Facilities (ICF) lack capacity to provide informed consent for a medical intervention. This bill also would have created the Office of the Patient Representative within the California Department of Aging to train, certify, provide, and oversee patient representatives to protect the rights of SNF and ICF

residents when a medical intervention is prescribed for residents who cannot provide informed consent, as specified.

Status: Senate-Died

SB-648 (Hurtado) - Care facilities.

This bill would have established the Enriched Care Adult Residential Facility pilot program for the purpose of promoting the sustainability of essential residential care facilities that serve recipients who receive Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Program for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled (SSI/SSP) benefits. Specifically, this bill would have established a monthly stipend of \$1,000 per SSI/SSP recipient residing in a qualifying licensed Adult Residential Facilities (ARFs) and Residential Facilities for the Elderly (RCFEs), as specified. SB 648 was ordered to inactive file by the author, as provisions of the bill were incorporated into the 2021-22 Budget Act, see SB 129 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 69, Statutes of 2021). Specifically, SB 129 created the Community Care Expansion Program for the purpose of development and stabilization of RCFEs and ARFs across the state.

Status: Senate-Died

SB-707 (Cortese) - Continuing care contracts.

This bill: (1) renames the Continuing Care Provider Fee Fund to the Continuing Care Retirement Community (CCRC) Oversight Fund and makes changes to California Department of Social Services' (CDSS) authority to adjust fees paid into the fund; (2) requires a link to the approved budget for the Continuing Care Contracts Section to be posted on CDSS's Internet website; (3) authorizes CDSS to require CCRC providers to submit a financial plan and quarterly financial reports under specified financial circumstances; and (4) requires these documents to be distributed to the facility's resident council and prospective residents, as specified.

Status: Chapter 538, Statutes of 2022

SB-1093 (Hurtado) - Community care facilities: criminal background checks.

This bill removes the requirement that a request to transfer a current criminal record clearance from one licensed community care facility to another be made in writing to the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), and instead requires the licensee to request a transfer via a form provided by CDSS or via CDSS's secure online portal.

Status: Chapter 614, Statutes of 2022

AB-22 (McCarty) - Preschool data: data collection.

As introduced and heard by this Committee, this bill would have required any increases in student enrollment for transitional kindergarten to be funded with General Fund appropriations outside of the Proposition 98 guarantee. This bill also would have required an additional adjustment to the kindergarten and grades 1 to 3 base grant equal to 14.2 percent for transitional kindergarten, and required county superintendents

of school to convene local transitional kindergarten planning workgroups to support the implementation of transitional kindergarten. This bill was then amended outside of this Committee's jurisdiction.

Status: Chapter 901, Statutes of 2022

AB-665 (Eduardo Garcia) - Care facilities: internet access.

This bill requires residential facilities serving adults, residential care facilities for persons with chronic life-threatening illness, and residential care facilities for the elderly with existing internet service to provide at least one internet access device, such as a computer, smart phone, tablet, or other device, as specified.

Status: Chapter 469, Statutes of 2021

AB-808 (Stone) - Foster youth.

This bill would have proposed numerous changes to address the continuum of care needs of high acuity foster youth, including the creation of a Specialized Foster Home to provide 24-hour care for foster children that is in the residence of the foster parent(s) with enhanced care and supervision provided by foster parent(s) that have completed specialized training, as provided; would have placed additional responsibilities on the Joint Interagency Resolution Team and required the Team to make specified recommendations to the legislature, as provided; and would have created a five year children's crisis continuum pilot program, as provided; among other things. This bill was held in the Senate Health Committee at the Author's request due to the provisions of the bill being included in the 2021-22 Budget Act, see AB 153 (Committee on Budget, Chapter 86, Statutes of 2021).

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Health

AB-895 (Holden) - Skilled nursing facilities, intermediate care facilities, and residential care facilities for the elderly: notice to prospective residents.

This bill requires Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNFs), Intermediate Care Facilities (ICFs), and Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFEs) to provide residents with a written notice that includes contact information for the local long-term care ombudsman (LTCO). This notice is required to state that the LTCO is a resource for information regarding resident care at the facility and reporting resident care complaints. In addition, this bill requires that the grievance form for SNFs and ICFs include contact information for the local LTCO and the State Department of Public Health, and instructions on how to file a grievance with both entities.

Status: Chapter 577, Statutes of 2022

AB-1737 (Holden) - Children's camps: registration and inspection.

This bill would have required, on or before January 1, 2024, the California Department of Social Services, in consultation other departments and stakeholders, to provide a report to the Legislature that includes information regarding topics related to the health and safety of children attending children's camps and recommendations for developing and issuing requirements for the regulatory oversight of children's camps.

Status: Assembly-In Floor Process

AB-2042 (Villapudua) - Child daycare facilities: anaphylactic policy.

This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services, in consultation with the State Department of Education, to establish an anaphylactic policy that includes guidelines and procedures recommended for child daycare personnel to use during a medical emergency resulting from anaphylaxis.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

AB-2119 (Flora) - Veterans: Medical Foster Home Pilot Program.

This bill creates a new community care licensing category, overseen by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), known as Medical Foster Homes for veterans. Under this new licensing category, Medical Foster Homes approved by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), in which up to three veterans receive home-based healthcare from the VA and 24/7 support from a caregiver in a private home, will be authorized to operate in California subject to licensure, inspection, training, and other oversight activities by CDSS.

Status: Chapter 381, Statutes of 2022

AB-2131 (Mullin) - Child daycare facilities.

This bill removes the authorization for the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to adopt emergency regulations in order to implement the creation of a single child care center license serving infant, toddler, preschool, and school age children, and instead authorizes CDSS to, in consultation with the State Department of Education, implement the creation of the single child care center license through all-county letters or similar written instructions until regulations are adopted.

Status: Chapter 910, Statutes of 2022

AB-2786 (Stone) - Children's Crisis Continuum Pilot Program.

This bill would have expanded eligibility for the Children's Crisis Continuum Pilot Program (CCCP Program) from foster youth to also include a child or youth who meets the eligibility requirements to enroll in the Medi-Cal program and who meets medical necessity standards for the care components in the CCCP Program. This bill would also have added requirements relating to the provision of respite care and ability to support youth with co-occurring substance use and mental health needs as a part of the CCCP Program and would have delayed, by one year, multiple implementation and reporting dates in existing law relating to the CCCP Program, among other changes.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Health

AB-2827 (Quirk-Silva) - Child daycare facilities.

This bill requires the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), on or before January 1, 2024, to revise its regulations to permit children with exceptional needs who are enrolled in separate programs or classrooms from nondisabled children to use outdoor play spaces simultaneously with nondisabled children without first seeking a

waiver, as specified, and requires CDSS to provide any health and safety requirements that must be met to do so, as specified.

Status: Chapter 916, Statutes of 2022

Developmental Services or Rehabilitative Services

SB-107 (Wiener) - CalFresh.

As introduced and heard by this Committee, this bill would have required the California Department of Social Services to develop a CalFresh user-centered application for seniors 60 years of age or older and for people with disabilities who are eligible to be enrolled in the Elderly Simplified Application Project. It also would have given an individual the option to apply, report, and recertify for CalFresh in person, by mail, online, or by telephone, and permitted an individual to complete the interview requirement and client signature by telephone, as specified. Provisions of the bill were enacted in the 2021-22 Budget Act, see AB135 (Committee on Budget, Chapter 85, Statutes of 2021), and this bill was later amended to address an unrelated topic.

Status: Chapter 810, Statutes of 2022

SB-518 (Laird) - Developmental services: Self-Determination Program.

As introduced, and heard by this Committee, this bill would have established an Office of the Self-Determination Program (SDP) Ombudsperson, as an independent and autonomous entity within the Department of Developmental Services (DDS), to, among other things: assist SDP participants to overcome any barriers to full participation and inclusion in the SDP; assist individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD) overcome barriers to entering the SDP; and annually compile and report data on the SDP to the Legislature and the Statewide Self-Determination Advisory Committee, as provided. Additionally this bill would have created training requirements for regional center (RC) staff related to the SDP and required DDS and RCs to compile data on the SDP, among other things. Many of these provisions were adopted through the 2021-22 Budget Act, for more details see AB 136 (Committee on Budget, Chapter 76, Statutes of 2021). This bill was then amended outside of this Committee's jurisdiction.

Status: Chapter 702, Statutes of 2022

SB-562 (Portantino) - Health care coverage: pervasive developmental disorders or autism.

This bill would have revised and expanded the definition of Behavioral Health Treatment for pervasive developmental disorder or autism for purposes of health plan and insurer mandated coverage. This bill would have expanded the definitions of Qualified Autism Service (QAS) providers, professionals, and paraprofessionals, as well as prohibited the setting, location, or time of treatment recommended by the QAS provider from being used as a reason to deny or reduce coverage for medically necessary services.

Status: Senate-In Floor Process

SB-639 (Durazo) - Minimum wages: persons with disabilities.

This bill requires the development of a plan to phase out the use of the subminimum wage certificate program, which authorizes employers to pay less than minimum wage for employees with physical or mental disabilities, as defined, by January 1, 2025. This bill requires the plan be posted online and reported to the Legislature by January 1, 2024. This bill further requires that no new licenses for the subminimum wage certificate program be issued beginning January 1, 2022 and requires existing license holders to meet benchmarks provided for in the phase out plan in order to be relicensed.

Status: Chapter 339, Statutes of 2021

SB-842 (Dodd) - Health care: medical goods: reuse and redistribution.

This bill would have required the California Department of Rehabilitation (DOR), upon appropriation, to establish a device reutilization pilot program in Contra Costa, Napa, Solano, and Yolo counties to facilitate the reuse and redistribution of assistive technology, including durable medical equipment (DME). This bill would have required DOR to contract with one or more nonprofit agencies to oversee the program, and to report to the Legislature on the outcomes of the pilot program.

Status: Senate-In Floor Process

SB-870 (Portantino) - Developmental services.

This bill would have redefined "developmental disability" by increasing the maximum age of onset for a developmental disability from 18 to 22 years of age, for purposes of determining eligibility for services under the Department of Developmental Services.

Status: Senate-In Floor Process

SB-1092 (Hurtado) - Developmental services: individual program plan: fair hearings.

This bill would have made various changes to the fair hearing process, under which individuals with developmental disabilities may enforce their right to services and supports under the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act. This bill would have moved the fair hearing process from the Office of Administrative Hearings to the California Department of Social Services. Additionally, the bill would have made various changes to the individual program plan (IPP) process; revised various fair hearing procedures; required the Department of Developmental Services (DDS) to approve hearing decisions; expanded the training required of hearing officers; created an advisory committee to recommend changes to the fair hearings process; and expanded data collection and reporting requirements about fair hearings. Key components of this bill were incorporated into the 2022-23 Budget Act, which created a new Division of Community Assistance and Resolution within DDS. This Division includes a unit focused on implementing reforms to the appeals and hearings process for consumers and families, with an emphasis on increasing ease of access and equity while adopting best practices for alternative and informal processes for dispute resolution.

Status: Assembly-In Committee Process - Appropriations

SB-1134 (Melendez) - California Interagency Council on Homelessness.

This bill would have made changes to the membership of the California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH) by adding the director of the State Department of Developmental Services (DDS) to the Council. This bill was amended in the Assembly out of this Committee's jurisdiction.

Status: Assembly-In Committee Process - Health

SB-1421 (Jones) - California Interagency Council on Homelessness.

This bill adds a current or formerly homeless individual with a developmental disability to the California Interagency Council on Homelessness Advisory Committee.

Status: Chapter 671, Statutes of 2022

AB-445 (Calderon) - Developmental services: information collection.

This bill repeals the requirement that regional centers, which provide services and supports to individuals with developmental disabilities and their families, collect the social security number of the parents of each consumer of those services and supports.

Status: Chapter 149, Statutes of 2021

AB-813 (Mullin) - Developmental services: service outcome pilot project.

This bill would have required the State Department of Developmental Services to establish a pilot project to develop metrics and methods of data collection to evaluate the outcomes of services authorized by Regional Centers and provided through an approved vendor. The proposed pilot project would include at least three Regional Centers and would sunset on January 1, 2027.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Appropriations

AB-1417 (Frazier) - Community colleges: providers of care for individuals with developmental disabilities: model curriculum for certification program.

This bill would have required the California Community College Chancellor's Office to develop a model curriculum for a certification program for providers of care for individuals with developmental disabilities, designed to be offered at community college campuses where there is sufficient student interest and properly qualified faculty to sustain such a program. This bill was not heard by this committee.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Education

AB-1663 (Maienschein) - Protective proceedings.

This bill makes various changes to the conservatorship process, including: providing greater weight to the conservatee's stated preferences in protective proceedings; requiring the court, in determining whether a conservatorship is the least restrictive alternative available and whether to grant or deny a conservatorship petition, to consider the person's abilities and capacities with current and possible supports, including, but not limited to, supported decisionmaking agreements, powers of attorney, and advance health care directives; and, requiring the courts to provide conservatees with information regarding their rights and options under the conservatorship. This bill

additionally defines the practice of supported decisionmaking and establishes a voluntary option for adults with disabilities to enter into a written and signed supported decisionmaking agreement with supporters, as provided. Lastly, this bill creates the conservatorship alternatives program within each self-help center in every state Superior Court to provide information and education on less restrictive alternatives to conservatorship.

Status: Chapter 894, Statutes of 2022

AB-1957 (Wilson) - Disparities within the developmental services system.

This bill updates information that the Department of Developmental Services (DDS) and regional centers are required to compile and report annually regarding the purchase of services for individuals with developmental disabilities. Added reporting requirements include additional information on translations of Individual Program Plans (IPPs) and numbers, percentages, and total and per capita expenditure and authorization amounts for formerly suspended services, including social recreation services.

Status: Chapter 314, Statutes of 2022

AB-2480 (Arambula) - Rehabilitation services: persons with vision loss.

This bill expands independent living services provided by the Department of Rehabilitation (DOR) that are currently available to adults over age 55 to all adults who are blind or have low vision (B/VI). This bill allows DOR to provide independent living services through grants to private organizations with demonstrated expertise in serving B/VI adults, including current grantees under the Older Individuals who are Blind program, as provided.

Status: Chapter 532, Statutes of 2022

Disaster and State of Emergency Assistance

SB-364 (Skinner) - Pupil meals: Free School Meals For All Act of 2021.

This bill would have, among other things, required school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools to provide two free nutritiously adequate school meals each school day, regardless of the pupil's eligibility for free or reduced-price meals, as specified. Furthermore, this bill would have established the Better Out of School Time (BOOST) Nutrition EBT Program to prevent child hunger during regularly scheduled school breaks or any school campus closure caused by a declared state of emergency. Various budget investments have resulted in California becoming the first state to provide Universal School Meals, beginning in school year 2022-23. These investments began with AB 130 (Committee on Budget, Chapter 44, Statutes of 2021) and were continued through the 2022-23 Budget Act.

Status: Assembly-In Committee Process - Appropriations

SB-1098 (Stern) - In-home supportive services and waiver personal care services.

This bill would have granted in-home supportive services (IHSS) and waiver personal care services (WPCS) providers a wage increase of at least \$2 per hour over the county's hourly wage rate in the case of a declared state of emergency or local emergency as a result of a natural disaster. This bill's hearing was cancelled at the request of the author.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Human Services

AB-221 (Santiago) - Emergency food assistance.

This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to provide a disaster food assistance benefit to low-income California residents, regardless of immigration status, by contracting with nonprofit entities to issue the benefit in the form of prepaid cards, as specified. This bill would have required CDSS, in consultation with a workgroup, to author a report to provide recommendations and solutions for a permanent food assistance program for low-income California residents experiencing food insecurity, as specified.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Appropriations

AB-868 (Eduardo Garcia) - State milkshake: date shakes.

This bill would have created the "Emergency Funeral Expenses Fund" and required the California Department of Social Services to provide funeral expenses to a person who applies for funeral expense assistance for eligible funeral home contract costs incurred for a decedent who died due to COVID-19 or as a result of an emergency that is the basis of a state of emergency declared by the Governor.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Governmental Organization

Homelessness Assistance

SB-234 (Wiener) - Transition Aged Youth Housing Program.

This bill would have established the "Transition Age Youth (TAY) Housing Program" under the California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Council) for the purpose of creating housing for youth under 26 years of age, who have been removed from their home, are experiencing homelessness, or are under jurisdiction of the dependency court.

Status: Assembly-In Committee Process - Appropriations

SB-678 (Rubio) - Unaccompanied Women Experiencing Homelessness Act of 2021.

This bill would have established "unaccompanied women" as a sub-population of the state's homeless population and requires the Homeless Coordinating and Financing

Council to set measurable goals to prevent and end homelessness among unaccompanied women in the state. Parts of this bill were included in SB 914.

Status: Assembly-In Committee Process - Appropriations

SB-914 (Rubio) - HELP Act.

This bill enacts the HELP (Homeless Equity for Left Behind Populations) Act. This bill requires cities, counties, and continuums of care receiving state funding, on or after January 1, 2024, to take specific actions to address the needs of domestic violence survivors and unaccompanied women, including developing analyses and goals with victim service providers, to addressing the specific needs of survivors, with data measures not included within HMIS and in accordance with federal policies, as specified. This bill also requires the Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH), when funding is made available to provide technical assistance to support the development of local programs and plans, as provided. Further, this bill requires Cal ICH, by January 1, 2025, to establish initial goals to prevent and end homelessness among domestic violence survivors, their children and unaccompanied women, as provided, and to evaluate the goals at least every two years to determine whether updates are needed.

Status: Chapter 665, Statutes of 2022

SB-1083 (Skinner) - CalWORKs: pregnancy and homeless assistance.

This bill makes a number of changes to the CalWORKs Homeless Assistance (HA) program. These changes include expanding the criteria to determine whether a family is considered homeless to include if the family has received any notice that could lead to an eviction; requiring a county to provide a housing navigation caseworker who can assist with securing permanent housing if that county chooses to require the family to participate in a homelessness avoidance case plan; and clarifying the definition of a roommate for purposes of establishing eligibility as a result of domestic violence. This bill also requires county human services agencies to refer pregnant CalWORKs participants to perinatal home visiting services.

Status: Chapter 715, Statutes of 2022

SB-1134 (Melendez) - California Interagency Council on Homelessness.

This bill would have made changes to the membership of the California Interagency on Homelessness (Cal ICH) by adding the director of the State Department of Developmental Services (DDS) to the Council. This bill was amended in the Assembly out of this Committee's jurisdiction.

Status: Assembly-In Committee Process - Health

SB-1284 (Bates) - Homelessness: interim motel housing projects: state programs.

This bill would have deleted the sunset clause for the exemption of the conversion of motels, hotels, or hostel projects to supportive or transitional housing units from the California Environmental Quality Act CEQA review. This bill would have removed the

requirement for state agencies and programs to adopt Housing First guidelines and regulations into their programs, and instead would have removed the requirement that agencies and programs adhere to Housing First principals to receive state homelessness funding, as specified.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Housing

SB-1338 (Umberg) - Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program.

This bill established the Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program and the CARE Act to provide comprehensive treatment, housing and support services to Californians with complex behavioral health care needs. As the third referral, this Committee did not hold a hearing on this bill, but a comment from this Committee may be found in the Judiciary Committee's analysis.

Status: Chapter 319, Statutes of 2022

SB-1341 (Cortese) - Homeless pupils: California Success, Opportunity, and Academic Resilience (SOAR) Guaranteed Income Program.

This bill would have established the California Success, Opportunity, and Academic Resilience Guaranteed (SOAR) Income Program to provide monthly payments for four months to homeless pupils in grade 12.

Status: Assembly-Failed Passage in Committee - Higher Education

SB-1353 (Wilk) - Homeless population census information: collection and reporting.

This bill would have required local government entities to provide specified homelessness information for their jurisdiction to the Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH) by January 1, 2025. This bill would have also required Cal ICH to develop and maintain a publicly available homelessness dashboard to post this data, and provide a report to the Legislature on the data gathered by January 1, 2026, as specified.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Appropriations

SB-1421 (Jones) - California Interagency Council on Homelessness.

This bill adds a current or formerly homeless individual with a developmental disability to the California Interagency Council on Homelessness Advisory Committee.

Status: Chapter 671, Statutes of 2022

AB-695 (Arambula) - Elder and dependent adults.

This bill would have expanded the list of housing-related supports and services under the Home Safe Program to include housing transitions; required Adult Protective Services (APS) policies and procedures to include provisions for homeless prevention and longer term housing assistance and support through the Home Safe Program; authorized county APS and the Home Safe Program to refer an individual with complex

or intensive needs to the appropriate state or local agencies; reduced the age requirement for APS from 65 to 60 years of age; made APS services available to persons who are age 18 to 59 years of age with traumatic brain injuries or cognitive impairments; and required California Department of Social Services to convene a workgroup to develop and report on recommendations to create or establish a statewide APS case management or data warehouse system, among other things.

The 2021-22 Budget Act included elements of this bill. Specifically, it included funding to expand the APS program. The budget also included trailer bill language that extends the age of eligibility for the program from 65 to 60 years old, alters the definition of “adult protective services,” and makes other changes to definitions relating to the program.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Appropriations

AB-816 (Chiu) - State and local agencies: homelessness plan: Housing Trust Fund: housing projects.

This bill requires the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to allocate National Housing Trust Fund monies to projects serving individuals experiencing homelessness, to the extent that a sufficient number of projects exist. Specifically, this bill authorizes HCD to prioritize funding for projects serving people experiencing homelessness that use Medi-Cal benefits to fund services.

Status: Chapter 396, Statutes of 2021

AB-977 (Gabriel) - Homelessness program data reporting: Homeless Management Information System.

This bill requires grantees or entities that receive funding from a state homeless program or programs to report specified data to the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council on the populations they serve.

Status: Chapter 397, Statutes of 2021

AB-1220 (Luz Rivas) - Homelessness: California Interagency Council on Homelessness.

This bill renames the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council as the Interagency Council on Homelessness, reconstitutes its membership, and requires it to consult with a specified advisory group of stakeholders.

Status: Chapter 398, Statutes of 2021

AB-1615 (Ting) - Foster youth: housing.

This bill would have renamed the Housing and Community Development’s (HCD) Housing Navigator Program as the Housing Navigation and Maintenance Program (HNMP) and extended priority and eligibility for the HNMP to current and former foster youth, 18 to 24 years of age, inclusive, as specified; and, would have enabled transition aged youth, who are former foster youth and meeting existing Transitional Housing Program-Plus (THP-Plus) requirements to receive THP-Plus services for up to 36

months. This bill also would have required the HCD, when a county child welfare agency accepts any distribution of HCD THP funding, to accept one county board resolution, one allocation acceptance form, and execute one standard agreement for both the THP and the HNMP. The provisions of this bill were enacted in the 2022-23 Budget Act.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Appropriations

AB-1685 (Bryan) - Vehicles: parking violations.

This bill would have required, beginning on and after July 1, 2023, processing agencies to forgive at least \$1,500 in parking tickets for individuals who are verified to be homeless, if the processing agency uses the Department of Motor Vehicles to place a registration hold on vehicles as a means of enforcement, without a limit to the number of times a person could seek relief under this program. This bill would have also required processing agencies by no later than March 1, 2024, and annually thereafter, to collect and have readily available information on the number of applications received for the program, the total number of citations given, and total amount of penalties and fines waived during the previous calendar year, in a form prescribed by the California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH). Further, the bill would have required, in any area in which the availability of homeless services providers is limited, as determined by the continuum of care, to develop an alternative low-barrier process to determine an applicant's status and would have authorized the Cal ICH the option to request copies of specified information related to the from processing agencies parking ticket forgiveness programs, and allow Cal ICH to adopt, amend, and repeal regulations, guidelines, or procedures necessary to carry this out.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

AB-2230 (Gipson) - CalWORKs: temporary shelter and permanent housing benefits.

This bill would have required families receiving temporary shelter assistance through the CalWORKs Homeless Assistance program to receive 16 days of temporary shelter assistance in the form of a one-time payment, instead of receiving 16 days of temporary shelter assistance in the form of an initial payment of three days that can be extended in one-week increments.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

AB-2483 (Maienschein) - Housing for individuals experiencing homelessness.

This bill requires the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to award incentives under the Multi-family Housing Program (MHP) to project applicants that set aside at least 25 percent of the project's units for individuals who are homeless and eligible to receive certain home- and community-based services through the Medi-Cal program. This bill further requires HCD partner with the State Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) to determine the most effective way to align those Medi-Cal

services with MHP housing projects, and requires HCD to assess tenant outcomes resulting from the incentives.

Status: Chapter 655, Statutes of 2022

AB-2547 (Nazarian) - Peace officers: determination of bias.

This bill would have required the California Department of Aging (CDA) to create and administer the Housing Stabilization to Prevent and End Homelessness Among Older Adults and People with Disabilities Program. The program would offer competitive grants to nonprofit community-based organizations, continuums of care, area agencies on aging, and public housing authorities to administer a housing subsidy program for older adults and individuals with disabilities who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, as provided. This bill additionally would have required CDA to develop program guidelines and conduct additional implementation activities, including working with local housing authorities to create a plan for program participants to transition into a federal housing subsidy program and to work with award recipients and recruited landlords to ensure recruited landlords meet the requirements of the Housing Choice Voucher program. This bill was withdrawn from this committee because it was amended to address an unrelated topic.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Appropriations

AB-2630 (O'Donnell) - Housing: California Interagency Council on Homelessness: report.

This bill would have required a city, county, or city and county that have used any state funding to assist in addressing homelessness to provide a public report on its internet website on the use of those funds by July 1, 2023.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Human Services

AB-2775 (Quirk-Silva) - Automobiles and recreational vehicles: registration fees.

This bill would have exempted, beginning January 1, 2027, persons who verify they are homeless with the Department of Motor Vehicles and using their automobile or recreational vehicle as their residence, from paying certain annual vehicle registration fees.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

AB-2817 (Reyes) - House California Challenge Program.

This bill would have established the House California Challenge Program, to be administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, in partnership with the California Health and Human Services Agency, and upon an appropriation of funds by the Legislature, to provide direct rental assistance to help persons who are experiencing homelessness obtain housing. The bill would have also excluded participation in other benefits or housing or housing-based services programs

from disqualifying a person or household from being a participant for purposes of housing or services funded by the program, as specified.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

Immigration

SB-464 (Hurtado) - California Food Assistance Program: eligibility.

This bill would have made noncitizens eligible for the California Food Assistance Program (CFAP) if the noncitizens satisfy all eligibility criteria for participation in CalFresh except any requirements related to immigration status. Elements of this bill were incorporated into the 2021-22 Budget Act. Specifically, funds were provided for the “Food for All” Initiative/CFAP Expansion to begin automation changes necessary to expand CFAP to individuals regardless of immigration status. The budget also included trailer bill language stating the Legislature’s intent to begin a targeted, age-based implementation of the expansion of the CFAP regardless of immigration status upon completion of the needed automation changes.

Status: Assembly-In Committee Process - Appropriations

SB-558 (Caballero) - Farmworker Disaster Relief Planning Task Force.

This bill would have established the Farmworker Disaster Relief Planning Task Force (Task Force) in the Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) and specifies membership of the Task Force. This bill would have required the Task Force to examine the needs of farmworkers, their families, and their communities for immediate, intermediate, and long-term sustainable and equitable access to health care, safety net services, protections, and other social and economic relief during pandemics and disasters. This bill would have also required the Task Force, on or before January 1, 2023, to report its findings and recommendations to state agencies, the Legislature, and the Governor.

Status: Assembly-In Committee Process - Appropriations

AB-47 (Reyes) - Human services: coordinated immigration support services.

This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to establish a program to provide grants to qualified nonprofit organizations for multi-tiered and coordinated immigration support services for undocumented and mixed status families who reside in the state and who were separated by the federal government’s “zero-tolerance” policy. This bill further would have required the services funded under the program include a centralized warmline and case management services that connect families to a variety of trauma-informed services, as provided. Finally, the bill would have required a qualified nonprofit that receives grant funding to submit an annual report to CDSS regarding the number of individuals served and the services provided.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Appropriations

AB-221 (Santiago) - Emergency food assistance.

This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to provide a disaster food assistance benefit to low-income California residents, regardless of immigration status, by contracting with nonprofit entities to issue the benefit in the form of prepaid cards, as specified. This bill would have required CDSS, in consultation with a workgroup, to author a report to provide recommendations and solutions for a permanent food assistance program for low-income California residents experiencing food insecurity, as specified.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Appropriations

AB-829 (Levine) - Foster children: immigration counsel.

This bill requires a county to make best efforts to provide undocumented minors and non-minor dependents in foster care under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court with access to immigration legal services; additionally requires counties to submit reports to the California Department of Social Services regarding the process of identifying and meeting the needs of undocumented youth in their county, as specified.

Status: Chapter 528, Statutes of 2021

AB-941 (Bennett) - Farmworker assistance: resource centers.

This bill requires, upon appropriation by the Legislature, the Department of Community Services and Development (CSD) to establish a grant program for counties to establish farmworker resource centers that will provide farmworkers and their families information and access to services related to, among other things, labor and employment rights, education, housing, immigration, and health and human services, as specified. This bill also requires the CSD to convene and facilitate a workgroup to assist in the establishment and administration of the grant program, as specified.

Status: Chapter 203, Statutes of 2021

AB-1140 (Robert Rivas) - Foster care: rights.

This bill clarifies that the duties of the California Department of Social Services include protecting the rights of children who are in state-licensed foster facilities and homes while in the custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement of the federal Department of Health and Human Services. This bill also clarifies that the duties of the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson includes investigating and attempting to resolve complaints made by or on behalf of these children.

Status: Chapter 297, Statutes of 2021

AB-1368 (Calderon) - Social services for persons granted asylum.

This bill would have created the Enhanced Services Program for Asylees (ESPA) to provide resettlement services for persons granted political asylum to reside in California and further specifies program requirements, including culturally specific and responsive case management services for up to 90 days. This bill would have also allowed an agency that has been designated by a county to implement social services for refugees to also provide social services for persons granted asylum under the ESPA.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Appropriations

AB-1461 (Reyes) - Human services: noncitizen victims.

This bill would have provided that applicants who have completed their formal application with the appropriate federal agency for status or relief under the federal Violence Against Women Act, special immigrant juvenile status, or asylum status are eligible for certain public social services and health care services that are authorized in current law to certain noncitizen survivors of trafficking and serious crimes. Additionally, this bill would have included noncitizen children who have been abused, neglected, or abandoned within the meaning of noncitizen survivors of serious crimes.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

In-Home Supportive Services

SB-1098 (Stern) - In-home supportive services and waiver personal care services.

This bill would have granted in-home supportive services (IHSS) and waiver personal care services (WPCS) providers a wage increase of at least \$2 per hour over the county's hourly wage rate in the case of a declared state of emergency or local emergency as a result of a natural disaster. This bill's hearing was cancelled at the request of the author.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Human Services

Public Services, Social Services & other Human Services

SB-108 (Hurtado) - State Healthy Food Access Policy.

This bill would have declared that it is the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to access sufficient and healthy food, and required the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), in consultation with the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) and the Department of Conservation (DOC) to submit a report to the Legislature that addresses key issues related to food security in California, as specified.

Status: Assembly-In Committee Process - Appropriations

SB-364 (Skinner) - Pupil meals: Free School Meals For All Act of 2021.

This bill would have, among other things, required school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools to provide two free nutritiously adequate school meals each school day, regardless of the pupil's eligibility for free or reduced-price meals, as specified. Furthermore, this bill would have established the Better Out of School Time (BOOST) Nutrition EBT Program to prevent child hunger during regularly scheduled school breaks or any school campus closure caused by a declared state of emergency. Various budget investments have resulted in California becoming the first state to

provide Universal School Meals, beginning in school year 2022-23. These investments began with AB 130 (Committee on Budget, Chapter 44, Statutes of 2021) and were continued through the 2022-23 Budget Act.

Status: Assembly-In Committee Process - Appropriations

SB-497 (Limón) - Qualifying accounts for direct deposit of publically administered funds.

This bill revises the definition of qualifying accounts that can receive direct deposits related to unemployment compensation, child support, and other public assistance payments and requires the Employment Development Department to additionally provide direct deposit options for recipients of disability or family temporary disability insurance benefits, as specified.

Status: Chapter 546, Statutes of 2021

SB-537 (Rubio) - Child welfare: domestic violence.

This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services to convene a workgroup to examine, and produce a report on, the intersection of the child welfare system and domestic violence and the impacts of child welfare policy on families experiencing domestic violence. This bill was put on the inactive file at the request of the author.

Status: Senate-Died

SB-546 (Wilk) - Communications: lifeline universal service.

This bill would have required the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to continue the foster youth program, initiated by the CPUC as the iFoster pilot program, as an element of the Lifeline Program, to subsidize the cost of smartphones and monthly service to eligible foster youth, and would have provided parameters and authorities to the CPUC in administering the program.

Status: Assembly-In Committee Process - Appropriations

SB-549 (Jones) - Social workers: essential workers.

This bill would have required social workers, if they are deemed essential workers during a state of emergency declared by the Governor, as provided, to receive emergency materials, including, but not limited to, personal protective equipment, medicines, and any and all other health and safety equipment and gear necessary to fulfill their critical work. This bill would have taken effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Status: Senate-Vetoed

SB-558 (Caballero) - Farmworker Disaster Relief Planning Task Force.

This bill would have established the Farmworker Disaster Relief Planning Task Force (Task Force) in the Office of Emergency Services and specified membership of the Task Force. This bill would have required the Task Force to examine the needs of farmworkers, their families, and their communities for immediate, intermediate, and

long-term sustainable and equitable access to health care, safety net services, protections, and other social and economic relief during pandemics and disasters. This bill would have also required the Task Force, on or before January 1, 2023, to report its findings and recommendations to state agencies, the Legislature, and the Governor.

Status: Assembly-In Committee Process - Appropriations

SB-562 (Portantino) - Health care coverage: pervasive developmental disorders or autism.

This bill would have revised and expanded the definition of Behavioral Health Treatment for pervasive developmental disorder or autism for purposes of health plan and insurer mandated coverage. This bill would have expanded the definitions of Qualified Autism Service (QAS) providers, professionals, and paraprofessionals, as well as prohibited the setting, location, or time of treatment recommended by the QAS provider from being used as a reason to deny or reduce coverage for medically necessary services.

Status: Senate-Vetoed

SB-648 (Hurtado) - Care facilities.

This bill would have established the Enriched Care Adult Residential Facility pilot program for the purpose of promoting the sustainability of essential residential care facilities that serve recipients who receive Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Program for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled (SSI/SSP) benefits. Specifically, this bill would have established a monthly stipend of \$1,000 per SSI/SSP recipient residing in a qualifying licensed Adult Residential Facilities (ARFs) and Residential Facilities for the Elderly (RCFEs), as specified. SB 648 was ordered to inactive file by the author, as provisions of the bill were incorporated into the 2021-22 Budget Act, see SB 129 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 69, Statutes of 2021). Specifically, SB 129 created the Community Care Expansion Program for the purpose of development and stabilization of RCFEs and ARFs across the state.

Status: Senate-Died

SB-854 (Skinner) - Hope, Opportunity, Perseverance, and Empowerment (HOPE) for Children Act of 2022.

As introduced and heard by this Committee, this bill would have created the Hope, Opportunity, Perseverance, and Empowerment (HOPE) Account Program to provide eligible children, qualifying wards or dependents of the Juvenile Court and lower income children who have lost a parent or guardian to COVID-19, with state-funded trust fund accounts in an effort to address financial disparities and long-term economic outcomes. Additionally, the bill would have created the CalSurvivor Benefit Program, which mirrors the federal Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program, to provide monthly survivor benefits for those dependents who do not qualify for federal survivor benefits, as provided. Provisions related to the HOPE Account Program were adopted

through the 2022-23 Budget Act, for more details see AB 156 (Committee on Budget, Chapter 569, Statutes of 2022).

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Appropriations

SB-973 (Hertzberg) - State Supplementary Program: administration.

This bill requires the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to report to the Legislature on recommendations for the administration of the State Supplementary Program for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled (SSP) program. This report is required to include an assessment of whether the administration of the program should be shifted to CDSS and anticipated impacts to the program if CDSS administers the program or if the state contracts with another state to administer the SSP program.

Status: Chapter 259, Statutes of 2022

SB-1054 (Ochoa Bogh) - Public social services: records.

This bill specifies that confidentiality provisions relating to applications and records concerning any form of public social services includes protective services provided through public social services agencies. This bill also authorizes employees of a county's adult protective services agency or a county's child welfare agency to disclose information with each other for the purpose of multidisciplinary teamwork in the prevention, intervention, management, or treatment of the abuse or neglect of a child or the abuse or neglect of an elder or dependent adult, as specified.

Status: Chapter 506, Statutes of 2022

SB-1066 (Hurtado) - California Farmworkers Drought Resilience Pilot Project.

This bill would have established the "California Farmworkers Drought Resilience Pilot Project" to provide supplemental pay in the forms of cash assistance for eligible households to help meet their basic needs. This bill would have defined eligible household as households in which one member is a farmworker.

Status: Senate-Vetoed

SB-1300 (Durazo) - Foster youth: Supplemental Security Income.

This bill would have revised and expanded provisions requiring a county to assist a youth approaching 18 years of age to determine eligibility, and to apply, for federal disability-related benefits to include assistance for nonminor dependents between the ages of 18 and 21 who remained in the foster system after reaching the age of majority. Many of the provisions in this bill were adopted through the 2022-23 Budget Act, for more information see SB 187 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 50, Statutes of 2022).

Status: Assembly-In Committee Process - Appropriations

SB-1341 (Cortese) - Homeless pupils: California Success, Opportunity, and Academic Resilience (SOAR) Guaranteed Income Program.

This bill would have established the California Success, Opportunity, and Academic Resilience Guaranteed (SOAR) Income Program to provide monthly payments for four months to homeless pupils in grade 12.

Status: Assembly-Failed Passage in Committee - Higher Education

SJR-8 (Caballero) - Social Security Disability Insurance: disabled adult child benefit.

This Senate Joint Resolution urges the federal administration to amend specified provisions of the Social Security Act regarding Social Security Disability Insurance to allow recipients of childhood disability benefits to continue receiving those benefits upon marriage.

Status: Chapter 155, Statutes of 2022

AB-46 (Luz Rivas) - California Youth Empowerment Act.

This bill creates the California Youth Empowerment Act to address, among other issues, the growing need to engage youth directly with policymakers. In addition, the bill would establish the California Youth Empowerment Commission in state government for the main purpose of providing meaningful opportunities for civic engagement to improve the quality of life for California's disconnected and disadvantaged youth.

Status: Chapter 660, Statutes of 2021

AB-889 (Gipson) - Business entities: landlords: reporting requirements.

This bill would have created a series of notification requirements that would be required when a grocery establishment plans to close the establishment. The bill also would have required a city to keep track of the grocery establishment closures in its jurisdiction, identify any trends in grocery establishment closures, and address reasons for the closures if findings suggest the possible need for intervention by the city.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Judiciary

AB-941 (Bennett) - Farmworker assistance: resource centers.

This bill requires, upon appropriation by the Legislature, the Department of Community Services and Development (CSD) to establish a grant program for counties to establish farmworker resource centers that will provide farmworkers and their families information and access to services related to, among other things, labor and employment rights, education, housing, immigration, and health and human services, as specified. This bill also requires the CSD to convene and facilitate a workgroup to assist in the establishment and administration of the grant program, as specified.

Status: Chapter 203, Statutes of 2021

AB-1326 (Arambula) - Public social services: county liaison for higher education.

This bill requires a county human services agency to designate at least one employee as a staff liaison to serve as a contact for academic counselors and other professional staff at a campus of a postsecondary education institution to provide information on programs and services that may be available to students. This bill also requires the California State University and the California Community Colleges, and requests the University of California, to conduct a survey to determine the effectiveness of the county liaison position established by this bill.

Status: Chapter 570, Statutes of 2021

AB-1686 (Bryan) - Child welfare agencies: enforcement.

This bill establishes a presumption that, when a child is in foster care, requiring the parent or guardian to pay child support for the child is likely to impose a barrier to the family's efforts to reunify.

Status: Chapter 755, Statutes of 2022

AB-2517 (Mia Bonta) - California Coordinated Neighborhood and Community Services Grant Program.

This bill would have created the California Coordinated Neighborhood and Community Services Grant Program, under which the California Department of Social Services or another department would fund competitive grants to nonprofit organizations, tribes or tribal organizations, or institutions of higher education, which, together with local educational and social service agencies, would plan and implement a comprehensive, integrated continuum of cradle-to-career solutions at the neighborhood level.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

AB-2540 (Berman) - Qualifying accounts for direct deposit of publicly administered funds.

This bill would have allowed an otherwise qualified prepaid or nonbank account to be eligible for the direct deposit of specified public benefit payments even if the account contains a voluntary fee, charge, or cost in connection to a credit or overdraft feature, provided that the voluntary fee, charge, or cost option meets specified standards. This bill's hearing in the Senate Banking and Financial Institutions Committee was canceled at the request of the author, so it was never heard in this committee.

Status: Senate-In Committee Process - Banking and Financial Institutions

AB-2832 (Robert Rivas) - Whole Child Community Equity.

This bill establishes the End Racial and Economic Inequities in Childcare in California Initiative and further requires the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), in consultation with the California Department of Education, to develop the Whole Child Equity Framework (the Framework) and Whole Child Community Equity Screening Tool (the Equity Tool), and to finalize and present the Framework, Equity Tool and their

recommended uses to the Legislature by January 1, 2025. This bill also requires CDSS to convene a stakeholder workgroup, which includes parents and families from historically underserved communities, among others, to provide recommendations for the development of the Framework and the Equity Tool, as provided. The bill requires the workgroup provide updates on their recommendations to the Early Childhood Policy Council.

Status: Chapter 699, Statutes of 2022

Veto Messages

SB-50 (Limón) - Early learning and care.

This bill would have expanded the range of types of child care and early learning services that a State Preschool contracting agency may provide.

Status: Senate-Vetoed

Governor's Veto Message:

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 50 without my signature.

This bill would make a child who is between 18 months and 3 years old eligible for the California State Preschool Program (CSPP) as long as the child meets all other eligibility requirements and would extend eligibility for federal and state subsidized child care services to a family in which a member of that family has been certified as eligible to receive benefits from other means-tested government programs.

Expanding access to high quality early learning and care for babies and toddlers is a priority for my Administration. That's why I worked to make universal transitional kindergarten a reality, strengthen our paid family leave policies, and expand child care slots for children in California. Unfortunately, the timing of this bill is premature as it presupposes how the State Preschool Program will be modified to account for the implementation of universal transitional kindergarten. Next January, modifications will be proposed to the State Preschool Program in the 2022 Budget to align the program with the Master Plan for Early Learning and Care.

I appreciate the author's leadership on this issue and look forward to working with her on improving the State Preschool Program and serving more of California's youngest children.

Sincerely,

Gavin Newsom

SB-549 (Jones) - Social workers: essential workers.

This bill would have required social workers, if they are deemed essential workers during a state of emergency declared by the Governor, as provided, to receive emergency materials, including, but not limited to, personal protective equipment, medicines, and any and all other health and safety equipment and gear necessary to fulfill their critical work. This bill would have taken effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Status: Senate-Vetoed

Governor's Veto Message:

Governor's veto message: To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 549 without my signature.

This bill would require social workers, if they are deemed essential workers during a state of emergency declared by the Governor, to be included in the first group of essential workers who are eligible to receive emergency materials and personal protective equipment (PPE).

Social workers provide vital services to children, families, and individuals and are a critical support during emergencies and disasters. It is imperative that they have the PPE necessary to do their jobs safely.

Existing law already protects and prioritizes essential workers, including social workers, for PPE distribution. Given uncertain and changing conditions in emergencies, this prioritization must be done in a manner that preserves flexibility for emergency response during a state of emergency.

Sincerely,

Gavin Newsom

SB-562 (Portantino) - Health care coverage: pervasive developmental disorders or autism.

This bill would have revised and expanded the definition of Behavioral Health Treatment for pervasive developmental disorder or autism for purposes of health plan and insurer mandated coverage. This bill would have expanded the definitions of Qualified Autism Service (QAS) providers, professionals, and paraprofessionals, as well as prohibited the setting, location, or time of treatment recommended by the QAS provider from being used as a reason to deny or reduce coverage for medically necessary services.

Status: Senate-Vetoed

Governor's Veto Message:

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 562 without my signature.

This bill would require health plans and insurers to cover relationship-based and developmental behavioral therapies for the treatment of autism spectrum disorder (ASD). The bill would also authorize additional types of providers and professionals that can provide behavioral health therapy to individuals with ASD.

Early diagnosis of ASD and subsequent participation in evidence-based intervention and therapies, provided by licensed and certified individuals, make all the difference in an individual's long-term health outcomes. Research finds that Black and Latino children are often misdiagnosed and diagnosed later with ASD than their White peers. It is incumbent upon us to ensure that any intervention is medically-necessary, evidence-based and grounded in research that is conducted to reduce disparities.

Under existing law, health plans and insurers must cover evidence-based and medically-necessary behavioral therapies. This bill proposes to change the existing evidence-based standard by requiring coverage of therapies where there is insufficient, or only emerging, evidence to assess the impact of the interventions. Furthermore, the bill proposes changes to professional standards by expanding the types of individuals who can serve as qualified autism service professionals, which could result in long-term ramifications for individuals with ASD who receive the services.

I appreciate the author's dedication to supporting children diagnosed with ASD and their families. While the bill's intent is laudable, expanding access to certain therapies and interventions must be grounded in evidence-based practices and be provided by qualified professionals. I encourage the author to continue discussions related to the expansion of provider types and changes to professional standards through a formal licensing scheme that includes clinical expertise and administrative oversight to address qualification standards for practitioners, to ensure equity and quality of care, and provide effective consumer protection, as I expressed when I vetoed a similar bill in 2019.

Sincerely,

Gavin Newsom

SB-842 (Dodd) - Health care: medical goods: reuse and redistribution.

This bill would have required the California Department of Rehabilitation (DOR), upon appropriation, to establish a device reutilization pilot program in Contra Costa, Napa, Solano, and Yolo counties to facilitate the reuse and redistribution of assistive technology, including durable medical equipment (DME). This bill would have required DOR to contract with one or more nonprofit agencies to oversee the program, and to report to the Legislature on the outcomes of the pilot program.

Status: Senate-In Floor Process

Governor's Veto Message:

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 842 without my signature.

This bill would require the Department of Rehabilitation to contract with one or more nonprofit entities to establish a three-year device reutilization pilot program in the Counties of Contra Costa, Napa, Solano, and Yolo to facilitate the reuse and redistribution of assistive technology, including durable medical equipment. The bill would also require the contracting nonprofit agency to use a computerized system to track the available inventory of equipment and supplies and organize pickup and delivery of those items.

I agree with the author's goal of increasing access to assistive technology for people with disabilities and older adults, while also reducing waste in landfills. Although the bill is subject to appropriation, the proposed pilot is duplicative of existing assistive technology reuse programs and would cost an estimated \$5.1 million General Fund over a three-year period that was not included in the state budget.

With our state facing lower-than-expected revenues over the first few months of this fiscal year, it is important to remain disciplined when it comes to spending, particularly spending that is ongoing. We must prioritize existing obligations and priorities, including education, health care, public safety and safety-net programs.

The Legislature sent measures with potential costs of well over \$20 billion in one-time spending commitments and more than \$10 billion in ongoing commitments not accounted for in the state budget. Bills with significant fiscal impact, such as this measure, should be considered and accounted for as part of the annual budget process.

For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill.

Sincerely,

Gavin Newsom

SB-861 (Limón) - Dementia Care Navigator Grant Program.

This bill would have established the Dementia Care Navigator Grant Pilot Program under the California Department of Aging (CDA), under which local organizations would receive grants to provide dementia care navigation training services. This bill would have required CDA to develop the pilot program in partnership with organizations with expertise using community health workers, promotores, and health navigators, and to award grants on a competitive basis, with priority given to underserved communities. This bill additionally would have required CDA to report to the Legislature on the services provided through the pilot program by December 1, 2027.

Status: Senate-Vetoed

Governor's Veto Message:

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 861 without my signature.

This bill would establish the Dementia Care Navigator Grant Pilot Program within the California Department of Aging to incentivize organizations that provide services to local communities to provide dementia care navigation training services.

The need for quality, culturally competent care is a priority of my administration. As an example of this commitment, the 2022 Budget Act included \$281.4 million over three years to recruit, train, and certify community health workers who can provide dementia care navigation, among other services. This bill creates more than \$6 million in General Fund cost pressures that were not accounted for in the budget.

With our state facing lower-than-expected revenues over the first few months of this fiscal year, it is important to remain disciplined when it comes to spending, particularly spending that is ongoing. We must prioritize existing obligations and priorities, including education, health care, public safety and safety-net programs.

The Legislature sent measures with potential costs of well over \$20 billion in one-time spending commitments and more than \$10 billion in ongoing commitments not accounted for in the state budget. Bills with significant fiscal impact, such as this measure, should be considered and accounted for as part of the annual budget process.

While I am unable to sign this bill, I am directing the Department of Health Care Access and Information to work with stakeholders including those that work on dementia care

as they begin to develop and implement the Community Health Worker program established by SB 184 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 47, Statutes of 2022), and funded by the Budget Act of 2022.

Sincerely,

Gavin Newsom

SB-870 (Portantino) - Developmental services.

This bill would have redefined "developmental disability" by increasing the maximum age of onset for a developmental disability from 18 to 22 years of age, for purposes of determining eligibility for services under the Department of Developmental Services.

Status: Senate-Vetoed

Governor's Veto Message:

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 870 without my signature.

This bill would, effective January 1, 2023, expand eligibility for services under the Department of Developmental Services by increasing the maximum age of onset for a developmental disability from prior to 18 years of age to prior to 22 years of age.

While I support the concept of extending the comprehensive services and supports available through the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act to individuals whose disabilities originated before age 22, such an expansion of eligibility would require regional center and provider staff to be trained, and additional community resources would need to be developed, to serve the expanded consumer population. The planning and preparation for this expansion cannot be completed by January 1, 2023. Furthermore, the proposed expansion would require tens of millions of General Fund dollars to implement and funds were not included in the budget for this purpose.

With our state facing lower-than-expected revenues over the first few months of this fiscal year, it is important to remain disciplined when it comes to spending, particularly spending that is ongoing. We must prioritize existing obligations and priorities, including education, health care, public safety and safety-net programs.

The Legislature sent measures with potential costs of well over \$20 billion in one-time spending commitments and more than \$10 billion in ongoing commitments not accounted for in the state budget. Bills with significant fiscal impact, such as this measure, should be considered and accounted for as part of the annual budget

process. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill.

Sincerely,

Gavin Newsom

SB-1066 (Hurtado) - California Farmworkers Drought Resilience Pilot Project.

This bill would have established the “California Farmworkers Drought Resilience Pilot Project” to provide supplemental pay in the forms of cash assistance for eligible households to help meet their basic needs. This bill would have defined eligible household as households in which one member is a farmworker.

Status: Senate-Vetoed

Governor's Veto Message:

Governor's veto message: To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 1066 without my signature.

This bill would, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, require the California Department of Social Services to establish and administer the California Farmworkers Drought Resilience Pilot Project for the purpose of providing guaranteed income to Farmworkers.

I applaud the author's consideration of how to best ensure farmworkers have access to resources sufficient to provide for basic needs. In the 2021-22 State Budget, California invested \$35 million for the California Department of Social Services to create and administer a guaranteed income pilot program over five years. However, this proposal would require millions of dollars more to implement and funds were not included in the budget for this purpose.

With our state facing lower-than-expected revenues over the first few months of this fiscal year, it is important to remain disciplined when it comes to spending, particularly spending that is ongoing. We must prioritize existing obligations and priorities, including education, health care, public safety and safety-net programs.

The Legislature sent measures with potential costs of well over \$20 billion in one-time spending commitments and more than \$10 billion in ongoing commitments not accounted for in the state budget. Bills with significant fiscal impact, such as this measure, should be considered and accounted for as part of the annual budget process.

For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill.

Sincerely,

Gavin Newsom

SB-1140 (Umberg) - Public social services: electronic benefits transfer cards.

This bill would have codified the California Court of Appeals decision in *Ortega v. Johnson* (2020), allowing for timely reimbursement of a CalFresh recipient's benefits when they are stolen electronically.

Status: Senate-Vetoed

Governor's Veto Message:

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 1140 without my signature.

The bill would require the Department of Social Services to establish a process for recipients to report electronic theft of electronic benefits and requires the replacement of such benefits after the recipient reports their electronic benefits transfer card or personal identification number lost or stolen. This bill also authorizes the automatic replacement of benefits without the need for recipient reporting and verification.

The electronic theft of benefits affects families and individuals who need help the most, which is why the Department of Social Services has an existing process to replace CalFresh benefits when stolen from an electronic benefit card. I applaud the author for his efforts to expand this process to include the replacement of all benefits on an EBT card in a worthy effort to minimize the harm to recipients. However, this proposal would require millions of dollars in General Fund expenditures that were not accounted for in the budget.

Protecting recipients and ensuring timely replacement of lost or stolen benefits is a priority for my Administration. The California Health and Human Services Agency and the Department of Social Services are working in partnership with counties and the advocate community on several initiatives to improve existing processes, including simplifying the process for reporting and requesting replacement benefits and removing overly burdensome requirements. We welcome the Legislature's continued partnership in efforts to reduce EBT theft and fraud.

With our state facing lower-than-expected revenues over the first few months of this

fiscal year, it is important to remain disciplined when it comes to spending, particularly spending that is ongoing. We must prioritize existing obligations and priorities, including education, health care, public safety and safety-net programs.

The Legislature sent measures with potential costs of well over \$20 billion in one-time spending commitments and more than \$10 billion in ongoing commitments not accounted for in the state budget. Bills with significant fiscal impact, such as this measure, should be considered and accounted for as part of the annual budget process.

For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill.

Sincerely,

Gavin Newsom

AB-226 (Ramos) - Children's crisis psychiatric residential treatment facilities.

This bill would have reclassified children's crisis residential programs as children's crisis psychiatric residential treatment facilities (PRTFs) and transfers responsibility for licensing PRTFs from the California Department of Social Services to the Department of Health Care Services. This bill would have required DHCS to begin the approval process for PRTFs, contingent upon an appropriation in the Budget Act, no later than January 1, 2022.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

Governor's Veto Message:

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 226 without my signature.

This bill would eliminate Children's Crisis Residential Programs (CCRPs) under the purview of the Department of Social Services and instead create Children's Crisis Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facilities (CCPRTFs) under the purview of the Department of Health Care Services, to provide intensive mental health care for children and youth, including those in foster care.

It is important that all California youth receive the mental health services and supports they need. My Administration has made it a priority to transform California's children and youth behavioral health system into one in which all children and youth are routinely screened, supported, and served for emerging and existing behavioral health needs, and is working to implement transformative investments in the 2021-22 Budget that

further this cause.

AB 226 presents implementation challenges that cannot be overlooked or easily overcome. First, the bill would eliminate CCRPs, a Medicaid State Plan service the state is obligated to provide, creating a gap in the continuum of care for children and youth. Second, the bill does not appropriately identify the roles of the Department of Health Care Services, the county Mental Health Plans, and the California Department of Public Health in federally certifying the proposed CCPRTF program. Finally, should CCPRTFs be authorized as a treatment option, it is critical to develop adequate safeguards so children are not in CCPRTFs any longer than necessary. These safeguards are not included in this bill.

My Administration looks forward to working with the Legislature and stakeholders before the Legislature reconvenes on a proposed solution that is in the best interest of all youth experiencing mental health crises.

Sincerely,

Gavin Newsom

AB-499 (Blanca Rubio) - Referral source for residential care facilities for the elderly: duties.

This bill would have recast provisions of existing law that apply to a placement agency for residential care facilities for the elderly to instead apply to a newly defined “referral source.” Among other things, this bill would have required referral sources to provide the senior or their representative with specified disclosures, perform background checks, and carry liability insurance. This bill also would have provided for criminal and civil penalties.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

Governor's Veto Message:

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 499 without my signature.

This bill would recast existing law governing entities providing referrals to Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFEs) and impose certain requirements, including that the referral entity provide specified disclosures to a consumer or their representative, conduct background checks on referral sources, and carry liability insurance.

It is important that individuals have access to objective, independent, comprehensive,

and free information about RCFEs. The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$1 million to the California Department of Aging to facilitate the display of this information on CalLongTermCareCompare.org.

While I appreciate the author's attempts to enact consumer protections for older adults and their loved ones looking for a RCFE, I am concerned this bill may serve to reduce consumer options in instances where referral entities are only providing referrals to those RCFEs with whom they are contracted to receive compensation. While there is no cost to the consumer, there are equity concerns that the financial arrangements favor those facilities that can best afford remuneration fees, unfairly limiting consumer information, access, and choice.

This bill seeks to advance some important provisions and further conversation is needed to ensure consumers and their loved ones are provided with sufficient protections. I am directing the California Elder and Disability Justice Coordinating Council within the California Health and Human Services Agency to work with the author on a revised concept that includes stronger and more equitable consumer protections.

For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill.

Sincerely,

Gavin Newsom

AB-865 (Quirk-Silva) - Childcare services: alternative payment programs: direct deposits: reserve funds.

This bill would have required alternative payment programs (APPs) to reimburse child care providers based on the maximum certified hours of need, rather than actual hours of care provided, and increased the percentage of funds APPs may retain as reserves.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

Governor's Veto Message:

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 865 without my signature.

This bill requires alternative payment programs (APP) to reimburse child care providers based on the maximum certified hours of need rather than attendance, and amends statute regarding verification of provider rates, APP fund reserves, and acceptable forms of signature.

In recognition of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on child care providers, I have provided substantial funding over the last two budgets so providers are reimbursed based on enrollment, not on attendance. However, I cannot support a permanent extension of that policy at this time, as it will result in significant ongoing General Fund cost pressures in the tens of millions of dollars that were not included in the state's current spending plan.

Sincerely,

Gavin Newsom

AB-1461 (Reyes) - Human services: noncitizen victims.

This bill would have provided that applicants who have completed their formal application with the appropriate federal agency for status or relief under the federal Violence Against Women Act, special immigrant juvenile status, or asylum status are eligible for certain public social services and health care services that are authorized in current law to certain noncitizen survivors of trafficking and serious crimes. Additionally, this bill would have included noncitizen children who have been abused, neglected, or abandoned within the meaning of noncitizen survivors of serious crimes.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

Governor's Veto Message:

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 1461 without my signature.

This bill would codify existing practices of the Trafficking and Crime Victim Assistance Program, and would expand the population eligible to receive these benefits to include those who have applied for immigration relief under the Violence Against Women Act, Special Immigrant Juvenile Status, or asylum status.

While I share the author's goal of ensuring that vulnerable populations have the resources necessary to meet their needs while they await adjudication of their application for immigration relief, bills with a significant fiscal impact, such as this, are best considered in the annual budget process.

Sincerely,

Gavin Newsom

AB-1685 (Bryan) - Vehicles: parking violations.

This bill would have required, beginning on and after July 1, 2023, processing agencies to forgive at least \$1,500 in parking tickets for individuals who are verified to be homeless, if the processing agency uses the Department of Motor Vehicles to place a registration hold on vehicles as a means of enforcement, without a limit to the number of times a person could seek relief under this program. This bill would have also required processing agencies by no later than March 1, 2024, and annually thereafter, to collect and have readily available information on the number of applications received for the program, the total number of citations given, and total amount of penalties and fines waived during the previous calendar year, in a form prescribed by the California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH). Further, the bill would have required, in any area in which the availability of homeless services providers is limited, as determined by the continuum of care, to develop an alternative low-barrier process to determine an applicant's status and would have authorized the Cal ICH the option to request copies of specified information related to the from processing agencies parking ticket forgiveness programs, and allow Cal ICH to adopt, amend, and repeal regulations, guidelines, or procedures necessary to carry this out.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

Governor's Veto Message:

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 1685 without my signature.

This bill requires processing agencies to forgive at least \$1,500 in parking tickets for individuals who are verified to be homeless if the processing agency uses the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to place a registration hold on vehicles as a means of enforcement.

I am sympathetic to the author's intent to provide financial relief to extremely low-income Californians, but a statewide requirement for parking ticket forgiveness may not be the best approach.

Under current law, processing agencies are already required to take several steps prior to asking DMV to collect the unpaid debt from indigent individuals, including establishing a payment program and waiving late fees and penalty assessments. Under this bill, there would be no limit to the number of times a person could ultimately seek relief from the program.

Local governments should provide support to people living in cars in other manners, while continuing with parking enforcement to manage their public rights-of-way. Some jurisdictions have already taken it upon themselves to link people living in cars with housing and services, for example by establishing safe parking programs. These efforts

have shown promise for both people living in their cars, as well as the surrounding communities. Safe parking strategies are an eligible use of discretionary funding from programs such as the Homeless Housing Assistance & Prevention (HHAP) - of which \$1 billion has been allocated to cities and counties this year alone.

In recent years, we have made record investments in the budget to produce affordable housing and address homelessness, but it is still not enough to make the progress we all wish to see. I remain committed to continuing the state's leadership to address this critically important issue and I look forward to working with the author and the Legislature on proposals in the budget next year demonstrating this shared commitment.

For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill.

Sincerely,

Gavin Newsom

AB-1794 (Gipson) - Postadoption contact agreements: reinstatement of parental rights.

This bill would have helped siblings maintain contact with each other when they are in the child welfare system and would have provided further avenues for some parents to have their parental rights reinstated after they have been terminated.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

Governor's Veto Message:

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 1794 without my signature.

This bill would provide several paths whereby a foster child or adopted Nonminor dependent may petition for the reinstatement of their biological parent's rights. This bill would additionally require counties to pursue a postadoption sibling contact agreement and facilitate a child and family team meeting in all adoption cases to determine whether the child would benefit from sibling contact.

While I understand the author's intent, there are existing legal pathways for foster children and legal adults to petition for reinstatement of their parents' rights, and additional work is needed to determine if those pathways are insufficient. Additionally, implementation of this bill would likely result in ongoing costs of tens of millions of dollars not accounted for in the budget.

With our state facing lower-than-expected revenues over the first few months of this fiscal year, it is important to remain disciplined when it comes to spending, particularly spending that is ongoing. We must prioritize existing obligations and priorities, including education, health care, public safety and safety-net programs.

The Legislature sent measures with potential costs of well over \$20 billion in one-time spending commitments and more than \$10 billion in ongoing commitments not accounted for in the state budget. Bills with significant fiscal impact, such as this measure, should be considered and accounted for as part of the annual budget process.

For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill.

Sincerely,

Gavin Newsom

AB-1965 (Wicks) - California Antihunger Response and Employment Training Act of 2022.

This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to establish the California Antihunger Response Act of 2022 (CARE), and upon receipt of an appropriation, provide state-funded food assistance benefits to persons no longer eligible for CalFresh due to the federal able-bodied adult without dependents time limits or ineligibility for other federal exemptions, as specified. Implementation of benefits under the CARE Act would have been delayed until one year after expansion of the California Food Assistance Program to persons ages 55 and older regardless of immigration status becomes operative.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

Governor's Veto Message:

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 1965 without my signature.

This bill would require the California Department of Social Services to create and implement a new program under which able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWD) may receive state-funded nutrition assistance benefits if they are determined ineligible for federal nutrition assistance due to not meeting the federal ABAWD work rule.

I share the Author's interest in developing a solution to best serve the ABAWD

population if and when they become ineligible for federal nutrition assistance. The Department has engaged and will continue to engage with counties and relevant stakeholders to safeguard access to federal nutrition assistance through existing federal percentage exemptions if and when the ABAWD work rule should go into effect again in California. The creation of a new system and process to address this issue is unnecessary at this time. Furthermore, this bill would require over \$100 million annually to implement which is not accounted for in the budget.

With our state facing lower-than-expected revenues over the first few months of this fiscal year, it is important to remain disciplined when it comes to spending, particularly spending that is ongoing. We must prioritize existing obligations and priorities, including education, health care, public safety and safety-net programs.

The Legislature sent measures with potential costs of well over \$20 billion in one-time spending commitments and more than \$10 billion in ongoing commitments not accounted for in the state budget. Bills with significant fiscal impact, such as this measure, should be considered and accounted for as part of the annual budget process. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill.

Sincerely,

Gavin Newsom

AB-2042 (Villapudua) - Child daycare facilities: anaphylactic policy.

This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services, in consultation with the State Department of Education, to establish an anaphylactic policy that includes guidelines and procedures recommended for child daycare personnel to use during a medical emergency resulting from anaphylaxis.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

Governor's Veto Message:

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 2042 without my signature.

This bill would require the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), in consultation with the California Department of Education, the Child Care Providers United- California (CCPU) and others, to create two separate anaphylactic policies for child care center staff and family child care home staff. The policies would be established by July 1, 2024 and then be updated every three years and would include specified components, including training.

It is important for all children in a child care setting to be cared for by staff who are trained to assist with their unique needs, including being able to recognize and respond to symptoms of anaphylaxis. While I appreciate the author's attention to this important matter, the bill before me creates a number of implementation concerns, including establishing multiple processes and expanding the memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the State and the CCPU.

I encourage the Legislature to work with the Department of Social Services and the Emergency Medical Services Authority, who have the expertise to develop health and safety standards, on a workable alternative that is uniform and addresses these issues.

Sincerely,

Gavin Newsom

AB-2189 (Friedman) - Foster youth.

This bill would have required verification that certain documents, information, and services have been provided to foster youth as they near aging out of foster care. Additionally, this bill would have required a court, if the youth agrees, to maintain jurisdiction over the youth, even after their 21st birthday, if they have not been provided with the required services, information, and documents prior to turning 21, as specified. This bill also would have required assistance securing housing among the services that must be provided prior to the court ending jurisdiction over a non-minor dependent (NMD), and that a clothing allowance or expectant parent benefit are paid directly to an eligible youth or NMD, regardless of whether or not they are living in an approved placement. This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services to develop and implement automated payments for these purposes on July 1, 2024, or when the department notifies the Legislature that CalSAWS can perform the necessary automation to implement it, as specified.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

Governor's Veto Message:

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 2189 without my signature.

This bill would establish parameters by which a foster youth could remain in the foster care system beyond the age of 21.

It is important that foster youth receive the services to which they are entitled to help them successfully transition to independence. I applaud the author's intent in seeking to

ensure those services are appropriately provided prior to the foster youth aging out of the program. However, extending foster care beyond the age of 21 raises policy and implementation considerations. Additionally, millions of dollars will be needed to successfully implement this policy, but were not included in the budget.

With our state facing lower-than-expected revenues over the first few months of this fiscal year, it is important to remain disciplined when it comes to spending, particularly spending that is ongoing. We must prioritize existing obligations and priorities, including education, health care, public safety and safety-net programs.

The Legislature sent measures with potential costs of well over \$20 billion in one-time spending commitments and more than \$10 billion in ongoing commitments not accounted for in the state budget. Bills with significant fiscal impact, such as this measure, should be considered and accounted for as part of the annual budget process. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill.

Sincerely,

Gavin Newsom

AB-2306 (Cooley) - Foster care: Independent Living Program.

This bill would have expanded and restructured the Independent Living Program (ILP) to include current and former foster youth up to 22 years of age, up from the current limit of 21 years of age. Further, this bill would have expanded the requirement for counties to provide stipends that assist youth with specified independent living needs to those who have exited the foster care system at or after 18 years of age, to include former foster youth up to 25 years of age. This bill also would have delayed the operation any provisions of the bill that require automation to implement until July 1, 2024, as specified.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

Governor's Veto Message:

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 2306 without my signature.

This bill would expand eligibility for the Independent Living Program (ILP) to current and former foster youth up to 22 years of age with intention to expand it further.

I commend the author's commitment to ensuring foster youth are successful in their transition to adulthood and the supports and services foster youth receive from ILP teach them vital skills critical to achieving greater-self sufficiency prior to, and after

leaving, the foster care system. While an expanded ILP would benefit more transition-aged youth, millions of dollars would be needed to implement the proposed expansion, and funds were not provided in the budget for this purpose.

With our state facing lower-than-expected revenues over the first few months of this fiscal year, it is important to remain disciplined when it comes to spending, particularly spending that is ongoing. We must prioritize existing obligations and priorities, including education, health care, public safety and safety-net programs.

The Legislature sent measures with potential costs of well over \$20 billion in one-time spending commitments and more than \$10 billion in ongoing commitments not accounted for in the state budget. Bills with significant fiscal impact, such as this measure, should be considered and accounted for as part of the annual budget process. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill.

Sincerely,

Gavin Newsom

AB-2663 (Ramos) - Youth Acceptance Project.

This bill would have required, on or before July 1, 2023, the California Department of Social Services to establish a voluntary, five-year pilot program, the Youth Acceptance Project, in up to five counties to increase permanency outcomes for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, or plus and gender-expansive youth and their families, as provided.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

Governor's Veto Message:

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 2663 without my signature.

This bill would require the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), on or before July 1, 2023, to establish a five-year pilot program, known as the Youth Acceptance Project (YAP), for the purpose of increasing permanency outcomes for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, plus (LGBTQ+) and gender-expansive youth in up to five Counties.

I support the author's efforts to prevent youth homelessness by increasing acceptance of LGBTQ+ children among parents/caregivers, foster parents, adoptive parents, extended family members, social workers and others involved in a child's care.

However, this bill would require millions of dollars to successfully implement the proposed pilot program and these ongoing resources are not accounted for in the budget.

With our state facing lower-than-expected revenues over the first few months of this fiscal year, it is important to remain disciplined when it comes to spending, particularly spending that is ongoing. We must prioritize existing obligations and priorities, including education, health care, public safety and safety-net programs.

The Legislature sent measures with potential costs of well over \$20 billion in one-time spending commitments and more than \$10 billion in ongoing commitments not accounted for in the state budget. Bills with significant fiscal impact, such as this measure, should be considered and accounted for as part of the annual budget process. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill.

Sincerely,

Gavin Newsom

AB-2665 (Carrillo) - Child welfare system: racial disparities.

This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services, upon appropriation by the Legislature for this purpose, to establish a voluntary five-county pilot program to implement a blind removal strategy to address racial disparities in the child welfare system, as provided.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

Governor's Veto Message:

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 2665 without my signature.

This bill would require the California Department of Social Services, on or before July 1, 2023, and upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish a three-year pilot program for the purpose of addressing racial disparities in the child welfare system in up to five voluntary counties.

I support the author's efforts to address issues of racial disparity in the child welfare system. The proposed pilot project has the potential to inform policymakers as to how California can address disparities in child welfare removal decisions. However, further consideration needs to be given to how this proposal would affect compliance with the Indian Child Welfare Act. Furthermore, this bill creates millions of dollars in General Fund cost pressures.

With our state facing lower-than-expected revenues over the first few months of this fiscal year, it is important to remain disciplined when it comes to spending, particularly spending that is ongoing. We must prioritize existing obligations and priorities, including education, health care, public safety and safety-net programs.

The Legislature sent measures with potential costs of well over \$20 billion in one-time spending commitments and more than \$10 billion in ongoing commitments not accounted for in the state budget. Bills that create a significant General Fund cost pressure, such as this measure, should be considered and accounted for as part of the annual budget process. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill.

Sincerely,

Gavin Newsom

AB-2817 (Reyes) - House California Challenge Program.

This bill would have established the House California Challenge Program, to be administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development in partnership with the California Health and Human Services Agency, and upon an appropriation of funds by the Legislature, to provide direct rental assistance to help persons who are experiencing homelessness obtain housing. The bill would have also excluded participation in other benefits or housing or housing-based services programs from disqualifying a person or household from being a participant for purposes of housing or services funded by the program, as specified.

Status: Assembly-Vetoed

Governor's Veto Message:

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 2817 without my signature.

The bill would create the House California Challenge Program, requiring, upon appropriation, the Department of Housing and Community Development to allocate \$1 billion in funding per year over the next five years to provide competitive grant funds for rental assistance and other related services for Californians experiencing homelessness.

I share the author's perspective that the state must continue to prioritize future funding for affordable housing and homelessness - but investments of this magnitude must be the cornerstone of the annual budget - not through bills outside of that process.

After decades of underinvestment in housing for people exiting homelessness in the past several years, recent budgets have invested tens of billions in housing and homelessness strategies. Most notably, this includes appropriations of \$5.7 billion for the Emergency Rental Relief Program, \$4 billion for the Homeless Housing, and Assistance Program, \$3.8 billion for Homekey, \$2 billion in Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, and \$1.75 billion in housing accelerator funding.

With our state facing lower-than-expected revenues over the first few months of this fiscal year, it is important to remain disciplined when it comes to spending, particularly spending that is ongoing. We must prioritize existing obligations and priorities, including education, health care, public safety and safety-net programs.

The Legislature sent measures with potential costs of well over \$20 billion in one-time spending commitments and more than \$10 billion in ongoing commitments not accounted for in the state budget. Bills with significant fiscal impact, such as this measure, should be considered and accounted for as part of the annual budget process.

For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill.

Sincerely,

Gavin Newsom

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