

**California State Senate
Committee on Human Services**

**Summary of
2013-2014 Legislation**

Committee Members

**Senator Jim Beall, Chair
Senator Tom Berryhill, Vice Chair
Senator Mark DeSaulnier
Senator Carol Liu
Senator Mark Wyland**

Committee Staff

**Mareva Brown, Consultant
Sara Rogers, Consultant
Mark Teemer Jr., Committee Assistant**

COMMITTEE ADDRESS
LEGISLATIVE OFFICE BUILDING
1000 N. STREET, ROOM 501
SACRAMENTO, CA 95833
TEL (916) 851-1527
FAX (916) 299-9530

EDMUND LENTZ
MARILYN D. ADWIN
SARA ROGERS
COMMITTEE ASSISTANT
MARK TRIFAR, JR.

California Legislature
SENATE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES

JIM BEALL
CHAIR

MEMBERS
TOM BERRYHILL
VICE CHAIR
MARK DESALLNIER
CAROL LIL
MARK WYLAND

November 2014

In this two-year session, the Senate Human Services Committee reviewed more than 140 bills, the majority of those in this second year of session. Of these bills, 79 were chaptered and eight were vetoed by Governor Brown. The remainder failed passage in the Senate or Assembly. This year, the Legislature acted to protect elderly and disabled residents of Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFEs) through the chaptering of 11 bills that substantially increased staff training requirements and residents' rights, expanded public access to inspection reports, and increased outdated fines for death or serious injury. Additionally, legislators acted to improve the CalFresh Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) system through expanded online access to information and transaction history, as well as permitting CalWORKs aid to be paid to pregnant women up to six months prior to her expected due date. Members also passed legislation to increase oversight of group homes that have higher than average calls to law enforcement, to expand whistleblower protections for child welfare social workers and to establish protocols for developmentally disabled foster youth who transfer between regional centers.

The committee held three oversight and informational hearings in 2014, beginning with, "Increasing Accountability in Assisted Living Facilities: State Oversight of Care in Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFEs)," held jointly with the Assembly Committee on Human Services on February 11. The hearing highlighted gaps in oversight by the California Department of Social Services that exposed residents to significant health and safety risks and considered the state's failure to hold negligent providers accountable. In March, the committee held an additional oversight hearing held jointly with the Assembly Committee on Human Services on "CalFresh: Highlighting Innovation to Target Key Communities," which reviewed recent efforts to overcome barriers to participation, and examined local innovations to target specific populations.

In October, the committee held an informational hearing on "The Lanterman Act: Promises and Challenges" which considered the sustainability of California's developmental services system in the wake of more than a decade of budget reductions and freezes totaling more than \$1 billion, as well as new federal and state mandates that appear to require changes to the structure of many state-funded community services.

I would like to thank the members of the Senate Human Services Committee for their diligence in assisting colleagues in houses to craft sound legislation. I am particularly grateful to Senator Tom Berryhill, the committee's Vice Chair, for leadership and contribution to the committee's work. The staff of the Senate Human Services Committee prepared this summary of legislation referred to the committee during 2014. It includes bills that are now law, bills that were vetoed, and bills that failed passage. Each of the measures cited in this summary is available from several sources:

- Copies of chaptered bills may be requested at no cost from the Legislative Bill Room, State Capitol, Room B-32, Sacramento, CA 95814; (916) 445-2323.
- The Legislative Data Center maintains a Web site where these bills and the committee's analyses are available: <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/bilinfo.html>.

Sincerely,
SENATOR JIM BEALL, Chair
Senate Human Services Committee

Table of Contents

1. Aging and Long-Term Care.....	9
SB 609 (Wolk) Office of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman.	9
SB 781 (Lara) Continuing care contracts.....	9
SB 894 (Corbett) Residential care facilities for the elderly: revocation of license.	9
SB 895 (Corbett) Residential care facilities for the elderly.	9
SB 911 (Block) Residential care facilities for the elderly.	10
SB 1153 (Leno) Residential care facilities for the elderly.....	10
SB 1218 (Yee) Residential care facilities for the elderly: civil penalties.	11
SB 1382 (Block) Residential care facilities for the elderly.	11
AB 261 (Chesbro) Residential care facilities for the elderly: fees and charges.	11
AB 477 (Chau) Elder and dependent adult abuse: mandated reporting.....	11
AB 581 (Ammiano) Care facilities: retaliation.....	12
AB 620 (Buchanan) Health and care facilities: missing patients and participants.	12
AB 663 (Gomez) Care facilities: training requirements.	12
AB 1454 (Ian Calderon) Care facilities: regulatory visits.	12
AB 1523 (Atkins) Residential care facilities for the elderly: liability insurance.....	13
AB 1554 (Skinner) Residential care facilities for the elderly.	13
AB 1570 (Chesbro) Residential care facilities for the elderly.	13
AB 1571 (Eggman) Residential care facilities for the elderly: licensing and regulation.	13
AB 1572 (Eggman) Residential care facilities for the elderly: resident and family councils...	14
AB 1744 (Brown) California Department of Aging.	14
AB 1751 (Bloom) Continuing care retirement communities.....	14
AB 1863 (Jones) Home Care Services Consumer Protection Act.....	14
AB 1899 (Brown) Residential care facilities for the elderly.	15
AB 2044 (Rodriguez) Residential care facilities for the elderly.....	15
AB 2236 (Maienschein) Care facilities: civil penalties.	15
AB 2379 (Weber) Abuse of elders and dependent adults: multidisciplinary teams.	15
AB 2386 (Mullin) Care facilities: carbon monoxide detectors.....	16
AB 2556 (Chau) Home care organizations.	16

AB 2632 (Maienschein) Care facilities.....	16
AJR 7 (Bonta) Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid.....	16
2. CalWORKS, CalFresh	16
SB 134 (Hueso) CalFresh eligibility.....	16
SB 206 (Emmerson) Electronic benefits transfer cards: prohibition of use for alcohol and tobacco purchases.	17
SB 252 (Liu) CalWORKs: welfare-to-work requirements.	17
SB 283 (Hancock) CalFresh eligibility.....	17
SB 480 (Yee) CalWORKs, Medi-Cal, and CalFresh: suspension of benefits.....	17
SB 672 (Leno) CalFresh: eligibility: guidelines.....	18
SB 899 (Mitchell) CalWORKs: eligibility.	18
SB 999 (Liu) CalFresh: student eligibility.....	18
SB 1002 (De León) Low-Income individuals: eligibility determinations.....	18
SB 1029 (Hancock) CalFresh: eligibility.....	18
SB 1147 (DeSaulnier) CalFresh customer service standards: performance goals.....	19
AB 191 (Bocanegra) CalFresh: categorical eligibility.....	19
AB 264 (Maienschein) CalWORKs: temporary shelter assistance.	19
AB 271 (Mitchell) CalWORKs: eligibility.....	19
AB 309 (Mitchell) CalFresh: homeless youth.	20
AB 419 (Lowenthal) CalWORKs: eligibility.	20
AB 1094 (Brown) CalWORKs: eligibility.	20
AB 1280 (John A. Pérez) Public assistance payments and unemployment compensation benefits: electronic fund transfer: qualifying accounts.....	20
AB 1452 (Stone) CalWORKs: temporary homeless assistance.	21
AB 1502 (Mullin) CalWORKs: Family Unity Act of 2015.	21
AB 1516 (Gonzalez) CalWORKs: Young child special needs supplement: supportive services.	21
AB 1579 (Stone) CalWORKs: pregnant women.	21
AB 1613 (Stone) CalWORKs: benefits overpayment.	21
AB 1614 (Stone) Electronic transfer: payment and benefits.	22
AB 1653 (Garcia) CalWORKs: victims of domestic violence.	22
AB 1930 (Skinner) CalFresh: student eligibility.	22
AB 2115 (Bradford) CalFresh: school meals.....	22

AB 2382 (Bradford) CalWORKs: eligibility: truancy.....	23
3. Child Care.....	23
SB 192 (Liu) Early learning and educational support services.....	23
SB 766 (Yee) Ancillary day care centers.....	24
SB 1123 (Liu) Child care and development services.....	24
AB 290 (Alejo) Child day care: childhood nutrition training.....	24
AB 578 (Dickinson) Crisis nurseries: study.	24
AB 835 (Muratsuchi) Child care: facilities: loans.	24
AB 1454 (Ian Calderon) Care facilities: regulatory visits.	25
AB 2228 (Cooley) Crisis nurseries.	25
AB 2236 (Maienschein) Care facilities: civil penalties.	25
AB 2386 (Mullin) Care facilities: carbon monoxide detectors.....	25
AB 2621 (Garcia) Child day care facilities: licensing information.	25
AB 2632 (Maienschein) Care facilities.....	26
4. Community Care, Licensing	26
SB 579 (Berryhill) Developmental services: Commission on Oversight Efficiency and Quality Enhancement Models.....	26
SB 766 (Yee) Ancillary day care centers.....	26
SB 781 (Lara) Continuing care contracts.....	26
SB 1136 (Huff) Foster care providers: criminal records.	27
SB 1153 (Leno) Residential care facilities for the elderly.....	27
SB 1218 (Yee) Residential care facilities for the elderly: civil penalties.	27
SB 1382 (Block) Residential care facilities for the elderly.	27
AB 261 (Chesbro) Residential care facilities for the elderly: fees and charges.	28
AB 290 (Alejo) Child day care: childhood nutrition training.....	28
AB 346 (Stone) Runaway and homeless youth shelters.	28
AB 352 (Hall) Foster care: smoke-free environment.	28
AB 413 (Chávez) Foster care: specialized foster care homes.....	29
AB 581 (Ammiano) Care facilities: retaliation.....	29
AB 620 (Buchanan) Health and care facilities: missing patients and participants.....	29
AB 663 (Gomez) Care facilities: training requirements.	29
AB 1454 (Ian Calderon) Care facilities: regulatory visits.	29

AB 1523 (Atkins) Residential care facilities for the elderly: liability insurance.....	30
AB 1554 (Skinner) Residential care facilities for the elderly.....	30
AB 1570 (Chesbro) Residential care facilities for the elderly.....	30
AB 1571 (Eggman) Residential care facilities for the elderly: licensing and regulation.	31
AB 1572 (Eggman) Residential care facilities for the elderly: resident and family councils...	31
AB 1751 (Bloom) Continuing care retirement communities.....	31
AB 1863 (Jones) Home Care Services Consumer Protection Act.....	31
AB 1899 (Brown) Residential care facilities for the elderly.	32
AB 2044 (Rodriguez) Residential care facilities for the elderly.....	32
AB 2228 (Cooley) Crisis nurseries.	32
AB 2236 (Maienschein) Care facilities: civil penalties.	32
AB 2386 (Mullin) Care facilities: carbon monoxide detectors.....	33
AB 2556 (Chau) Home care organizations.....	33
AB 2621 (Garcia) Child day care facilities: licensing information.	33
AB 2632 (Maienschein) Care facilities.....	33
5. Homelessness Assistance	33
SB 177 (Liu) Homeless Youth Education Success Act.	33
AB 264 (Maienschein) CalWORKs: temporary shelter assistance.	34
AB 346 (Stone) Runaway and homeless youth shelters	34
AB 1452 (Stone) CalWORKs: temporary homeless assistance.	34
AB 2001 (Ammiano) Homeless youth: child welfare services	34
AB 2061 (Chau) Child welfare services: families experiencing homelessness.....	35
AB 2591 (Weber) Homeless youth: basic material needs assistance.	35
6. Developmental Services, Rehabilitative Services.....	35
SB 137 (Emmerson) Developmental services: regional centers.....	35
SB 158 (Correa) Autism services: demonstration program.....	35
SB 163 (Hueso) Developmental services: health insurance payments.....	36
SB 208 (Lara) Public social services: contracting	36
SB 319 (Price) Developmental services: regional centers: data compilation.....	36
SB 321 (Price) Developmental services: regional centers: performance contracts.....	36
SB 349 (Walters) Home- and community-based services waiver for the developmentally disabled: sheltered work.	37

SB 367 (Block) Developmental services: regional centers: cultural and linguistic competency.	37
SB 468 (Emmerson) Developmental services: statewide Self-Determination Program.	37
SB 534 (Hernandez) Health and care facilities.	37
SB 555 (Correa) Developmental services: regional centers: individual program plans and individualized family service plans.	38
SB 577 (Pavley) Autism services: pilot program: employment.	38
SB 579 (Berryhill) Developmental services: Commission on Oversight Efficiency and Quality Enhancement Models.	38
SB 651 (Pavley) Developmental centers and state hospitals.	38
SB 663 (Lara) Sexual assault: victims with intellectual and developmental disabilities	39
SB 1093 (Liu) Developmental services: regional centers: culturally and linguistically competent services.	39
SB 1127 (Torres) Emergency services: individuals with developmental disabilities and cognitive impairments.	39
SB 1160 (Beall) Developmental services: employment.	40
SB 1178 (Correa) Developmental disabilities: housing.	40
SB 1344 (Evans) Developmental services: Sonoma Developmental Center.	40
SB 1445 (Evans) Developmental services: regional centers: individual program plans: telehealth.	40
AB 602 (Yamada) Mentally and developmentally disabled persons: reporting abuse: peace officer training.	40
AB 620 (Buchanan) Health and care facilities: missing patients and participants.	41
AB 1041 (Chesbro) Developmental services: Employment First Policy.	41
AB 1089 (Ian Calderon) Foster care.	41
AB 1112 (Ammiano) Developmental services: habilitation.	41
AB 1231 (V. Manuel Pérez) Regional centers: telehealth.	42
AB 1232 (V. Manuel Pérez) Developmental services: quality assessment system.	42
AB 1595 (Chesbro) State Council on Developmental Disabilities.	42
AB 1626 (Maienschein) Developmental services: habilitation.	42
AB 1687 (Conway) Persons with Developmental Disabilities Bill of Rights.	43
AB 2041 (Jones) Developmental services: regional centers: behavioral health treatment.	43
AB 2299 (Nazarian) Developmental services: health insurance copayments, coinsurance, and deductibles.	43

7. Child Welfare, Foster Care, Adoptions 43

SB 342 (Yee) Foster children: social worker: visits. 43

SB 343 (Yee) Dependent children: documents..... 44

SB 522 (Hueso) Foster Family Home and Small Family Home Insurance Fund..... 44

SB 528 (Yee) Dependents: care and treatment: minor parents and nonminor dependent parents..... 44

SB 625 (Beall) Child welfare: racial and ethnic disparities..... 45

SB 738 (Yee) Sexually exploited and trafficked minors. 45

SB 909 (Pavley) Dependent children: health screenings..... 45

SB 977 (Liu) Juveniles..... 46

SB 996 (Evans) Juveniles: dependent children: documents. 46

SB 1023 (Liu) Community colleges: foster youth..... 46

SB 1136 (Huff) Foster care providers: criminal records. 46

SB 1252 (Torres) Public social services: former foster youth: transitional housing. 46

SB 1460 (Committee on Human Services) Child welfare. 47

AB 352 (Hall) Foster care: smoke-free environment. 47

AB 388 (Chesbro) Juveniles. 47

AB 413 (Chávez) Foster care: specialized foster care homes..... 48

AB 506 (Mitchell) HIV testing: infants. 48

AB 545 (Mitchell) Dependent children: placement: nonrelative extended family member.... 48

AB 787 (Stone) Foster care..... 48

AB 883 (Cooley) Child sexual abuse: prevention pilot program. 49

AB 985 (Cooley) Guardianship and adoption assistance. 49

AB 1089 (Ian Calderon) Foster care..... 49

AB 1133 (Mitchell) Foster children: special health care needs..... 49

AB 1171 (Levine) Child welfare services: electronic records..... 50

AB 1658 (Jones-Sawyer) Foster care: consumer credit reports..... 50

AB 1761 (Hall) Dependent children: placement. 50

AB 1882 (Cooley) CalWORKs: relative caregivers..... 50

AB 1978 (Jones-Sawyer) Child welfare services. 51

AB 2001 (Ammiano) Homeless youth: child welfare services. 51

AB 2035 (Chesbro) Sexually exploited and trafficked minors..... 51

AB 2061 (Chau) Child welfare services: families experiencing homelessness.....	52
AB 2187 (Cooley) County children’s trust funds.	52
AB 2236 (Maienschein) Care facilities: civil penalties.	52
AB 2379 (Weber) Abuse of elders and dependent adults: multidisciplinary teams.	52
AB 2454 (Quirk-Silva) Foster youth: nonminor dependents.....	52
AB 2547 (Beth Gaines) Placer County Integrated Health and Human Services Program.	53
AB 2632 (Maienschein) Care facilities.....	53
AB 2668 (Quirk-Silva) Foster care: nonminor dependent parents.	53
8. In-Home Supportive Services	53
SB 572 (Price) In-Home Supportive Services Employer-Employee Relations Act: impasse procedures.	53
AB 485 (Gomez) In-home supportive services.	54
AB 1217 (Lowenthal) Home Care Services Consumer Protection Act.....	54
AB 1703 (Hall) In-home supportive services: reading services for blind and visually impaired recipients.	54
9. Public Services, Social Services & other Human Services.....	55
SB 23 (Lara) Task Force on New American Integration.	55
SB 346 (Beall) Public social services: records.	55
SB 602 (Committee on Human Services) Child abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment projects.....	55
SB 1023 (Liu) Community colleges: foster youth.....	55
AB 578 (Dickinson) Crisis nurseries: study.	55
AB 1280 (John A. Pérez) Public assistance payments and unemployment compensation benefits: electronic fund transfer: qualifying accounts.....	56
AB 2311 (Bradford) General assistance: employable veterans.	56
AB 2547 (Beth Gaines) Placer County Integrated Health and Human Services Program.	56
AJR 7 (Bonta) Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid.....	56
10. Governor’s Veto Messages	57
SB 158 (Correa) Autism services: demonstration program	57
SB 996 (Evans) Juveniles: dependent children.....	57
SB 1002 (De León) Low-Income individuals: eligibility determinations.	58
AB 477 (Chau) Elder and dependent adult abuse: mandated reporting.....	58
AB 883 (Cooley) Child sexual abuse: prevention pilot program.	59

AB 1231 (V. Manuel Pérez) Regional centers: telehealth 59
AB 1744 (Brown) California Department of Aging. 60
AB 2035 (Chesbro) Sexually exploited and trafficked minors..... 60
11. Governor’s Signing Messages 61
AB 1217 (Lowenthal) Home Care Services Consumer Protection Act..... 61

1. Aging and Long-Term Care

SB 609 (Wolk) Office of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman.

This bill creates the Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program Improvement Act Account into which funds, gifts, contributions to support the operations and programs of the Office of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman shall be deposited. It raises the maximum civil penalty for willful interference with a lawful action of the office from \$1,000 to \$2,500 and requires the Director of Aging to initiate an action within 30 days of the assessment if this penalty is not paid. This bill also establishes the Access to Facilities Account, into which these penalties must be deposited. Funds in this account shall be appropriated for training and travel expense reimbursement for local ombudsman programs. This bill also permits reporting each individual act of willful interference to local law enforcement and the appropriate licensing agency. *Chapter 521, Statutes of 2013.*

SB 781 (Lara) Continuing care contracts.

This bill mandates that a provider of services in a continuing care retirement community who has entered into a Type A contract, as defined, make public an actuarial opinion by posting it online or providing it to a current resident upon request. Current law requires that providers entering into Type A contracts file an actuary's opinion as to the actuarial financial condition of the provider's continuing care operations with the Department of Social Services. *Died in the Senate Human Services Committee.*

SB 894 (Corbett) Residential care facilities for the elderly: revocation of license.

This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to provide the Office of the State Long-Term Care (LTC) Ombudsman with a precautionary notification if CDSS begins to prepare to issue a temporary suspension order of a Residential Care Facility for the Elderly (RCFE) or the revocation of a facility's license. Additionally, this bill required CDSS to notify affected public placement agencies and the LTC Ombudsman whenever CDSS substantiates that a violation has occurred which poses a serious threat to the health and safety of any resident, as specified. *Died on the Assembly Floor.*

SB 895 (Corbett) Residential care facilities for the elderly.

This bill requires a Residential Care Facility for the Elderly (RCFE) to correct licensing deficiencies identified by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) within 10 days of notification, unless otherwise specified in the plan of correction. This bill requires CDSS to post information on its internet website regarding how to obtain an inspection report, and requires CDSS to make inspection reports available on its internet website by January 1, 2020. Additionally, this bill requires CDSS to design, or cause to be designed, a poster that contains information on the appropriate reporting agency in case of a complaint or emergency. Further, this bill states the intent of the Legislature to increase the frequency of unannounced inspections

and requires that, during the 2015–16 legislative budget subcommittee hearings, CDSS report the projected costs associated with conducting annual inspections of residential care facilities for the elderly beginning January 1, 2018.

This bill additionally incorporates the provisions of SB 894 (Corbett) to require CDSS to provide the Office of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman with a precautionary notification if CDSS prepares to issue a temporary suspension order of a Residential Care Facility for the Elderly (RCFE) or the revocation of a facility's license. Additionally, this bill requires CDSS to notify affected public placement agencies and the LTC Ombudsman whenever CDSS substantiates that a violation has occurred which poses a serious threat to the health and safety of any resident, as specified. *Chapter 704, Statutes of 2014.*

SB 911 (Block) Residential care facilities for the elderly.

This bill requires a Residential Care Facility for the Elderly (RCFE) that accepts or retains residents with restricted health conditions, as defined by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), to ensure that residents receive medical care as prescribed by the resident's physician and contained in the resident's service plan by appropriately skilled professionals acting within their scope of practice, as defined. Additionally, this bill increases the initial and continuing education training requirements for RCFE administrators from 40 hours to 80 hours of coursework, including at least 60 hours of in-person instruction for initial certification, and 40 hours of continuing education coursework during each two-year certification period. This bill requires CDSS to ensure that the written test for certification include at least 100 questions, revised no later than July 1 of every other year. Further, this bill requires direct care staff to receive specified training regarding the use of postural supports, restricted conditions, and hospice care, and requires facility employees who assist residents with self-administration of medications meet additional specified training requirements. This bill also prohibits discrimination or retaliation in any manner against a resident or employee for calling 911. This bill implements the above provisions on January 1, 2016. *Chapter 705, Statutes of 2014.*

SB 1153 (Leno) Residential care facilities for the elderly.

This bill authorizes the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to order a suspension of new admissions, as defined, against a Residential Care Facility for the Elderly (RCFE) when the licensee has violated statute or regulation in specified circumstances, been cited for a subsequent violation of the same law within 12 months, or failed to pay an assessed fine. Additionally, this bill provides that an ordered suspension on new admissions shall remain in effect until a fine is paid, or a violation has been corrected and regulatory compliance maintained for a sufficient period of time, as specified. Further, this bill authorizes a licensee to appeal the suspension and requires CDSS to adopt regulations that specify the appeal procedure. *Chapter 706, Statutes of 2014.*

SB 1218 (Yee) Residential care facilities for the elderly: civil penalties.

This bill would have increased the civil penalties, including the penalties for repeat offenses, and would vary the penalties depending upon the seriousness of the harm to the resident. In cases involving death or serious bodily injury of a resident, it would have required the department to prove that the violation was a direct proximate cause of the death or serious bodily injury, and that it resulted from an occurrence of a nature that the statute or regulation was designed to prevent. The bill would have required dismissal of the citation if the licensee proved that the licensee did what might reasonably be expected of a residential care facility for the elderly licensee, acting under similar circumstances, to comply with the statute or regulation. It made changes to the emergency resident relocation fund. *Withdrawn from committee, returned to the Senate Rules Committee and held. Provisions of this bill were incorporated in AB 2236 (Maienschein). Held in Senate Rules Committee.*

SB 1382 (Block) Residential care facilities for the elderly.

This bill increases the initial and annual licensing fees for Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFEs) by approximately 9% across all facility sizes, adding to the approximately 10 percent increase for all community care facilities adopted by SB 855 (Chapter 29, Statutes of 2014), the 2014-15 Human Services Budget Trailer Bill, to establish a cumulative 20% increase for RCFEs over the prior year. *Chapter 707, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 261 (Chesbro) Residential care facilities for the elderly: fees and charges.

This bill prohibits Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFE) from requiring advance notice to terminate an admission agreement upon death of a resident. It prohibits the accrual of any fees once the personal property of a deceased resident is removed. In addition, AB 261 requires that within three days of a patient's death, the RCFE provide a written notice of the facility's policies involving contract termination and refunds, as specified. Furthermore, this bill requires RCFEs to refund any fees paid in advance that cover the time after the resident's property has been removed. *Chapter 290, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 477 (Chau) Elder and dependent adult abuse: mandated reporting.

This bill would have included notaries public in the definition of mandated reporters who must report suspected financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult. It required that a notary public, if he or she had observed or had knowledge of suspected financial abuse in connection with providing notary services, to report the known or suspected instance of financial abuse. The bill made this requirement applicable only when the notary public knew that the victim of the suspected financial abuse was an elder or dependent adult. It made the failure to report this abuse subject to civil penalties currently imposed on other mandated reporters, and made such penalties payable by the mandated reporter to the party bringing the action. AB 477 also added notaries public to the list of other mandated reporters of elder and dependent adult abuse who are immune from criminal or civil liability for making any report that is required or authorized by law. And it

exempted financial officers, who are currently mandated reporters under state law, from the notary public provisions. *Vetoed by Governor. Please see the Governor's veto message in section 10.*

AB 581 (Ammiano) Care facilities: retaliation.

This bill extends discrimination and retaliation protections to a resident or employee of a community care facility (CCF), residential care facility (RCF), or residential care facility for the elderly (RCFE) who has filed with the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) or a state or local ombudsman a complaint, grievance, or request for inspection regarding the facility. Existing law establishes protections against retaliation from the licensee. This bill further extends those protections against retaliation by an officer of the licensee. *Chapter 295, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 620 (Buchanan) Health and care facilities: missing patients and participants.

This bill requires all health facilities, community care facilities, residential care facilities for the elderly, and adult day health care centers to develop and comply with an absentee notification plan for residents, patients, and participants. It specifies that such plans be limited to: 1) A requirement that facility administrators inform an authorized representative when that resident, patient or participant is missing; and 2) The conditions under which such administrators are to notify local law enforcement that a resident, patient, or participant is missing from the facility. *Chapter 674, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 663 (Gomez) Care facilities: training requirements.

AB 663 requires existing training programs for administrators of Adult Residential Facilities and Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly and for certified ombudsman to include training in cultural competency and sensitivity in issues relating to the aging lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender community. *Chapter 675, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 1454 (Ian Calderon) Care facilities: regulatory visits.

This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to increase the frequency of unannounced licensing visits of community care facilities, Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly, child day care centers, and family day care homes incrementally over three years, so that by July 1, 2017, every facility would be visited annually. Additionally, this bill would have permitted CDSS the discretion of completing a pre-licensure survey for a new licensee of a currently licensed RCFE for which there would be no material change to management or operations when the license changes hands. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 1523 (Atkins) Residential care facilities for the elderly: liability insurance.

This bill requires residential care facilities for the elderly (RCFEs), by July 1, 2015, to maintain liability insurance in an amount of at least \$1 million dollars per occurrence and \$3 million in the annual aggregate for the purpose of covering injury to residents and guests caused by the negligence of the licensee or its employees. *Chapter 205, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 1554 (Skinner) Residential care facilities for the elderly.

This bill would have made numerous changes to the complaint investigation process used by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) when responding to complaints submitted against Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFEs). Specifically, this bill would have required CDSS to provide notice to a complainant of the status of the complaint and to attempt to interview the complainant and subjects of the complaint. Further, this bill would have provided the complainant with two levels of appeal against a decision made by CDSS. Additionally, this bill would have required CDSS to conduct an onsite investigation within one working day of the receipt of a complaint if a complaint alleged physical abuse, sexual abuse, or a threat of imminent danger of death or serious harm. This bill would have established an immediate civil penalty, as specified, for interfering with a complaint investigation and for retaliation against residents or staff involved in the complaint investigation. This bill additionally would have established timeframes for conducting a complaint investigation, as specified. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 1570 (Chesbro) Residential care facilities for the elderly.

This bill increases the educational requirements for a licensee of a Residential Care Facility for the Elderly (RCFE) from 40 hours to 80 hours of coursework, 60 hours of which must be attended in person. Additionally, this bill requires the mandatory state-administered exam to include no less than 100 questions that reflect a specified uniform core of knowledge, and requires the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to review and revise the examination to reflect changes in law and regulations every other year. This bill further requires staff members of RCFEs who assist residents with personal activities of daily living to complete 40 hours of initial training, as specified and requires staff to complete 20 hours of continuing training annually, as specified. Enactment of this bill is contingent on enactment of SB 911 (Block). *Chapter 698, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 1571 (Eggman) Residential care facilities for the elderly: licensing and regulation.

This bill would have expanded the scope of information that prospective Residential Care for the Elderly (RCFE) licensees must provide to the California Department of Social Services (CDSS). Additionally, this bill would have required CDSS to cross-check all applicant information with the California Department of Public Health (CDPH). This bill would have required CDSS to post specified information about RCFE facilities on its internet website within specified timeframes.

This bill also required CDSS, by July 1, 2019, to develop and implement a RCFE rating system designed to allow consumers to compare RCFEs. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 1572 (Eggman) Residential care facilities for the elderly: resident and family councils.

This bill requires a Residential Care Facility for the Elderly (RCFE) to assist residents in establishing and maintaining a resident council at the request of two or more residents. Additionally, this bill requires facilities to respond to resident council concerns in writing and to promote the resident council as specified. This bill also requires facilities to respond to concerns raised by family councils and to include notice of the family council, as specified. This bill additionally requires facilities to perform other specified actions pertaining to the resident and family councils. *Chapter 177, Statutes of 2014*

AB 1744 (Brown) California Department of Aging.

This bill requires the California Department of Aging (CDA) to establish a blue-ribbon task force comprised of at least 13 members, as specified, to make legislative recommendations to improve services for unpaid and family caregivers in California. Enactment of this bill is contingent upon CDA receiving sufficient non-state funds from private sources to implement these provisions. This bill requires the task force to prepare a report of its findings and recommendations and provide it to the Legislature on or before July 1, 2017, and makes related findings and declarations. It includes a sunset date of until January 1, 2018. *Vetoed by the Governor. Please see Governor's veto message in Section 10.*

AB 1751 (Bloom) Continuing care retirement communities.

This bill requires Continuing Care Retirement Community (CCRC) providers to make specified financial statements available to residents on a quarterly basis, rather than semi-annually. Additionally, this bill requires CCRC providers that have governing bodies in the state to include at least one resident, or two residents if the facility has more than 21 members, as voting members of the facility's governing body. This bill requires that providers whose governing bodies administer multiple CCRCs to provide specified information to the residents' association of any facility that does not have voting representation on the governing body. Additionally, this bill permits specified providers that do not have a governing body, in lieu of the above requirements, to meet with the resident association or committee, at specified intervals and requires such providers to invite an elected nonvoting resident representative to meetings that address any financial or administrative changes, as specified. *Chapter 699, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 1863 (Jones) Home Care Services Consumer Protection Act.

This bill would have established domestic home care aide referral organizations (DHCAROs) as a new licensure category under the Home Care Services Consumer Protection Act overseen by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS). This bill would have defined a DHCARO

as an employment agency that offers, refers, provides, or attempts to provide work for an independent home care aide who is providing home care services. The bill would have required newly licensed entities to undergo a criminal record clearance, to post their licenses in a conspicuous place, to comply with existing bond requirements, to act as mandatory reporters, to clearly disclose that a consumer may have employer obligations for the independent home care aide, to provide consumers with specified information regarding payments made to a home care aide upon request, and provides that all home care aides shall be listed on the CDSS home care aide registry prior to being referred to a client by the DHCARO. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 1899 (Brown) Residential care facilities for the elderly.

This bill provides that a licensee who abandons a Residential Care Facility for the Elderly (RCFE), resulting in an immediate and substantial threat to the health and safety of the abandoned residents, in addition to forfeiture or revocation of the license, shall be excluded from licensure in facilities licensed by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) without the right to petition for reinstatement. *Chapter 700, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 2044 (Rodriguez) Residential care facilities for the elderly.

This bill requires that residential care facilities for the elderly (RCFEs) maintain at least one administrator, facility manager, or designated substitute who is at least 21 years of age and has adequate qualifications, as specified, to be on the premises 24-hours a day. This bill additionally requires that at least one RCFE staff member who has cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training and first aid training shall be on duty and on the premises at all times and that training for direct-care staff include building and fire safety and the appropriate response to emergencies. *Chapter 701, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 2236 (Maienschein) Care facilities: civil penalties.

This bill, beginning July 1, 2015, establishes a new framework for civil penalties applicable to violations determined by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to have resulted in death or serious bodily injury, or determined by CDSS to constitute physical abuse for all facilities licensed by CDSS. *Chapter 813, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 2379 (Weber) Abuse of elders and dependent adults: multidisciplinary teams.

This bill adds child welfare services personnel to the list of professionals who may be included in multidisciplinary teams that are trained in the prevention, identification, management, or treatment of the abuse of elderly or dependent adults. *Chapter 62, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 2386 (Mullin) Care facilities: carbon monoxide detectors.

This bill requires community care facilities, residential care facilities for the elderly and child day care facilities or homes to have one or more functioning carbon monoxide detectors, as specified. *Chapter 503, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 2556 (Chau) Home care organizations.

This bill would have delayed implementation of the Home Care Services Consumer Protection Act from January 1, 2015 until January 1, 2016 and would have made technical changes to comply with the Department of Justice's (DOJ) criminal background process. *Held in the Senate Human Services Committee.*

AB 2632 (Maienschein) Care facilities.

This bill prohibits the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) from issuing a criminal record clearance prior to conducting an investigation, to a person who is subject to a criminal record check as a condition of licensure, employment, or presence in, a community care facility, foster home, residential care facility for the elderly (RCFE), or child care facility or certified family home, and who has violated or has been arrested for specified serious or violent crimes. *Chapter 824, Statutes of 2014.*

AJR 7 (Bonta) Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid.

This joint resolution of the Assembly and Senate requests that the President and the United States Congress exclude Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid from being a part of any legislation to reduce the federal deficit, and states the California Legislature's opposition to cuts to these three programs. It also calls on California's representatives to the United States Congress to vote against cuts to Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid and to consider improving those systems in ways that would strengthen their protections. *Resolution Chapter 35, Statutes of 2013.*

2. CalWORKS, CalFresh

SB 134 (Hueso) CalFresh eligibility

This bill requires that counties that participate in the CalFresh Employment and Training (E&T) program defer from the program veterans who have been honorably discharged from the United States Armed Forces. It also requires that veterans who are required to register to work under the CalFresh program and are exempted from mandatory E&T placement be provided with a referral to the local county veteran's service office and to local veterans' assistance and job training agencies, as well as being provided the opportunity to voluntarily participate in the E&T program. *Chapter 283, Statutes of 2013.*

SB 206 (Emmerson) Electronic benefits transfer cards: prohibition of use for alcohol and tobacco purchases.

This bill requires that the Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) system for recipients of CalFresh and CalWORKs be designed to prevent the purchase of alcohol or tobacco products using EBT cards. *Died in the Senate Human Services Committee.*

SB 252 (Liu) CalWORKs: welfare-to-work requirements.

This bill specifies that a pregnant woman who receives California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) benefits, and does not have medical verification of a pregnancy-related illness, shall be considered for other “good cause” exemptions that are applied when an individual can demonstrate that a circumstance or condition temporarily prevents them from participating in welfare-to-work activities. Additionally, it authorizes counties to apply the hours that a woman participates in an approved home visiting program to a recipient’s required work participation hours. The bill also reiterates that breastfeeding is permitted in public places. *Chapter 563, Statutes of 2013.*

SB 283 (Hancock) CalFresh eligibility.

This bill would have removed the prohibition against receiving CalFresh benefits for an individual who is convicted in state or federal court of a felony crime with an element of possession, use or distribution of a controlled substance, as defined. Existing law permits eligibility for CalFresh benefits to convicted drug felons except for those convicted of transporting, selling, manufacturing, giving away drugs as specified. Current law also permits individuals to be eligible for CalFresh if they have participated in, or are on the waiting list for, a drug treatment program, or who can show other evidence that the illegal use of controlled substances has ceased. This bill would have banned a person on supervised release from eligibility for CalFresh benefits during any period of revocation of that supervised release when the revocation results in the individual’s incarceration. *Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.*

SB 480 (Yee) CalWORKs, Medi-Cal, and CalFresh: suspension of benefits.

This bill would have required that an inmate of a public institution who is a recipient of CalWORKs or CalFresh benefits must have those benefits suspended for up to one year of incarceration, and then have the benefits reinstated without application, if the beneficiary still qualifies for assistance. The bill also would have extended this benefit suspension to adults in the Medi-Cal program. Current law requires that children under age 18 who are incarcerated have their medical benefits reinstated after release without reapplication. *Died in the Senate Human Services Committee.*

SB 672 (Leno) CalFresh: eligibility: guidelines.

This bill requires the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to issue guidance that simplifies the verification of dependent care expenses in order to determine eligibility and benefit level for CalFresh recipients. Specifically, the bill establishes that dependent care expenses shall be considered verified upon receipt of a self-certified statement of monthly dependent care expenses, as specified. It permits county human service agencies to request additional documentation, as specified. *Chapter 568, Statutes of 2013.*

SB 899 (Mitchell) CalWORKs: eligibility.

This bill would have repealed the Maximum Family Grant rule by expressly prohibiting the denial of aid or an increase in the maximum aid payment for a child born into the family of a CalWORKs recipient. This bill would have prohibited the conditioning of eligibility for CalWORKs aid based on an applicant's or recipient's disclosure of information about being a victim of rape, incest, or contraception failure. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

SB 999 (Liu) CalFresh: student eligibility.

This bill would have required the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office and the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to establish detailed guidelines identifying categories of students that may qualify for federal exemptions that would allow them to receive CalFresh benefits. It also recommended that the California State University Chancellor's office, and the University of California President's office do the same. This bill would have required community colleges to provide specific documentation to students who may qualify for an exemption. It would have authorized a county that elected to participate in the CalFresh Employment and Training (E&T) program to enter into an agreement with a community college or a CSU campus to establish an E&T program, as specified. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

SB 1002 (De León) Low-Income individuals: eligibility determinations.

This bill would have required the California departments of Health Care Services (DHCS) and Social Services (CDSS) to seek federal waivers to streamline the application and re-application processes for the Medi-Cal and CalFresh programs by using information from either application to satisfy information requirements for both programs. The bill requires CDSS to consult with stakeholders in implementing this provision and authorizes CDSS to implement this provision through an all-county letter, or similar instructions. *Vetoed by the Governor. Please see the Governor's veto message in section 10.*

SB 1029 (Hancock) CalFresh: eligibility.

This bill would have deleted the prohibition against receiving CalFresh benefits for people who have been convicted of drug possession, use or distribution of a controlled substance, except

during any period when parole or probation has been revoked or while the applicant is a fleeing felon pursuant to federal law and guidance. *Held on the inactive file on the Senate Floor, but its provisions were incorporated into AB 1468 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Chapter 26, Statutes of 2014.*

SB 1147 (DeSaulnier) CalFresh customer service standards: performance goals.

This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), in collaboration with key stakeholders, to establish and periodically revise statewide CalFresh customer service standards and performance goals. It would have required CDSS to measure the progress made toward the execution of the standards and goals annually, and to make that information publicly available. It would have required CDSS to develop a data management tool that included specified data, to make public the data from this management tool and to update it at least quarterly within 60 days following the end of each quarter. CDSS would have been required to use data from the tool to measure the progress made towards the standards and goals. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 191 (Bocanegra) CalFresh: categorical eligibility.

AB 191 requires the California Department of Social Services to establish a program that confers categorical eligibility for CalFresh to a household that includes a member who receives, or is eligible to receive, services through the Medi-Cal program, and also is eligible for CalFresh benefits. *Chapter 669, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 264 (Maienschein) CalWORKs: temporary shelter assistance.

This bill would have deleted the requirement that CalWORKs temporary shelter assistance be provided consecutively to a limit of 16 days. Instead, the bill would have allowed a family to receive temporary shelter assistance for a total of 16 calendar days to be used at any time they are both homeless and receiving CalWORKs aid. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 271 (Mitchell) CalWORKs: eligibility.

This bill would have expressly prohibited the denial of aid or denial of an increase in the maximum aid payment for a child who was born into the family of a California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids Act (CalWORKs) recipient, and would have limited any increased payment to months after January 1, 2014. It also would have prohibited the California Department of Social Services from conditioning eligibility for aid on an applicant's or recipient's disclosure of information about being a victim of rape, incest, or contraception failure, as specified. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 309 (Mitchell) CalFresh: homeless youth.

This bill clarifies that there is no minimum age requirement for CalFresh eligibility. It requires county welfare departments, upon receipt of a signed CalFresh application from an unaccompanied child or youth under 18 years of age, to determine eligibility including entitlement to expedited service for homeless individuals. Furthermore, it requires county welfare departments to notify a child or youth in writing of the reason an application is denied. This bill additionally requires county welfare departments to make available to local educational agency liaisons information about expedited services for homeless individuals, and to include information about CalFresh eligibility for unaccompanied homeless children and youths in the training provided to homeless shelter operators. *Chapter 97, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 419 (Lowenthal) CalWORKs: eligibility.

This bill repeals the two-month cap on CalWORKs aid payments to a child in a public hospital and instead provides that a child who is a patient in a public or private hospital for medical or surgical care shall be considered temporarily absent from the home, and therefore eligible for a CalWORKs grant, for the duration of the hospital stay. *Chapter 293, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 1094 (Brown) CalWORKs: eligibility.

AB 1094 expands the definition of disability-based unearned income to include veteran's disability compensation for use in calculating benefits in the CalWORKs program. Current law provides that certain amounts of disability benefits are exempted from the calculation for CalWORKs benefits. This bill adds veteran's disability compensation to that category. *Chapter 554, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 1280 (John A. Pérez) Public assistance payments and unemployment compensation benefits: electronic fund transfer: qualifying accounts.

This bill permits a recipient of public assistance payments to authorize payment to be directly deposited by electronic fund transfer to a qualifying account at a financial institution of the recipient's choice. The bill requires qualifying accounts to meet specific requirements. It additionally requires that if a recipient of unemployment benefits elects to receive payments by direct deposit, the payments shall only be deposited to a qualifying account. It also clarifies that county treasurers and the Employment Development Department (EDD) have no obligation to determine whether a designated account is a qualifying account. The bill further prohibits an entity that issues or manages a prepaid card from accepting or facilitating the direct deposit of public assistance payments or unemployment compensation benefits to a prepaid card account that does not meet the specified requirements. *Chapter 557, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 1452 (Stone) CalWORKs: temporary homeless assistance.

This bill would have increased the amount of CalWORKs homeless assistance from \$65 to \$75 per day for families of up to four members, and would have increased the daily maximum for larger families from \$125 to \$135. Additionally, it would have required all temporary homeless assistance rates to be adjusted annually to reflect any increases or decreases in the cost of living, as specified. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 1502 (Mullin) CalWORKs: Family Unity Act of 2015.

This bill would have simplified CalWORKs eligibility requirements to require that aid be granted to a family that meets applicable eligibility requirements, without regard to the employment status of the parent. Specifically, the bill would have deleted the requirement that a child prove deprivation to become eligible for the program, as defined, eliminated the requirement that a parent work less than 100 hours a month and instead would have required CalWORKs aid be granted to a family that meets eligibility requirements, and modified other requirements and definitions related to parental absence. The bill also would have made changes to the definition of a nonrelative caretaker. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 1516 (Gonzalez) CalWORKs: Young child special needs supplement: supportive services.

This bill would have established an \$80 special needs supplement, to be adjusted annually by a cost of living adjustment, within the CalWORKs program for children younger than age 2. It would have created an Unmet Diaper Need Financing Fund in the State Treasury to be distributed to entities that serve low-income children, as specified, to address the unmet diaper needs in those communities. Additionally, it would have required counties to allow participants to request supportive services through the internet website of the county, if the county is capable of accepting requests via its website. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 1579 (Stone) CalWORKs: pregnant women.

This bill requires that a pregnant woman who qualifies for the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) benefits, be eligible for aid beginning for the month in which the birth is anticipated and for the six-month period immediately prior to that, beginning on July 1, 2015. *Chapter 632, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 1613 (Stone) CalWORKs: benefits overpayment.

This bill would authorize the California Department of Social Services to establish a minimum cost-effectiveness threshold consistent with federal regulations for collecting a CalWORKs overpayment that is greater than \$125. It would have raised the overpayment recovery threshold for former CalWORKs recipients from \$35 to \$125, or the minimum cost effectiveness threshold

established by DSS, whichever is greater. If established, the counties would have been required to implement the threshold. *Died in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 1614 (Stone) Electronic transfer: payment and benefits.

This bill requires users of Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) cards to be provided access to their transaction history via toll-free telephone hotline and Internet Web site, among other methods. The bill requires that the system be designed so that users are informed when the EBT system is down and funds are not accessible. It also requires users of the EBT card to be informed of where they can use their cards to withdraw funds without being charged fees, and other specified information regarding fees. Additional language specifies that the Department of Child Support Services (DCSS) is prohibited from being held liable for authorizing a direct deposit of child support payments into an account that is not a qualifying account. *Chapter 720, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 1653 (Garcia) CalWORKs: victims of domestic violence.

This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to establish a standard, statewide notice to inform all applicants and recipients of the CalWORKs program that victims of abuse have a right to request a waiver of program requirements. It also would have required the county to waive, for applicants or recipients, program requirements when those requirements would encourage the individual to return to the abuser, or would be detrimental to or unfairly penalize the individual or his or her family, and to waive other requirements, as appropriate and as specified. The bill also would have required counties to inform all CalWORKs applicants and recipients of their rights and how to secure a waiver. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 1930 (Skinner) CalFresh: student eligibility.

This bill requires that certain educational programs, as determined by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), shall be considered employment training programs, for the purpose of determining whether a student is eligible for an exemption to the prohibition on enrollment into the CalFresh program, as eligible and specified. It also requires CDSS, in consultation with specified stakeholders, to establish a protocol to identify and verify all potential exemptions and participation in educational programs that would qualify a student for an exemption. It requires CDSS to seek and obtain federal approval, as specified, if the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) requires federal approval. *Chapter 729, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 2115 (Bradford) CalFresh: school meals.

This would have required additional information about school-based and other nutritional assistance programs be added to the existing list of emergency food assistance providers that is required to be compiled and made available by counties to families applying for CalFresh benefits. It also would have required that applicants for CalFresh benefits with children be provided information about how to apply for the WIC program and the National School Lunch

and School Breakfast Programs while the CalFresh application is pending. Additionally, it would have required a county human services agency to inform an applicant that if the household is certified for CalFresh, children under five years of age are income-eligible for the WIC Program and all children are directly certified for the school lunch and breakfast programs. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 2382 (Bradford) CalWORKs: eligibility: truancy.

This bill revises CalWORKS requirements by deleting the mandate that the aid grant of a family be reduced if the county determines that an eligible child under 16 years of age is not regularly attending school. Instead, the bill requires that if the county determines that a child is not attending school, that the county inform the family of how to enroll the child in an appropriate school and screen the family to determine its eligibility for family stabilization services. It requires the county, if applicable, to document that the family was given this information and was screened for those services. This bill allows the county to consider the needs of a child in the assistance unit who is 16 years of age or older in computing the grant to the family for any month in which the county is informed by a school district or a county school attendance review board that the child did not attend school if at least one of several circumstances is present. This bill provides that a child whose needs are excluded from computing the family grant remains eligible for services that may lead to school attendance. *Chapter 905, Statutes of 2014.*

3. Child Care

SB 192 (Liu) Early learning and educational support services.

This bill would have renamed the Child Care and Development Services Act as the Early Learning and Educational Support Act and reorganized and recast provisions of law to conform to these name changes. It defines "early learning and educational support programs" and "early learning and educational support services" as those programs or services that offer a full range of services designed to meet a wide variety of needs of children, from birth to 13 years of age, and their families. It would have changed the definition of "alternative payments" as including payments that are made by one child care agency to another agency or child care provider for the provision of child care and development services, and payments that are made by an agency to a parent for the parent's purchase of early learning and educational support services, and instead defines "alternative payments" as "payments that are made to a licensed or license-exempt care provider for the provision of early learning and educational support services, and payments that are made by an alternative payment provider to a parent for the parent's purchase of early learning and educational support services." Would have made numerous other substantial changes to child care statute. *This bill was referred to the Senate Human Services committee, then amended and removed from this committee's jurisdiction. Held in the Assembly Appropriations committee.*

SB 766 (Yee) Ancillary day care centers.

This bill would have required that ancillary day care centers comply with certain requirements, including provider-child ratios, and ensure the presence at all times of at least one care provider who is at least 18 years of age. Existing law defines ancillary day care centers as being associated with an athletic club, grocery store, or other business or group of businesses for which the day care center is ancillary to its principal business activity and which provides day care services while the clients or customers are conducting business on site. This bill also would have required any person who is responsible for engaging with children in an ancillary day care center to be registered as a TrustLine provider. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

SB 1123 (Liu) Child care and development services.

This bill would have made broad changes to the structure of California's state funded preschool, including modifying adult-to-child ratios in specified settings, altering rates, and making other substantial changes. This bill additionally would have established a new section in statute for children from birth to their third birthday called the California Strong Start services and required those services include parent engagement in support, voluntary home visitations, nutrition and referrals to health and dental providers, in addition to day care services. This bill made a number of other substantive changes. *Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.*

AB 290 (Alejo) Child day care: childhood nutrition training.

This bill requires a teacher or director of a day care center or family day care home who is licensed after January 1, 2016, and receives health and safety training, to also have at least one hour of childhood nutrition training. The training must include information about age-appropriate meal patterns, and about reimbursement rates for the federal Child and Adult Care Food Program. *Chapter 734, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 578 (Dickinson) Crisis nurseries: study.

This bill would have established a two-year pilot project in Sacramento and Yolo counties for the purpose of evaluating the effectiveness of crisis nurseries, as specified. This bill also would have requires the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to conduct a study of the relationship between crisis respite care and incidents of child abuse. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 835 (Muratsuchi) Child care: facilities: loans.

This bill would have permitted the Department of Housing and Community Development to amend loan terms that have been provided through the Child Care and Development Facilities Direct Loan Fund, and guaranteed by the Child Care and Development Facilities Loan Guaranty Fund under specific circumstances. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 1454 (Ian Calderon) Care facilities: regulatory visits.

This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to increase the frequency of unannounced licensing visits of community care facilities, Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFEs), child day care centers, and family day care homes incrementally over three years, so that by July 1, 2017, every facility would be visited annually. Additionally, this bill would have permitted CDSS the discretion of completing a prelicensure survey for a new licensee of a currently licensed RCFE for which there will be no material change to management or operations when the license changes hands. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 2228 (Cooley) Crisis nurseries.

This bill revises the regulatory requirements for crisis nurseries licensed by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to enable programs to operate both a crisis residential overnight program and a crisis day services program under a single license. Specifically, this bill establishes the maximum licensed capacity for a crisis residential overnight program at 14 children, and permits a crisis day service program to base its maximum licensed capacity on meeting specified requirements including minimum square footage of activity space, as specified. Additionally, this bill defines “crisis day services” to mean temporary, nonmedical care and supervision for children under six years of age who are voluntarily placed by a parent or legal guardian due to a family crisis or stressful situation for a maximum of 14 hours in one day for each child. Further, this bill increases staff-to-child ratio requirements for the use of volunteers, and increases the education and training requirements for staff and volunteers. *Chapter 735, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 2236 (Maienschein) Care facilities: civil penalties.

This bill, beginning July 1, 2015, establishes a new framework for civil penalties applicable to violations determined by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to have resulted in death or serious bodily injury, or determined by CDSS to constitute physical abuse for all facilities licensed by CDSS. *Chapter 813, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 2386 (Mullin) Care facilities: carbon monoxide detectors.

This bill requires community care facilities, residential care facilities for the elderly and child day care facilities and homes to have one or more functioning carbon monoxide detectors, as specified. *Chapter 503, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 2621 (Garcia) Child day care facilities: licensing information.

This bill requires the California Department of Social Service (CDSS) to make specified licensing information regarding child day care facilities and family day care homes available on its Internet Web site and to update the information monthly. *Chapter 474, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 2632 (Maienschein) Care facilities.

This bill prohibits the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) from issuing a criminal record clearance prior to conducting an investigation, to a person who is subject to a criminal record check as a condition of licensure, employment, or presence in, a community care facility, foster home, residential care facility for the elderly (RCFE), or child care facility or certified family home, and who has violated or has been arrested for specified serious or violent crimes. *Chapter 824, Statutes of 2014*

4. Community Care, Licensing

SB 579 (Berryhill) Developmental services: Commission on Oversight Efficiency and Quality Enhancement Models.

This bill would have established the Commission on Oversight Efficiency and Quality Enhancement Models to investigate methods of implementing a unified and consistent oversight and quality enhancement process that ensures the welfare, community participation, health, and safety of individuals with developmental disabilities who are served in programs licensed by the Community Care Licensing Division of the California Department of Social Services. This bill would have required the commission to review current regulations and relevant statutes to better focus on reliable data to measure outcomes for individuals served and the impact of services on the lives of individuals and their families, as specified. The bill would have required the Department of Developmental Services to provide staff support to the commission. *Died in the Assembly Human Services Committee.*

SB 766 (Yee) Ancillary day care centers.

This bill would have required that ancillary day care centers comply with certain requirements, including provider-child ratios, and ensure the presence at all times of at least one care provider who is at least 18 years of age. Existing law defines ancillary day care centers as being associated with an athletic club, grocery store, or other business or group of businesses for which the day care center is ancillary to its principal business activity and which provides day care services while the clients or customers are conducting business on site. This bill also would have required any person who is responsible for engaging with children in an ancillary day care center to be registered as a TrustLine provider. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

SB 781 (Lara) Continuing care contracts.

This bill mandates that a provider of services in a continuing care retirement community who has entered into a Type A contract, as defined, make public an actuarial opinion by posting it online or providing it to a current resident upon request. Current law requires that providers entering into Type A contracts file an actuary's opinion as to the actuarial financial condition of the

provider's continuing care operations with the California Department of Social Services. *Died in the Senate Human Services Committee.*

SB 1136 (Huff) Foster care providers: criminal records.

This bill requires the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to provide, upon the request of a county child welfare agency, a list of each person who has received a criminal records exemption related to a licensed or certified foster home, so that the county may assess the appropriateness of placing a child in the foster home with which the individual is associated, as specified. Additionally, this bill requires CDSS to make summary information, as defined, used in making the determination to grant the exemption available to the county child welfare agency. *Chapter 222, Statutes of 2014.*

SB 1153 (Leno) Residential care facilities for the elderly.

This bill authorizes the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to order a suspension of new admissions, against a Residential Care Facility for the Elderly (RCFE) when the licensee has violated statute or regulation in specified circumstances, been cited for a subsequent violation of the same law within 12 months, or failed to pay an assessed fine. Additionally, this bill provides that an ordered suspension on new admissions shall remain in effect until a fine is paid, or a violation has been corrected and regulatory compliance maintained for a sufficient period of time, as specified. Further, this bill authorizes a licensee to appeal the suspension and requires CDSS to adopt regulations that specify the appeal procedure. *Chapter 706, Statutes of 2014.*

SB 1218 (Yee) Residential care facilities for the elderly: civil penalties.

This bill would have increased the civil penalties, including the penalties for repeat offenses, and would vary the penalties depending upon the seriousness of the harm to the resident. In cases involving death or serious bodily injury of a resident, it would have required the department to prove that the violation was a direct proximate cause of the death or serious bodily injury, and that it resulted from an occurrence of a nature that the statute or regulation was designed to prevent. The bill would have required dismissal of the citation if the licensee proved that the licensee did what might reasonably be expected of a residential care facility for the elderly licensee, acting under similar circumstances, to comply with the statute or regulation. It also would have made changes to the emergency resident relocation fund. *Withdrawn from committee, returned to the Senate Rules Committee and held. Provisions of this bill were incorporated in AB 2236 (Maienschein).*

SB 1382 (Block) Residential care facilities for the elderly.

This bill increases the initial and annual licensing fees for Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFEs) by approximately 9% across all facility sizes, adding to the approximately 10 percent increase for all community care facilities adopted by SB 855 (Chapter 29, Statutes of

2014), the 2014-15 Human Services Budget Trailer Bill, to establish a cumulative 20% increase for RCFEs over the prior year. *Chapter 707, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 261 (Chesbro) Residential care facilities for the elderly: fees and charges.

This bill prohibits Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFE) from requiring advance notice to terminate an admission agreement upon death of a resident. It prohibits the accrual of any fees once the personal property of a deceased resident is removed. In addition, AB 261 requires that within three days of a patient's death, the RCFE provide a written notice of the facility's policies involving contract termination and refunds, as specified. Furthermore, this bill requires RCFEs to refund any fees paid in advance that cover the time after the resident's property has been removed. *Chapter 290, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 290 (Alejo) Child day care: childhood nutrition training.

This bill requires a teacher or director of a day care center or family day care home who is licensed after January 1, 2016, and receives health and safety training, to also have at least one hour of childhood nutrition training. The training must include information about age-appropriate meal patterns, and about reimbursement rates for the federal Child and Adult Care Food Program. *Chapter 734, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 346 (Stone) Runaway and homeless youth shelters.

This bill includes runaway and homeless youth shelters within the definition of "community care facilities," and defines such shelters as group homes licensed by California Department of Social Services to provide voluntary, short-term (no more than 21 consecutive days) shelter and personal services to runaway youth or homeless youth. This bill specifies a number of requirements for these runaway and homeless youth shelters, including among other things that they have a maximum capacity of 25 youths, that they assist youth in obtaining emergency health-related services, and that they establish procedures for assisting youth in securing long-term stability. The bill also specifies instances in which runaway and homeless youth shelters are not placement options for youth, and stipulates that such shelters are not eligible for AFDC-FC funding. *Chapter 485, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 352 (Hall) Foster care: smoke-free environment.

This bill requires group homes, foster family agencies, small family homes, transitional housing placement providers, and crisis nurseries that provide residential foster care to a child to maintain a smoke-free environment. It prohibits a person who is licensed or certified to provide residential care in a foster family home or certified family home from smoking or permitting any other person to smoke inside the facility, and, when the child is present, on the outdoor grounds of the facility. This bill also prohibits a person who is licensed or certified pursuant to these provisions from smoking in any motor vehicle that is regularly used to transport the child. *Chapter 292, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 413 (Chávez) Foster care: specialized foster care homes.

This bill stipulates that a specialized foster care home for children with special health care needs that has more than two foster children, regardless of whether a child has special health care needs, must have on-call assistance available at all times in case of emergencies, and must be of sufficient size to accommodate all children in the home. These requirements previously applied to these homes in instances where four or more foster children were present. *Chapter 100, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 581 (Ammiano) Care facilities: retaliation.

This bill extends discrimination and retaliation protections to a resident or employee of a community care facility (CCF), residential care facility (RCF), or residential care facility for the elderly (RCFE) who has filed with the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) or a state or local ombudsman a complaint, grievance, or request for inspection regarding the facility. Existing law establishes protections against retaliation from the licensee. This bill further extends those protections against retaliation by an officer of the licensee. *Chapter 295, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 620 (Buchanan) Health and care facilities: missing patients and participants.

This bill requires all health facilities, community care facilities, residential care facilities for the elderly, and adult day health care centers to develop and comply with an absentee notification plan for residents, patients, and participants. It specifies that such plans be limited to: 1) A requirement that facility administrators inform an authorized representative when that resident, patient or participant is missing; and 2) The conditions under which such administrators are to notify local law enforcement that a resident, patient, or participant is missing from the facility. *Chapter 674, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 663 (Gomez) Care facilities: training requirements.

AB 663 requires existing training programs for administrators of Adult Residential Facilities and Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly and for certified ombudsman to include training in cultural competency and sensitivity in issues relating to the aging lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender community. *Chapter 675, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 1454 (Ian Calderon) Care facilities: regulatory visits.

This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to increase the frequency of unannounced licensing visits of community care facilities Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFEs), child day care centers, and family day care homes incrementally over three years, so that by July 1, 2017, every facility would be visited annually. Additionally, this bill would have permitted CDSS the discretion of completing a preclosure survey for a new licensee of a currently licensed RCFE for which there would be no material

change to management or operations when the license changes hands. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 1523 (Atkins) Residential care facilities for the elderly: liability insurance.

This bill requires residential care facilities for the elderly (RCFEs), by July 1, 2015, to maintain liability insurance in an amount of at least \$1 million dollars per occurrence and \$3 million in the annual aggregate for the purpose of covering injury to residents and guests caused by the negligence of the licensee or its employees. *Chapter 205, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 1554 (Skinner) Residential care facilities for the elderly.

This bill would have made numerous changes to the complaint investigation process used by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) when responding to complaints submitted against Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFEs). Specifically, this bill would have required CDSS to provide notice to a complainant of the status of the complaint and to attempt to interview the complainant and subjects of the complaint. Further, this bill would have provided the complainant with two levels of appeal against a decision made by CDSS. Additionally, this bill would have required CDSS to conduct an onsite investigation within one working day of the receipt of a complaint if a complaint alleged physical abuse, sexual abuse, or a threat of imminent danger of death or serious harm. This bill would have established an immediate civil penalty, as specified, for interfering with a complaint investigation and for retaliation against residents or staff involved in the complaint investigation. This bill additionally would have established timeframes for conducting a complaint investigation, as specified. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 1570 (Chesbro) Residential care facilities for the elderly.

This bill increases the educational requirements for a licensee of a Residential Care Facility for the Elderly (RCFE) from 40 hours to 80 hours of coursework, 60 hours of which must be attended in person. Additionally, this bill requires the mandatory state-administered exam to include no less than 100 questions that reflect a specified uniform core of knowledge, and requires the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to review and revise the examination to reflect changes in law and regulations every other year. This bill further requires staff members of RCFEs who assist residents with personal activities of daily living to complete 40 hours of initial training, as specified and requires staff to complete 20 hours of continuing training annually, as specified. Enactment of this bill is contingent on enactment of SB 911 (Block) and the provisions of this bill take effect on or before January 1, 2016. *Chapter 698, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 1571 (Eggman) Residential care facilities for the elderly: licensing and regulation.

This bill would have expanded the scope of information that prospective Residential Care for the Elderly (RCFE) licensees must provide to the California Department of Social Services (CDSS). Additionally, this bill would have required CDSS to cross-check all applicant information with the California Department of Public Health (CDPH). This bill would have required CDSS to post specified information about RCFE facilities on its internet website within specified timeframes. This bill also required CDSS, by July 1, 2019, to develop and implement a RCFE rating system designed to allow consumers to compare RCFEs. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 1572 (Eggman) Residential care facilities for the elderly: resident and family councils.

This bill requires a Residential Care Facility for the Elderly (RCFE) to assist residents in establishing and maintaining a resident council at the request of two or more residents. Additionally, this bill requires facilities to respond to resident council concerns in writing and to promote the resident council as specified. This bill also requires facilities to respond to concerns raised by family councils and to include notice of the family council as specified. This bill additionally requires facilities to perform other specified actions pertaining to the resident and family councils. *Chapter 177, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 1751 (Bloom) Continuing care retirement communities.

This bill requires Continuing Care Retirement Community (CCRC) providers to make specified financial statements available to residents on a quarterly basis, rather than semi-annually. Additionally, this bill requires CCRC providers that have governing bodies in the state to include at least one resident, or two residents if the facility has more than 21 members, as voting members of the facility's governing body. This bill requires that providers whose governing bodies administer multiple CCRCs to provide specified information to the residents' association of any facility that does not have voting representation on the governing body. Additionally, this bill permits specified providers that do not have a governing body, in lieu of the above requirements, to meet with the resident association or committee, at specified intervals and requires such providers to invite an elected nonvoting resident representative to meetings that address any financial or administrative changes, as specified. *Chapter 699, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 1863 (Jones) Home Care Services Consumer Protection Act.

This bill would have established domestic home care aide referral organizations (DHCAROs) as a new licensure category under the Home Care Services Consumer Protection Act overseen by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS). This bill would have defined a DHCARO as an employment agency that offers, refers, provides, or attempts to provide work for an independent home care aide who is providing home care services. The bill would have required newly licensed entities to undergo a criminal record clearance, to post their licenses in a

conspicuous place, to comply with existing bond requirements, to act as mandatory reporters, to clearly disclose that a consumer may have employer obligations for the independent home care aide, to provide consumers with specified information regarding payments made to a home care aide upon request, and that all home care aides be listed on the CDSS home care aide registry prior to being referred to a client by the DHCARO. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 1899 (Brown) Residential care facilities for the elderly.

This bill provides that a licensee who abandons a Residential Care Facility for the Elderly (RCFE), resulting in an immediate and substantial threat to the health and safety of the abandoned residents, in addition to forfeiture or revocation of the license, shall be excluded from licensure in facilities licensed by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) without the right to petition for reinstatement. *Chapter 700, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 2044 (Rodriguez) Residential care facilities for the elderly.

This bill requires that residential care facilities for the elderly (RCFEs) maintain at least one administrator, facility manager, or designated substitute who is at least 21 years of age and has adequate qualifications, as specified, to be on the premises 24-hours a day. This bill additionally requires that at least one RCFE staff member who has cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training and first aid training shall be on duty and on the premises at all times and that training for direct-care staff include building and fire safety and the appropriate response to emergencies. *Chapter 701, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 2228 (Cooley) Crisis nurseries.

This bill revises the regulatory requirements for crisis nurseries licensed by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to enable programs to operate both a crisis residential overnight program and a crisis day services program under a single license. Specifically, this bill establishes the maximum licensed capacity for a crisis residential overnight program at 14 children, and permits a crisis day service program to base its maximum licensed capacity on meeting specified requirements including minimum square footage of activity space, as specified. Additionally, this bill defines “crisis day services” to mean temporary, nonmedical care and supervision for children under six years of age who are voluntarily placed by a parent or legal guardian due to a family crisis or stressful situation for a maximum of 14 hours in one day for each child. Further, this bill increases staff-to-child ratio requirements for the use of volunteers, and increases the education and training requirements for staff and volunteers. *Chapter 735, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 2236 (Maienschein) Care facilities: civil penalties.

This bill, beginning July 1, 2015, establishes a new framework for civil penalties applicable to violations determined by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to have resulted

in death or serious bodily injury, or determined by CDSS to constitute physical abuse for all facilities licensed by CDSS. *Chapter 813, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 2386 (Mullin) Care facilities: carbon monoxide detectors.

This bill requires community care facilities, residential care facilities for the elderly and child day care facilities and homes to have one or more functioning carbon monoxide detectors, as specified. *Chapter 503, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 2556 (Chau) Home care organizations.

This bill delays implementation of the Home Care Services Consumer Protection Act (Act) from January 1, 2015 until January 1, 2016 and makes technical changes to comply with the Department of Justice's (DOJ) criminal background process. *Held in the Senate Human Services Committee*

AB 2621 (Garcia) Child day care facilities: licensing information.

This bill requires the California Department of Social Service (CDSS) to make specified licensing information regarding child day care facilities and family day care homes available on its Internet Web site and to update the information monthly. *Chapter 474, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 2632 (Maienschein) Care facilities.

This bill prohibits the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) from issuing a criminal record clearance prior to conducting an investigation, to a person who is subject to a criminal record check as a condition of licensure, employment, or presence in, a community care facility, foster home, residential care facility for the elderly (RCFE), or child care facility or certified family home, and who has violated or has been arrested for specified serious or violent crimes. *Chapter 824, Statutes of 2014.*

5. Homelessness Assistance

SB 177 (Liu) Homeless Youth Education Success Act.

This bill requires public schools and county offices of education to immediately enroll a homeless child or youth seeking enrollment, as is currently required for foster children and youth. Additionally, it requires the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) and the California Department of Education to identify individuals in their departments and in other state agencies with experience in homeless youth issues. It directs these individuals to develop policies and practices to present to the Superintendent of Public Instruction and to CDSS that are focused on providing support to homeless children and youth and ensuring that child abuse and

neglect reporting requirements do not create barriers to school enrollment and attendance. Federal law already requires local education agencies to have a liaison for homeless children and youth; this bill requires these liaisons to ensure that public notice of the educational rights of homeless children and youth are disseminated to schools. *Chapter 491, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 264 (Maienschein) CalWORKs: temporary shelter assistance.

This bill would have deleted the requirement that CalWORKs temporary shelter assistance be provided consecutively to a limit of 16 days. Instead, the bill would have allowed a family to receive temporary shelter assistance for a total of 16 calendar days to be used at any time they are both homeless and receiving CalWORKs aid. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 346 (Stone) Runaway and homeless youth shelters

This bill includes runaway and homeless youth shelters within the definition of “community care facilities,” and defines such shelters as group homes licensed by the California Department of Social Services to provide voluntary, short-term (no more than 21 consecutive days) shelter and personal services to runaway youth or homeless youth. This bill specifies a number of requirements for these runaway and homeless youth shelters, including among other things that they have a maximum capacity of 25 youths, that they assist youth in obtaining emergency health-related services, and that they establish procedures for assisting youth in securing long-term stability. The bill also specifies instances in which runaway and homeless youth shelters are not placement options for youth, and stipulates that such shelters are not eligible for AFDC-FC funding. *Chapter 485, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 1452 (Stone) CalWORKs: temporary homeless assistance.

This bill would have increased the amount of CalWORKs homeless assistance from \$65 to \$75 per day for families of up to four members, and would have increased the daily maximum for larger families from \$125 to \$135. Additionally, it would have required all temporary homeless assistance rates to be adjusted annually to reflect any increases or decreases in the cost of living, as specified. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 2001 (Ammiano) Homeless youth: child welfare services

This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to establish a working group to recommend policies to the Legislature to ensure that homeless, unaccompanied minors have access to appropriate placements and services through the state’s child welfare system, as specified. It would have authorized counties that participate in the Child Welfare Waiver Demonstration Project to establish a pilot program of alternative child welfare services for homeless youth. Additionally, the bill would have authorized each participating county to use Title IV-E funds and state foster care funds to provide long-term intensive support services to meet the needs of homeless youth, including, among other things, temporary placement in a licensed homeless youth shelter, as specified. Additionally, this bill would have required a

county child welfare agency, upon temporary placement of a homeless youth into a homeless youth shelter, to provide case management services, identify appropriate long-term housing placement opportunities and wraparound services for the youth, including placement in a certified transitional housing plus program, and to make a recommendation as to whether the youth should continue to receive long-term intensive support services through the pilot program, or whether a petition should be filed to adjudicate the youth to be a dependent child of the court. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 2061 (Chau) Child welfare services: families experiencing homelessness.

This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to encourage counties participating in the Title IV-E waiver demonstration project to consider the use of innovative, evidence-based strategies with the optional portion of their federal waiver capped allocation to assist families that include a child placed in foster care, who are receiving child welfare services, and who are experiencing homelessness, to achieve supportive housing, rapid rehousing, and permanent housing, as defined. *Died on the Senate Inactive file.*

AB 2591 (Weber) Homeless youth: basic material needs assistance.

This bill creates a Homeless Youth Basic Material Needs Assistance program to be overseen by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS). It requires that money appropriated from the Legislature be distributed proportionally to counties that elect to participate in the program, based on the number of homeless youth in each county. This bill also would have required each local program to contract with nonprofit organizations, as specified, and to consult with the local children and families' commission if the target population includes homeless youth from zero to five years of age. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

6. Developmental Services, Rehabilitative Services

SB 137 (Emmerson) Developmental services: regional centers.

This bill would have required regional centers to include additional information on a list of required vendor information that must be posted on their Internet web sites. The additional information would have included actual rates paid to each vendor and specific regional center funds that are paid to a nonprofit housing organization outside the request for proposal process. *Held the in Assembly Appropriations Committee.*

SB 158 (Correa) Autism services: demonstration program.

SB 158 would have established a demonstration program to assist families and individuals with autism spectrum disorders who are regional center consumers and who live in underserved communities. The bill would have authorized DDS to contract with a University of California or

California State University campus to serve as a coordinating center to develop the program. It specified that regional center participation would be voluntary. *Vetoed by the Governor. Please see the Governor's veto message in section 10.*

SB 163 (Hueso) Developmental services: health insurance payments.

This bill would have required regional centers to pay any applicable copayment, coinsurance, and or deductible imposed by a health insurance policy or health care service plan for a service or support required by a consumer's Individual Program Plan or Individual Family Service Plan. It would have prohibited a regional center from imposing on the consumer or his or her family a share of cost for, or income requirements relating to, those payments, and from seeking reimbursement for those payments. It also would have required a regional center and the Department of Developmental Services to establish appropriate application and documentation forms to implement those provisions. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

SB 208 (Lara) Public social services: contracting.

SB 208 requires that any Request for Proposal (RFP) that is prepared by a regional center for consumer services and supports must include a section on issues of equity and diversity, as specified. Additionally, this bill eliminates the prohibition against a prepaid health plan's use of a subcontractor, as specified. This bill would instead authorize, unless the state Department of Health Care Services objects, a prepaid health plan to enter into a subcontract in which consideration is determined by a percentage of the primary contractor's payment from the department. *Chapter 656, Statutes of 2013.*

SB 319 (Price) Developmental services: regional centers: data compilation.

This bill would have required that regional centers use a uniform methodology to collect, analyze and report data that can be compared statewide. Additionally, it would have required each regional center to develop and post on its Internet Web site an annual report identifying disparities in services and the regional center's plan to reduce those disparities. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

SB 321 (Price) Developmental services: regional centers: performance contracts.

SB 321 would have required that a regional center's five-year contract with the Department of Developmental Services (DDS) include in the annual performance objectives the development of culturally and linguistically appropriate services and supports. Additionally, the bill would have required DDS to specify in its contract with each regional center any areas that require improvement to reduce racial and ethnic disparities. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

SB 349 (Walters) Home- and community-based services waiver for the developmentally disabled: sheltered work.

This bill would have established the requirement that a provider of sheltered work under a specified federal waiver demonstrate that the provider is transitioning at least 20 percent of its clients annually into integrated, individualized employment settings. *Died in the Senate Human Services Committee.*

SB 367 (Block) Developmental services: regional centers: cultural and linguistic competency.

This bill requires the governing board of a regional center to annually review the performance of the regional center in providing services that are linguistically and culturally appropriate. It authorizes the governing board to provide recommendations to the director of the regional center based on the results of that review. *Chapter 682, Statutes of 2013.*

SB 468 (Emmerson) Developmental services: statewide Self-Determination Program.

This bill establishes a statewide Self-Determination Program for individuals with developmental disabilities and makes the program available in every regional center catchment area, contingent upon federal funding approval. The Self-Determination Program will provide participants and their families, within an individual budget, increased flexibility and choice, and greater control over decisions, resources, and needed and desired services and supports to implement their IPP. The program would be phased in over three years, serving up to 2,500 regional center consumers statewide initially. After three years, it will be available to all eligible regional center consumers who choose to participate. *Chapter 683, Statutes of 2013.*

SB 534 (Hernandez) Health and care facilities.

Until the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) and the Department of Developmental Services (DDS) adopt licensing regulations for Intermediate Care Facilities for the Developmentally Disabled (ICF/DD), as required by law, this bill required that those facilities comply with applicable federal certification standards, as specified. These provisions would become inoperative on January 1, 2018. This bill also requires similar adherence to federal standards for other specified health clinics regulated by CDPH.

Additionally, this bill authorized the establishment of multiple congregate living health facilities in one multi-floor building if, among other requirements, each facility is separated by a wall, floor, or other permanent partition, and the facility is located on former McClellan Air Force Base. Current law permits licensure of congregate living facilities that are located in residential homes with a capacity of no more than 12 beds, and that meet other requirements. *Chapter 722, Statutes of 2013.*

SB 555 (Correa) Developmental services: regional centers: individual program plans and individualized family service plans.

This bill requires a regional center to communicate and provide written materials in the native language of the consumer or family, or the legal guardian, conservator or authorized representative of the consumer, during the IPP and IFSP processes. Similarly, the family's native language is required to be documented in the IPP or IFSP. *Chapter 685, Statutes of 2013.*

SB 577 (Pavley) Autism services: pilot program: employment.

This bill requires the Department of Developmental Services (DDS) to conduct a four-year demonstration project in five regional centers, as specified, to determine whether community-based vocational development services increase integrated competitive employment outcomes and reduce purchase of service costs for working age adults receiving regional center services. It defines community-based vocational developmental services to include services to enhance employment readiness, social skills, services to use internships and apprenticeships and volunteer opportunities and services to access and participate in vocational or higher education, and others. Additionally, the bill establishes a \$40-per-hour rate for the provision of services identified in a consumer's community-based vocational development services plan for a maximum of 75 hours per calendar quarter. *Chapter 431, Statutes of 2014.*

SB 579 (Berryhill) Developmental services: Commission on Oversight Efficiency and Quality Enhancement Models.

This bill would have established the Commission on Oversight Efficiency and Quality Enhancement Models to investigate methods of implementing a unified and consistent oversight and quality enhancement process that ensures the welfare, community participation, health, and safety of individuals with developmental disabilities who are served in programs licensed by the Community Care Licensing Division of the California Department of Social Services. This bill would have required the commission to review current regulations and relevant statutes to better focus on reliable data to measure outcomes for individuals served and the impact of services on the lives of individuals and their families, as specified. The bill would have required the Department of Developmental Services to provide staff support to the commission. *Died in the Assembly Human Services Committee.*

SB 651 (Pavley) Developmental centers and state hospitals.

This bill requires that investigators in developmental centers and state hospitals request a sexual assault forensic medical examination for any resident of a developmental center or any resident of a state hospital who is a victim or is reasonably suspected to be a victim of sexual assault, as defined. It requires that this forensic exam be performed at an appropriate facility off the grounds of the developmental center or state hospital, as specified. It permits, under specified circumstances, that the exam could be performed at a developmental center or a state hospital but

specifies that exam must be done by an independent sexual assault forensic examiner designated to perform examinations of victims of sexual assault.

Additionally, this bill levies penalties and establishes violations for a developmental center's failure to report an incident to local law enforcement that is required by existing statute. *Chapter 724, Statutes of 2013.*

SB 663 (Lara) Sexual assault: victims with intellectual and developmental disabilities

When it was referred to this Committee, this bill would have revised the definition of certain sex offenses, including rape, sodomy, and oral copulation, to apply if the victim is developmentally disabled, as defined. Additionally, this bill would have required development of a model general order or formal policy by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) for law enforcement officers to dealing with crime victims with developmental disabilities, as specified. *This version of the bill was held in the Senate Human Services Committee as a two-year bill, later amended to the jurisdiction of the Public Safety Committee and not heard in this committee. In the Assembly, it was amended into language related to the local tax fund, and ultimately this bill was held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.*

SB 1093 (Liu) Developmental services: regional centers: culturally and linguistically competent services.

This bill requires regional centers to provide independent living skills services to adult consumers, including consumers who live in their own homes, as specified. Additionally, this bill requires that the annual stakeholder meetings that are currently required to examine disparities data be held by regional centers in a manner that is separate from any meetings of its board of directors and to schedule those meetings at times and locations designed to result in a high turnout by the public and underserved communities. The bill also requires each regional center to annually report to the Department of Developmental Services information about the implementation of these provisions and requires the reports to be posted on the department's and each regional center's Internet Web site by August 31 of each year, as specified. *Chapter 402, Statutes of 2014.*

SB 1127 (Torres) Emergency services: individuals with developmental disabilities and cognitive impairments.

This bill adds persons who are developmentally disabled or cognitively impaired to the Silver Alert notification system. The Silver Alert authorizes a law enforcement agency to request that the California Highway Patrol activate an electronic alert when a person over the age of 65 is reported missing and is believed to be in danger. The bill also deletes the January 1, 2016 sunset of the Silver Alert program. *Chapter 440, Statutes of 2014.*

SB 1160 (Beall) Developmental services: employment.

This bill would have adjusted the allowable job coach-to-consumer ratio for group supported employment services from 1:3 to 1:2 for individuals with developmental disabilities. It would have made a correlating change to the minimum number of regional center consumers required to participate in group supported employment from three to two. Additionally this bill would have added criteria for the Department of Developmental Services (DDS) to consider when determining the appropriateness of the job coach-to-consumer ratio for a new or modified group. The bill would have redefined individualized services to mean job coaching and other supported employment services that decrease over time, consistent with the consumer's individual program plan and abilities, with the goal of achieving stabilization, when possible. *Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.*

SB 1178 (Correa) Developmental disabilities: housing.

This bill would have established the California Developmental Disabilities Community Support Housing Fund, and would have dedicated projected savings from redirecting persons with developmental disabilities from institutional care to community placement. Additional monies would have been deposited into the fund from proceeds of leasing developmental center facilities. The fund would be used to support the development of affordable housing for persons with developmental disabilities. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

SB 1344 (Evans) Developmental services: Sonoma Developmental Center.

This bill would have required the state to establish the Sonoma Developmental Center as the center of last resort for Northern California. It would have required the Department of Developmental Services (DDS) to cooperate with the County of Sonoma to develop a detailed action plan, as specified. It also would have required the County of Sonoma to ensure the inclusion and participation of certain community entities, including consumers living in the developmental center. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

SB 1445 (Evans) Developmental services: regional centers: individual program plans: telehealth.

This bill includes telehealth services and supports among those that authorized to be included as part of an individual program plan (IPP) for a consumer of regional center services. *Chapter 260, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 602 (Yamada) Mentally and developmentally disabled persons: reporting abuse: peace officer training.

This bill requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to develop a course on investigating abuse of residents of state mental hospitals and developmental centers. Additionally, it requires mandated reporters to report certain types of abuse of persons in state

mental hospitals and developmental centers to both local law enforcement and state investigators immediately, but no later than two hours and requires that a local law enforcement agency coordinate efforts with the designated investigators of the developmental centers or state hospitals to provide an investigative response to specific crimes. *Chapter 673, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 620 (Buchanan) Health and care facilities: missing patients and participants.

This bill requires all health facilities, community care facilities, residential care facilities for the elderly, and adult day health care centers to develop and comply with an absentee notification plan for residents, patients, and participants. It specifies that such plans be limited to: 1) A requirement that facility administrators inform an authorized representative when that resident, patient or participant is missing; and 2) The conditions under which such administrators are to notify local law enforcement that a resident, patient, or participant is missing from the facility. *Chapter 674, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 1041 (Chesbro) Developmental services: Employment First Policy.

This bill establishes an Employment First Policy and requires each regional center to consider the policy when developing an individual program plan (IPP) for a transition age youth or working age adult. The bill requires regional centers to provide consumers aged 16 and older with information about the Employment First Policy and options for integrated competitive employment. It requires regional centers also to provide these consumers with information about services and supports, including postsecondary education, that are available to enable the consumer to transition from school to work, and to obtain and keep an integrated competitive job. The bill requires the State Council on Developmental Disabilities to develop informational materials, to identify a means for tracking data on participation in the program and to develop recommended outcome goals for participants. It also defines in statute the terms competitive employment, microenterprise, and self-employment for the purposes of the Employment First Policy. *Chapter 677, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 1089 (Ian Calderon) Foster care.

This bill specifies transfer procedures and timelines for regional centers that would apply when a consumer of regional center services who also is placed in foster care is moved from a home in one regional center's catchment area to another. *Chapter 761, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 1112 (Ammiano) Developmental services: habilitation.

When it was heard in the Senate Human Services Committee, AB 1112 would have required that a program provider, under specified circumstances, be paid a one-time fee of \$700 for employment preparation services provided to a consumer prior to placement in an integrated job. This bill also would have required that providers of individualized and group-supported employment services be paid the rates provided in existing law or rates established by the Department of Rehabilitation (DOR), whichever is greater. *This version of the bill was held in*

the Senate Appropriations Committee and later amended into language related to the Public Utilities Code. Chapter 595, Statutes of 2013.

AB 1231 (V. Manuel Pérez) Regional centers: telehealth.

This bill would have required, until January 1, 2019, the department to inform all regional centers that any appropriate health care and dentistry service may be provided through the use of telehealth, as defined, to consumers of regional center services. In addition, this bill would have required the department to provide technical assistance to regional centers on the use of telehealth and to request those centers to consider the use of telehealth services for inclusion in training programs for parents of consumers. The bill also would have required that the provision of a service through the use of telehealth be voluntary and immediately discontinued at the request of the consumer or his or her parent, legal guardian, or conservator, as appropriate. *Vetoed by the Governor. Please see the Governor's veto message in section 10.*

AB 1232 (V. Manuel Pérez) Developmental services: quality assessment system.

This bill requires that the quality assurance instrument that is used by the Department of Developmental Services through a contractual agreement include a requirement to assess whether services are provided in a linguistically and culturally competent manner. It requires the tool to include outcome-based measures to evaluate the linguistic and cultural competency of regional center services that are provided to consumers across their lifetimes, and it requires that the contractor be experienced in issues relating to linguistic and cultural competency. *Chapter 679, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 1595 (Chesbro) State Council on Developmental Disabilities.

This bill broadly rewrites the statutory responsibilities of the State Council on Developmental Disabilities (SCDD), including restructuring the role and scope of the state's 13 area boards, to comply with the requirements of the federal Administration on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, which has designated the SCDD as being at high risk and limited access to its \$6.5 million grant. Specifically, the bill would recast the state's 13 independent area boards as regional offices or regional advisory committees and would make their establishment discretionary. Additionally, this bill revises the authorization for the state Department of Developmental Services (DDS) to contract with SCDD for advocacy services within its developmental centers and makes other conforming changes to federal law. *Chapter 409, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 1626 (Maienschein) Developmental services: habilitation.

This bill would have increased the hourly rate paid to providers of individualized and group-supported employment services from \$30.82 to \$34.24, and the fees paid to interim program providers from \$360 to \$400 and \$720 to \$800, respectively. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 1687 (Conway) Persons with Developmental Disabilities Bill of Rights.

This bill recasts statutory rights that currently exist in the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act as the “Persons with Developmental Disabilities Bill of Rights.” It adds to those rights the right to a prompt investigation of any alleged abuse. *Chapter 178, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 2041 (Jones) Developmental services: regional centers: behavioral health treatment.

This bill would have defined the professional activities and the educational and training requirements necessary for vendorization by a regional center as a Behavior Management Assistant or a Behavior Management Consultant. It additionally would have required the Department of Developmental Services to amend its regulations as necessary to implement the provisions of the bill. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 2299 (Nazarian) Developmental services: health insurance copayments, coinsurance, and deductibles.

This bill would have added several exemptions to the limit on a regional center’s ability to pay copayments, coinsurance and deductibles, including authorization if the services or support is necessary to maintain the consumer in the home or least restrictive setting and authorization if those payments will allow the consumer to maintain health care coverage. This bill was one of several efforts to establish a regional center’s duty to pay copayments, coinsurance and deductibles after enactment of SB 946 (*Steinberg, Chapter, Chapter 650, Statutes of 2011*) which required health plans and health insurers to cover behavioral health therapy for pervasive development disorder or autism. The 2013 Budget Act authorized regional centers to pay copayments and/or coinsurance for consumers whose family income is up to 400 percent of the federal poverty level but prohibited payment of deductibles. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee. A related policy change was included in the Developmental Services trailer bill (SB 856, Chapter 30, Statutes of 2014).*

7. Child Welfare, Foster Care, Adoptions

SB 342 (Yee) Foster children: social worker: visits.

This bill requires that social workers’ and probation officers’ monthly visits for each foster child placed in a group home or foster home comply with specified federal requirements including that the majority of these visits takes place in the residence in which the child is placed and that no more than two consecutive monthly visits are held outside of the foster child’s residence. Additionally, this bill requires social workers and probation officers to document the location of any visits that aren’t in the foster child’s residence in the case file and court report, and the reason for the visit taking place outside of the residence. This bill also requires social workers

and probation officers to inform each foster child of the right to request a private discussion outside of the group home or foster home. This discussion doesn't replace the group home/foster home visit; however, the worker or officer does not need to schedule an additional visit to accommodate this request. *Chapter 492, Statutes of 2013.*

SB 343 (Yee) Dependent children: documents.

This bill would have required county welfare departments to submit a report verifying that certain information, documents and services, are provided at the first regularly scheduled court hearing after a dependent youth has turned 16 years old. Documents to be provided would have included a copy of the youth's birth certificate, the youth's driver's license or identification card, and, in specified circumstances including attempts to obtain employment, the youth's Social Security card. Services to be provided include, if applicable, assistance in obtaining employment and in preparing for and applying to college, vocational training programs, and other educational institutions, among other things. This bill also required county welfare departments to submit a report describing efforts at providing similar information, documents, and services, as specified, at the hearing immediately prior to a dependent youth turning 18 years old, and at every subsequent review hearing. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

SB 522 (Hueso) Foster Family Home and Small Family Home Insurance Fund.

This bill restricts certain liability exemptions of the Foster Family Home and Small Family Home Insurance Fund to intentionally bad acts, as specified, committed by foster parents. It also stipulates that multiple incidents of a general course of conduct should be considered one "occurrence," regardless of the span of time over which these incidents took place, and that the fund shall only be liable once for damages arising from one occurrence. This bill specifies that the time period for calculating the maximum amount of damages for any single home, as defined, includes all claims arising over any consecutive 12-month period. Additionally, the bill stipulates that the fund is not liable for any loss arising out of a bad act, as specified, if the loss takes place prior to July 1, 2013. *Chapter 494, Statutes of 2013*

SB 528 (Yee) Dependents: care and treatment: minor parents and nonminor dependent parents.

This bill authorizes a dependent child's social worker to, if the child at least 12 years old, inform that child of his or her right to consent to certain health services (and includes this in the Foster Youth Bill of Rights), and to provide dependent children with access to age-appropriate, medically accurate information about sexual development, reproductive health, and related information. This bill also authorizes child welfare agencies to provide dependent parents with access to social workers and resource specialists, encourages these agencies to update case plans within 60 days of learning of a pregnancy, authorizes agencies to hold a specialized conference to assist the pregnant/parenting minor or nonminor dependent, requires access to education be given to nonminor dependent parents, authorizes reasonable efforts be made to allow access to school programs that provide child care for minor parents and nonminor dependent parents,

requires that foster care placements for nonminor dependent parents and their children be willing and able to provide support to those parents and their children, and declares the intent of the Legislature to ensure that data on parenting minor and nonminor dependents is collected. *Chapter 338, Statutes of 2013.*

SB 625 (Beall) Child welfare: racial and ethnic disparities.

This bill would have prohibited the California Department of Social Services and each county welfare department, and its vendors, from denying services to parents or children on the basis of the client's language, or discriminating against clients on the basis of race, color, or national origin. It would have required counties to document the communication needs of each Hispanic parent and child, require that Spanish-speaking clients be provided information in Spanish, and have adequate bilingual staff capacity to assign bilingual workers to Spanish-speaking families. The bill also would have required that care for children who are in the county welfare department's custody be linguistically and culturally equivalent to, as nearly as possible, the care provided by the children's parents. The bill would have required that children of Spanish-speaking parents be placed with Spanish-speaking foster parents, and require that placement occur within 60 days from the date the children are removed from their homes. *Died in the Senate Human Services Committee.*

SB 738 (Yee) Sexually exploited and trafficked minors.

This bill would have expanded the list of minors that may come within the jurisdiction of the juvenile dependency court to include victims of human trafficking and sexual exploitation, as specified, if the parent or guardian failed or was unable to protect the child. It would have required that existing training for administrators of group home facilities, licensed foster parents, and relative or nonrelative extended family member caregivers now include instruction on cultural competency and sensitivity for providing adequate care to sexually exploited and trafficked minors in out-of-home care. It would have required the California Health and Human Services Agency (CHHS) to convene an interagency workgroup by January 30, 2014, in consultation with the Child Welfare Council, to develop a comprehensive state plan to serve and protect sexually exploited and trafficked minors. *Died in the Assembly Human Services Committee.*

SB 909 (Pavley) Dependent children: health screenings.

This bill would have permitted a social worker to authorize a noninvasive initial medical, dental, and mental health screening of a child taken into temporary custody, prior to a detention hearing, for specified purposes and if reasonable attempts to notify the parent are made. Additionally, this bill would have added "mental health care" to the current list of health care services that may be authorized by the court or a social worker under specified circumstances for a dependent child who is in temporary custody or for whom a dependency petition has been filed. *This bill was held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

SB 977 (Liu) Juveniles.

This bill requires, in specified juvenile dependency court hearings, that the court consider whether a child can be returned to the custody of a parent who is enrolled in a certified substance abuse treatment facility that allows a dependent child to reside with the parent. Additionally, this bill provides that a parent's enrollment in such a facility shall not be, for that reason alone, prima facie evidence of substantial danger. This bill additionally requires social workers to include in each social study, evaluation, and supplemental report to the courts a factual discussion of whether a child can be returned to the custody of a parent who is enrolled in a certified substance abuse treatment facility that allows a dependent child to reside with the parent. *Chapter 219, Statutes of 2014.*

SB 996 (Evans) Juveniles: dependent children: documents.

This bill recasts current law which specifies the documents and information that are required to be provided to a dependent youth prior to terminating dependency. This bill requires this information to be provided at the first regularly scheduled hearing after the youth has reached age 18, rather than at termination of dependency. Additionally, it requires the same information be provided to dependent youth at age 16, as specified. *Vetoed by the Governor. Please see the Governor's Veto message in section 10.*

SB 1023 (Liu) Community colleges: foster youth.

This bill permits the California Community Colleges Chancellors Office to enter into agreements with up to 10 community college districts, to establish the Cooperating Agencies Foster Youth Educational Support (CAFYES) in order to provide additional funds for services in support of postsecondary education for foster youth. Additionally, this bill establishes eligibility and participation requirements for the program. *Chapter 771, Statutes of 2014.*

SB 1136 (Huff) Foster care providers: criminal records.

This bill requires the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to provide, upon the request of a county child welfare agency, a list of each person who has received a criminal records exemption related to a licensed or certified foster home, so that the county may assess the appropriateness of placing a child in the foster home with which the individual is associated, as specified. Additionally, this bill requires CDSS to make summary information, as defined, used in making the determination to grant the exemption, available to the county child welfare agency. *Chapter 222, Statutes of 2014.*

SB 1252 (Torres) Public social services: former foster youth: transitional housing.

This bill permits a county, at its option, to extend the Transitional Housing Placement Program-Plus (THP-Plus) to former foster youth not more than 25 years of age, and for a total of 36

cumulative months, if the former foster youth is completing secondary education or is enrolled in an institution that provides postsecondary education. *Chapter 774, Statutes of 2014.*

SB 1460 (Committee on Human Services) Child welfare.

This bill addresses state compliance with federal statute and regulation regarding the Multi Ethnic Placement Act (MEPA), use of the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS), the federal Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008, the Adam Walsh Act, the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA), and specified provisions of the Social Security Act pertaining to child welfare. *Chapter 772, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 352 (Hall) Foster care: smoke-free environment.

This bill requires group homes, foster family agencies, small family homes, transitional housing placement providers, and crisis nurseries that provide residential foster care to a child to maintain a smoke-free environment. It prohibits a person who is licensed or certified to provide residential care in a foster family home or certified family home from smoking or permitting any other person to smoke inside the facility, and, when the child is present, on the outdoor grounds of the facility. This bill also prohibits a person who is licensed or certified pursuant to these provisions from smoking in any motor vehicle that is regularly used to transport the child. *Chapter 292, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 388 (Chesbro) Juveniles.

This bill authorizes a county probation department child and welfare services department to consider, in making a recommendation to the court regarding the appropriate jurisdiction of a dependent child who has allegedly committed a crime while residing in a group home or other specified residential placements, whether the alleged misconduct was within the scope of behaviors to be managed or treated by the facility, as specified. This bill provides that at specified delinquency proceedings, the court's decision to detain a minor shall not be based on the minor's status as a dependent of the court or the child welfare services department's inability to provide a placement for the minor. Additionally, this bill requires that, if the court orders release of a dependent minor, the court shall order the child welfare services department to ensure the minor's foster parent or caregiver takes physical custody of the minor or that the child welfare services department take physical custody of the minor and place the minor in a licensed or approved placement.

Further, this bill authorizes existing joint protocols, developed between county child welfare and probation departments regarding cross over status youth, to include a provision for the immediate notification of a child welfare service department and the minor's dependency attorney upon referral of a dependent minor to probation. This bill provides that when the victim of the crime committed by a resident is the facility or an employee of the facility, applicable restitution shall be limited to the out of pocket expenses of the victim and restitution fines shall be waived. *Chapter 760, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 413 (Chávez) Foster care: specialized foster care homes.

This bill stipulates that a specialized foster care home for children with special health care needs that has more than two foster children, regardless of whether a child has special health care needs, must have on-call assistance available at all times in case of emergencies, and must be of sufficient size to accommodate all children in the home. These requirements previously applied to these homes in instances where four or more foster children were present. *Chapter 100, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 506 (Mitchell) HIV testing: infants.

This bill authorizes a social worker to provide consent for a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) test to be performed on a child less than 12 months of age who has been taken into temporary custody or has had a petition filed to be adjudged a dependent of the court. This bill also permits a social worker to authorize, without court order, emergency medical care to an infant who tests positive for HIV. If an infant tests positive for HIV, it requires the social worker to provide a physician with any available contact information for the biological mother for purposes of reporting the HIV infection to the local health officer. *Chapter 153, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 545 (Mitchell) Dependent children: placement: nonrelative extended family member.

This bill expands the definition of a nonrelative extended family member to include an adult caregiver who has an established familial relationship with a relative of the child, as defined. Prior to this bill a nonrelative extended family member was defined as an adult who had an established familial relationship with the child. Existing law provides that a dependent child may be placed with a nonrelative extended family member after their home is evaluated and approved pursuant to the same standards of safety and sanitation and providers standards of basic personal care, supervision that are used to license foster family homes. *Chapter 294, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 787 (Stone) Foster care.

This bill makes technical and clarifying changes to the California Fostering Connections to Success Act of 2010. Specifically, this bill authorizes nonminors who are under 21 years old and whose former guardian(s) died after he/she turned 18 to petition the court to resume jurisdiction if the nonminor received either Kin-GAP or adoption assistance aid after the age of 18. The bill stipulates requirements for the hearing regarding this petition, and states that the court shall assume dependency jurisdiction over a former dependent or ward and order appropriate placement if it finds that all of the criteria, as specified, are met. This bill adds clarifying language around the placement of nonminor wards of the court, and adds the existing definition of “transition dependent” to the code section pertaining to AFDC-FC eligibility. Additionally, the bill authorizes probation officers to place nonminor dependents in transitional placements, as

specified and clarifies how a court may terminate jurisdiction over a nonminor dependent. *Chapter 487, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 883 (Cooley) Child sexual abuse: prevention pilot program.

This bill would have established the Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Program as a pilot program in three counties, selected by the California Department of Social Services, to provide child sexual abuse prevention and intervention services. It would have appropriated \$50,000 to each county annually from the General Fund for this purpose and provides that the program will sunset on January 1, 2019 unless extended by a later statute. *Vetoed by the Governor. Please see the Governor's veto message in section 10.*

AB 985 (Cooley) Guardianship and adoption assistance.

As referred to this committee, this bill would have extended the age until which eligible youth may receive state-funded Kin-GAP benefits to 21. It would have stipulated that a nonminor former dependent shall be eligible for continued state-funded Kin-GAP payments between ages 18 and 21, if their relative guardian continued to be responsible for the nonminor dependent, and the nonminor met one or more specified conditions, such as completing secondary education or working at least 80 hours a month. As heard by this committee, this bill also would have made eligible for state-funded Kin-GAP a nonminor dependent who was receiving federal Kin-GAP benefits, and meets specified criteria, as defined. This bill would have required county social workers to determine if a youth has a mental or physical disability that warrants continuation of assistance. *This bill was subsequently amended into a bill related to greenhouse gas emissions. Died in the Senate Rules Committee.*

AB 1089 (Ian Calderon) Foster care.

This bill specifies transfer procedures and timelines between regional centers that would apply when a consumer of regional center services who also is placed in foster care is moved from a home in one regional center's catchment area to another. *Chapter 761, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 1133 (Mitchell) Foster children: special health care needs.

This bill requires that when determining the placement of a foster child who is medically fragile, priority consideration be given to placement with a foster parent who is an individual nurse provider, and who provides health services under the federal Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) program, unless the child has the option of placement with a relative, as specified. The bill also clarifies that a medically fragile child meets the definition of a "child with special health care needs," as defined in statute. *Chapter 490, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 1171 (Levine) Child welfare services: electronic records.

This bill would have authorized, no later than July 1, 2014, counties to adopt a voluntary three-year pilot program in which foster youth over the age of 16 and nonminor dependents could create a singular online electronic record containing information and documents pertinent to their transition to adulthood, such as medical records, a copy of the youth’s birth certificate, etc., that can be accessed and used as specified. This bill would have stipulated that at least three counties must participate, that the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) shall determine which counties are eligible to participate, and that participating counties may use existing online electronic systems. The bill also would have required CDSS to submit a report to the Assembly and Senate Human Services Committees evaluating the pilot program by December 1, 2016. It contained a provision that requires implementation only if the Director of Finance determines that there are sufficient funds available outside of the General Fund to do so. The provisions of this bill would have become inoperative on January 1, 2018, and would have been repealed on January 1, 2019. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 1658 (Jones-Sawyer) Foster care: consumer credit reports.

This bill codifies the current practices adopted by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to implement federal law requiring states to assist each foster youth who is 16 years of age to obtain, interpret and resolve inconsistencies in a credit report each year they are in placement to help prevent identity theft. Specifically, this bill requires a county welfare department, county probation department, or CDSS to annually inquire of each of the three major credit reporting agencies as to whether a dependent child over the age of 16 has any consumer credit history and strikes the requirement to request a “consumer credit disclosure.” Additionally, this bill requires CDSS to provide information to the appropriate legislative policy committees regarding the implementation of these provisions, as specified. *Chapter 762, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 1761 (Hall) Dependent children: placement.

This bill permits a social worker to place a child who has been removed from the custody of his or her parents into the home of a relative or non-relative extended family member (NREFM) after the detention hearing and pending the dispositional hearing. Additionally, this bill clarifies legislative intent that a social worker may place a child in the home of an appropriate relative or NREFM pending the consideration of other relatives who request preferential consideration. *Chapter 765, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 1882 (Cooley) CalWORKs: relative caregivers.

This bill would have required a county welfare department to immediately screen a foster child upon placement in the home of a relative or non-relative extended family member (NREFM) caregiver in order to assess eligibility for specified benefits. This bill would also have required an infant supplement to be paid under the CalWORKs and the Approved Relative Caregiver

Funding Option (ARCFO) Program to a teen parent who is placed with his or her child in the home of a relative caregiver, as specified. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee. A related policy change was included in Section 74 of the Human Services trailer bill, SB 855, Chapter 29, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 1978 (Jones-Sawyer) Child welfare services.

This bill requires the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), in consultation with counties and labor organizations, to establish a process to receive voluntary disclosures from social workers, if the social worker has reason to believe that services delivered by a county child welfare agency endanger the health or well-being of a child or children, is contrary to statute or regulation, or is contrary to public policy. This bill permits a social worker to comment on a child fatality case, within the scope of a public release by the custodian of records, if the county welfare department or agency has publicly commented. Additionally, this bill requires CDSS to report to the Legislature, and post on its Internet Web site, the total number of relevant disclosures received and a summary description of the issues raised in those disclosures, and of the actions taken by CDSS in response to those disclosures. *Chapter 768, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 2001 (Ammiano) Homeless youth: child welfare services.

This bill would have required the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to establish a work group to recommend policies to the Legislature to ensure that homeless, unaccompanied minors have access to appropriate placements and services through the state's child welfare system, as specified. It would have authorized counties that participate in the Child Welfare Waiver Demonstration Project to establish a pilot program of alternative child welfare services for homeless youth. Additionally, the bill would have authorized each participating county to use Title IV-E funds and state foster care funds to provide long-term intensive support services to meet the needs of homeless youth, including, among other things, temporary placement in a licensed homeless youth shelter, as specified. Additionally, this bill would have required a county child welfare agency, upon temporary placement of a homeless youth into a homeless youth shelter, to provide case management services, identify appropriate long-term housing placement opportunities and wraparound services for the youth, including placement in a certified transitional housing plus program, and to make a recommendation as to whether the youth should continue to receive long-term intensive support services through the pilot program, or whether a petition should be filed to adjudicate the youth to be a dependent child of the court. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 2035 (Chesbro) Sexually exploited and trafficked minors.

AB 2035 would have specifically provided, until January 1, 2017, that a child who is a victim of human trafficking, defined as the deprivation or violation of the personal liberty of another with the intent to obtain forced labor or services, is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. This bill would have also required training for administrators of group home facilities, licensed foster parents, and relative or nonrelative extended family member caregivers to include instruction on

cultural competency and sensitivity relating to, and best practices for, providing adequate care to sexually exploited and trafficked minors in out-of-home care. *Vetoed by Governor. Please see the Governor's veto message in Section 10.*

AB 2061 (Chau) Child welfare services: families experiencing homelessness.

This bill would have required the Department of Social Services (CDSS) to encourage counties participating in the Title IV-E waiver demonstration project to consider the use of innovative, evidence-based strategies with the optional portion of their federal waiver capped allocation to assist families that include a child placed in foster care, who are receiving child welfare services, and who are experiencing homelessness, to achieve supportive housing, rapid rehousing, and permanent housing, as defined. *Died on the Senate Inactive file.*

AB 2187 (Cooley) County children's trust funds.

This bill requires that birth certificate fees collected by a county for a child, whose mother resides in another county, shall be transmitted to the county children's trust fund in the county of the mother's residence. This bill removes the specification that the transfer is only required if the county of residence has no licensed health facility that provides maternity services within its jurisdiction. *Chapter 61, Statutes of 2014*

AB 2236 (Maienschein) Care facilities: civil penalties.

This bill, beginning July 1, 2015, establishes a new framework for civil penalties applicable to violations determined by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to have resulted in death or serious bodily injury, or determined by CDSS to constitute physical abuse for all facilities licensed by CDSS. *Chapter 813, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 2379 (Weber) Abuse of elders and dependent adults: multidisciplinary teams.

This bill adds child welfare services personnel to the list of professionals who may be included in multidisciplinary teams that are trained in the prevention, identification, management, or treatment of abuse of elderly or dependent adults. *Chapter 62, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 2454 (Quirk-Silva) Foster youth: nonminor dependents.

This bill permits a nonminor former dependent who previously received extended Kinship Guardianship Assistance Payment (Kin-GAP) or Adoption Assistance Payment (AAP), but whose former guardians are no longer providing support to the nonminor, to petition the court to resume dependency under the extended foster care program. *Chapter 769, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 2547 (Beth Gaines) Placer County Integrated Health and Human Services Program.

This bill deletes the July 1, 2016, sunset date of a pilot program that allows Placer County, with the assistance of the appropriate state department to implement a pilot program for the funding and delivery of services and benefits through an integrated and comprehensive county health and human services system, thereby making authority for this program permanent. *Chapter 272, Statutes of 2014*

AB 2632 (Maienschein) Care facilities.

This bill prohibits the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) from issuing a criminal record clearance prior to conducting an investigation, to a person who is subject to a criminal record check as a condition of licensure, employment, or presence in, a community care facility, foster home, residential care facility for the elderly (RCFE), or child care facility or certified family home, and who has violated or has been arrested for specified serious or violent crimes. *Chapter 824, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 2668 (Quirk-Silva) Foster care: nonminor dependent parents.

This bill, on or after July 1, 2015, authorizes the development of a “parenting support plan” between a nonminor dependent (NMD) parent who resides in a supervised independent living placement, an identified responsible adult, as defined, who has agreed to act as a parenting mentor, and a representative of the county child welfare agency or probation department. Additionally, this bill provides that, after completion and approval of the plan and a determination by the county agency, the payment to the NMD parent be increased by an additional \$200 per month. This bill further requires the California Department of Social Services to convene a working group to develop and issue an all-county letter (ACL) by June 30, 2015, specifying the minimum criteria a person must meet in order to serve as an identified responsible adult to an NMD parent, as specified. *Chapter 770, Statutes of 2014.*

8. In-Home Supportive Services

SB 572 (Price) In-Home Supportive Services Employer-Employee Relations Act: impasse procedures.

This bill would have required the California In-Home Supportive Services Authority, when presenting any proposal in its last, best, and final offer during labor negotiations, to present to the Legislature for approval any parts that conflict with existing law or require the expenditure of funds. *These provisions were adopted in trailer bill language. Died in the Senate Human Services Committee.*

AB 485 (Gomez) In-home supportive services.

This bill would have de-linked the statewide bargaining provision of In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) providers and associated creation of a statewide Public Authority from other provisions and timelines of the Coordinated Care Initiative (CCI). Specifically, it would have created a statewide implementation date for the statewide Public Authority of January 1, 2014. Existing law provided for the creation of the Public Authority upon enrollment of patients in eight pilot counties into the CCI. The original implementation date was set in statute no earlier than March 1, 2013. However, various delays have pushed that date to April 1, 2014 or later. This bill also would have eliminated language that would delete authorization of the statewide Public Authority if the CCI is not implemented. *Died on Assembly Concurrence File.*

AB 1217 (Lowenthal) Home Care Services Consumer Protection Act.

This bill establishes the Home Care Services Consumer Protection Act to provide for the licensure and regulation of home care organizations and the registration of home care aides, effective January 1, 2015. This bill requires California Department of Social Services to establish and maintain on the department's Internet Web site a continuously updated public registry of registered home care aides and home care aide applicants, and requires "affiliated home care aides" – those aides who are employed by a homecare organization to provide home care services to a client – to be listed on this registry, while allowing "independent home care aides" – those aides who are not employed by a home care organization – to voluntarily register. This bill also establishes other requirements for affiliated home care aides, including that they pass a tuberculosis test and complete basic training. It establishes criteria for the licensure of home care organizations, and requires DSS to verify that a home care organization is in compliance with licensure through random unannounced inspections. The bill establishes various fees and fines and requires them to be deposited into newly created a Home Care Fund. This bill also establishes new misdemeanors for falsely representing or presenting oneself as a home care aide applicant or registered home care aide, and for willfully or repeatedly violating a rule or regulation. *Chapter 790, Statutes of 2013. See Governor's signing message in section 11.*

AB 1703 (Hall) In-home supportive services: reading services for blind and visually impaired recipients.

This bill would have included assistance in reading and completing financial and other documents which are essential to activities of daily living for a recipient of the In Home Supportive Services Program (IHSS) who is blind or visually impaired, or who has another disability that significantly impairs his or her ability to read. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

9. Public Services, Social Services & other Human Services

SB 23 (Lara) Task Force on New American Integration.

This bill would have established until January 1, 2018 a Task Force on New American Integration within the office of the Governor to provide, among other things, recommendations to the Legislature on protocols and collaboration among governmental agencies to streamline resources to assist immigrant integration. *Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.*

SB 346 (Beall) Public social services: records.

This bill clarifies existing law about the sharing of applicant and client information between separate county welfare departments, and between county welfare departments and the state Department of Social Services, by stating that public social services include specified publicly-funded health care services, excluding Medi-Cal, administered or supervised by the Department of Social Services or the State Department of Health Care Services. *Chapter 658, Statutes of 2013.*

SB 602 (Committee on Human Services) Child abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment projects.

This bill deletes current statutory requirements related to Child Abuse Prevention Intervention and Treatment (CAPIT) programs that conflict with the removal of state responsibility due to realignment of those programs to counties. *Chapter 60, Statutes of 2103.*

SB 1023 (Liu) Community colleges: foster youth

This bill permits the California Community Colleges Chancellors Office to enter into agreements with up to 10 community college districts, to establish the Cooperating Agencies Foster Youth Educational Support (CAFYES) in order to provide additional funds for services in support of postsecondary education for foster youth. Additionally, this bill establishes eligibility and participation requirements for the program. *Chapter 771, Statutes of 2014.*

AB 578 (Dickinson) Crisis nurseries: study.

This bill would have established a two-year pilot project in Sacramento and Yolo counties for the purpose of evaluating the effectiveness of crisis nurseries, as specified. This bill also would have required the California Department of Social Services to conduct a study of the relationship between crisis respite care and incidents of child abuse. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 1280 (John A. Pérez) Public assistance payments and unemployment compensation benefits: electronic fund transfer: qualifying accounts

This bill permits a recipient of public assistance payments to authorize payment to be directly deposited by electronic fund transfer to a qualifying account at a financial institution of the recipient's choice. The bill requires qualifying accounts to meet specific requirements. It additionally requires that if a recipient of unemployment benefits elects to receive payments by direct deposit, the payments shall only be deposited to a qualifying account. It also clarifies that county treasurers and the Employment Development Department (EDD) have no obligation to determine whether a designated account is a qualifying account. The bill further prohibits an entity that issues or manages a prepaid card from accepting or facilitating the direct deposit of public assistance payments or unemployment compensation benefits to a prepaid card account that does not meet the specified requirements. *Chapter 557, Statutes of 2013.*

AB 2311 (Bradford) General assistance: employable veterans.

This bill would have exempted employable veterans who were honorably discharged from the Armed Forces from the prohibition on receiving General Assistance (GA) for more than three months for employable individuals who have been offered an opportunity to attend job skills or job training sessions. The bill also would have authorized a county to continue to limit the provision of General Assistance and General Relief to veterans if the county enacted an ordinance that specified that any employable individual would be subject to the limitation. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 2547 (Beth Gaines) Placer County Integrated Health and Human Services Program.

This bill deletes the July 1, 2016 sunset date of a pilot program that allows Placer County, with the assistance of the appropriate state departments to implement a pilot program for the funding and delivery of services and benefits through an integrated and comprehensive county health and human services system, thereby making authority for this program permanent. *Chapter 272, Statutes of 2014.*

AJR 7 (Bonta) Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid.

This joint resolution of the Assembly and Senate requests that the President and the United States Congress exclude Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid from being a part of any legislation to reduce the federal deficit, and states the California Legislature's opposition to cuts to these three programs. It also calls on California's representatives to the United States Congress to vote against cuts to Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid and to consider improving those systems in ways that would strengthen their protections. *Resolution Chapter 35, Statutes of 2013.*

10. Governor's Veto Messages

SB 158 (Correa) Autism services: demonstration program .

10/09/2013

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 158 without my signature. The bill seeks to give the Department of Developmental Services permission to establish a voluntary program with no identified funding to focus attention on autism spectrum disorders and underserved communities.

Understanding the needs of disparate communities is a responsibility and goal the department, regional centers, and the three University Centers on Excellence in Developmental Disabilities all share. The bill imparts no new authority, alters no mission, and provides no new money to these efforts. As such, the work that the bill seeks to promote is already underway, to the best extent of available resources.

If new federal or private resources should become available, the infrastructure and the will to do more are already there.

Sincerely,

Edmund G. Brown Jr.

SB 996 (Evans) Juveniles: dependent children.

09/29/2014

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 996 without my signature.

This bill would revise both the timeframes and frequency with which a county social worker must submit a report to the juvenile court verifying that certain documents and services have been provided to a youth prior to exiting foster care. The bill would also add financial literacy to the written materials required to be presented to the foster youth.

Having access to one's own vital documents is necessary in the transition to adulthood. Some reports suggest that not all youth feel responsible enough at age 16 to handle these documents, and that providing them at an earlier age, as this bill requires, may exacerbate the problem of identity theft for foster youth. I would encourage county social workers, foster youth advocates, and court representatives to work on a solution that takes these variables into account.

Sincerely,

Edmund G. Brown Jr.

SB 1002 (De León) Low-Income individuals: eligibility determinations.

10/29/14

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 1002 without my signature.

The bill would require the Department of Health Care Services to seek federal permission to use an individual's CalFresh eligibility information to redetermine that same individual's eligibility for Medi-Cal; similarly, the bill would also require the Department of Social Services to seek federal permission to use an individual's Medi-Cal eligibility information to determine or redetermine eligibility for CalFresh.

Each department is working with the appropriate controlling federal agency to use existing program eligibility information to accomplish the goals of the bill.

I appreciate the support of the Legislature, but this bill is not necessary.

Sincerely,

Edmund G. Brown Jr.

AB 477 (Chau) Elder and dependent adult abuse: mandated reporting.

10/09/2013

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 477 without my signature. This bill would add notaries public to the list of professionals mandated to report suspected financial abuse of elder and dependent adults.

I am not convinced that notaries, with their very limited interactions, should be placed in the position of being a mandated reporter. Others who are expressly mandated by law to report abuse typically have some level of relationship or more regular contact with the elder or dependent adult, or have some level of training in identifying abuse. For mandated reporting of financial abuse, officers and employees of financial institutions are required to report because of their access to financial information.

Notaries generally have no more than fleeting contact with individuals who request their services. If some transaction or situation should arise that gives them pause or appears suspect, notaries may already make a report without this law.

I believe that voluntary education and outreach efforts to notaries about financial abuse would better suit this class of professionals.

Sincerely,

Edmund G. Brown Jr.

AB 883 (Cooley) Child sexual abuse: prevention pilot program.

09/28/2014

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 883 without my signature.

This bill would establish a child sexual abuse prevention pilot program, allowing up to three counties to receive \$50,000 annually for four years to provide child sexual abuse and commercial sexual exploitation prevention and intervention services.

While this bill is undoubtedly well intentioned, it doesn't provide the criteria or funding necessary for counties to participate or for the Department of Social Services to conduct this pilot program. It may also duplicate efforts that have just gotten underway with the passage of this year's budget to combat and reduce the growing problem of commercial sexual exploitation of children.

Sincerely,

Edmund G. Brown Jr.

AB 1231 (V. Manuel Pérez) Regional centers: telehealth

10/09/2013

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 1231 without my signature. This bill would require the Department of Developmental Services to inform regional centers that any appropriate health care service, including dentistry, may be provided through telehealth. The bill would additionally require the department to ask regional centers to consider using telehealth in their parent training programs and provide technical assistance on telehealth.

Everything required by this bill either can be done, or is already being done, under existing law.

Sincerely,

Edmund G. Brown Jr.

AB 1744 (Brown) California Department of Aging.

09/30/2014

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 1744 without my signature.

The bill would require the California Department of Aging to establish and support a 13-member blue ribbon task force on unpaid family caregiving, using only non-state funds from private sources.

The California State Plan on Aging, the California Plan for Alzheimer's Disease, the significant reports and action plans developed by the 33 Area Agencies on Aging, the Alzheimer's Association, the AARP and so many others have produced ample evidence for knowledgeable and caring people to recommend ways to improve support for family caregivers.

Establishing another task force in state law simply isn't necessary.

Sincerely,

Edmund G. Brown Jr.

AB 2035 (Chesbro) Sexually exploited and trafficked minors.

09/29/2014

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 2035 without my signature.

Efforts have just gotten underway with the passage of this year's budget to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children, who are also victims of human trafficking. Much discussion and collaboration took place in developing the blueprint intended to aid these young boys and girls. In fact, the budget provides a growing proportion of funds for planning, prevention and intervention activities.

This bill, however, is premature. More investigation and discussion needs to take place before local authorities are in a solid position to curb the tragedy of young people who are forced to work under illegal and unacceptable conditions.

I am directing the Department of Social Services to assemble relevant parties to explore all avenues that can be pursued to alleviate this suffering.

Sincerely,

Edmund G. Brown Jr.

11. Governor's Signing Messages

AB 1217 (Lowenthal) Home Care Services Consumer Protection Act.

10/13/2013

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

Assembly Bill 1217 would create a regulatory framework for the private homecare industry and homecare aides.

Last year, I vetoed a more expansive bill, because I did not think that the time was right to create costly new regulatory burdens, given the economic uncertainty for many businesses and families in the homecare world.

I am signing AB 1217 because it strikes a better balance between consumer protection and industry regulation, and because the author's office and legislative leadership have committed to delay the bill's effective date by one year to January 1, 2016.

This delay, coupled with other clarifying changes, will give the Department of Social Services enough time to accomplish what the bill seeks to achieve, and ultimately provide for smoother implementation of these good consumer protections.

Sincerely,

Edmund G. Brown Jr.