



First 5 California Bills of Interest

Child Health

AB 4 (Arambula) Medi-Cal: eligibility.

Level 1

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

AB 32 (Aguiar-Curry) Telehealth.

Level 1

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

SB 17 (Pan) Public health crisis: racism.

Level 1

Summary: Current law requires the Office of Health Equity to develop department-wide plans to close the gaps in health status and access to care among the state's diverse racial and ethnic communities, women, persons with disabilities, and the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning communities, as specified. Current law requires the office to work with the Health in All Policies Task Force to assist state agencies and departments in developing policies, systems, programs, and environmental change strategies that have population health impacts by, among other things, prioritizing building cross-sectoral partnerships within and across departments and agencies to change policies and practices to advance health equity. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to require the department, in collaboration with the Health in All Policies Program, the Office of Health Equity, and other relevant departments, agencies, and stakeholders, to address racism as a public health crisis.

Early Learning and Care

AB 22 (McCarty) Transitional kindergarten: enrollment for 4-year-old children.

Level 1

Summary: Would require, by no later than the 2030–31 school year and in each school year thereafter, a school district or charter school, as a condition of receipt of apportionments for pupils in a transitional kindergarten program, to admit to a transitional kindergarten program maintained by the school district or charter school children who will have their 5th birthday between September 2 of the calendar year in which the school year begins and September 1 of the following calendar year.

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

Level 2

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

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

Level 3

Summary: Would require a local educational agency, as defined, to offer in-person instruction, as defined, as soon as state and county health orders and guidelines no longer prohibit the local educational agency from reopening for full-time in-person

instruction, as specified. During any period of time in the 2020–21 or 2021–22 school years that state and county health orders and guidelines prohibit a local educational agency from offering full-time in-person instruction due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the bill would authorize a local educational agency to offer a hybrid model including both in-person and distance learning that meets certain requirements.

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

Level 1

Summary: Current law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to establish a fee schedule for families using preschool and childcare and development services. Current law exempts certain families from those fees. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would alleviate the burden on low-income families of fees for preschool and childcare and development services.

AB 104 (Gonzalez, Lorena) Pupil instruction: learning recovery opportunities: COVID-19.

Level 3

Summary: Current law requires the governing board of a school district and a county superintendent of schools to adopt policies regarding pupil promotion and retention, and requires a pupil to be promoted or retained only as provided for in those policies. For the 2021–22 school year, this bill would require a school district, county office of education, or charter school to implement an interim policy regarding the retention of pupils who, in the 2020–21 academic year, had enrolled in any grade or who were entering kindergarten. The bill would require, on or before July 1, 2021, the school district, county office of education, or charter school to notify those pupils' parents of their authority to request the pupil be retained in the pupil's 2020–21 grade level for the 2021–22 academic year, as specified.

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

Level 3

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

SB 46 (Stern) Employment: contact tracing and safety policies: COVID-19.

Level 3

Summary: Current law requires an employer to furnish employment and a place of employment that is safe and healthful for its employees. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would require an employer to develop and implement contact tracing and safety policies for its employees, including requiring notice to the employer when an employee receives a positive COVID-19 test.

SB 50 (Limón) Early learning and care: California Early Learning and Care Program.

Level 1

Summary: Would express the intent of the Legislature to establish the California Early Learning and Care Program to create a seamless, integrated, mixed-delivery, whole-child,

2-generation early learning and care system from birth to school age to advance the state's Master Plan for Early Learning and Care. The bill would additionally require the State Department of Education to allow and arrange for interagency adjustments between those contracts for the same agency or different agencies and the same funding allocation, and to establish timelines for those interagency contract fund transfers.

SB 70 (Rubio) Elementary education: kindergarten.

Level 1

Summary: Under current law, a person between the ages of 6 and 18 years who is not exempted by law is subject to compulsory full-time education. Current law excludes a child under 6 years of age from the public schools, subject to specified exceptions. This bill, beginning with the 2022–23 school year, would require a child to have completed one year of kindergarten before that child may be admitted to the first grade, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

SB 74 (Borgeas) Keep California Working Act.

Level 3

Summary: the Keep California Working Act, would establish the Keep California Working Grant Program. The act would require the Small Business Advocate to administer the program and award grants, of an unspecified amount, to small businesses and nonprofit organizations that have experienced economic hardship resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. The act would appropriate \$2.6 billion dollars to the Office of Small Business Advocate for those purposes.

Revenue and Governance

AB 5 (Fong) Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: High Speed Rail Authority: K–12 education: transfer and loan.

Level 3

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include in its regulation of those emissions the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Current law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Existing law continuously appropriates 25% of the annual proceeds of the fund to the High-Speed Rail Authority for certain purposes. This bill would suspend the appropriation to the High-Speed Rail Authority for the 2021–22 and 2022–23 fiscal years and would require the transfer of those amounts from moneys collected by the state board to the General Fund

AB 29 (Cooper) State bodies: meetings.

Level 3

Summary: The Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act requires that all meetings of a state body, as defined, be open and public, and that all persons be permitted to attend any meeting of a state body, except as otherwise provided in that act. Current law requires the state body to provide notice of its meeting, including specified information and a specific

agenda of the meeting, as provided, to any person who requests that notice in writing and to make that notice available on the internet at least 10 days in advance of the meeting. This bill would require that notice to include all writings or materials provided for the noticed meeting to a member of the state body by the staff of a state agency, board, or commission, or another member of the state body that are in connection with a matter subject to discussion or consideration at the meeting.

AB 34 (Muratsuchi) Communications: Broadband for All Act of 2022.

Level 3

Summary: Would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would enact the Broadband for All Act of 2022, to become operative only if approved by the voters at the November 8, 2022, statewide general election, to authorize the issuance of state general obligation bonds to fund increased access to broadband services to rural, urban, suburban, and tribal unserved and underserved communities.

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

Level 1

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

SB 22 (Glazer) Education finance: school facilities: Public Preschool, K–12, and College Health and Safety Bond Act of 2022.

Level 2

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

SB 49 (Umberg) Business fees: reimbursement: waiver: Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Level 3

Summary: Would express the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that would reimburse or waive state or locally mandated operating fees for businesses that are unable to operate due to statewide or local actions or ordinances instituted as a result of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Strong and Engaged Families

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

Level 3

Summary: Under current state law, public schools, including charter schools, and county offices of education are required to immediately enroll a homeless child or youth seeking enrollment, except as specified. Current law requires a local educational agency liaison for homeless children and youths to ensure that public notice of the educational rights of homeless children and youths is disseminated in schools within the liaison's local educational agency that provide services pursuant to the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. This bill would require a local educational agency to ensure that each school within the local educational agency identifies all homeless children and youths and unaccompanied youths, as defined, enrolled at the school, administer a housing questionnaire, as specified, for purposes of identifying homeless children and youths and unaccompanied youths, and annually provide the housing questionnaire to all parents or guardians of pupils and unaccompanied youths of the local educational agency.

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

Level 2

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

AB 65 (Low) California Universal Basic Income Program.

Level 1

Summary: Would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to create a California Universal Basic Income Program, with the intention of ensuring economic security for all Californians.

AB 123 (Gonzalez, Lorena) Paid family leave: weekly benefit amount.

Level 1

Summary: Current law establishes, within the Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund program, a family temporary disability insurance program, also known as the paid family leave program, for the provision of wage replacement benefits for up to 8 weeks to workers who take time off work to care for a seriously ill family member or to bond with a minor child within one year of birth or placement, as specified. Current law defines "weekly benefit amount" for purposes of both employee contributions and benefits under this program to mean the amount of weekly benefits available to qualifying disabled individuals

pursuant to unemployment compensation disability law, calculated pursuant to specified formulas partly based on the applicable percentage of the wages paid to an individual for employment by employers during the quarter of the individual's disability base period in which these wages were highest, but not to exceed the maximum workers' compensation temporary disability indemnity weekly benefit amount established by the Department of Industrial Relations. This bill would revise the formula for determining benefits available pursuant to the family temporary disability insurance program, for periods of disability commencing after January 1, 2022, by redefining the weekly benefit amount to be equal to 90% of the wages paid to an individual for employment by employers during the quarter of the individual's disability base period in which these wages were highest, divided by 13, but not exceeding the maximum workers' compensation temporary disability indemnity weekly benefit amount established by the Department of Industrial Relations.

AB 126 (Garcia, Eduardo) Special education programs: Family Empowerment Centers on Disability.

Level 2

Summary: Current law requires the State Department of Education to award grants for the establishment of Family Empowerment Centers on Disability in 32 regions in the state to provide training and services to children and young adults with disabilities and their families. Current law establishes a minimum base rate of \$150,000 for each center awarded a grant and requires a center that receives a grant to complete specified actions related to providing that training and those services. Current law establishes a Family Empowerment and Disability Council composed of the executive directors of the centers and certain other members, establishes a base amount of \$150,000 to be made available annually to the council, and requires the council to, among other actions, develop a uniform tracking and data collection system to be used by each center. This bill would revise and recast the provisions related to Family Empowerment Centers on Disability, including requiring the department to give priority to grant applicants in those of the 32 regions in the state that do not have a center, increasing the minimum base rate for each center awarded a grant from \$150,000 to \$237,000 commencing with the start of the fiscal year after a center has been established in each of the 32 regions, and, commencing with the 2024–25 fiscal year, providing for an annual cost-of-living adjustment of the grant amount, as specified.

AB 221 (Santiago) Emergency food assistance.

Level 2

Summary: Would require the State Department of Social Services to provide a food assistance benefit statewide to low-income California residents, regardless of their immigration status, upon the appropriation of funds by the Legislature for this purpose or a determination by the Governor that specified funds available to the Governor may be used for this purpose. The bill would provide that a person is eligible for this benefit if they are an adult who self-attests to eligibility for at least one of 3 prescribed benefits, including the Federal Emergency Food Assistance Program, and that this benefit is a disaster benefit rather than a public social service.

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

Level 1

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

SB 20 (Dodd) Student nutrition: eligibility for CalFresh benefits.

Level 3

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

SB 56 (Durazo) Medi-Cal: eligibility.

Level 1

Summary: Current law provides that Medi-Cal benefits for individuals who are 65 years of age or older, and who do not have satisfactory immigration statuses or are unable to establish satisfactory immigration statuses, will be prioritized in the Budget Act for the upcoming fiscal year if the Department of Finance projects a positive ending balance in the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties for the upcoming fiscal year and each of the ensuing 3 fiscal years that exceeds the cost of providing those individuals full scope Medi-Cal benefits. This bill would, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, and effective July 1, 2022, extend eligibility for full-scope Medi-Cal benefits to individuals who are 65 years of age or older, and who are otherwise eligible for those benefits but for their immigration status.

SB 61 (Hurtado) Workforce training programs: supportive services.

Level 2

Summary: Would require the California Workforce Development Board to establish and administer the Lifting Families Out of Poverty Supportive Services Program. The bill would require the board, upon appropriation by the Legislature for that purpose, to make \$50,000,000 in grants available to consortia, composed of combinations of local workforce development boards, community colleges, or other stakeholders, that apply for funding to provide supportive services, as defined, and are approved in accordance with the bill.

Total Measures: 29

Total Tracking Forms: 29