

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE



Week of July 12, 2021

State Issues

<p>Legislative Recess and Deadlines</p>	<p>We have reached two milestones in the legislative calendar this week. Wednesday was the second policy bill deadline, meaning all Senate bills still alive needed to be heard in the relevant Assembly policy committees (and vice versa) if they intend to keep moving through the legislative process. It is at this stage when tension between the houses arise, which revealed itself this week. The hope is the second milestone we've reached – summer recess – will give some time to calm those tensions.</p> <p>The Legislature is officially on its summer break from July 16 through August 16. The desk will remain open, which means that bills can still be amended during this time, and the behind the scenes work to make any final amendments to bills will continue in earnest. Also during this time, budget trailer bills will continue to get negotiated, so when lawmakers return there will be increase intensity to wrap up the 2021 Legislative Session by September 10.</p>
<p>Budget Trailer Bills on Health</p>	<p>This week, the Budget Trailer Bill focusing on Health was put into print. Surprisingly absent was any language related to either the Office of Health Care Affordability or hospital seismic/disaster preparedness. Governor Newsom's office is now heavily involved in working through the policy and politics of both issues; however, neither issue was ready in time to include in the main health trailer bill that everyone wanted to pass before they left for break.</p> <p>Issues with the Office of Health Care Affordability include which physician practices should be included and how to accommodate worker's salaries in the process, which account for the majority of hospital costs. One of the main issues with including the seismic relief issue in the trailer bill was the earthquake that was felt in Sacramento last week – making any policy discussion on seismic safety a bit more complicated.</p> <p>With the commitment from the Governor's office, both issues will be addressed in subsequent budget trailer bills taken up in the last month of session.</p> <p>While much attention was paid to what was not included in the trailer bill, there are some major health care issues that have been resolved with the passage of the bill; and the Governor's signature is expected at any time.</p> <p>First, the bill included the policy to extend Medi-Cal coverage to all California residents over aged 50 who meet the eligibility criteria – regardless of their immigration status. This represents a big win for Dr. Joaquin Arambula who has been championing health care access for undocumented residents for years; and, who vows to continue to fight to get all those who are undocumented access to coverage.</p>

(more)

<p>Budget Trailer Bills on Health <i>(continued)</i></p>	<p>Also resolved (at least for now) is the debate over the continuation of telehealth flexibilities. Assemblymember Cecelia Aguiar-Curry has been leading the charge on telehealth access for the last several years, and this year she introduced a bill (AB 32) that would mandate the extension of the telehealth flexibilities the Newsom Administration granted providers at the beginning of the pandemic. The Administration has been pushing back on certain aspects of the proposal, including having payment parity for telephone-only visits – which have been crucial for so many patients, especially those in rural California where broadband access is limited. The health trailer bill includes a compromise that all telehealth flexibilities will continue until December 2022 and requires the Department of Health Care Services to develop an advisory group to explore the benefits of telehealth and provide input on billing and utilization management protocols. They will take that time to explore payment parity for telephonic-only visits.</p> <p>The bill also tackled the issue of health information exchanges. Early this session, Dr. Jim Wood introduced a bill that would mandate one single information technology repository for all patient clinical data that every health care provider would have to use. Blue Shield of California and some affiliates were strongly advocating for this bill, causing a great deal of alarm from health care providers who already had sufficient processes and health technologies to adequately share data, and from others who had concerns about a single entity holding (and monetizing) all patient data. After much debate and negotiation, in the health trailer bill the Administration very clearly states that it is not supporting a single repository for patient data, but it seeks to develop a better coordinated strategy for interoperability and data exchange moving forward. Upon appropriation next year, the state will form the Health and Human Services Data Exchange Framework to engage stakeholders in a discussion about data collection and sharing and the policies and strategies needed to move forward.</p>
<p>Key Legislation</p>	<p>Several bills the Alliance is opposed to or has serious concerns with are awaiting action in Appropriations Committees, which will be taken up after the summer break:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SB 380 (Eggman) seeks to reduce patient protections related to the End of Life Option Act and, among other issues, we are urging increase data and reporting transparency. ▪ AB 1105 (Rodriguez) would mandate hospitals implement COVID testing protocols for staffing and patients without regard for CDC guidelines or vaccination status or contraindications. ▪ SB 637 (Newman) mandates data collection from hospitals related to staffing, but concerns remain about the value of the data that is being request and burden to report. ▪ AB 1204 (Wicks) requires hospitals to collect and report a whole new set of data points that are not in alignment with those being discussed at the federal level and will not substantively address health care disparities as desired by the author.
<p>Alliance Legislative Summary and Status</p>	<p>See the attached Legislative Summary and Status report on bills of interest to the Catholic health ministry.</p>

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Alliance of Catholic Health Care Legislative Summary and Status 7/16/2021

Access

[AB 4](#) ([Arambula D](#)) **Medi-Cal: eligibility.**

Location: 7/5/2021-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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

Position

Support

[AB 32](#) ([Aguiar-Curry D](#)) **Telehealth.**

Location: 7/14/2021-S. 2 YEAR

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.

Position

Support

[AB 369](#) ([Kamlager D](#)) **Medi-Cal services: persons experiencing homelessness.**

Location: 7/14/2021-S. APPR.

Calendar: 8/16/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203)
SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair

Summary: Would require the State Department of Health Care Services to implement a program of presumptive eligibility for persons experiencing homelessness, under which a person would receive full-scope Medi-Cal benefits without a share of cost. The bill would require the department to authorize an enrolled Medi-Cal provider to issue a temporary Medi-Cal benefits identification card to a person experiencing homelessness, and would prohibit the department from requiring a person experiencing homelessness to present a valid California driver's license or identification card issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles to receive Medi-Cal services if the provider verifies the person's eligibility.

Position

Watch

[AB 875](#) ([Wood D](#)) **Medi-Cal: demonstration project.**

Location: 5/25/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law authorizes the board of supervisors in each county to designate an entity or entities to assist county jail inmates to apply for a health insurance affordability program, as defined, consistent with federal requirements. Commencing January 1, 2023, this bill would instead require the board of supervisors, in consultation with the county sheriff, to designate an entity or entities to assist both county jail inmates and juvenile inmates with the application process. The bill would make conforming changes to provisions relating to the coordination duties of jail administrators. By creating new duties for local officials, including boards of supervisors and jail administrators, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Position

Watch

[SB 56](#) ([Durazo D](#)) **Medi-Cal: eligibility.**

Location: 6/22/2021-A. APPR.

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 with 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 60 years of age or older, and who are otherwise eligible for those benefits but for their immigration status.

Position
Support

[SB 256](#) (Pan D) California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal.

Location: 7/14/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Current federal law authorizes specified managed care entities that participate in a state's Medicaid program to cover, for enrollees, services or settings that are in lieu of services and settings otherwise covered under a state plan. This bill would establish the CalAIM initiative, and would require the implementation of CalAIM to support stated goals of identifying and managing the risk and needs of Medi-Cal beneficiaries, transitioning and transforming the Medi-Cal program to a more consistent and seamless system, and improving quality outcomes. The bill would require the department to seek federal approval for the CalAIM initiative, and would condition its implementation on receipt of any necessary federal approvals and availability of federal financial participation.

Position
Watch

Catholic Identity

[SB 379](#) (Wiener D) University of California: contracts: health facilities.

Location: 5/25/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would prohibit the University of California, on and after January 1, 2022, from entering into, amending, or renewing any contract with any health facility contractor or subcontractor in which a health care practitioner employed by the University of California or a trainee of the University of California providing care in the health facility under that contract would be limited in the practitioner's or trainee's ability to provide patients with medical information or medical services due to policy-based restrictions on care in the health facility. The bill would require any contract between the University of California and a health facility pursuant to which a University of California-employed health care practitioner or trainee of the University of California provides care in the health facility to include a provision restating the substance of that prohibition.

Position
Oppose

[SB 642](#) (Kamlager D) Health care: facilities: medical privileges.

Location: 5/25/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would prohibit a health facility from requiring a physician or surgeon, as a condition of obtaining or maintaining clinical privileges, to agree to comply with criteria, rules, regulations, or other policies or procedures that are not knowingly and explicitly ratified, issued, or promulgated by the medical staff, that directly or indirectly prohibit, limit, or restrict the ability of the physician or surgeon to provide a particular medical treatment or service that falls within the scope of their privileges, or from requiring a physician or surgeon to obtain permission from a nonphysician or nonsurgeon to perform a particular medical treatment or service for which consent has been obtained from the patient or the patient's representative, except as provided.

Position
Oppose

COVID Related

[AB 1105](#) (Rodriguez D) Hospital workers: COVID-19 testing.

Location: 7/15/2021-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Current law sets forth safety and health requirements for employers and employees. Current law requires a public or private employer of workers in a general acute care hospital, as defined, to supply personal protective equipment, as defined, to employees who provide direct patient care or who provide services that directly support patient care. Current law provides that, except where another penalty is specifically provided, every employer and every officer, management official,

or supervisor having direction, management, control, or custody of any employment, place of employment, or of any other employee, who repeatedly violates any standard, order, or special order, or any provision of specified employment safety laws so that such repeated violation creates a real and apparent hazard to employees is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would require the employer to supply personal protective equipment to an employee, regardless of whether or not the employee has received a vaccination for COVID-19. This bill would also require a public or private employer of workers in a general acute care hospital to develop and implement a program to offer weekly COVID-19 screening testing for health care personnel, as defined.

Position

Oppose Unless
Amend

[AB 1217](#) (Rodriguez D) Personal protective equipment: stockpile.

Location: 5/25/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would authorize the State Department of Public Health to rotate PPE in the stockpile by selling the PPE to a nonprofit agency, local government, or provider, and by contracting to purchase PPE on behalf of a local government or provider. The bill would require a nonprofit agency, local government, or provider that obtains PPE pursuant to these provisions to reimburse the department for the costs of the PPE. The bill would also make a technical change to the date in these provisions.

Position

Watch

[SB 510](#) (Pan D) Health care coverage: COVID-19 cost sharing.

Location: 7/13/2021-A. APPR.

Summary: Would require a health care service plan contract or a disability insurance policy that provides coverage for hospital, medical, or surgical benefits, excluding a specialized health care service plan contract or health insurance policy, to cover the costs for COVID-19 diagnostic and screening testing and health care services related to the testing for COVID-19, or a future disease when declared a public health emergency by the Governor of the State of California, and would prohibit that contract or policy from imposing cost sharing or prior authorization requirements for that coverage. The bill would also require a contract or policy to cover without cost sharing or prior authorization an item, service, or immunization intended to prevent or mitigate COVID-19, or a future disease when declared a public health emergency by the Governor of the State of California, that is recommended by the United States Preventive Services Task Force or the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, as specified.

Position

Watch

[SB 637](#) (Newman D) Health facility reporting: staffing.

Location: 7/13/2021-A. APPR.

Summary: Would require a general acute care hospital to report specified information to the State Department of Public Health on a weekly basis during any health-related state of emergency in California proclaimed by the President of the United States or by the Governor, and on a monthly basis at all other times. The bill would require that the reports contain information on staffing, including, until January 1, 2025, or the end of the declared COVID-19 emergency, whichever comes first, on matters relating to COVID-19 cases. The bill would require the department to publicly post the information and update it based on the same timeframes.

Position

Oppose Unless
Amend

End of Life/Palliative Care

[AB 1234](#) (Arambula D) Physician Orders for Life Sustaining Treatment forms: registry.

Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law defines a request regarding resuscitative measures as a written document, signed by an individual with capacity, or a legally recognized health care decisionmaker, and the individual's physician, directing a health care provider regarding resuscitative measures. Current law defines a Physician Orders for Life Sustaining Treatment form, which is commonly referred to as a POLST form, and provides that a request regarding resuscitative measures includes a POLST form. Current law requires that a POLST form and the medical intervention and procedures offered by the form be explained by a health care provider. Current law distinguishes a request regarding resuscitative measures from an advance health care directive. This bill would establish similar provisions relating to the validity and enforceability of POLST forms and would allow an electronic signature to be used for the purposes of an advance health care directive and POLST form.

Position
Support

[AB 1280](#) (Irwin D) California Hospice Licensure Act of 1990.

Location: 7/15/2021-S. CONSENT CALENDAR

Summary: Would prohibit a hospice provider, employed hospice staff, or an agent for the hospice from paying referral sources for the referral of patients to the hospice. The bill would prohibit a hospice salesperson, recruiter, agent, or employee who receives compensation or remuneration for hospice referrals or admissions from providing consultation on hospice services, hospice election, or informed consent to a patient, patient's family, or patient's representative. The bill would require a specified person, including a registered nurse or medical social worker, to complete the election of hospice, informed consent, completed signatures, and counsel on the election of hospice with a patient, patient's family, or patient's representative.

Position
Watch

[SB 353](#) (Roth D) Hospice: services to seriously ill patients.

Location: 7/8/2021-A. THIRD READING

Summary: Under the California Hospice Licensure Act of 1990, the State Department of Public Health licenses and regulates persons or agencies that provide hospice, which is a type of interdisciplinary health care that includes palliative care to individuals experiencing the last phases of life due to the existence of a terminal disease and supportive care to the primary caregivers and family of the hospice patient. The act authorizes, until January 1, 2022, a licensee under the act to provide any of the authorized interdisciplinary hospice services, including palliative care, to a patient who has a serious illness. This bill would extend the authority under these provisions until January 1, 2027.

Position
Support

[SB 380](#) (Eggman D) End of life.

Location: 7/6/2021-A. APPR.

Summary: Would allow for an individual to qualify for aid-in-dying medication by making 2 oral requests a minimum of 48 hours apart. The bill would eliminate the requirement that an individual who is prescribed and ingests aid-in-dying medication make a final attestation. The bill would require that the date of all oral and written requests be documented in an individual's medical record and would require that upon a transfer of care, that record be provided to the qualified individual. The bill would extend the operation of the act indefinitely, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by extending the operation of crimes for specified violations of the End of Life Option Act.

Position
Oppose

[SB 664](#) (Allen D) Hospice licensure: moratorium on new licenses.

Location: 7/6/2021-A. APPR.

Summary: The California Hospice Licensure Act of 1990 requires a person, political subdivision of the state, or other governmental agency to obtain a license from the State Department of Public Health to provide hospice services to an individual who is experiencing the last phase of life due to a terminal disease, as defined, and their family, except as provided. The act also provides for the renewal of a license. The act imposes criminal penalties on any person who violates any provision of the act or any rule or regulation promulgated under the act. This bill would impose, beginning on January 1, 2022, a moratorium on the department issuing a new license to provide hospice services, unless the department makes a written finding that an applicant for a new license, or with a license application pending on January 1, 2022, has shown a demonstrable need for hospice services in the area where the applicant proposes to operate based on the concentration of all existing hospice services in that area.

Position
Watch

Health Care Reform

[AB 1130](#) (Wood D) California Health Care Quality and Affordability Act.

Location: 7/14/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law establishes the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) to oversee various aspects of the health care market, including oversight of hospital facilities and community benefit plans. This bill would establish, within OSHPD, the Office of Health Care Affordability to analyze the health care market for cost trends and drivers of spending, develop data-informed policies for lowering health care costs for consumers, set and enforce cost targets, and create a state

strategy for controlling the cost of health care and ensuring affordability for consumers and purchasers.

Position

Oppose Unless
Amend

[AB 1400](#) (Kalra D) Guaranteed Health Care for All.

Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: The Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care. Current law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Current law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. This bill, the California Guaranteed Health Care for All Act, would create the California Guaranteed Health Care for All program, or CalCare, to provide comprehensive universal single-payer health care coverage and a health care cost control system for the benefit of all residents of the state.

Position

Watch

[SB 326](#) (Pan D) Health care coverage: federal health care reforms.

Location: 7/13/2021-A. APPR.

Summary: The Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975 provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care, and makes a willful violation of the act a crime. Current law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Current law requires the above-described federal health care coverage market reforms to apply to a health care service plan or health insurer, but conditions the operation of certain of these market reforms on the continued operation of PPACA or certain of its requirements. This bill would delete the conditional operation of the above-described provisions based on the continued operation of PPACA, the federal individual mandate, the federal coverage guarantee, and federal essential health benefits coverage requirements.

Position

Support

Hospital Operations and Finance

[AB 510](#) (Wood D) Out-of-network health care benefits.

Location: 5/7/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would authorize a noncontracting individual health professional, excluding specified professionals, to bill or collect the out-of-network cost-sharing amount directly from the enrollee or insured receiving services under a health care service plan contract or health insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2022, if the enrollee consents in writing or electronically at least 72 hours in advance of care. The bill would require the consent to include a list of contracted providers at the facility who are able to provide the services and to be provided in the 15 most commonly used languages in the facility's geographic region.

Position

Watch

[AB 1020](#) (Friedman D) Health care debt and fair billing.

Location: 7/14/2021-S. APPR.

Calendar: 8/16/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203)
SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair

Summary: Current law requires a hospital to maintain an understandable written policy regarding discount payments for financially qualified patients and an understandable written charity care policy. Current law requires that uninsured patients or patients with high medical costs who are at or below 350% of the federal poverty level be eligible for charity care or discount payments from a hospital. This bill would instead require that uninsured patients or patients with high medical costs who are at or below 400% of the federal poverty level be eligible for charity care or discount payments from a hospital, and would authorize a hospital to grant eligibility for charity care or discount payments to patients with incomes over 400% of the federal poverty level. The bill would redefine "high medical costs" to include annual out-of-pocket costs at the hospital that exceed the lesser of 10% of the patient's current family income or family income in the prior 12 months.

Position

Watch

[AB 1131](#) (Wood D) Health information network.

Location: 5/25/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would establish the statewide health information network (statewide HIN) governing board, an independent public entity not affiliated with an agency or department with specified membership, to provide the data infrastructure needed to meet California's health care access, equity, affordability, public health, and quality goals, as specified. The bill would require the governing board to issue a request for proposals to select an operating entity with specified minimum capabilities to support the electronic exchange of health information between, and aggregate and integrate data from multiple sources within, the State of California, among other responsibilities. The bill would require the statewide HIN to take specified actions with respect to reporting on, and auditing the security and finances of, the health information network.

Position

Watch

[AB 1132](#) (Wood D) Medi-Cal.

Location: 7/14/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law authorizes the board of supervisors in each county to designate an entity or entities to assist county jail inmates with applying for a health insurance affordability program, as defined, consistent with federal requirements. Commencing January 1, 2023, this bill would instead require the board of supervisors, in consultation with the county sheriff, to designate an entity or entities to assist both county jail inmates and juvenile inmates with the application process, and would make conforming changes to provisions relating to the coordination duties of jail administrators. By creating new duties for local officials, including boards of supervisors and jail administrators, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Position

Oppose

[AB 1464](#) (Arambula D) Hospitals: seismic safety.

Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: The Alfred E. Alquist Hospital Facilities Seismic Safety Act of 1983 establishes, under the jurisdiction of the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, a program of seismic safety building standards for certain hospitals constructed on and after March 7, 1973. A violation of any provision of the act is a misdemeanor. The act requires, before January 1, 2020, the owner of an acute care inpatient hospital whose building does not substantially comply with described seismic safety regulations or standards to submit to the office an attestation that the board of directors of that hospital is aware that the hospital building is required to meet a specified deadline for substantial compliance with those regulations and standards. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2023, the owner of an acute care inpatient hospital to update the above-described submission by reporting the services provided in each building of the acute care inpatient hospital.

Position

Support

[SB 371](#) (Caballero D) Health information technology.

Location: 7/14/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Would require any federal funds the California Health and Human Services Agency receives for health information technology and exchange to be deposited in the California Health Information Technology and Exchange Fund. The bill would authorize CHHSA to use the fund to provide grants to health care providers to implement or expand health information technology and to contract for direct data exchange technical assistance for safety net providers. The bill would require a health information organization to be connected to the California Trusted Exchange Network and to a qualified national network. The bill would also require a health care provider, health system, health care service plan, or health insurer that engages in health information exchange to comply with specified federal standards.

Position

Watch

Mental and Behavioral Health

[SB 221](#) (Wiener D) Health care coverage: timely access to care.

Location: 7/6/2021-A. APPR.

Summary: Would codify the regulations adopted by the Department of Managed Health Care and the Department of Insurance to provide timely access standards for health care service plans and insurers for nonemergency health care services. The bill would require both a health care service plan and a health insurer, including a Medi-Cal Managed Care Plan, to ensure that appointments with nonphysician mental health and substance use disorder providers are subject to the timely access

requirements. The bill would additionally require a health care service plan and a health insurer, including a Medi-Cal Managed Care Plan, to ensure that an enrollee or insured that is undergoing a course of treatment for an ongoing mental health or substance use disorder condition is able to get a followup appointment with a nonphysician mental health care or substance use disorder provider within 10 business days of the prior appointment

Position

Watch

SB 279 (Pan D) Medi-Cal: delivery systems: services.

Location: 6/4/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law authorizes the State Department of Health Care Services to create the Health Home Program for Medi-Cal enrollees with chronic conditions, subject to federal approval and the availability of federal financial participation. Existing law generally conditions the implementation of the program on no additional General Fund moneys being used to fund the administration and costs of services. This bill would authorize, commencing with the 2021–22 state fiscal year, the Health Home Program to be implemented using General Fund moneys upon appropriation by the Legislature. The bill would require the department to cease implementing the Health Home Program on January 1, 2022, or as specified, and would repeal the Health Home Program’s provisions on January 1, 2023.

Position

Watch

Social Determinants of Health

AB 71 (Rivas, Luz D) Homelessness funding: Bring California Home Act.

Location: 6/3/2021-A. INACTIVE FILE

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law, in conformity with federal income tax law, generally defines gross income as income from whatever source derived, except as specifically excluded, and provides various exclusions from gross income. Current federal law, for purposes of determining a taxpayer's gross income for federal income taxation, requires that a person who is a United States shareholder of any controlled foreign corporation to include in their gross income the global intangible low-taxed income for that taxable year, as provided. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, would include a taxpayer's global intangible low-taxed income in their gross income for purposes of the Personal Income Tax Law, in modified conformity with the above-described federal provisions.

Position

Watch

AB 1204 (Wicks D) Hospital equity reporting.

Location: 7/7/2021-S. APPR.

Calendar: 8/16/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203)
SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair

Summary: Current law establishes the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) to oversee various aspects of the health care market, including oversight of hospital facilities and community benefit plans. Current law requires a private, not-for-profit hospital to adopt and update a community benefits plan that describes the activities the hospital has undertaken to address identified community needs within its mission and financial capacity, including health care services rendered to vulnerable populations. Current law defines “vulnerable populations” for these purposes to mean a population that is exposed to medical or financial risk by virtue of being uninsured, underinsured, or eligible for Medi-Cal, Medicare, California Children’s Services Program, or county indigent programs. This bill would add racial and ethnic groups experiencing disparate health outcomes and socially disadvantaged groups to the definition of “vulnerable populations” for community benefits reporting purposes.

Position

Oppose Unless
Amend

SB 17 (Pan D) Office of Racial Equity.

Location: 6/30/2021-A. APPR.

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

practice recommendations, guidelines, goals, and benchmarks to reduce racial inequities, promote racial equity, and address individual, institutional, and structural racism.

Position

Support

[SB 65](#) ([Skinner D](#)) Maternal care and services.

Location: 6/30/2021-A. APPR.

Summary: Would enact the Midwifery Workforce Training Act, under which the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development would contract with programs that train certified nurse-midwives and programs that train licensed midwives to increase the number of students receiving quality education and training as a certified nurse-midwife or a licensed midwife, as specified. The bill would require the office to contract only with programs that include, or intend to include, a component of training designed for medically underserved multicultural communities, lower socioeconomic neighborhoods, or rural communities, and that are organized to prepare program graduates for service in those neighborhoods and communities.

Position

Watch

Workforce

[AB 650](#) ([Muratsuchi D](#)) Employer-provided benefits: health care workers: COVID-19: hazard pay retention bonuses.

Location: 6/4/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: The Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act of 2014 requires employers to provide an employee, who works in California for 30 or more days within a year from the commencement of employment, with paid sick days for prescribed purposes, to be accrued at a rate of no less than one hour for every 30 hours worked. Existing law authorizes an employer to limit an employee's use of paid sick days to 24 hours or 3 days in each year of employment. Current law charges the Labor Commissioner, who is the Chief of the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, with enforcement of various labor laws. This bill, the Health Care Workers Recognition and Retention Act, would require a covered employer, as defined, to pay hazard pay retention bonuses in the prescribed amounts on January 1, 2022, April 1, 2022, July 1, 2022, and October 1, 2022, to each covered health care worker, as defined, that it employs.

Position

Watch

Total Measures: 33

Total Tracking Forms: 33