

# RPEA LEGISLATIVE BILL SUMMARY REPORT 4/26/2024 ON BEHALF OF PAT & AARON - AARON READ & ASSOCIATES

## AB 486 (Kalra D) Long-term health facilities: citation appeals.

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/3/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/7/2023

**Last Amend:** 7/3/2023

**Status:** 7/14/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was JUD. on 6/14/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 7/14/2023-S. 2 YEAR

**Summary:** The Long-Term Care, Health, Safety, and Security Act of 1973 generally requires the State Department of Public Health to license and regulate long-term health care facilities and to establish an inspection and reporting system to ensure that long-term health care facilities are in compliance with state statutes and regulations. The act divides violations into classes AA, A, and B, depending on the severity and probability of the harm resulting or that could result from the violation. Under existing law, if a licensee decides to contest a class "AA" or "A" citation, the licensee is required, within 15 business days of the service of the citation, to inform the director of the licensee's intent to adjudicate the validity of the violation in the superior court, and to file that action within 90 days, as specified. Current law requires a licensee who desires to contest a class "B" citation to, within 15 working days after service of the citation, notify the director or the director's designee that the licensee wishes to appeal the citation through specified department administrative adjudicatory procedures, or elects to submit the matter to binding arbitration through the American Arbitration Association. This bill would delete the civil action provisions for contesting a class "AA" or "A" citation, and would make those citation classifications subject to the administrative proceedings applicable for contesting a class "B" citation. The bill would authorize an administrative law judge to affirm, modify, or dismiss a citation, the class of a citation, or the proposed penalty. The bill would authorize a licensee to seek judicial review of an administrative law judge's decision. The bill would make related conforming changes and various technical, nonsubstantive changes.

Client	Position	Priority	Assigned To
RPEA	O2	PM	AR, PM

## AB 820 (Reyes D) State boards and commissions: seniors.

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/3/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/13/2023

**Last Amend:** 7/3/2023

**Status:** 9/1/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/14/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 9/1/2023-S. 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Current law requires the Governor and every other appointing authority to, in making appointments to state boards and commissions, be responsible for nominating a variety of persons of different backgrounds, abilities, interests, and opinions in compliance with the policy that the composition of state boards and commissions shall be broadly reflective of the general public including ethnic minorities and women. This bill would require the composition of various advisory groups and bodies to include a state agency official responsible for administering programs that serve, or state commission official that advocates on behalf of, older adults, as defined, or a representative from an organization that serves or advocates on behalf of older adults.

Client	Position	Priority	Assigned To
RPEA	S2	PM	AR, PM

## AB 1246 (Nguyen, Stephanie D) Public employees' retirement: Public Employees' Retirement System optional settlements: Judges' Retirement System II monthly allowance adjustments.

**Current Text:** Amended: 9/1/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/16/2023

**Last Amend:** 9/1/2023

**Status:** 9/14/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/11/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 9/14/2023-S. 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Current law permits a member of the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) who retires on or before December 31, 2017, to elect from among several optional settlements for

the purpose of structuring the member's retirement allowance. Current law also permits a member of PERS who retires on or after January 1, 2018, to elect from among several other optional settlements for the purpose of structuring their retirement allowance. Current law prohibits a member who elects to receive specified optional settlements from changing the member's optional settlement and designated beneficiary after election of an optional settlement unless a specified event occurs, including the death of a beneficiary who predeceased the member, a dissolution of marriage or a legal separation in which the judgment dividing the community property awards the total interest in the retirement system to the retired member, or in an annulment of marriage in which the court confirms the annulment. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2025, permit a member who elected to receive a specified optional settlement at retirement, if the member's former spouse was named as beneficiary and a legal judgment awards only a portion of the interest in the retirement system to the retired member, to elect to add their new spouse as the beneficiary of the member's interest, subject to meeting certain conditions.

<b>Client</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Assigned To</b>
RPEA	COSPONSOR	PM	AR, PM

**AB 1968** **(Jackson D) CalFresh: supplemental nutrition assistance for senior citizens.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/4/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 1/30/2024

**Last Amend:** 4/4/2024

**Status:** 4/24/2024-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

**Location:** 4/24/2024-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** Current federal law provides for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Under current law, the Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Program for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled (SSI/SSP) is, pursuant to contract, administered by the federal government and the department. This program provides cash assistance to low-income aged, blind, and disabled persons. Current law requires the department to also establish the California Food Assistance Program (CFAP) to provide nutrition benefits to households that are ineligible for CalFresh benefits solely due to their immigration status, as specified. Existing law requires that CFAP benefits be equivalent to SNAP benefits. Under current law, operative on the date that the department notifies the Legislature that the Statewide Automated Welfare System can perform the necessary automation for this purpose, an individual 55 years of age or older is eligible for CFAP benefits, subject to an appropriation. Current law generally requires the federal and state laws and regulations governing the SSI/SSP program to also govern the Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants (CAPI). This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2026, and on an annual basis thereafter, the State Department of Social Services to create a system to automatically enroll and to enroll in the CalFresh program and the CFAP qualifying individuals who meet the eligibility requirements of the SSI/SSP and those who meet the eligibility requirements of the CAPI, as specified. The bill would require, commencing January 1, 2026, or after the automatic enrollment process takes effect, whichever is sooner, the department to require county eligibility workers to regularly contact qualifying individuals who meet those requirements to notify them of their estimated potential benefit, including through notice by mail.

<b>Client</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Assigned To</b>
RPEA	S2	PM	AR, PM

**AB 1989** **(Mathis R) Senior legal services.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/10/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 1/30/2024

**Last Amend:** 4/10/2024

**Status:** 4/17/2024-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (April 16). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Location:** 4/16/2024-A. APPR.

**Calendar:** 5/1/2024 9:30 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, WICKS, BUFFY, Chair

**Summary:** Current law requires the California Department of Aging to establish a task force of certain members to study and make recommendations to the Legislature on the improvement of legal services delivery to senior citizens in California by exploring specified matters, including ways to ensure uniformity in the provision of legal services throughout the state and the possible establishment of a statewide legal hotline for seniors. Current law requires the task force to report and make its recommendations to the Legislature on or before September 1, 2002. This bill would

require the department to establish a similar task force or to utilize an existing subcommittee, working group, task force, or committee to assess the implementation of the recommendations made pursuant to the above-mentioned provisions, make additional recommendations by exploring the same matters explored by the initial task force, and to report the assessment and make its recommendations to the Legislature on or before September 1, 2026, either in a separate report or as part of an existing report.

<b>Client</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Assigned To</b>
RPEA	S3	PM	AR, PM

**AB 1993 (Kalra D) Residential care facilities for the elderly: maximum number of residents.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 1/30/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 1/30/2024

**Status:** 4/17/2024-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

**Location:** 4/17/2024-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** The California Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Act (act), requires the State Department of Social Services to license, inspect, and regulate residential care facilities for the elderly, as defined, and imposes criminal penalties on a person who violates the act or who willfully or repeatedly violates any rule or regulation adopted under the act. Under current law, whether or not unrelated persons are living together, a residential care facility for the elderly that serves 6 or fewer persons is considered a residential use of property, as specified. This bill would increase the maximum number of residents served for purposes of those provisions from 6 to 10.

<b>Client</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Assigned To</b>
RPEA	W	PM	AR, PM

**AB 2075 (Alvarez D) Resident Access Protection Act.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/5/2024

**Last Amend:** 4/25/2024

**Status:** 4/25/2024-Read second time and amended.

**Location:** 4/23/2024-A. APPR.

**Summary:** Would enact the Resident Access Protection Act. The act would provide a resident of a long-term care facility with the right to in-person, onsite access to a visitor or a health care and social services provider during a public health emergency in which visitation rights of residents are curtailed by a state or local order, as specified. The act would prescribe how a resident may leave their long-term care facility on outings during a public health emergency. The act would require a long-term care facility, among other things, to provide safety protocols required of care staff, visitors, and health and social services providers during a public health emergency to the residents, resident representatives, and visitors in writing. A violation of the act would be a crime and subject to civil penalties. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

<b>Client</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Assigned To</b>
RPEA	S2	PM	AR, PM

**AB 2183 (Jones-Sawyer D) Public employees' retirement benefits: final compensation.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/7/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/7/2024

**Status:** 2/8/2024-From printer. May be heard in committee March 9.

**Location:** 2/7/2024-A. PRINT

**Summary:** The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA), on and after January 1, 2013, requires a public retirement system, as defined, to modify its plan or plans to comply with the act and, among other provisions, establishes certain new retirement formulas that may not be exceeded by a public employer offering a defined benefit pension plan. PEPRA provides, for purposes of determining a retirement benefit paid to a person who first becomes a member of a public retirement system on or after January 1, 2013, that final compensation means the highest average annual pensionable compensation earned during a period of at least 36 consecutive months, or at least 3 consecutive school years. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that provision.

<b>Client</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Assigned To</b>
RPEA	W	PM	AR, PM

**AB 2200 (Kalra D) Guaranteed Health Care for All.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/9/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/7/2024

**Last Amend:** 4/9/2024

**Status:** 4/23/2024-VOTE: Do pass as amended and be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations] (PASS)

**Location:** 4/23/2024-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. 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. The bill, among other things, would provide that CalCare cover a wide range of medical benefits and other services and would incorporate the health care benefits and standards of other existing federal and state provisions, including the federal Children's Health Insurance Program, Medi-Cal, ancillary health care or social services covered by regional centers for persons with developmental disabilities, Knox-Keene, and the federal Medicare Program. The bill would make specified persons eligible to enroll as CalCare members during the implementation period, and would provide for automatic enrollment.

<b>Client</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Assigned To</b>
RPEA	?	PM	AR, PM

**AB 2207 (Reyes D) State boards and commissions: representatives of older adults.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/7/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/7/2024

**Status:** 4/24/2024-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Location:** 4/23/2024-A. APPR.

**Summary:** Current law establishes the California Commission on Aging composed of 25 persons, as specified, and requires the commission to hire an executive director. Current law also establishes the California Department of Aging and provides for a director of that department. Existing law establishes various state boards and commissions to address public health concerns throughout the state and generally requires that individuals appointed to these state entities be broadly reflective of the general public. This bill would expand the membership of the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Advisory Committee, the California Health Workforce Education and Training Council, the California Workforce Development Board, the California Behavioral Health Planning Council, the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission, and the Interagency Council on Homelessness to include the Executive Director of the California Commission on Aging, the Director of the California Department of Aging, or both, or other persons that serve or advocate for older adults, as specified.

<b>Client</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Assigned To</b>
RPEA	S1	PM	AR, PM

**AB 2410 (Wallis R) Meal program: senior citizens.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/12/2024

**Last Amend:** 3/21/2024

**Status:** 4/17/2024-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (April 16). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Location:** 4/16/2024-A. APPR.

**Calendar:** 5/1/2024 9:30 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, WICKS, BUFFY, Chair

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the California Department of Aging to make specified funds available for nutrition projects serving the needs of individuals 60 years of age or over and their spouses, as specified. The McCarthy-Kennick Nutrition Program for the Elderly Act of 1972, among other things, establishes the Nutrition Reserve Fund for the purpose of maintaining existing nutrition services and lending moneys to senior nutrition projects, as specified. Current law requires the California Commission on Aging, with the approval of the Secretary of the California Health and Human Services Agency, to develop and submit to the federal government a state plan for implementing the federal Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, by May 1 of each year.

This bill would require the above-described state plan to include the establishment of projects that would provide, at least 5 days per week, at least one meal per day and any additional meals the contracting agency or organization may elect to provide, to be made available for pickup by eligible individuals 60 years of age or older.

<b>Client</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Assigned To</b>
RPEA	W	PM	AR, PM

**AB 2551 (Bains D) Crimes: elder abuse.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/14/2024

**Status:** 3/21/2024-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

**Location:** 3/4/2024-A. AGING & L.T.C.

**Summary:** Current law prohibits the abuse or neglect of an elder or dependent adult, as specified. Under existing law a violation of these provisions is punishable as either a misdemeanor or felony, depending on the circumstances. Current law, for purposes of these provisions, defines an "elder" as a person 65 years of age or older, and a "dependent adult" as a person between 18 and 64 years of age who has certain defined physical or mental limitations. This bill would, for purposes of the elder and dependent adult abuse and neglect provisions, define an "elder" as a person who is 60 years of age or older, and define a "dependent adult" as a person between 18 and 59 years of age who has certain defined physical and mental limitations.

<b>Client</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Assigned To</b>
RPEA	W	PM	AR, PM

**AB 2800 (Kaira D) Elders and dependent adults: abuse or neglect.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/15/2024

**Last Amend:** 3/21/2024

**Status:** 4/9/2024-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

**Location:** 3/21/2024-A. AGING & L.T.C.

**Summary:** The Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Civil Protection Act, sets forth various provisions for the reporting, investigation, and prosecution of elder and dependent adult abuse. The act requires specified persons, known as mandated reporters, to report cases of elder or dependent adult abuse, including cases of physical abuse or neglect. Under the act, failure to report the abuse is a misdemeanor. Existing law defines "neglect" for purposes of the act to include, among other things, failure to assist in personal hygiene or in the provision of food, clothing, or shelter, or failure to prevent malnutrition or dehydration. This bill would expand the definition of neglect to include (1) failure to implement a treatment plan, (2) failure to provide or arrange for services necessary for physical, mental, or emotional health, and (3) carelessness that produces or could reasonably be expected to result in serious physical injury, mental suffering, or death. Existing law defines "physical abuse" for purposes of the act to include, among other things, use of a physical or chemical restraint or psychotropic medication for specified purposes, including for punishment or for any purpose not authorized by a physician and surgeon. This bill would expand the definition of physical abuse to include use of a physical or chemical restraint or psychotropic medication for discipline or convenience when not required to treat the resident's medical symptoms and administered by a long-term health care facility or residential care facility for the elderly, as defined

<b>Client</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Assigned To</b>
RPEA	W	PM	AR, PM

**AB 3207 (Patterson, Joe R) The Secure Seniors Protection Act.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/16/2024

**Last Amend:** 4/25/2024

**Status:** 4/25/2024-Read second time and amended.

**Location:** 4/24/2024-A. APPR.

**Summary:** Would enact the Secure Seniors Protection Act, and require the State Department of Social Services to, subject to an appropriation, on or before January 1, 2026, establish and administer a toll-free hotline to assist all Californians in dealing with scams, as provided. The bill would require the State Department of Social Services to ensure that the program and its staff are equipped to meet the needs of individuals who are 60 years of age and older. The bill would require, on or before January 31, 2027, and annually thereafter, the State Department of Social Services to submit a report to the Legislature and the relevant policy committees containing,

among other things, the number of seniors served, the types of problems the program assisted seniors with, and recommendations for improving the program.

<b>Client</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Assigned To</b>
RPEA	W	PM	AR, PM

**ACA 22 (Jones-Sawyer D) Legislature: retirement.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 3/14/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 3/14/2024

**Status:** 3/14/2024-Read first time. To print.

**Location:** 3/14/2024-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Would authorize a Member of the Legislature who is first elected to the Legislature for a term commencing on or after December 3, 2024, to elect to participate in the Public Employees' Retirement System in any state retirement plan in which a majority of the employees of the state may participate. The measure would provide that retirement credit earned by a person through service in another state or local government agency may qualify for credit in that state retirement plan. The measure would permit the State to pay only the employer's contribution necessary for participation in the Public Employees' Retirement System.

<b>Client</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Assigned To</b>
RPEA	S	PM	AR, PM

**SB 252 (Gonzalez D) Public retirement systems: fossil fuels: divestment.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/18/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 1/30/2023

**Last Amend:** 5/18/2023

**Status:** 7/14/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was P.E. & R. on 6/8/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 7/14/2023-A. 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Would prohibit the boards of the Public Employees' Retirement System and the State Teachers' Retirement System from making new investments or renewing existing investments of public employee retirement funds in a fossil fuel company, as defined. The bill would require the boards to liquidate investments in a fossil fuel company on or before July 1, 2031. The bill would temporarily suspend the above-described liquidation provision upon a good faith determination by the board that certain conditions materially impact normal market mechanisms for pricing assets, as specified, and would make this suspension provision inoperative on January 1, 2035. The bill would provide that it does not require a board to take any action unless the board determines in good faith that the action is consistent with the board's fiduciary responsibilities established in the California Constitution.

<b>Client</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Assigned To</b>
RPEA	W	PM	AR, PM

**SB 278 (Dodd D) Elder abuse.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/1/2023

**Last Amend:** 5/16/2023

**Status:** 7/14/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was B. & F. on 6/1/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 7/14/2023-A. 2 YEAR

**Summary:** The Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Civil Protection Act establishes various procedures for the reporting, investigation, and prosecution of elder and dependent adult abuse. Current law defines financial abuse for those purposes and provides that it occurs when, among other instances, a person or entity takes, secretes, appropriates, obtains, or retains, or assists in taking, secreting, appropriating, obtaining, or retaining, real or personal property of an elder or dependent adult for a wrongful use or with intent to defraud, or both. Current law requires a person or entity to be deemed to have taken, secreted, appropriated, obtained, or retained property for a wrongful use if, among other things, the person or entity takes the property and the person or entity knew or should have known that the conduct is likely to be harmful to the elder or dependent adult. Current law requires the court to award specified costs if a defendant is found liable for financial abuse, as specified. Current law makes the failure to report, or impeding or inhibiting a report of, among other things, financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult, in violation of certain reporting requirements a misdemeanor. This bill would add to the definition of "financial abuse" knowingly aiding and abetting in the taking, secreting, appropriating, obtaining,

or retaining real or personal property of an elder or dependent adult for a wrongful use or with intent to defraud, or both. The bill would also define "assists" for those purposes.

Client	Position	Priority	Assigned To
RPEA	S2	PM	AR, PM

**SB 875** **(Glazer D) Health and care facilities: residential care facilities for the elderly: referral agencies.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 1/11/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/17/2023

**Last Amend:** 1/11/2024

**Status:** 1/29/2024-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 32. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Location:** 1/29/2024-A. DESK

**Summary:** The California Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Act prohibits a placement agency, as defined, from placing an individual in a licensed residential care facility for the elderly if the individual, because of a health condition, cannot be cared for within the limits of the license or requires inpatient care in a health facility. The act requires an employee of a placement agency who knows, or reasonably suspects, that a facility is improperly operating without a license to report the facility to the State Department of Social Services, and requires the department to investigate those reports. The act further requires a placement agency to notify the appropriate licensing agency of any known or suspected incidents that would jeopardize the health or safety of residents in a facility. The act specifically makes a violation of these requirements a crime. Current law requires a referral agency to obtain a license from the State Department of Public Health in order to refer a person to any extended care facility, skilled nursing home, or intermediate care facility. Current law exempts a local public agency performing referral services without cost from these provisions. Under current law, a violation of these provisions is subject to a civil penalty and suspension or revocation of the license. This bill would additionally require a referral agency to obtain a license from the State Department of Social Services in order to refer a person to a residential care facility for the elderly. The bill would prohibit an extended care facility, skilled nursing home, intermediate care facility, or residential care facility for the elderly from paying a commission or fee to a referral agency that is not licensed, as specified. The bill would prohibit a referral agency from holding any power of attorney or any other property of a person receiving referral services, or to receive or hold a client's property in any capacity. With respect to a residential care facility for the elderly, the bill would require a referral agency to disclose specified information to each person receiving its services, and to maintain records of those disclosures for a period of 3 years, as specified. The bill would specify that a referral agency licensee would be subject to specified provisions relating to placement agencies for residential care facilities for the elderly.

Client	Position	Priority	Assigned To
RPEA	W	PM	AR, PM

**SB 1352** **(Wahab D) Continuing care retirement communities.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/17/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/16/2024

**Last Amend:** 4/17/2024

**Status:** 4/22/2024-Set for hearing April 29.

**Location:** 4/18/2024-S. APPR.

**Summary:** Current law provides that all residents in residential living units, as defined to mean a living unit in a continuing care retirement community, shall have certain specified rights, such as the right to live in an environment that enhances personal dignity, maintains independence, and encourages self-determination, and the right to participate in activities that meet individual physical, intellectual, social, and spiritual needs. Under current law, in addition to any statutory or regulatory bill of rights required to be provided to residents of residential care facilities for the elderly or skilled nursing facilities, a provider of continuing care retirement services is required to provide a copy of the rights specified for residents in residential living units to each resident at the time or before the resident signs a continuing care contract, and at any time when the resident is proposed to be moved to a different level of care. A violation of these provisions is subject to a civil penalty. This bill would revise those provisions to expressly require a continuing care retirement community provider, at the time or before a resident signs a continuing care contract, and when the resident is proposed to be moved to a different level of care, to provide the resident with a copy of the above-described rights, a copy of the residential care facility for the elderly bill of rights, and, if the continuing care contract provides skilled nursing services, a copy of the rights applicable to residents of skilled nursing facilities.

Client	Position	Priority	Assigned To
RPEA	W	PM	AR, PM

**SB 1406 (Allen D) Residential care facilities for the elderly: resident services.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/16/2024

**Last Amend:** 4/22/2024

**Status:** 4/22/2024-Set for hearing April 29. From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Location:** 4/16/2024-S. APPR.

**Calendar:** 4/29/2024 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, CABALLERO, ANNA, Chair

**Summary:** Existing law, the California Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Act (act), requires the State Department of Social Services to license, inspect, and regulate residential care facilities for the elderly, as defined, and imposes criminal penalties on a person who violates the act or who willfully or repeatedly violates any rule or regulation adopted under the act. Existing law gives residents of those facilities specified rights, including, but not limited to, the right to be accorded dignity in their personal relationships with staff, residents, and other persons, and the right to reasonable accommodation of individual needs and preferences in all aspects of life in the facility, except when the health or safety of the individual or other residents would be endangered. This bill would add to those rights the right to request, refuse, or discontinue a service. The bill would prohibit a residential care facility for the elderly from providing a service that the resident has refused or discontinued, or from charging the resident for the service, as specified. The bill would also authorize that a refusal or discontinuation of services that would result in the health or safety of the resident, or other residents or staff, being unreasonably endangered, would constitute grounds for eviction. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Client	Position	Priority	Assigned To
RPEA	W	PM	AR, PM

**Total Measures: 20**

**Total Tracking Forms: 20**