

**C4A**  
**Tuesday, January 02, 2024**

**[AB 385](#)**

**(Ta R) Alzheimer's disease: public awareness campaign.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/2/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/2/2023

**Status:** 5/19/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 3/29/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 5/19/2023-A. 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Current law requires the State Department of Public Health to provide, or contract for the provision of, public and professional education on Alzheimer's disease for consumers, caregivers, and health care providers. This bill would require the department to implement a public awareness campaign, as specified, and include education for unpaid caregivers.

**Summary:** Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to provide, or contract for the provision of, public and professional education on Alzheimer's disease for consumers, caregivers, and health care providers. This bill would require the department to implement a public awareness campaign, as specified, and include education for unpaid caregivers. The bill would also make related legislative findings and declarations.

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>
C4A	Support	Priority C

**[AB 387](#)**

**(Aguiar-Curry D) Alzheimer's disease.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/30/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/2/2023

**Last Amend:** 5/30/2023

**Status:** 9/1/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 6/26/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

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

**Summary:** Would rename the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Advisory Committee to the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Conditions Advisory Committee, and expand the number of members serving on the committee from 14 to at least 21, but not more than 25, members. This bill would specify the qualifications of certain members on the committee. The bill would, in the provisions governing the committee, revise references to Alzheimer's disease to also refer to related conditions.

**Summary:** Existing law requires the Secretary of California Health and Human Services to be responsible for oversight and coordination of programs serving people living with Alzheimer's disease and related conditions, and their families. Existing law establishes the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Advisory Committee in the California Health and Human Services Agency, and specifies the committee's duties, including requirements for making policy and plan recommendations. This bill would rename the advisory committee to the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Conditions Advisory Committee, and expand the number of members serving on the committee from 14 to at least 21, but not more than 25, members. This bill would specify the qualifications of certain members on the committee. The bill would, in the provisions governing the committee, revise references to Alzheimer's disease to also refer to related conditions.

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>
C4A	Support	Priority B

**Notes:** Support, with AAA member

**[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.

**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. Existing 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. Notwithstanding those provisions, the bill would delay application of its changes with respect to contesting class "AA" and class "A" citations with respect to the Laguna Honda Hospital and Rehabilitation Center as specified, until the earlier of January 1, 2025, or 30 days after the facility provides documentation to the department regarding its recertification to participate in the federal Medicare and Medicaid programs. Until that time, the bill would authorize the facility to appeal class "AA" and class "A" citations to the superior court in the same manner as provided under existing law, as specified. The bill would repeal that authorization on January 1, 2026. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Position	Priority
C4A	Watch/Study	Priority C

#### [AB 729](#)

##### **(Bonta D) Elder abuse.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/13/2023

**Status:** 5/5/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/13/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 5/5/2023-A. 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation pertaining to scams targeting vulnerable seniors and their communities.

**Summary:** Existing law makes a person who violates any provision of law proscribing theft, embezzlement, forgery, or fraud, or identity theft, with respect to the property or personal identifying information of an elder or a dependent adult, and who knows or reasonably should know that the victim is an elder or a dependent adult, punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony, as specified. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation pertaining to scams targeting vulnerable seniors and their communities.

Organization	Position	Priority
C4A	Support	Priority C

#### [AB 786](#)

##### **(Bains D) Restraining orders: filing fees.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 9/12/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/13/2023

**Last Amend:** 9/12/2023

**Status:** 9/13/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was AGING & L.T.C. on 9/12/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

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

**Summary:** Current law prohibits the imposition of a fee for filing a petition that alleges that a person has inflicted or threatened violence against the petitioner, stalked the petitioner, or acted or spoken in any other manner that has placed the petitioner in reasonable fear of violence, and that seeks a protective or restraining order restraining stalking, future violence, or threats of violence. This bill would prohibit a filing fee for a civil harassment petition if the petitioner is 60 years of age or older.

**Summary:** Existing law provides the procedure by which a restraining order prohibiting harassment or abuse may be sought by, or on behalf of, specified persons. Existing law prohibits the imposition of a fee for filing a petition that alleges that a person has inflicted or threatened violence against the petitioner, stalked the petitioner, or acted or spoken in any other manner that has placed the

petitioner in reasonable fear of violence, and that seeks a protective or restraining order restraining stalking, future violence, or threats of violence. This bill would prohibit a filing fee for a civil harassment petition if the petitioner is 60 years of age or older.

Organization	Position	Priority
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C4A

**Notes:** CRCs input requested

**AB 817**

**(Pacheco D) Open meetings: teleconferencing: subsidiary body.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/13/2023

**Last Amend:** 3/16/2023

**Status:** 4/25/2023-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee. (Set for hearing on 01/10/2024)

**Location:** 12/29/2023-A. L. GOV.

**Calendar:** 1/10/2024 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY LOCAL GOVERNMENT, CARRILLO, JUAN, Chair

**Summary:** Current law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use alternative teleconferencing in certain circumstances related to the particular member if at least a quorum of its members participate from a singular physical location that is open to the public and situated within the agency's jurisdiction and other requirements are met, including restrictions on remote participation by a member of the legislative body. This bill would authorize a subsidiary body, as defined, to use alternative teleconferencing provisions similar to the emergency provisions indefinitely and without regard to a state of emergency. In order to use teleconferencing pursuant to the Ralph M. Brown Act, the bill would require the legislative body that established the subsidiary body by charter, ordinance, resolution, or other formal action to make specified findings by majority vote, before the subsidiary body uses teleconferencing for the first time and every 12 months thereafter.

**Summary:** Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, each legislative body of a local agency to provide notice of the time and place for its regular meetings and an agenda containing a brief general description of each item of business to be transacted. The act also requires that all meetings of a legislative body be open and public, and that all persons be permitted to attend unless a closed session is authorized. The act generally requires for teleconferencing that the legislative body of a local agency that elects to use teleconferencing post agendas at all teleconference locations, identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and have each teleconference location be accessible to the public. Existing law also requires that, during the teleconference, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction. Existing law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use alternative teleconferencing in certain circumstances related to the particular member if at least a quorum of its members participate from a singular physical location that is open to the public and situated within the agency's jurisdiction and other requirements are met, including restrictions on remote participation by a member of the legislative body. This bill would authorize a subsidiary body, as defined, to use alternative teleconferencing provisions similar to the emergency provisions indefinitely and without regard to a state of emergency. In order to use teleconferencing pursuant to this act, the bill would require the legislative body that established the subsidiary body by charter, ordinance, resolution, or other formal action to make specified findings by majority vote, before the subsidiary body uses teleconferencing for the first time and every 12 months thereafter. This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Position	Priority
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C4A

Support

Priority B

**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.

**Summary:** Existing 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.

Organization	Position	Priority
C4A	Support	Priority B

**Notes:** CCOA requests C4A Support

**AB 1006** **(McKinnor D) Aging and Disability Resource Connection program: No Wrong Door System.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/27/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/15/2023

**Last Amend:** 4/27/2023

**Status:** 9/1/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/3/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

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

**Summary:** Current law establishes an Aging and Disability Resource Connection (ADRC) program, administered by the California Department of Aging, to provide information to consumers and their families on available long-term services and supports (LTSS) programs and to assist older adults, caregivers, and persons with disabilities in accessing LTSS programs at the local level. Current law requires the California Department of Aging to administer the Aging and Disability Resource Connection (ADRC) Infrastructure Grants Program for the purpose of implementing a No Wrong Door System, a system that enables consumers to access all long-term services and supports (LTSS) through one agency, organization, coordinated network, or portal. Current law makes related legislative intent statements regarding the No Wrong Door System, including that it is the intent to provide consumers and their caregivers access to information and services, regardless of income or benefit level. Current law also establishes the Aging and Disability Resource Connection Advisory Committee, within the California Department of Aging, as the primary adviser in the implementation of the No Wrong Door System. Current law authorizes the committee to use the staff of the California Department of Aging to accomplish its purposes. This bill would instead require the committee to use the staff of the California Department of Aging.

**Summary:** Existing law establishes an Aging and Disability Resource Connection (ADRC) program, administered by the California Department of Aging, to provide information to consumers and their families on available long-term services and supports (LTSS) programs and to assist older adults, caregivers, and persons with disabilities in accessing LTSS programs at the local level. Existing law requires the California Department of Aging to administer the Aging and Disability Resource Connection (ADRC) Infrastructure Grants Program for the purpose of implementing a No Wrong Door System, a system that enables consumers to access all long-term services and supports (LTSS) through one agency, organization, coordinated network, or portal. Existing law makes related legislative intent statements regarding the No Wrong Door System, including that it is the intent to provide consumers and their caregivers access to information and services, regardless of income or benefit level. Existing law also establishes the Aging and Disability Resource Connection Advisory Committee, within the California Department of Aging, as the primary adviser in the implementation of the No Wrong Door System. Existing law authorizes the committee to use the staff of the California Department of Aging to accomplish its purposes. This bill would instead require the committee to use the staff of the California Department of Aging. The bill would also instead require the No Wrong Door System to serve seniors and individuals with disabilities, as specified, and would require, no later than December 31, 2025, the system to also establish a statewide respite referral registry to connect consumers enrolled in the Medi-Cal program with culturally competent, prescreened respite providers, and create and implement a consumer directed employer program to assist in the provision of the statewide respite referral system.

Organization	Position	Priority
C4A	Support	Priority C

**AB 1022** **(Mathis R) Medi-Cal: Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/15/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/15/2023

**Status:** 4/28/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/2/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 4/28/2023-A. 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Current federal law establishes the Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE), which provides specified services for older individuals at a PACE center so that they may continue living in the community. Federal law authorizes states to implement PACE as a Medicaid state option. Current state law establishes the California Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE program) to provide community-based, risk-based, and capitated long-term care services as optional services under the state's Medi-Cal state plan. Current law requires the department to develop and pay capitation rates to entities contracted through the PACE program using actuarial methods and that reflect the

level of care associated with the specific populations served pursuant to the contract. Current law authorizes a PACE organization approved by the department to use video telehealth to conduct initial assessments and annual reassessments for eligibility for enrollment in the PACE program. This bill, among other things relating to the PACE program, would require those capitation rates to also reflect the frailty level and risk associated with those populations. The bill would also expand an approved PACE organization's authority to use video telehealth to conduct all assessments, as specified.

**Summary:** Existing 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. Existing federal law establishes the Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE), which provides specified services for older individuals at a PACE center so that they may continue living in the community. Federal law authorizes states to implement PACE as a Medicaid state option. Existing state law establishes the California Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE program) to provide community-based, risk-based, and capitated long-term care services as optional services under the state's Medi-Cal state plan. Existing law requires the department to develop and pay capitation rates to entities contracted through the PACE program using actuarial methods and that reflect the level of care associated with the specific populations served pursuant to the contract. Existing law authorizes a PACE organization approved by the department to use video telehealth to conduct initial assessments and annual reassessments for eligibility for enrollment in the PACE program. This bill, among other things relating to the PACE program, would require those capitation rates to also reflect the frailty level and risk associated with those populations. The bill would also expand an approved PACE organization's authority to use video telehealth to conduct all assessments, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Position	Priority
C4A	Support	Priority C

**AB 1313 (Ortega D) Older individuals: case management services.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/27/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/16/2023

**Last Amend:** 4/27/2023

**Status:** 9/1/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/3/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

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

**Summary:** The Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act requires the California Department of Aging to designate various private nonprofit or public agencies as area agencies on aging to work within a planning and service area and provide a broad array of social and nutritional services. Under the act, the department's mission is to provide leadership to those agencies in developing systems of home- and community-based services that maintain individuals in their own homes or least restrictive homelike environments. This bill would, until January 1, 2030, and subject to an appropriation, require the department to establish a case management services pilot program. Under the bill, the purpose of the program would be to expand statewide the local capacity of supportive services programs by providing case management services to older individuals who need assistance to maintain health and economic stability. The bill would require the Counties of Alameda, Marin, and Sonoma to participate in the pilot program.

**Summary:** Existing law requires the California Department of Aging to administer the Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act, which establishes various programs that serve older individuals, defined as persons 60 years of age or older except as specified. The act requires the department to designate various private nonprofit or public agencies as area agencies on aging to work within a planning and service area and provide a broad array of social and nutritional services. Under the act, the department's mission is to provide leadership to those agencies in developing systems of home- and community-based services that maintain individuals in their own homes or least restrictive homelike environments. This bill would, until January 1, 2030, and subject to an appropriation, require the department to establish a case management services pilot program. Under the bill, the purpose of the program would be to expand statewide the local capacity of supportive services programs by providing case management services to older individuals who need assistance to maintain health and economic stability. The bill would require the Counties of Alameda, Marin, and Sonoma to participate in the pilot program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Position	Priority
C4A	Support	Priority B

**AB 1387 (Ting D) In-Home Supportive Services Program: provider shortage: grant-based outreach program.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/17/2023

**Status:** 5/19/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/10/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 5/19/2023-A. 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Would require the State Department of Health Care Services, by March 1, 2024, to issue a request for proposals for a 3-year, grant-based program to support outreach and education to encourage immigrants to become in-home supportive services (IHSS) providers, contingent upon an appropriation by the Legislature for that purpose. The bill would require eligible grantees for the program to include nonprofit, community-based agencies that engage with immigrant populations, counties administering the IHSS program, and county public authorities. The bill would set forth eligible outreach activities, including developing educational and outreach materials, and providing community outreach workers. The bill would require grantees to report to the department, at least semiannually, on the outcomes achieved by the outreach campaign, including, but not limited to, activities and methods utilized to reach and recruit providers. If the grantee reporting requirements result in additional workload for counties, those provisions would be implemented only if funding for that purpose is provided in the State Budget. The bill would require the department to report to the Legislature, within 6 months after the conclusion of the program, on the effectiveness of the program, including the extent to which the outreach campaign resulted in an increase in the IHSS provider workforce. The provisions of the bill would be repealed on January 1, 2028.

**Summary:** Existing law provides for the county-administered In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program, under which qualified aged, blind, and disabled persons are provided with services in order to permit them to remain in their own homes and avoid institutionalization. Existing law establishes 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. Existing law authorizes certain Medi-Cal recipients to receive waiver personal care services (WPCS) in order to permit them to remain in their own homes. Existing law permits services to be provided under the IHSS program either through the employment of individual providers, a contract between the county and an entity for the provision of services, the creation by the county of a public authority, or a contract between the county and a nonprofit consortium. This bill would require the department, by March 1, 2024, to issue a request for proposals for a 3-year, grant-based program to support outreach and education to encourage immigrants to become in-home supportive services (IHSS) providers, contingent upon an appropriation by the Legislature for that purpose. The bill would require eligible grantees for the program to include nonprofit, community-based agencies that engage with immigrant populations, counties administering the IHSS program, and county public authorities. The bill would set forth eligible outreach activities, including developing educational and outreach materials, and providing community outreach workers. The bill would require grantees to report to the department, at least semiannually, on the outcomes achieved by the outreach campaign, including, but not limited to, activities and methods utilized to reach and recruit providers. If the grantee reporting requirements result in additional workload for counties, those provisions would be implemented only if funding for that purpose is provided in the State Budget. The bill would require the department to report to the Legislature, within 6 months after the conclusion of the program, on the effectiveness of the program, including the extent to which the outreach campaign resulted in an increase in the IHSS provider workforce. The provisions of the bill would be repealed on January 1, 2028. This bill contains other related provisions.

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>
C4A	Support	Priority B

**SB 37**

**(Caballero D) Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities Housing Stability Act.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 12/5/2022

**Last Amend:** 3/13/2023

**Status:** 5/19/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 5/19/2023-S. 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Current law establishes various programs to address homelessness, including requiring the Governor to create an Interagency Council on Homelessness and establishing the Homeless Emergency Aid program for the purpose of providing localities with one-time grant funds to address their immediate homelessness challenges, as specified. Current law commits to the Department of Housing and Community Development the administration of various housing assistance programs, including provisions relating to residential hotel rehabilitation and tasks the department, in consultation with each council of governments, with the determination of each region's existing and projected housing need. This bill would, upon an appropriation by the Legislature for this express purpose, require the Department of Housing and Community Development, commencing January 1, 2024, to begin developing the Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities Housing Stability Program.

**Summary:** Existing law establishes various programs to address homelessness, including requiring the Governor to create an Interagency Council on Homelessness and establishing the Homeless Emergency Aid program for the purpose of providing localities with one-time grant funds to address their immediate homelessness challenges, as specified. Existing law commits to the Department of Housing and Community Development the administration of various housing assistance programs, including provisions relating to residential hotel rehabilitation and tasks the department, in consultation with each council of governments, with the determination of each region's existing and projected housing need. This bill would, upon an appropriation by the Legislature for this express purpose, require the Department of Housing and Community Development, commencing January 1,

2024, to begin developing the Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities Housing Stability Program. The bill would require the department, in administering the program, to offer competitive grants to nonprofit community-based organizations, continuums of care, public housing authorities, and area agencies on aging, as specified, to administer a housing subsidy program for older adults and adults with disabilities who are experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Position	Priority
C4A	Support	Priority C

**Notes:** Additional Info Requested

**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.

**Summary:** Existing law, the Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Civil Protection Act, establishes various procedures for the reporting, investigation, and prosecution of elder and dependent adult abuse. Existing 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. Existing 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. Existing law requires the court to award specified costs if a defendant is found liable for financial abuse, as specified. Existing 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. The bill would also specifically state that the above-described provision regarding when a person or entity is deemed to have taken property for a wrongful use includes when a person or entity assisted in taking, secreting, appropriating, obtaining, or retaining property for a wrongful use. The changes made by this bill would not apply to criminal prosecutions and, therefore, the bill would not expand the above-described crime. The bill would make the provisions severable. This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Position	Priority
C4A	Support	Priority B

**SB 639**

**(Limón D) Alzheimer's disease.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 9/8/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 2/16/2023

**Last Amend:** 9/8/2023

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

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

**Summary:** Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to administer grants to postsecondary higher educational institutions that establish diagnostic and treatment centers for Alzheimer's disease, and requires the grant funds to be used for purposes of those diagnostic and

treatment centers, as specified. Existing law makes various findings and declarations regarding Alzheimer’s disease and related disorders. This bill would revise those provisions, including replacing references to “diagnostic and treatment centers” with “diagnostic hubs,” and “related disorders” and “dementia” with “related conditions.” The bill would add additional findings and declarations regarding the impacts of Alzheimer’s disease and dementia over the next 20 years and encouraging the development of diagnostic hubs for Alzheimer’s disease. The bill would declare the purpose of the diagnostic hubs to be, among other things, to increase the training of health care professionals with respect to Alzheimer’s disease and other acquired brain impairments by expanding educational relationships that support primary care, develop thorough care plans, and improve diagnostics so that health care professionals have the requisite training and expertise to know when to refer and feel comfortable with detection and diagnosis of Alzheimer’s disease and related dementia. The bill would require a state department or partner organization to obtain and maintain approval from the State Department of Health Care Services to host any Dementia Care Aware materials on internet websites not owned by the State Department of Health Care Services. The bill would require the Dementia Care Aware program to collaborate with the State Department of Public Health and the Alzheimer’s diagnostic hubs in the dissemination of cognitive health assessment training to health care providers. The implementation of these provisions would be subject to an appropriation by the Legislature.

**Summary:** Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to administer grants to postsecondary higher educational institutions that establish diagnostic and treatment centers for Alzheimer’s disease, and requires the grant funds to be used for purposes of those diagnostic and treatment centers, as specified. Existing law makes various findings and declarations regarding Alzheimer’s disease and related disorders. This bill would revise those provisions, including replacing references to “diagnostic and treatment centers” with “diagnostic hubs,” and “related disorders” and “dementia” with “related conditions.” The bill would add additional findings and declarations regarding the impacts of Alzheimer’s disease and dementia over the next 20 years and encouraging the development of diagnostic hubs for Alzheimer’s disease. The bill would declare the purpose of the diagnostic hubs to be, among other things, to increase the training of health care professionals with respect to Alzheimer’s disease and other acquired brain impairments by expanding educational relationships that support primary care, develop thorough care plans, and improve diagnostics so that health care professionals have the requisite training and expertise to know when to refer and feel comfortable with detection and diagnosis of Alzheimer’s disease and related dementia. The bill would require a state department or partner organization to obtain and maintain approval from the State Department of Health Care Services to host any Dementia Care Aware materials on internet websites not owned by the State Department of Health Care Services. The bill would require the Dementia Care Aware program to collaborate with the State Department of Public Health and the Alzheimer’s diagnostic hubs in the dissemination of cognitive health assessment training to health care providers. The implementation of these provisions would be subject to an appropriation by the Legislature.

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>
C4A	Support	Priority C

**Total Measures: 14**  
**Total Tracking Forms: 14**