

## **PART V LEGISLATION SECTION**

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# CSL Legislative Committee Report

## Legislative Committee Responsibilities

The following concepts are to be considered as part of the CSL's Legislative Committee members' responsibilities:

- Each member of the Legislative Committee shall participate in scheduled in-service training in Sacramento during the early part of the new legislative session. The in-service training will be held before the statewide distribution of the proposals.
- Each member shall assist in the distribution and explanation of the CSL proposals throughout the California State Government during the early months of each legislative session. This includes pre-arranging appointments and meeting state legislators and/or aides.
- Each member of the Legislative Committee shall be prepared to testify on all CSL State Bills and Federal Resolutions that are adopted as priority issues by the organization throughout the legislative session.
- Each member of the Legislative Committee should be available as needed in Sacramento from February through July to carry out advocacy activities.
- Each member shall maintain a simple record of all advocacy visits and/or other activities that will include the results of said activities. The information need only contain who, when and what occurred; a copy of this information shall be left with the CSL office staff.
- Each member shall complete a standard travel form, which will indicate the legislative contact work to be reimbursed.
- Each member of the Legislative Committee shall be a major part of the "telephone tree" to help generate support letters and phone calls for bills.

## **Job Description for the Legislative Committee Chairperson**

After being elected, the Legislative Committee Chairperson must perform the following responsibilities during the CSL year unless directed otherwise by the JRC:

1. Hold an election for two vice chairs, one Senior Senator and one Senior Assembly Member to assist the chairperson and to assume leadership in the absence of the chair.
2. Design and facilitate a process for the distribution of the CSL State Proposals and Federal Proposals to the Governor of the State of California, California Legislature, and all State Department Heads.
3. Design and implement an in-service training for the members of the CSL Legislative Committee.
4. Maintain communications among and between members of the Legislative Committee via telephone, fax and/or e-mail.
5. Organize a process for including members of the Legislative Committee in advocacy activities.
6. Monitor and make appropriate changes in Legislative Committee members' advocacy activities including testifying at committee hearings.
7. Assist in the preparation of a monthly compilation and analysis of the Legislative Committee's travel costs.
8. Maintain a monthly file of CSL Legislative Committee activities that will be a guide for the succeeding Legislative Committee.
9. Report to the JRC on the current monthly Legislative Committee's budget expenditures.
10. Establish a telephone tree by which all CSL members can be called upon for assistance with the passage of CSL sponsored bills.
11. Attend the Joint Rules Committee (JRC) meetings as a voting member.
12. Report at each of the JRC meetings on the progress of the Legislative Committee.
13. Participate as a working member of JRC subcommittees as appointed.
14. Submit a proposed Legislative Committee budget to the JRC for the next fiscal year in May.
15. Assist with the preliminary analysis of the new proposals sent in by CSL members before the October session.
16. Assist with the preparation for the "October Session."

## CSL Legislative Committee Budget Process

### Budget Analysis & Request

The cost of bringing all members of the Legislative Committee to Sacramento for advocacy activities on a weekly basis is not financially possible. The following process is recommended, therefore, to provide appropriate testimony in Sacramento and to keep expenditures within the budget.

#### Facts:

1. State legislators have until the third Friday of January to author or “unback” a proposal.
2. State legislators have until the last Friday in February to author a bill that has been unbacked.
3. Testimony, therefore, begins in February after CSL Proposals have been unbacked and/or authored by state legislators. (Unbacking is the process that allows a legislator to receive analysis from the Office of Legislative Counsel without authoring it as a bill.)
4. Testimony extends from early February through July or approximately 24 weeks.
5. Testimony will not be needed every day of every week from February through July. Fridays are not hearing days with few exceptions.
6. Experience indicates that only 40 percent of the time are CSL sponsored bills heard in committee.

#### Process:

1. Each member of the Legislative Committee shall be available as needed to testify in Sacramento.
2. Advocacy activities will not be reimbursed without approval of the JRC Chair and/or Executive Committee.
3. A separate line item for the Legislative Committee budget expenditures will be maintained at the CSL office by the staff and included in the monthly report to the JRC.

## **CSL Legislative Committee In-Service Training An Outline for In-Service Training**

### **I. Organization:**

The in-service training for the CSL Legislative Committee members will be centered on important activities that will help them in carrying out the following advocacy activities:

1. Each Legislative Committee member will be required to know and understand the CSL top ten state proposals and the top four federal proposals. They must be conversant about each proposal to assist state legislators in becoming an author of one or more of the proposals. A two-hour discussion on the top ten CSL proposals will be the focus for the start of the in-service training.
2. Each member will understand the process and purpose of the personal delivery of the CSL proposal book to each state legislator. Each member will be assigned a number of state legislators to arrange a meeting time at which the member will explain the proposals. Each member will learn about the “blitzing of the Capitol” by CSL members to better inform the state legislators about the CSL proposals.
3. Each member will be expected to know at least the rudimentary parts of other CSL proposals that are not considered priorities. Many times other CSL proposals have been authored without CSL knowledge.
4. Each member will learn about the expectations and rules about speaking at state legislative committee hearings and will be familiar with the Capitol.
5. Each member will learn the process for maintaining important data regarding contacts made at the Capitol, information gained about specific legislation and providing for reimbursement of their advocacy expenses.
6. Each Legislative Committee member will understand his/her advocacy responsibilities including local efforts that can assist in the Committee's advocacy efforts.
7. Each member will be expected to know the important deadlines and the process by which an authored proposal becomes a bill and then a law.

\*Note: Members of the Joint Rules Committee are encouraged to join in the in-service training program and appropriate advocacy activities.

\*Note: The date for the in-service training will be set by the JRC. Legislative Committee members will be notified. It is recommended that each Legislative Committee member have access to e-mail to facilitate communication between and among members.

## **II. Process:**

The Chairperson of the CSL Legislative Committee, with the assistance of the office staff members, will bring together the people, materials and scheduling that will be needed to establish the program. While the program is subject to JRC approval, the Chair of the Legislative Committee will see that the program is carried out and the results reported to the JRC.

CSL Legislative Committee members will participate in an evaluation of the program.

A complete report of the in-service training will include the materials used, and people who helped with the in-service sessions, i.e. speakers and/or staff assignments). The cost of the program will also be included.

All of the above information is necessary to guide future in-service training programs.

## **III. Implementation:**

The timing of the in-service training may vary since every other year is an election year and brings interesting and challenging centers of attention.

Timelines and deadlines may vary but the general understanding is that the earlier the CSL moves to inform the legislators about the CSL proposals the better the chance for success.

Handing out the complete proposal book provides the legislature with a more complete awareness of our senior issues.

The in-service training should be as practical as possible. To carry out their assignment successfully, members must know the terminology and legislative process of the Capitol.

Each member must establish a cadre of local people to assist with advocacy efforts. A telephone tree is only as effective as the person dialing.

## LEGISLATIVE RULES

1. Legislative Proposals shall be approved for introduction by the Joint Rules Committee or its designees.
2. Legislative Proposals to be considered during the Session shall be published in the official California Senior Legislature's Legislative Proposal Book and posted on the website at least 30 days before the Session begins.
3. No Proposal may be considered unless it is contained in the current Session's Proposal Book or has been favorably acted on by the Joint Rules Committee as an Emergency Proposal.
4. The Joint Rules Committee shall have the authority to take action upon measures submitted as Emergency Proposals that do not appear in the current Session's Legislative Proposal Book. Those Proposals favorably acted upon will be drafted by the Office of Legislative Counsel and assigned to the appropriate Committees.
5. The Office of Legislative Counsel shall interpret and apply the rules of the Session.
6. The Joint Rules Committee is the final arbiter of all disputes.
7. Proposals may only be amended in Committee. Only substantive amendments will be permitted. Proposals may not be amended in Committee just to add co-authors.
8. When amendments are proposed by the author, no motion or second is required. Amendments proposed by a committee member need a motion and a second. In either case, amendments are voted on prior to voting on the entire proposal.
9. Proposals may NOT be amended on the floor of either house.
10. Only proposals which have the unanimous vote (no dissenting votes) of the Committee, and have not been amended, may be placed on the Consent Calendar.
11. Members are prohibited from asking for a dissenting vote in Committee in order to keep a proposal off the Consent Calendar.
12. Members are prohibited from asking to have a proposal removed from the Consent Calendar just to have it debated on the floor. All Consent Calendar items will be briefly described by the author (or designee) on the floors of both houses both days of the Floor Sessions.

13. A proposal may only be removed from the Consent Calendar if there is opposition to the proposal. To remove a proposal from the Consent Calendar, three members of the Senate or five members of the Assembly must declare their opposition by signing a request to remove the proposal from the Consent Calendar. Any proposal removed from the Consent Calendar must be opposed, on the floor, by the Members who signed the removal request. An equal number of Members must speak in support of the proposal before there is a call for the vote.
14. No proposal can be voted on unless there is a quorum present.
15. All measures are passed or failed by counting the votes of the majority of those present. At the request of the author or any member of the committee, the committee shall hold the roll open on any proposal until the adjournment of the committee meeting.
16. No measure requires a two-thirds vote to pass.
17. The CSL will follow Robert's Rules of Order in its deliberations on the Assembly and Senate Floors. Votes will be by majority of those present, as stated in Rule 15 above.
18. No proposal may be "gutted" or amended in order to reflect an idea not directly related to the original intent of the proposal.
19. It is the author's responsibility to designate another CSL member to speak to his or her proposal in his or her absence. In addition, the author may designate a competent person who is not a Senior Legislator to speak in support of the proposal during Committee Hearings. The author must advise the Policy Committee Chair hearing the proposal of all designees.

**LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH GUIDE**  
**“HOW AND WHERE TO FIND IT”**

**CURRENT LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

**SOURCE**

You know the subject matter, but you need the bill number.

Legislative Index

You know the Code section, but you need the bill number.

Table of Sections

You know the bill number, but you need to know the subject Matter or Codes affected.

Weekly History

You want to know the latest amendment(s) to a bill and you Know the bill number.

Daily Journal Or Weekly History

You want to know when a bill is scheduled to be heard in Committee.

Daily File

**PREVIOUS LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

**SOURCE**

You know the subject matter, but you need the bill number.

Legislative Index

You know the subject matter of a bill that was signed, but you Need the Chapter number.

Summary Digest Index

You know the bill number, but need to know the Chapter Number; or the reverse.

Summary Digest

You want to find legislation which affects a specific Code Section.

Table of Sections

You want to find the Chapter number, floor votes, or the Committees a bill was referred to.

Final History

**MISCELLANEOUS**

If you want to know whether any bill has been introduced on a specific subject during past years, you must look in the Legislative index, year-by-year. Similarly, the Index to the Statutes contained in the Summary Digest or at the end of the Statutes would have to be searched year-by-year for any or all laws that were passed on a particular subject. There is no one place where index entries for all bills introduced, or bills passed, on a certain subject are accumulated for more that one session.

## THE LEGISLATIVE POLICY

The legislative process in California is governed by laws established in the State Constitution and rules promulgated by both houses of the Legislature. The Assembly and Senate establish a set of joint rules which create procedures applying to both houses. Committee and floor business is conducted under guidelines set forth in Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure, which is the functional equivalent of Robert's Rules of Order in the California legislative world. There exist many rules and procedures which determine how bills are processed into law, but it is important to remember that rules can always be waived, generally by a two-thirds vote of the membership. As the legislative process reaches its peaks of frenzied activity in June and again in August, rule waivers frequently occur and radical changes in bills may take place in very short periods of time often with little opportunity for public input.

### Types of Legislation

Each year approximately 3,000 pieces of legislation are introduced and considered by the Legislature. Basically, there are three kinds of legislation: bills, constitutional amendments and resolutions. These measures can only be introduced by legislators or legislative committees. The Governor cannot introduce a bill but can ask a legislator to do it. Even the Governor's Budget is introduced by a member of the Legislature – traditionally the Chairs of the Senate and Assembly fiscal committees.

Relatively few bills originate directly from a legislator. Most come from special interest groups, staff members, constituents, government officials and a variety of other sources.

A bill is simply a proposed statute (law). It can be passed by a simple majority vote in both houses unless it is an urgency measure or carries an appropriation, in which case a two-thirds vote of approval is required. The only exception is that bills appropriating funds for public education only need a simple majority. An urgency measure is one necessary for immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, and it takes effect as soon as it is signed by the Governor.

Constitutional amendments are proposed changes to the State Constitution. A two-thirds vote of each house will place one of these measures on an election ballot for voter consideration. A simple majority vote in a statewide election is then required to place the new law in the Constitution.

Resolutions are merely statements of legislative viewpoint. They may be addressed to other governmental agencies, describe State general policy or commend, censure or memorialize someone. Resolutions are normally passed by voice vote. Constitutional amendments and resolutions unlike bills are not subject to gubernatorial veto.

### Introduction of Bills

When a member agrees to author a bill, it is sent to Legislative Counsel to draft, then the bill is introduced, given a number, (with author and title) and read on the floor – this is called the first reading (there are three readings) – the Rules Committee assigns the bill

to a committee and it is sent to be printed.. The first committee hearing may take place within 31 days after it is introduced. With the exception of the two fiscal committees, each committee is responsible for a particular subject area e.g., health and welfare, judiciary, education, etc. A bill is generally assigned to the policy committee which deals with its primary subject area.

## **Committee Hearings**

To effectively influence the legislative outcome on a bill, it is very important to begin early. The best time to come forward with amendments or to garner support or opposition is before a bill has its first hearing. It is always possible to influence a bill after its first hearing, for example, at the fiscal committee hearing or even in the second house. However, the longer an interested party takes to come forward (particularly with amendments or opposition), the less receptive the author, sponsors and members of the Legislature are likely to be.

Persons interested in a bill may write or personally contact committee members and committee staff to express an opinion on a bill or to suggest amendments. In addition, at a committee hearing, anyone can appear and address the committee on the merits of the bill. A bill must be on file – appear in the Assembly or Senate Daily File – for four days before it can be heard in the committee of first reference. A bill may only be set for hearing three times in the same committee. Cancellation of a hearing by the committee does not count.

Following the receipt of testimony at a committee hearing, the committee takes a roll call vote to determine how the measure is to be dealt with. The committee has several options. It can:

- defeat the bill;
- pass the bill and send it to another committee (usually a fiscal committee);
- recommend that the bill be re-referred to another policy committee;
- send the measure to interim study (a polite way of defeating it);
- hold the bill without recommendation; or,
- pass the bill to the floor with or without amendments.

In order to pass or defeat a measure, a quorum majority of the committee must be present. It takes a majority of all committee members to pass a bill. It takes only a majority of those committee members present and voting to amend a bill.

Bills which are identified as follows must be referred to the fiscal committee of both houses:

- I. Appropriating money;
- II. Resulting in a substantial expenditure of State funds by:
  - a. imposing new responsibilities on the State; or,
  - b. adding new or additional duties on a State Agency; or,
  - c. liberalization of any State program, function or responsibility;
- III. Result in a substantial loss of revenue to the State; or,
- IV. Result in substantial reduction of expenditures of State money by reducing, transferring, or eliminating any existing responsibilities of any State agency, program, or function.

The committee of second (or subsequent) reference only requires a two-day notice to appear in the daily file prior to a hearing. The committee of second reference is usually a fiscal committee. The Budget Bill, which is only referred to when they contemplate any action which would involve a substantial expenditure of State money or a substantial loss of revenue to the State, must also be sent to the fiscal committees.

It should be noted that any bill not being fully acted upon in the first year of the two-year legislative session can be carried over to the second year if it is passed in its house of origin by January 30 of the second year.

## **Floor Action**

When a bill reaches the floor, the bill's number, author and title are read another time. This is called the second reading. Amendments are often made at this time in which case the bill with its amendments is sent out to be printed. Once the bill is printed, it is returned to the second reading file where the new version is read a second time. After the second reading, the bill is placed on the third reading file and may be considered the following day. On the third reading file, the bill receives full debate after which a roll call vote is taken. If the bill is passed, it is sent to the other house where the same process is repeated. A bill that is defeated is dead for the session unless the author is granted a reconsideration vote. Often, authors who do not feel they have enough votes to pass their measure will place the bill on the inactive file so that they will have more time to secure passage.

If the bill is amended in the second house, it must be returned to the house of origin for acceptance or rejection of the amendments. This action takes place on the floor and is referred to as "returning the bill for a concurrence vote." If the bill is passed, it is enrolled and sent to the Governor for action. The Governor has 30 days from the day the bill is received to sign the bill into law, veto the bill, or take no action. A bill becomes law if the Governor signs it or if no action is taken. The Governor can also veto a bill in which case a veto message is sent to the house of origin. The Legislature can override the Governor's veto with a two-thirds vote of both houses.

If the amendments to a bill are rejected, a conference committee of three members of each house is formed to compromise differences. This procedure is always followed on the budget bills and is often used at the end of a session to speed-up the last-minute rush of bills. A conference committee report can be produced more rapidly than a revised printed version of a bill. A bill goes to the Governor if both houses approve a conference committee recommendation. A conference report must be approved by four of the six conference committee members, two from each house. In the event the conference committee cannot reach agreement on the bill, that committee is disbanded and a second committee is appointed. A maximum of three conference committees may be chosen for any one piece of legislation. If agreement is not reached in any of the conference committees, the bill is defeated.

It sometimes happens that bills sent to conference committee are stripped of their original provisions and become an entirely new bill as a result of conference committee action. Since conference committee reports go directly to a floor vote, radically altered bills may be presented to the Governor with very little or no public input and debate.

In the Senate, roll calls are taken orally by the secretary of the house and aides. Once a roll call vote is announced, members may not change their votes and absent members cannot add their votes.

The Assembly uses an electronic counter to tally votes. Members push switches and lights shine on two tote boards – green reflecting “aye”; red, “no”. After the vote is announced, members are allowed to change their votes the same day or add their votes if their actions do not alter the vote outcome.

## LEGISLATIVE PUBLICATIONS

The Senate and the Assembly each publish a Daily File, a Daily Journal, a Daily History, and a Weekly History. The Office of Legislation subscribes to all of these publications.

**The Daily File** – is published each day the Legislature is in session. It is the agenda of the day's legislative business and its main purpose is to give the public notice of bills scheduled for hearings either in committee or on the floor. Each file contains the following information:

1. The names of Committees and the Members of those Committees.
2. A weekly schedule of Committee meetings.
3. A schedule of legislative deadlines.
4. Dates when newly introduced bills may be scheduled for the first Committee hearing.
5. Scheduled Committee hearings, including a list of the bills scheduled to be heard.
6. The agenda of bills to be taken up on the floor during the session.

**The Daily Journal** – is the official record of the proceedings of each House. In essence, the journal is a daily paper making its appearance each morning after legislative business takes place. It serves as the best source to verify individual Member's votes on particular issues, as well as the entire record of a day's proceedings.

The journals provide the following information:

1. Legislators' votes on bills taken up on the floor.
2. The number of votes cast for and against each bill taken up that day.
3. The roll call of how Members voted on bills in Committee and the action taken on the bill.
4. The text of any amendments made to a bill the previous day, either in Committee or on the floor.
5. Important communications, such as messages from the other House or from the Governor.

6. The Committees to which bills have been referred.
7. Letters of legislative intent by legislative authors.
8. Letters explaining Members' absences from session.

**The History** – the history is a record of each action taken on a bill beginning with its introduction to its final disposition.

**Daily History** – is published by each House and contains the status of each piece of legislation introduced by that House.

**Weekly History** – is published by each House and contains the status of each piece of legislation introduced by that House. This publication also contains the names and addresses of members and officers of the House, lists of various Committees, members of the press corps, floor seating charts, and a record of the Senate's confirmation votes on Governor's appointees.

**Semi-Final History** – is published by each House at the end of the first year of the two-year session.

**Final History** – published by each House at the end of each two-year session.

**The Legislative Index** – lists all bills by subject and is a valuable research tool when studying the legislative history of certain subject areas. Indexes have been published for every session of the Legislature from the early 1900's, and are prepared and periodically updated by the Legislative Counsel.

**The Table of Sections Affected** – is prepared and updated by Legislative Counsel, and lists all bills according to the Code section the bill affects. If you are trying to locate pending legislation affecting certain Code sections of law, you would use this publication.

## **THE TEN COMMANDMENTS OF EFFECTIVE LEGISLATIVE RELATIONS**

1. Legislative action is the most important aspect of your position as a CSL Member. Act quickly. If you delay taking action (writing or calling) on legislation, a bill may pass or fail before your input arrives.
2. Make an effort to meet informally with your legislators and get to know them on a first-name basis. Most are readily accessible to their constituents. It is wise to attend district events.
3. Be politically active. Even though we are non-partisan please be aware of the importance of political support given by others.
4. Be well informed. Approach your legislators prepared with sufficient information to respond to questions, to articulate your arguments, and to counter the arguments of those who oppose the CSL position. The Sacramento office is a good source of needed information. One well-reasoned letter, phone call or meeting is far more effective than many illogical or inaccurate ones.
5. Communicate and be persistent. When involved in legislation, make a lot of noise. Personal meetings, letters, telephone calls and telegrams may all be used. Resolutions are of no help! Letters of concern are much better – they should be short, concise, to the point, and have information on a bill's financial and operational impact insofar as that information is available and relevant.
6. Remember the ABC's of lobbying: Accuracy, Brevity and Courtesy.
7. Testify when necessary. Be ready and willing to go to Sacramento if you are requested to testify or to otherwise be active in pursuing legislative positions of importance to the CSL.
8. Work with the press. Make use of your newspapers and your radio stations, but be sure you have the facts at hand and are able to explain the CSL position.
9. Thank your legislator. Do not forget to say “thank you” to your legislators when they are supportive. Make it a practice to follow-up requests for their assistance with notes of thanks. This is one of the most important things you can do, because few people remember to thank legislators and they remember the people who do. Don't fall out with your legislator because he or she doesn't vote your way on every issue. Keep your eye on the main issues and overall record.
10. Make alliances. Frequently there are other organizations that are interested in the same bill. When diverse groups unite, they have a much greater impact.

## TIPS FOR EFFECTIVE LEGISLATIVE RELATIONS

- Work with your fellow CSL members and the senior community on legislation.
- Generate editorials and/or factual news stories on matters of concern to the CSL.
- Encourage press interviews with legislators and candidates to get them on record in respect to issues affecting seniors.
- Secure support for CSL positions from other organizations and groups; e.g., labor groups, homeowner associations, health coalitions, etc.
- Isolate, understand and respond to those in opposition to the CSL position on legislative issues.
- Attend legislative committee hearings held in your area.
- Conduct “informal” breakfast meetings with you legislator when he or she is in the district (perhaps Saturday mornings would be good for this purpose).
- Invite your legislators to community activities providing for greater exposure. Introduce them and have them sit at the head table, etc.
- When communicating with your legislators, it is extremely helpful to couch your position on a bill in factual terms in a brief, concise manner.
- Schedule discussion forums with legislators at area meetings of CSL members and senior organizations.
- Extend standing invitations to legislative staff to attend your meetings.
- Give special public recognition at meetings to legislators who have been especially helpful to the CSL.

**VISITING YOUR LEGISLATOR  
MEETINGS WITH LEGISLATORS ARE IMPORTANT!  
GO PREPARED!**

The most effective form of advocacy is a personal visit with the legislator and/or the legislator's staff (called Field Representatives in the District Offices). If possible go with one or two other seniors. Don't underestimate the importance of meeting with legislative staff. All legislators make most decisions based on the information and advice given to them by their staff. Make it a point to learn the names of all district field representatives.

**KNOW YOUR LEGISLATOR:** First, familiarize yourself with the legislator involved. Read his or her biography sheet. Personal and family information is always helpful. For instance, do they have a personal experience with caring for an aging relative? Be certain you know party affiliation, major campaign contributors, key legislative interests, and voting record. The more you know the better prepared you are.

**KNOW THE PROCEDURE TO FOLLOW:** Call for an appointment ahead of time. Most offices have a scheduling secretary. The meetings usually won't last more than 10 to 20 minutes. Let the secretary know what you want to discuss and, if possible, exactly who will be attending with you. The legislator is most often available in the district on Fridays or during the weekend. Get to the meeting on time and dress appropriately! Introduce yourself and present your card to whoever greets you. After the meeting is over, send the legislator a note thanking him or her for their time. Take the opportunity to briefly restate your position and, if they have offered to help, thank them for their assistance.

**KNOW YOUR SUBJECT:** Do your homework. Know your opposition's arguments and be well prepared to counter logically and effectively. Select a lead spokesperson and decide what points each person will cover. Be sure to meet a few minutes in advance of the actual meeting to rehearse each person's remarks. Make certain everyone is sure of their roles and comfortable with their statements.

It is always best to share the speaking responsibilities with all those in attendance. As the meeting starts, introduce yourselves and your subject and then present your arguments. It is important that you stay on the subject and keep the legislator on the topic. If the legislator starts to take the conversation elsewhere, gently bring him or her back to the subject at hand. After you have made your case, give the legislator a chance to respond, then ask any specific questions on the subject you have. Be flexible enough to respond to any concerns or questions the legislator has on the particular issue. If you don't have the answer to a question, make a commitment to find out and respond as soon as possible.

Finally, listen carefully to the legislator's answer. There is a big difference between the words, "I am sympathetic to your problem" and "You have my support on the bill." After you have finished with the business at hand, the legislator may want to raise another issue. If so, fine; otherwise the meeting is over. Thank the legislator and leave.

## **TELEPHONING YOUR LEGISLATOR**

Another form of personal advocacy is the telephone call. Usually you would only do this if you had no time to make a personal visit or write a letter. If you do call, identify yourself including where in the district you live and identify the bill you are calling about by number. Usually the call will be handled by a field representative so ask that the message be relayed to the legislator. If the vote is imminent, make that point to ensure that the message will be relayed promptly. Briefly present your argument and ask for the legislator's view on the bill.

## **ESTABLISHING REGULAR CONTACT WITH THE DISTRICT OFFICE**

- Volunteer to work in the office.
- Arrange regular briefing sessions on senior issues.
- Arrange community meetings with the legislator and seniors to discuss key CSL legislation.
- Offer to be a resource for “talking points” when the legislator is scheduled to speak to senior groups.

# WRITING A LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

## WHERE TO SEARCH FOR IDEAS

- Your AAA office and PSA Advisory Council
- Newspaper and magazine articles
- Senior centers and other senior gatherings
- Senior based organizations
- Local legislators
- Other

## INFORMATION TO RESEARCH AND CONSIDER BEFORE MAKING A CHOICE

- Impact of proposal and solution on private business, government (program administration), user, etc.
- What are the pros of the proposal?
- What are the cons of the proposal?
- Who will support the proposal?
- Who will oppose the proposal?

## DESCRIBE THE ISSUE BEING ADDRESSED

- What is the problem?
- Give “case history” or gather personal stories.

## DESCRIBE AND CITE EXISTING LAW. HOW WAS EXISTING LAW DEVELOPED?

- Existing law and its development may be difficult to obtain. Check with legislators' offices, organizations affected by existing legislation (current law), and state departments that may work in the area of the issue.

## WHAT IS THE PROPOSED SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM?

- This is the “Resolved” portion of the proposal.

## DEVELOP THE REASONS WHY THIS PROPOSAL IS NEEDED.

- This is the “Whereas” portion of the proposal.

## COMPLETED PROPOSAL CHECKLIST

Please use the following checklist to help you prepare a completed Legislative Proposal. Your special attention to these procedures is deeply appreciated. Remember, it is the well-developed proposals that are the most successful. Thank you for your attention. We look forward to receiving your well- developed proposals!

- Name and Telephone Number completed
- Assembly Member or Senate Member circled
- Federal or State Proposal circled
- Subject – Short Title completed
- Prior-year Proposal Number listed (if applicable)
- Prior-year proposal attached (if applicable)
- Summary Completed (Remember, the summary you write will be published and distributed PRIOR to the publication of the Proposal Book.)
- Each “Whereas” is a factual statement of the problem
- Each “Resolved” is an appropriate statutory change
- Part 4 – Fiscal Impact Statement completed
- Part 5 – Co-authors listed
- Part 6 – Telephone Numbers and Hours Available completed
- Separate sheet listing co-sponsors, source of the proposal, and support and opposition (anticipated and/or known)





## **REQUEST FOR LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS**

It is the responsibility of each Senior Legislator to submit at least one legislative proposal for the Annual Session. The Joint Rules Committee looks forward to receiving your well-developed proposals.

The following guidelines will assist you in preparing proposals for the Annual Session of the California Senior Legislature (CSL).

1. Proposals must be typed or clearly printed on the attached form only. If you use a computer you may re-create the form on your computer. Your proposal(s) may not be accepted unless the current form is used.
2. Proposals should be senior oriented, but proposals affecting other generations as well will be considered.
3. If you are re-submitting a proposal from a prior year, complete only the top portion of the form:
  - a. Subject - Title
  - b. Federal or State (circle one)
  - c. Assembly or Senate (circle one)
  - d. Your name
  - e. Your telephone number
  - f. The proposal number and the year it was introduced
  - g. Your summary of the proposal
  - h. Attach a copy of the Legislative Council's version as published in the Proposal Book.
4. CSL members who choose to submit more than one proposal may do so. Additional proposals will be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis (by date received). However, no more than a total of 120 proposals will be accepted.
5. Proposals cannot be amended prior to the Annual Session, unless requested to do so by the JRC.

6. **EMERGENCY PROPOSALS:** All emergency proposals pertaining to issues vetoed by the Governor (the President for federal issues) or proposals pertaining to issues that were the direct result of policy changes at the federal or state level or proposals of major importance to the elderly in our state that were not known to either the CSL members, the JRC, or the Legislative Committee prior to the deadline stated in the policy. You must have JRC approval in order to have your proposal introduced as an emergency one.
7. **OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL:** After your proposal has arrived in Sacramento, it will be reviewed by the JRC Legislative Sub-Committee for completeness and similarity with other proposals. A Summary of Proposals is then compiled and the proposals are submitted to the Office of Legislative Counsel. Each proposal is reviewed and drafted into resolution form by attorneys working for the State Legislature. Legislative Counsel provides an extremely valuable service to the CSL at no charge. It is important for CSL members to thoroughly research and clearly present their policy objectives. Legislative Counsel's duties do not include doing research for you. We strongly urge you to have others review your proposal, including your local legislator's staff. Please be sure to include your home phone number and the times you are available on the bottom of the Proposal form. The attorney may need to ask you important questions related to your proposal.
8. **WHEREAS AND RESOLVED:** Please remember that your "Whereas" is a statement of the problem. Your "Resolved" is the solution to the problem that requires statutory change. "Whereas" statements are considered background information and are not included in bills drafted from legislative proposals. If you want your "Whereas" to appear in statute (the bill introduced as a result of your proposal) you must include them in the "Resolved."
9. **CO-AUTHORS AND AMENDMENTS:** Proposal collaboration and co-authorship is encouraged. The co-author must consent to having his or her name on the proposal. The JRC may ask you to collaborate or co-author a proposal to reduce duplication. Co-authors cannot be added to a proposal after the proposal is received in the Sacramento office. Every possible effort will be made to include your list of co-authors in the Summary of Proposals distributed before the Proposal Book is published. Legislative Counsel, not the CSL office, is responsible for listing co-authors on the published proposals.
10. **NETWORKING AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT:** As CSL members, you are responsible for your own research and networking, so please be sure to make the important contacts necessary to elicit and refine proposals before drafting your ideas. The product you submit to the CSL office in Sacramento should be the best effort you can possibly make.
11. Please be sure that the solution to the problem you have identified is practical and applicable.
12. Seek help from your Area Agency Advisory Councils, staff, other senior service providers, and advocates to ensure that your policy proposal is necessary.

13. Please complete the Background Information on a separate sheet and submit it with your proposal.
14. **PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT:** There are several criteria to consider when introducing a good proposal.
  - a. **FUNDING:** If new funding is necessary, has a funding source other than the General Fund been identified? Keep in mind that legislation requiring a General Fund appropriation over \$150,000 will be automatically placed on the suspense calendar in both the Senate and Assembly Appropriations Committees. Appropriations over \$150,000 must be contained in the Budget Bills.
  - b. **PRIOR LEGISLATION:** The amount of time and resources dedicated to each proposal is significant. Therefore, duplications of previous efforts should be eliminated. Has a similar proposal been introduced in previous CSL Sessions? Does existing state or federal law already address this issue? Is there a bill this year that addressed this problem? Was there a bill in previous years that addressed this problem? Your legislator's District Office staff should be able to assist you with this portion of the research.
  - c. **SUPPORT AND OPPOSITION:** Who would the likely proponents and opponents be? Contact them as soon as possible to gain important insights regarding the development of your proposal.
  - d. **BACKGROUND:** Is there background information available on this issue? If so, are you providing it to support your efforts in committee hearings and floor debates?
  - e. **QUALITY:** Is this the best product you can put forward? Are you proud to put your name on this proposal? Have you discussed the merits with other seniors in your community, including the Area Agency on Aging Advisory Council? Remember, a good idea is only the beginning of a good proposal. Do your homework and be truly successful!
  - f. **OBJECTIVITY:** How will the senior community be perceived if this proposal were chosen as a Top Ten Priority? Sometimes it is important to evaluate your idea from other's perspectives.
  - g. **REGION:** Is the problem you have identified a local, regional or state-wide problem? In other words, does the solution to the problem actually require State statutory changes? Is this a district-specific problem? If it is a district specific problem, will your local legislator introduce the proposal as a solution?

15. **PROPOSAL IDEAS AVAILABLE FROM THE SACRAMENTO OFFICE:** Since 1995, the JRC has requested proposals from the senior network. The California Commission on Aging, the Triple-A Council of California, Directors of Area Agencies on Aging, and the California Seniors Coalition have been invited to submit suggestions for proposals to the CSL. When suggested proposals are submitted, these proposals will be made available to CSL members who would like an issue to pursue. If you have not been able to thoroughly develop a reasonably researched and meaningful legislative objective and deadline for submission is imminent, you may call the CSL office to review the suggestions for proposals submitted by other organizations. The submitting organization would become the “sponsor” of the proposal and should be able to assist you with background material and support.



State of California  
California Senior Legislature

PROPOSAL INTRODUCTION FORM

FILING DEADLINE \_\_\_\_\_

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

Circle One SENIOR ASSEMBLY MEMBER SENIOR SENATE MEMBER  
Circle One FEDERAL PROPOSAL STATE PROPOSAL

SUBJECT:  
(Short Title): \_\_\_\_\_

RESUBMISSION of prior-year proposal (attach proposal) Number: \_\_\_\_\_

PART 1: Write a brief summary of your proposal. Remember, this will be published.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

PART 2: What statement or statements do you wish to have included in the "Whereas" clauses of your proposal? These statements support your reason for pursuing your idea and generally reflect what you found while doing your research. List your supporting statements below. If you run out of space, feel free to add an extra sheet of paper.

WHEREAS: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

WHEREAS: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

PART 3: What statement or statements do you wish to have included in the "Resolved" clause of your proposal? The resolved clause is a clause or a series of clauses asking the Governor and the Legislature (State Proposals) or, the President and Congress (Federal Proposals), to rectify the problem outlined in your "Whereas" clauses. The more detailed the solution, the better chance you have of successfully seeing your policy objective through the entire legislative process.

RESOLVED: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

RESOLVED: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

PART 4: If your proposal requires additional funds, cite potential sources and any impact on the state budget. (How much will this cost and how will it be paid for?)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

PART 5: Please list any co-authors who should be added to your proposal.

Sr. Assembly Members:

Sr. Senate Members:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

PART 6: An attorney from the Office of the Legislative Counsel may need to call you for further information. At what telephone number and at what times during the day will you be available for consultation, if necessary?

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Hours available: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Hours available: \_\_\_\_\_

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

**The Background Information Form must be attached to your proposal.**

**Purpose of the Proposal** (Problem or deficiency in existing law)

**Studies, Reports, Statistics and Facts** (list all documented sources supporting your conclusion that there is a problem in existing law. Be specific and attach major sources)

**Legislative History** (what prior legislation has addressed this problem and what is the status of that legislation, i.e., Bill Number and Author, date of introduction, final action)

**Fiscal Impact:**

How is the existing program or service currently funded and at what level?

How will proposed changes be funded and from what funding source?

How much money is required to accomplish the proposed solution?

Can the solution be accomplished over more than one Fiscal Year?

**What State Agencies or Departments will be affected by the proposed solution?**

**What interest group(s) are affected by the proposed solution?**

Who is in support?

Who is in opposition?



## PROCEDURE FOR RESOLVING PROPOSALS

**THE PROBLEM:** Common concerns across the State often lead senior legislators to unknowingly develop duplicate or similar proposals to correct a specific problem. If this situation is not addressed prior to the Annual Session, there is a high probability of confusion and competition at a time of intense activity. Therefore, it behooves the JRC and CSL to identify and address duplication, similarities, and inappropriate proposals, and resolve differences and/or problems to the maximum extent possible before the session. It is advantageous for California seniors to have the strongest version of a proposal go forward that includes all the salient points to be made. Minor differences could cause the use of two top priority positions and thus exclude another needed proposal from being advocated.

### REVIEW PROCESS

1. The Legislative Committee will review all proposals for similarities, duplication, or inappropriateness. Those proposals deemed inappropriate by the Legislative Committee may be rejected after discussion with the CSL member. This decision may be appealed to the Executive Committee of the JRC by the CSL member. If that decision is sustained by the Executive Committee, it may be appealed to the full JRC.
2. An author will be contacted when it is perceived that his/her proposal has a distinct similarity or duplicates a proposal from another Senior Legislator.
3. The Legislative Committee member making the contact will request coordination, combining of proposals where possible, and agreement of lead and co-authorship roles when one or more proposals can be combined. The assigned Legislative Committee member will also request submittal of additional background information when proposals are not fully developed.
4. Proposals combined and modified to reflect additions, changes and co-authorship will be submitted to Legislative Counsel.
5. Proposals that appeared to have similarities but were determined to be truly different after review by the authors will be so noted and forwarded to Legislative Counsel.
6. Where agreement cannot voluntarily be reached, similar duplicate proposals will be forwarded to Legislative Counsel for legal guidance.
7. Duplicate or similar proposals will be reviewed by Policy Committees in the Annual Session and further recommendations for amendment or combining may be forthcoming. Proposals may be amended to include a co-author only when duplicate proposals are combined.
8. The final decision regarding similar or duplicate proposals will be made by the senior legislators in the prioritization voting process during the Annual Session.

9. The Proposed Legislation Book (all submitted proposals) shall be reviewed by the Legislative Committee and/or the Executive Committee of the Joint Rules Committee prior to publication and release.

## Legislative Results

Note that some bills introduced in the first year of the two-year legislative session may be carried over to the second year. The final status is shown with an asterisk (\*).

### 2009 Legislative Results (from 2008 CSL Session)

<u>CSL Proposal</u>	<u>Sponsored Bill</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Status</u>
SP-23/BYoung	AB 392 (Feuer)	Long-Term Health Care Facilities	Chapter 102-2009
SP-22/Eaton	SB 91 (Correa)	Income Taxes Contributions	Chapter 29-2009
SP-8/Kim-Selby	SCR 28 (Correa)	Senior Volunteer Month	Chapter 39-2009

Ten additional proposals were authored in the Legislature but not passed into law.

### 2008 Legislative Results (from 2007 CSL Session)

<u>CSL Proposal</u>	<u>Sponsored Bill</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Status</u>
AP-4/Krohn	AB 2100 (Wolk)	Elder Abuse	Chapter 481-2008
AP-12/Serrin	AJR 21 (Portantino)	Housing Authorities	Chapter 126-2008
AP-13/Fingold	SB 1058 (Alquist)	Infection Control	Chapter 296-2008
AFP-1/Karr	SJR 12 (Simitian)	Elder Abuse Awareness Stamp	Chapter 5-2008
AFP-7/Loh	AJR 31 (Jones)	Government Negotiated Drug Prices	Chapter 96-2008
SP-2/Fromm	SB 692 (Ashburn)	IHSS: criminal background checks	Chapter 2-2008
SP-29/Kim-Selby	ACR 111 (Huffman)	Senior Volunteer Month	Chapter 34-2008

Eleven additional proposals were authored in the Legislature but not passed into law.

### 2007 Legislative Results (from 2006 CSL Session)

<u>CSL Proposal</u>	<u>Sponsored Bill</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Status</u>
AP-28/Monck/Levy	SB 633 (Alquist)	Long Term Care Options	Chapter 472-2007
AFP-2/Lopes	H.R.3648 (Rangel)	Mortgage Forgiveness Debt Relief Act of 2007	Public Law 110-142

Six additional proposals were authored in the Legislature but not passed into law.

### 2006 Legislative Results (from 2005 CSL Session)

<u>CSL Proposal</u>	<u>Sponsored Bill</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Status</u>
SP-20/Levy/Smith	SB 1249 (Alquist)	Taxation:contributions	Chapter 645-2006
AP-6 Kim-Selby	SCR 85 (Alquist)	American Stroke Month 2006	Chapter 55-2006

Six additional proposals were authored in the Legislature but not passed into law.

### 2005 Legislative Results (from 2004 CSL Session)

<u>CSL Proposal</u>	<u>Sponsored Bill</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Status</u>
SP-4/Dennison	AB 205 (Ruskin)	Denture Identification	Chapter 182-2005
AP-14/Karr	ACR 8 (Dymally)	Relative to Elder & Dependent Adult Abuse Awareness Month	Chapter R28-2005
AP-30 (2000) Karr/Goldman/ Kirueshkin/Mannia	SB 1018 (Simitian)	Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse	Chapter 140-2005

Ten additional proposals were authored in the Legislature but not passed into law.

### 2004 Legislative Results (from 2003 CSL Session)

<u>CSL Proposal</u>	<u>Sponsored Bill</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Status</u>
SP 5/Winslow	AB 2351 (Corbett)	Mobilhome Parks: Rights of Mobilhome Owners and Residents	Chapter 302-2004
AP 11/Ambrogi	AB 2791 (Simitian)	Skipped Nursing and Intermediate Care Facilities: Training	Chapter 270-2004
SFP 4/Lundin	AJR 71 (Wolk)	Veterans Health Care Chapter	R146-2004
SP-8/Lundin	SB 1365 (Chesbro)	Preventing unnecessary Institutionalization	S-18-04

Eleven additional proposals were authored in the Legislature but not passed into law.

### 2003 Legislative Results (from 2002 CSL Session)

<u>CSL Proposal</u>	<u>Sponsored Bill</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Status</u>
SP-26 Tonello	AB 132 (Chavez)	Income Taxes: Designated Contributions	Chapter 170-2003
SP-26 Tonello	AB 137 (Correa)	Income Taxes: Designated Contributions: Senior Citizens	Chapter 376-2003
SP-12 Mannia	AB 528 (Mullin)	Alzheimer's Disease: Dementia: RCFEs	Chapter 383-2003

Ten additional proposals were authored in the Legislature but not passed into law.

### 2002 Legislative Results (from 2001 CSL Session)

<u>CSL Proposal</u>	<u>Sponsored Bill</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Status</u>
SP 47 Murphy	AB 2202 (Alquist)	Gerontology: Service Delivery Personnel: Training	Chapter 551-2002
SP 61 Jaffee	AB 2459 (Diaz)	Physicians and Surgeons: Prostate Cancer	Chapter 531-2002
SP 52 Lundin	AB 2953 (Wiggins)	Veteran's Homes: Renovation	Chapter 218-2002
AP 21 Trystman	SB 1278 (Speier)	Pharmacies: Prescription Benefits: Medicare Beneficiaries	Chapter 542-2002
SP 52 Lundin	SB 1773 (Chesbro)	Veteran's Homes: Renovation	Chapter 219-2002

Nine additional proposals were authored in the Legislature but not passed into law.

### 2001 Legislative Results (from 2000 CSL Session)

<u>CSL Proposal</u>	<u>Sponsored Bill</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Status</u>
AP-35 (Erman & Boucher)	AB 1370 (Wiggins)	Tax Forms: Taxpayers 65 or Older: Study: Property Tax Assistance	Chapter 266-2001
AP-53 (Acosta)	SB 590 (Vargas)	Mental Health: Adults & Older Adults	Chapter 677-2001
SP-90 (Murphy)	AB 1347 (Pescetti)	Dementia Caregiver Training	Chapter 339-2001
(1997) (Rubes)	AB 639 (Ortiz)	Strategic Plan for Alzheimer's Disease	Chapter 692-2001
(1996) (Winslow)	AB 25 (Migden)	Domestic Partners	Chapter 893-2001

Eleven additional proposals were authored in the Legislature but not passed into law.

### 2000 Legislative Results (From the 1999 CSL Session)

<u>Sponsored Bills</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Status</u>
AB 1731 (Shelley)	Long Term Health Care Facilities	Chapter 451-2000
AB 1740 (Ducheny)	2000-2001 Budget [LTC Program Funding]	Chapter 52-2000
AB 1753 (Romero)	Alzheimer's Disease	Chapter 434-2000
AB 1819 (Shelley)	Elder Abuse	Chapter 559-2000
AB 1820 (Wright)	Geriatric Medical Training Act of 2000	Chapter 440-2000
AB 1846 (Lowenthal)	Senior Housing	Chapter 797-2000
SB 898 (Dunn)	Long-Term Care Renewal Provisions	Chapter 812-2000
AJR 42 (Alquist)	Medicare Prescription Drug Benefit	Chapter R121-2000

Two additional proposals were authored in the Legislature but not passed into law.

### **1999 Legislative Results (From the 1998 CSL Session)**

<u>Sponsored Bills</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Status</u>
AB 868 (Cardoza)	Long-Term Care Ombudsman	Chapter 943-1999
AB 1697 (Alquist)	CSL Check-off Renewal	Chapter 228-1999
SB 480 (Solis)	Universal Health Care	Chapter 990-1999
SJR 10 (Dunn)	Older Americans Act	Chapter R57-1999

Nine additional proposals were authored in the Legislature but not passed into law.

### **1998 Legislative Results (From the 1997 CSL Session)**

<u>Sponsored Bills</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Status</u>
AB 2132 (Murray)	Transportation	Chapter 877-1998
AB 2418 (Olberg)	Volunteers: Seniors	Chapter 188-1998
SB 1483 (Ayala)	In-Home Supportive Services	Chapter 275-1998
SB 1715 (Calderon)	Elder Abuse	Chapter 935-1998
SB 2199 (Lockyer)	Adult Protective Services	Chapter 946-1998

Five additional proposals were authored in the Legislature but not passed into law.

### **1997 Legislative Results (From the 1996 CSL Session)**

<u>Sponsored Bills</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Status</u>
AB 190 (Napolitano)	Elder Abuse – Fraud	*Chapter 944-1998
AB 870 (Hertzberg)	Elder Abuse - Peace Officer Training	Chapter 444-1997
AB 1172 (Kaloogian)	Estates and Trusts	Chapter 724-1997
AB 1215 (Mazzoni)	Long-Term Care Integration	Chapter 269-1997
SB 335 (Johannessen)	Veteran's Homes - Alzheimer's	Chapter 335-1997
SB 602 (Alpert)	Personal Income Tax Contributions	Chapter 337-1997
SB 1061 (Vasconcellos)	Long-Term Care Facilities	Chapter 63-1997
AJR 11 (Granlund)	Older Americans Act Funding	Chapter R68-1997
AJR 18 (Shelley)	Discrimination	Chapter R126-1997
HR 29 (Thompson)	Medicare	*Adopted

Three additional proposals were authored in the Legislature but not passed into law.

### **1996 Legislative Results (From the 1995 CSL Session)**

<u>Sponsored Bills</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Status</u>
SB 1447 (Mello)	Income Tax Check-Off Extension	Chapter 494-96
SB 2097 (Haynes)	Senior Housing Civil Rights	Chapter 1147-1996
ACR 67 (Bordonaro)	Geriatrics Training	Chapter R42-1996
ACR 76 (Frusetta)	Health Facilities Billing Procedures	Chapter R75-1996

Six additional proposals were authored in the Legislature but not passed into law.

### **1995 Legislative Results (From the 1994 CSL Session)**

<u>Sponsored Bills</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Status</u>
AB 857 (Woods)	IHSS Worker Background Check	*Chapter 911-1996
AB 928 (Battin)	Elder Abuse	Chapter 341-1995
AB 1040 (Bates)	Long-Term Care	Chapter 875-1995
AB 1409 (Brown V.)	Geriatric Training	Chapter 324-1995
SB 412 (Marks)	Medi-Cal Liens	Chapter 548-1995
SB 547 (Mello)	Long-Term Care	Chapter 874-1995
SB 689 (Rosenthal)	Universal Health Care	Chapter 789-1995
SB 761 (Greene)	Health Insurance Coverage	Chapter 489-1995
SB 817 (O'Connell)	IHSS Background Check	Chapter 516-1995

Four additional proposals were authored in the Legislature but not passed into law.

### **1994 Legislative Results (From the 1993 CSL Session)**

<u>Sponsored Bills</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Status</u>
AB 2711 (Brown,V.)	Spending Review-Audit	Chapter 779-1994
AB 3477 (O'Connell)	Fingerprinting	Chapter 1246-1994
SB 1910 (Greene)	COBRA Extension	Chapter 1144-1994

Four additional proposals were authored in the Legislature but not passed into law.

### **1993 Legislative Results (From the 1992 CSL Session)**

<u>Sponsored Bills</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Status</u>
AB 110 (Peace)	Physician Referrals	Chapter 121-1993
AB 919 (Speier)	Physician Referrals	Chapter 1237-1993
AB 2342 (Peace)	Adult Day Care	Chapter 1278-1993
ACR 17 (Knowles)	Social Security	*Chapter R110-1994
SJR 3 (Petris)	Universal Health Care	Chapter R28-1993
AJR 21 (Takasuki)	Social Security	*Chapter R124-1994

Ten additional proposals were authored in the Legislature but not passed into law.

### **1992 Legislative Results (From the 1991 CSL Session)**

<u>Sponsored Bills</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Status</u>
AR 851 (Klehs)	Proposition 13 Protection	Chapter 14-1992
SB 1570 (Mello)	SNF Citation Reform	Chapter 1163-1992
AR 1629 (Peace)	Consumer Credit Reporting	Chapter 1194-1992
SB 1711 (Bergeson)	Redevelopment Funds	Chapter 1356-1992
SIR 37 (Johnson)	SSI Asset Limits (Federal)	Chapter 85-1992

### **1991 Legislative Results (From the 1990 CSL Session)**

<u>Sponsored Bills</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Status</u>
AR 281 (Filante)	Tax Check-offs	Chapter 477-1991
SB 831 (Mello)	Tax Check-offs	Chapter 480-1991
AR 1793 (Moore)	IHSS Federal Funding	Chapter 850-1991
AR 1414 (Leslie)	Roadside Rest Areas	Chapter 713-1991

### **1990 Legislative Results (From the 1989 CSL Session)**

<u>Sponsored Bills</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Status</u>
SB 504 (Green, C.)	Adult Day Health Care	Chapter 133-1990
AS 3276 (Bronzari)	Prescription Drugs	Chapter 641- 1990
AR 2651 (Epple)	Mobile home Parks	Chapter 272-1990
SB 2429 (Mello)	Rural Adult Day Health Care	Chapter 1351- 1990
SJR 69 (Mello)	National Health Care~FEDERAL	Chapter 112-1990

### **1989 Legislative Results (From the 1988 CSL Session)**

<u>Sponsored Bills</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Status</u>
AS 350 (Brown)	Employee Health Care	Chapter 892-1989
SB 75 (Green, L.)	Transportation Councils	Chapter 34-1989
AR 1601 (Connelly)	On-Loc Demonstration Project	Chapter 821-1989
AR 75 (Isenberg)	Cigarette Tax	Chapter 1331-1989
ACR 55 (Pringle)	Respite Caregivers	Chapter 14 1-1989

### **1988 Legislative Results (From the 1987 CSL Session)**

<u>Sponsored Bills</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Status</u>
SB 2579 (Bergeson)	Perinatal Services	Chapter 980-1988

## 1987 Legislative Results (From the 1986 CSL Session)

<u>Sponsored Bills</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Status</u>
SB 412 (Greene, B.)	Employee Health Care	Chapter 1438-1987
SB 498 (Greene, L.)	Housing Assistance	Chapter 673-1987
AR 108 (Filante)	Ombudsman Funds	Chapter 1093-1987

## 1986 Legislative Results (From the 1985 CSL Session)

<u>Sponsored Bills</u>	<u>Title</u>
AB 519 (1987 Bill)	Health Care Loans
AB 2001 (Eaves)	Preventive Health
AB 2051 (Davis)	Senior Housing
AB 2391 (Filante)	Respite Care
AB 2684 (Jones)	Social Services
AB 3077 (Felando)	IHSS
AB 4037 (Filante)	Homestead Exemption
SB 173 (Mello)	Respite Care
SB 1812 (McCorquodale)	Homestead Exemption
SB 2297 (Greene, L.)	Congregate Housing
ACR 144 (Hauser)	Health Plan Committee

## 1985 Legislative Results (From the 1984 CSL Session)

<u>Sponsored Bills</u>	<u>Title</u>
AB 47 (Vecencia)	Senior Fund
AB 57 (Bradley)	Emergency Care
AB 58 (Felando)	Elderly Transit
AB 59 (Frizzelle)	Stroke Coverage
AB 129 (Mello)	Elder Abuse
AB 149 (Harris)	Community Care
AB 157 (Mello)	Elderly Transit
AB 180 (Isenberg)	Patient Protection
AB 383 (Filante)	Community Care
AB 1386 (Agnos)	Senior Fund
AB 1603 (Agnos)	Elder Abuse
AB 1783 (Filante)	Crimes vs Seniors
SB 53 (Mello)	Patient Protection
SB 156 (Mello)	Elderly Housing
SB 185 (Mello)	Community Care
SB 205 (Mello)	Medical Assistance

## 1984 Legislative Results (From the 1983 CSL Session)

<u>Sponsored Bills</u>	<u>Title</u>
AB 1345 (Seymour)	Nursing Homes
AB 2224 (Felando)	Alzheimer's Disease
AB 2264 (Moorhead)	Inspection Processes
AB 2557 (Agnos)	Nursing Homes
AB 2711 (Moorhead)	Study of Alzheimer's Disease
AB 2902 (Wyman)	Nursing Home Fees
SB 1337 (Mello)	Day Health Care
SB 1341 (Mello)	Receivership Fees
SB 1803 (Mello)	Day Health Care
ACR 119 (Frizzelle)	Health Task Force

### **1983 Legislative Results (From the 1982 CSL Session)**

<u>Sponsored Bills</u>	<u>Title</u>
AB 231 (Young)	Seniors Block Grants
AB 1008 (McClintock)	Mobile Homes
AB 1052 (Bader)	Mobile Homes
AB 1490 (Moorhead)	Medi-Cal
AB 1667 (Connelly)	Medi-Cal
AB 1843 (Baker)	Elder Abuse
SB 134 (Mello)	Day Health Care
SB 248 (Carpenter)	Elder Abuse
ACR 18 (Bronzan)	Rural Transport

### **1982 Legislative Results (From the 1981 CSL Session)**

<u>Sponsored Bills</u>	<u>Title</u>
AB 850 (Mello)	Day Health Programs
AB 1805 (Felando)	Elder Abuse
AB 2841 (Agnos)	Nursing Home Hearings
AB 2860 (Torres)	Long Term Care
SB 573 (Mills)	Transportation
SB 1160 (Mello)	“Granny” Housing
SB 1228 (Mello)	Senior Housing