

[AB 40](#) (Rodriguez D) Emergency medical services.

Status: 1/26/2023-Referred to Coms. on E.M. and HEALTH.

Location: 1/26/2023-A. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.			

Summary:

The Emergency Medical Services System and the Prehospital Emergency Medical Care Personnel Act creates the Emergency Medical Services Authority, which is responsible for the coordination of various state activities concerning emergency medical services. Among other duties, current law requires the authority to develop planning and implementation guidelines for EMS systems, provide technical assistance to existing agencies, counties, and cities for the purpose of developing the components of EMS systems, and receive plans for the implementation of EMS and trauma care systems from local EMS agencies. Current law makes a violation of the act or regulations adopted pursuant to the act punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would require the authority to develop an electronic signature for use between the emergency department medical personnel at a receiving facility and the transporting emergency medical personnel that captures the points in time when the hospital receives notification of ambulance arrival and when transfer of care is executed for documentation of ambulance patient offload time, as defined. The bill would require the authority to develop a statewide standard of 20 minutes, 90% of the time, for ambulance patient offload time.

[AB 55](#) (Rodriguez D) Emergency medical services.

Status: 1/26/2023-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.

Location: 1/26/2023-A. HEALTH

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.			

Summary:

Current law requires, with exceptions, that the reimbursement to emergency medical transport providers for emergency medical transports, as defined, be increased by application of an add-on to the associated Medi-Cal fee-for-service

payment schedule. Current law requires that the add-on increase be calculated on or before June 15, 2018, and remain the same for later state fiscal years, to the extent the department determines federal financial participation is available and is not otherwise jeopardized. Under current law, the resulting fee-for-service payment schedule amounts are equal to the sum of the Medi-Cal fee-for-service payment schedule amount for the 2015–16 state fiscal year and the add-on increase. This bill would set the Medi-Cal fee-for-service reimbursement rate for emergency medical transports at \$350 per transport. Under the bill, the resulting fee-for-service payment schedule amounts would instead be equal to the sum of the Medi-Cal fee-for-service payment schedule amount, based on the \$350 rate, and the add-on increase.

AB 70 (Rodriguez D) Emergency response: trauma kits.

Status: 1/26/2023-Referred to Coms. on HEALTH and JUD.

Location: 1/26/2023-A. HEALTH

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.			

Summary:

Current law requires the person or entity responsible for managing the building, facility, and tenants of certain occupied structures, including those that are owned or operated by a local government entity, and that are constructed on or after January 1, 2023, to comply with certain requirements, including acquiring and placing at least 6 trauma kits on the premises, as specified. This bill would apply the trauma kit requirement to certain structures that are constructed prior to January 1, 2023, and subject to subsequent modifications, renovations, or tenant improvements, as specified.

SB 67 (Seyarto R) Controlled substances: overdose reporting.

Status: 1/18/2023-Referred to Coms. on HEALTH and PUB S.

Location: 1/18/2023-S. HEALTH

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.			

Summary:

Would require an emergency medical services provider who treats and releases or transports an individual to a medical facility who is experiencing a suspected or an actual overdose to report the incident to the Emergency Medical Services Authority. The bill requires the authority to report the data gathered pursuant to

the bill to the Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program managed by the Washington/Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area program.

Total Measures: 4

Total Tracking Forms: 4

[AB 19](#) ([Patterson, Joe R](#)) **Pupil health: opioid antagonists.**

Status: 1/26/2023-Referred to Com. on ED.

Location: 1/26/2023-A. ED.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.			

Summary:

Current law authorizes school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools to provide emergency naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist to school nurses or voluntary trained personnel, and authorizes those nurses and voluntary trained personnel to use naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist to provide emergency medical aid to persons suffering, or reasonably believed to be suffering, from an opioid overdose, as provided. This bill would require each individual public school operated by a school district, county office of education, or charter school to maintain at least two doses of naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist for purposes of those authorizations.

[AB 24](#) ([Haney D](#)) **Emergency response: opioid antagonist kits.**

Status: 12/6/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee January 5.

Location: 12/5/2022-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.			

Summary:

would require a person or entity that owns, manages, or is responsible for a bar, gas station, public library, or single-room occupancy hotel in a county that is experiencing an opioid overdose crisis, as defined, to acquire and post an opioid antagonist kit, which includes an instructional poster and opioid antagonist nasal spray, in areas that are readily accessible only by employees, including, but not limited to, a break room, and to restock the opioid antagonist kit after each use. The bill would apply the provisions governing civil liability as specified to a person or entity that acquires and posts the opioid antagonist kit. Upon appropriation by the Legislature, the bill would require the department to provide opioid antagonist kits free of charge, to create the opioid antagonist poster with easy-to-understand instructions and graphics on the administration of the attached opioid antagonist

nasal spray, and to make the determination on how best to allocate and distribute its limited supply of opioid antagonist among its various programs in the event of an opioid antagonist supply shortage. The bill would make a violation of these provisions a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000, by imprisonment in jail for 6 months, or both.

AB 33 (Bains D) Fentanyl task force.

Status: 12/6/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee January 5.

Location: 12/5/2022-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
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Summary:

Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation relating to a fentanyl task force, in order to identify and address the fentanyl crisis as part of the opioid epidemic in this state. The bill would further state the intent of the Legislature that any future appropriation made for the purpose of implementing the fentanyl task force not exceed an unspecified dollar amount.

AB 92 (Connolly D) Body armor: prohibition.

Status: 1/26/2023-Referred to Com. on PUB. S.

Location: 1/26/2023-A. PUB. S.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.			

Calendar:

2/14/2023 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 126 ASSEMBLY PUBLIC SAFETY, JONES-SAWYER, REGINALD, Chair

Summary:

Current law makes it a felony for a person who has been convicted of a violent felony to purchase, own, or possess body armor. Current law authorizes a person subject to that prohibition, whose employment, livelihood, or safety is dependent on the ability to legally possess and use body armor, to file a petition for an exception to the prohibition with the chief of police or county sheriff of the jurisdiction in which the person seeks to possess and use the body armor, as provided. This bill would repeal those provisions and instead make it a felony for a person to commit any violent felony while possessing a firearm and in the course of and in furtherance of that crime they wear body armor. The bill would make it a misdemeanor for any person to purchase or take possession of body armor,

unless they are employed in specified professions.

[AB 255](#) ([Alanis R](#)) Public postsecondary education: priority registration for first responders.

Status: 1/20/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee February 19.

Location: 1/19/2023-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.			

Summary:

Current law establishes the California Community Colleges, the California State University, and the University of California as the 3 segments of public postsecondary education in the state. Current law requires the California State University and each community college district, and requests the University of California, with respect to each campus in their respective jurisdictions that administers a priority enrollment system, to grant priority registration for enrollment to specified individuals, including, among others, a member or former member of the Armed Forces of the United States, as specified. This bill would require the California State University and each community college district, and would request the University of California, with respect to each campus in their respective jurisdictions that administers a priority enrollment system, to grant priority for registration for enrollment to first responders, as defined.

[AB 277](#) ([Rodriguez D](#)) Extreme Weather Forecast and Threat Intelligence Integration Center.

Status: 1/24/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee February 23.

Location: 1/23/2023-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.			

Summary:

Would require the Office of Emergency Services and the Department of Water Resources to jointly establish and lead the Extreme Weather Forecast and Threat Intelligence Integration Center for the purpose of collecting, assessing, and analyzing extreme weather data and atmospheric conditions, as specified. The bill would require that the center be composed of representatives from specified organizations and would authorize the office and the department to invite other organizations to designate additional representatives, as specified.

[AB 296](#) ([Rodriguez D](#)) Office of Emergency Services: 9-1-1 Public Education Campaign.

Status: 1/27/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee February 26.

Location: 1/26/2023-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.			

Summary:

Would establish the 911 Public Education Campaign, to be administered by the Office of Emergency Services, for the purpose of educating the public on when it is appropriate to call 911 for assistance. The bill would include in the goals of the campaign, among others, reducing the number of unnecessary calls to 911 call centers and reducing delays in the 911 system caused by nonemergency calls being placed. The bill would authorize the office to use federal preparedness grant funds or funds appropriated by the Legislature for these purposes to implement these provisions.

[AB 301](#) ([Bauer-Kahan D](#)) Body armor: prohibition.

Status: 1/27/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee February 26.

Location: 1/26/2023-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.			

Summary:

Current law makes it a felony for a person who has been convicted of a violent felony to purchase, own, or possess body armor. Current law authorizes a person subject to that prohibition, whose employment, livelihood, or safety is dependent on the ability to legally possess and use body armor, to file a petition for an exception to the prohibition with the chief of police or county sheriff of the jurisdiction in which the person seeks to possess and use the body armor, as provided. This bill would repeal those provisions and instead make it a misdemeanor for any person to purchase or take possession of body armor, and a felony for any person who has been convicted of a violent felony to do so, unless they are employed in specified professions.

[ACR 7](#) ([Ramos D](#)) Scott "Buckshot" Schwingel Memorial Highway.

Status: 1/26/2023-Referred to Com. on TRANS.

Location: 1/26/2023-A. TRANS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.			

Summary:

Would designate a portion of State Route 210, between Ayala Drive and N Riverside Ave, in the County of San Bernardino as the Scott “Buckshot” Schwingel Memorial Highway. The measure would request the Department of Transportation to determine the cost of appropriate signs showing this special designation and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering that cost, to erect those signs.

SB 10 (Cortese D) Pupil health: opioid overdose prevention and treatment.

Status: 1/18/2023-Referred to Coms. on ED. and HEALTH.

Location: 1/18/2023-S. ED.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.			

Summary:

Current law, subject to an appropriation, requires the State Department of Education, on or before January 1, 2023, to recommend best practices and identify training programs for use by local educational agencies, as defined, to address youth behavioral health, including staff and pupil training. Current law requires the department to ensure that each identified training program, among other requirements, provides instruction on recognizing the signs and symptoms of youth behavioral health disorders, including common psychiatric conditions and substance use disorders, such as opioid and alcohol abuse. This bill would, on or before July 1, 2024, add as a new requirement for the training programs the provision of instruction only to school staff on the use of emergency opioid antagonists for purposes of treating an opioid overdose, with the recommended training following specified standards and criteria.

SB 232 (Niello R) Mental health services: gravely disabled.

Status: 1/25/2023-From printer. May be acted upon on or after February 24.

Location: 1/24/2023-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.			

Summary:

The Lanterman-Petris-Short Act provides for the involuntary commitment and treatment of a person who is a danger to themselves or others or who is gravely

disabled. The act also provides for a conservator of the person or estate to be appointed for a person who is gravely disabled. Other law exempts specified licensed general acute care hospitals, licensed acute psychiatric hospitals, licensed professional staff of those hospitals, or a physician and surgeon, providing emergency medical services in any department of those hospitals, from civil or criminal liability for detaining a person if certain conditions exist, including that the person cannot be safely released from the hospital because the person, as a result of a mental health disorder, presents a danger to themselves or others or is gravely disabled. Current law, for the purposes of these provisions, defines “gravely disabled,” among other things, as a condition in which a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is unable to provide for the basic personal needs of food, clothing, or shelter. This bill would change the definition of “gravely disabled” for these purposes to read, in part, a condition in which a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is incapable of making informed decisions about, or providing for, their own basic personal needs for food, clothing, shelter, or medical care without significant supervision and assistance from another person and, as a result of being incapable of making these informed decisions, the person is at risk of substantial bodily harm, dangerous worsening of a concomitant serious physical illness, significant psychiatric deterioration, or mismanagement of essential needs that could result in bodily harm.

[SB 234](#) ([Portantino D](#)) Opioid antagonists: schools, college campuses, stadiums, concert venues, and amusement parks.

Status: 1/25/2023-From printer. May be acted upon on or after February 24.

Location: 1/24/2023-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.			

Summary:

Current law authorizes school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools to provide emergency naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist, as defined, to school nurses or trained personnel who have volunteered, as provided. Current law authorizes school nurses or trained personnel to use naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist to provide emergency medical aid to persons suffering, or reasonably believed to be suffering, from an opioid overdose. Current law authorizes each public and private elementary and secondary school in the state to determine whether or not to make emergency naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist and

trained personnel available at its school, as provided. This bill would require each public and elementary and secondary school in the state, including charter schools, to maintain unexpired doses of naloxone hydrochloride or any other opioid antagonist on its schoolsite at all times, and to ensure that at least 2 employees are aware of the location of the naloxone hydrochloride or other opioid antagonist.

Total Measures: 12

Total Tracking Forms: 12