

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
Senator Thomas Umberg, Chair
2021-2022 Regular Session

AB 695 (Arambula)
Version: June 29, 2021
Hearing Date: July 13, 2021
Fiscal: Yes
Urgency: No
JT

SUBJECT

Elder and dependent adults

DIGEST

This bill aims to reduce homelessness for elder and dependent adults by expanding the Home Safe Program and expanding the role of adult protective services (APS) agencies.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Civil Protection Act (Act) provides enhanced civil remedies to protect elders and dependent adults who are victims of physical abuse, neglect, or financial abuse. Under the Act, APS agencies provide in-person response to reports of abuse or neglect of an elder or dependent adult for the purpose of providing immediate intake or intervention. While this program has served these populations well over the last few decades, the author argues that demographic shifts necessitate changes to deal with an aging population often afflicted with cognitive impairments or experiencing homelessness.

In broad strokes, this bill (1) expands the role of APS agencies to apply to individuals who have brain injuries or cognitive impairments, are incapable of managing their finances, or are homeless; (2) expands the list of housing-related supports and services under the Home Safe Program to include housing transitions; and (3) requires the State Department of Social Services (DSS) to convene a workgroup and submit recommendations to the Legislature by November 1, 2022, to create or establish a statewide APS case management or data warehouse system.

The bill is sponsored by the County Welfare Directors Association of California and is supported by several organizations. The bill is opposed by the Coalition for Elderly and Disability Rights. The bill passed the Senate Human Services Committee by a vote of 5-0.

PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE LAW

Existing law:

- 1) Establishes the Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Civil Protection Act (Act). (Welf. & Inst. Code § 15600 et seq.)¹ Recognizes that elders and dependent adults may be subjected to abuse, neglect, or abandonment and that California has a responsibility to protect those persons. (§ 15600(a).) States that the purposes of the Act are to do the following:
 - a) require health practitioners, care custodians, clergy members, and employees of county APS agencies and local law enforcement agencies to report known or suspected cases of abuse of elders and dependent adults and to encourage community members in general to make such reports;
 - b) collect information on the numbers of abuse victims, circumstances surrounding the act of abuse, and other data that will aid the state in establishing adequate services to aid all victims of abuse in a timely, compassionate manner; and
 - c) provide for protection under the law for all those persons who report suspected cases of abuse, provided that the report is not made with malicious intent. (§ 15601.)

- 2) Defines:
 - a) “Abuse of an elder or a dependent adult” to include physical abuse, neglect, abandonment, isolation, abduction, or other treatment with resulting physical harm or pain or mental suffering; the deprivation by a care custodian of goods or services that are necessary to avoid physical harm or mental suffering; and financial abuse. (Welf. & Inst. Code § 15610.07.)
 - b) “Adult protective services” as those preventative and remedial activities performed on behalf of elders and dependent adults who are unable to protect their own interests, harmed or threatened with harm, caused physical or mental injury due to the action or inaction of another person or their own action as a result of ignorance, illiteracy, incompetence, mental limitation, substance abuse, or poor health, lacking in adequate food, shelter, or clothing, exploited of their income and resources, or deprived of entitlement due them. (§ 15610.10.)
 - c) “Dependent Adult” as a person, regardless of whether the person lives independently, between the ages of 18 and 64 years who resides in this state and who has physical or mental limitations that restrict his or her ability to carry out normal activities or to protect his or her rights, including, but not limited to, persons who have physical or developmental disabilities, or whose physical or mental abilities have

¹ All further statutory references are to the Welfare and Institutions Code unless otherwise stated.

diminished because of age. Includes any person between the ages of 18 and 64 years who is admitted as an inpatient to a 24-hour health facility, as specified. (§ 15610.23.)

- d) "Elder" as any person residing in this state, 65 years of age or older. (§ 15610.27.)
 - e) "Multidisciplinary personnel team" as any team of two or more persons who are trained in the prevention, identification, management, or treatment of abuse of elderly or dependent adults and who are qualified to provide a broad range of services related to abuse of elderly or dependent adult. Lists permissible members of the team, including counseling personnel, law enforcement agency, medical personnel, social workers, public guardians, local long-term care ombudspersons, child welfare services personnel. (§ 15610.55.)
 - f) "Neglect" to mean the negligent failure of any person having the care or custody of an elder or a dependent adult to exercise that degree of care that a reasonable person in a like position would exercise, or the negligent failure of an elder or dependent adult to exercise that degree of self-care that a reasonable person in a like position would exercise. Provides that "neglect" further includes:
 - i. Failure to assist in personal hygiene, or in the provision of food, clothing, or shelter.
 - ii. Failure to provide medical care for physical and mental health needs.
 - iii. Failure to protect from health and safety hazards.
 - iv. Failure to prevent malnutrition or dehydration.
 - v. Failure of an elder or dependent adult to satisfy the needs specified above for themselves as a result of poor cognitive functioning, mental limitation, substance abuse, or chronic poor health. (§ 15610.57.)
- 3) Provides that any person who has assumed full or intermittent responsibility for the care or custody of an elder or dependent adult, whether or not compensated, including administrators, supervisors, and any licensed staff of a public or private facility that provides care or services for elder or dependent adults, or any elder or dependent adult care custodian, health practitioner, clergy member, or employee of a county APS agency or a local law enforcement agency, is a mandated reporter. (§ 15630.)
- 4) Requires each county welfare department to establish and support a system of protective services to elderly and dependent adults who may be subjected to neglect, abuse, or exploitation, or who are unable to protect their own interests. (§ 15751.)

- 5) Provides that notwithstanding any provision of law governing the disclosure of information and records, persons who are trained and qualified to serve on multidisciplinary personnel teams may disclose to one another information and records which are relevant to the prevention, identification, or treatment of abuse of elderly or dependent persons. Apart from that function, personnel of the teams are under the same obligations and subject to the same confidentiality penalties as the person disclosing or providing that information. The information obtained shall be maintained in a manner that ensures the maximum protection of privacy and confidentiality rights. (§ 15754.)
- 6) Provides that APS include investigations, needs assessments, remedial and preventive social work activities; the necessary tangible resources such as food, transportation, emergency shelter, and in-home protective care; the use of multidisciplinary teams; and a system in which reporting of abuse can occur on a 24-hour basis. (§ 15760.)
- 7) Provides that when an allegation of abuse of an elder or dependent adult is reported to a county designated APS agency and an agency social worker has reason to believe an elder or dependent adult has suffered or is at substantial risk of abuse, as specified, the social worker must attempt to obtain consent to enter and meet privately with the elder or dependent adult about whom the report was made in the residence or dwelling in which the elder or dependent adult resides without the presence of the person's caretaker, attendant, or family or household member, unless the person requests the presence of the attendant, care giver, or family member, or refuses to meet with the social worker. (§ 15762.)
- 8) Requires each county to establish an emergency APS program that provides in-person response to reports of abuse of an elder or dependent adult for the purpose of providing immediate intake or intervention, or both, to new reports involving immediate life threats and to crises in existing cases. (§ 15763(a).) County APS programs must include policies and procedures to accomplish specified requirements, including establishment of multidisciplinary teams to develop interagency treatment strategies, ensure maximum coordination with existing community resources, ensure maximum access on behalf of elders and dependent adults, and to avoid duplication of efforts. (*Id.* at (a)(3).)
- 9) Establishes the Home Safe Program (§ 15770 et seq.), which requires the DSS to award grants to counties, tribes, or groups of counties or tribes, that provide services to elder and dependent adults who experience abuse, neglect, and exploitation and otherwise meet the eligibility criteria for APS, for the purpose of providing prescribed housing-related supports to eligible individuals. Such supports include:
 - a) An assessment of the individual's housing needs, including a case plan to assist the individual in meeting those needs.

- b) Assistance in recruiting landlords and locating affordable or subsidized housing.
- c) Enhanced case management, including motivational interviewing and trauma-informed care, to help the individual recover from elder abuse, neglect, or financial exploitation.
- d) Housing-related financial assistance, as provided.
- e) Housing stabilization services, as provided.
- f) If the individual requires supportive housing, referral to the local homeless continuum of care for long-term services promoting housing stability.
- g) Mental health assistance, as necessary or appropriate. (§ 15771.)

This bill:

1) Finds and declares:

- a) The APS program, established by the Legislature as a statewide program in 1998, is a critical component of the state's safety net for vulnerable adults.
- b) The population served by the county-run, state-overseen program has grown and changed significantly since the program's inception and will continue to do so at a rapid pace, given the increasing number of older adults in California. California's over-65 population is expected to be 87 percent higher in 2030 than in 2012, an increase of more than four million people. The population over 85 years of age will increase at an even faster rate, with 489 percent growth between 2010 and 2060.
- c) The increasing population of older adults often has more complex needs, including persons with cognitive impairments and a growing number of those experiencing homelessness. Research indicates that approximately 50 percent of homeless individuals are over 50 years of age, and one-half of those individuals became homeless after 50 years of age.
- d) In order to address the safety and well-being of the growing number of diverse older adults who will need APS, it is the intent of the Legislature to enhance the APS program in a number of ways, including enabling the program to provide longer term case management for those with more complex cases, expanding and making more flexible the Home Safe Program to aid clients facing homelessness, and encouraging the use of collaborative, multidisciplinary best practices across the state, including financial abuse specialist teams and forensic centers. It is further the intent of the Legislature to expand the age of clients served under the program in order to intervene earlier with aging adults before their situations reach a crisis point.

- 2) Recasts the definition of “adult protective services” to apply only to activities performed on behalf of elders and dependent adults who have come to the attention of the APS agency due to potential abuse or neglect.
- 3) Adds to the list of potential members of a multidisciplinary personnel team, district attorneys, health practitioners, public conservators, public administrators, representatives of a health plan, housing representatives, county counsel, and a person with expertise in finance or accounting. Substitutes “medical personnel with sufficient training” with health practitioners, a term broadly defined under section 151610.37 to include physician and surgeon, psychiatrist, psychologist, dentist, resident, intern, podiatrist, chiropractor, registered nurse, dental hygienist, licensed clinical social worker or associate clinical social worker, marriage and family therapist, licensed professional clinical counselor, a psychological assistant, a marriage and family therapist trainee, an unlicensed marriage and family therapist intern, clinical counselor trainee or intern, a state or county public health or social service employee who treats an elder or a dependent adult for any condition, a coroner, or a substance use disorder counselor.
- 4) Defines “neglect” to also include:
 - a) A substantial inability or failure of an elder or dependent adult to manage their own finances.
 - b) Being homeless if the elder or dependent adult is also unable to meet any of the needs that would otherwise constitute neglect, including managing their own finances.
- 5) Adds to the list of mandated reporters of elder or dependent adult abuse county in-home support services agencies and county public authorities.
- 6) Provides that a county APS agency and the Home Safe Program may refer an individual with complex or intensive needs to the appropriate state or local agencies, as determined by the APS agency or Home Safe case worker, and based on both the individual’s eligibility for the services and whether the services support the individual’s safety goals. Provides that a referral may be made before or after an individual begins to receive APS and does not preclude the individual from receiving APS or Home Safe program services.
- 7) Adds to the list of appropriate temporary residences when an endangered adult is taken into protective custody any home, dwelling, or congregate care unit that meets the needs of the adult.
- 8) Provides that for purposes of investigating or providing services under an APS program, the following definitions apply:
 - a) “Dependent adult” means any person residing in this state between the ages of 18 and 59 years of age, inclusive, who resides in this state and who

has physical or mental limitations that restrict their ability to carry out normal activities to protect their rights, including, but not limited to, persons who have physical or developmental disabilities, who have traumatic brain injuries or cognitive impairments, or whose physical or mental abilities have diminished because of age.

- b) "Dependent adult" includes any person between the ages of 18 and 59 years of age, inclusive, who is admitted as an inpatient to a 24-hour facility, as defined.
 - c) "Elder" means any person residing in this state 60 years of age or older.
- 9) Requires, to the extent funding is available, the DSS to ensure that assistance is provided to counties to address the needs of elder or dependent adults who have traumatic brain injuries or cognitive impairments and those who are homeless.
- 10) Provides that the multidisciplinary team an APS program is required to establish may include community-based agencies, health plans, and other state- and county-based service providers.
- 11) Requires the APS program to include provisions for homeless prevention and longer term housing assistance and support through the Home Safe Program, to the extent funding is provided. Provides that to the extent the county receives grant funds under the Home Safe Program, they may provide housing assistance and support to elders and dependent adults who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. Makes other changes relating to the Home Safe Program to support housing transitions, eliminate funds matching requirements, and establish a streamlined application process.
- 12) Requires the DSS, in consultation with representatives from the County Welfare Directors Association of California, the California Elder Justice Coalition, and other relevant stakeholders, to convene a workgroup to develop recommendations to create or establish a statewide APS case management or data warehouse system. The recommendations must include identification of potential outcome measures and other data elements that can be tracked and made publicly available for purposes of program planning. The DSS must submit the recommendations to the Legislature by November 1, 2022.

COMMENTS

1. Author's statement

The author writes:

California's population is quickly aging. Unfortunately, this growing elderly population is also increasingly likely to experience homelessness.

While there are housing programs available to seniors, past history has shown that seniors are uniquely vulnerable to abuse and neglect as well. To effectively address this two-pronged issue of homelessness and elder abuse, the state needs to invest additional resources into planning and support services. To fill just such a need, AB 695 aims to expand and enhance Adult Protective Services (APS) for older and dependent adults in California by increasing counties' capacity to provide case management and services and by building upon the successful Home Safe program to assist APS clients who need help with housing issues. By expanding this operational capacity, hopefully more of our elderly populations can find safe and stable housing.

2. Expands the Home Safe program

The Home Safe program requires the DSS to award grants to counties, tribes, or groups of counties or tribes, that provide services to elder and dependent adults who experience abuse, neglect, and exploitation and otherwise meet the eligibility criteria for APS, for the purpose of providing prescribed housing-related supports to eligible individuals. Such supports include:

- An assessment of the individual's housing needs, including a case plan to assist the individual in meeting those needs.
- Assistance in recruiting landlords and locating affordable or subsidized housing.
- Enhanced case management, including motivational interviewing and trauma-informed care, to help the individual recover from elder abuse, neglect, or financial exploitation.
- Housing-related financial assistance, as specified.
- Housing stabilization services, as specified.
- If the individual requires supportive housing, referral to the local homeless continuum of care for long-term services promoting housing stability.
- Mental health assistance, as necessary or appropriate. (§ 15771.)

This bill adds a requirement to additionally provide services to support housing transitions. The bill also eliminates a requirement that counties match certain funds and establishes a streamlined application process.

Additionally, to the extent funding is available, the bill:

- Requires APS programs to include provisions for homeless prevention and longer term housing assistance and support through the Home Safe Program.
- Authorizes the county receiving funding under the Home Safe program to provide housing assistance and support to elders and dependent adults who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless.

- Requires the DSS to ensure that assistance is provided to counties to address the needs of elder or dependent adults who have traumatic brain injuries or cognitive impairments and those who are homeless.
3. Expands the role of APS agencies to apply to individuals who have brain injuries or cognitive impairments, are incapable of managing their finances, or are homeless

a. Background on the Act

The California Legislature, recognizing the need for special protection for California's vulnerable elder and dependent adult population, has enacted significant criminal and civil protections for elders and dependent adults. In 1983, the Legislature established enhanced criminal penalties against individuals who perpetrate crimes, including great bodily harm, infliction of pain, endangerment, and false imprisonment, against dependent adults. In 1986, the Legislature extended these protections to elders.

In 1992, the Legislature enacted SB 679 (Mello, Ch. 774, Stats. 1991), which established the Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Civil Protection Act (Act). The Act provides enhanced civil remedies to protect elders and dependent adults who are victims of physical abuse, neglect, or financial abuse. These laws authorize courts to issue protective orders against persons engaging in violent, threatening, abusive, or harassing conduct of an elder or dependent adult. The Act authorizes a petition for a protective order to be filed by any person legally authorized to act on behalf of the elder or dependent adult, or by the county APS agency.

The Act also requires APS agencies, local long-term care ombudsman programs, and local law enforcement agencies to receive referrals or complaints from public or private agencies, from any mandated reporter, or from any other source having reasonable cause to know that the welfare of an elder or dependent adult is endangered. (§ 15600 et seq.) The Act also requires these entities to take any actions necessary to protect the elder or dependent adult, correct the situation, and ensure the individual's safety. (§15600(i).)

b. Background on APS agencies

"Adult protective services" are those preventive and remedial activities performed on behalf of elders and dependent adults who are unable to protect their own interests, harmed or threatened with harm, caused physical or mental injury due to the action or inaction of another person or their own action as a result of ignorance, illiteracy, incompetence, mental limitation, substance abuse, or poor health, lacking in adequate food, shelter, or clothing, exploited of their income and resources, or deprived of an entitlement. (§ 15610.10.) Under the Act, each county must establish an emergency APS program that provides in-person response to reports of abuse or neglect of an elder or dependent adult for the purpose of providing immediate intake or intervention, or

both, to new reports involving immediate life threats and to crises in existing cases. (§ 15763(a).) County APS programs must include policies and procedures to accomplish specified requirements, including establishment of multidisciplinary teams to develop interagency treatment strategies, ensure maximum coordination with existing community resources, ensure maximum access on behalf of elders and dependent adults, and avoid duplication of efforts. (*Id.* at (a)(3).) APS include investigations, needs assessments, remedial and preventive social work activities; the necessary tangible resources such as food, transportation, emergency shelter, and in-home protective care; the use of multidisciplinary teams; and a system in which reporting of abuse can occur on a 24-hour basis. (§ 15760.)

c. How this bill expands the role of APS agencies

This bill makes several changes to expand the role of APS agencies. First, it broadens the categories of people investigated or provided services by APS agencies by (1) reducing the age of elders who may be served by APS from 65 years of age to 60, and (2) expanding the definition of “dependent adult” to include persons who have traumatic brain injuries or cognitive impairments.

Second, the bill expands the set of circumstances that may necessitate APS intervention. Under the Act, many of the duties are triggered when there are allegations of “abuse,” which is defined to include physical abuse, neglect, abandonment, isolation, abduction, or other treatment with resulting physical harm or pain or mental suffering; the deprivation by a care custodian of goods or services that are necessary to avoid physical harm or mental suffering; and financial abuse. (Welf. & Inst. Code § 15610.07.)

“Neglect” is defined as a negligent failure of any person having the care or custody of an elder or a dependent adult to exercise that degree of care that a reasonable person in a like position would exercise, or the negligent failure of an elder or dependent adult to exercise that degree of self-care that a reasonable person in a like position would exercise. (§ 15610.57(a).) The term also includes failure to:

- assist in personal hygiene, or in the provision of food, clothing, or shelter;
- provide medical care for physical and mental health needs;
- protect from health and safety hazards; and
- prevent malnutrition or dehydration. (*Id.* at (b).)

These provisions apply to the elder or dependent adult if they are unable to satisfy the needs specified above as a result of poor cognitive functioning, mental limitation, substance abuse, or chronic poor health. (*Id.* at (b)(5).)

This bill recasts the definition of “adult protective services” to apply only to activities performed on behalf of elders and dependent adults who have come to the attention of the APS agency due to potential abuse or neglect. The bill changes the definition of “neglect” to also include (1) a substantial inability or failure of an elder or dependent adult to manage their own finances, and (2) being homeless if the elder or dependent adult is also unable to meet any of the needs that would otherwise constitute neglect

(which includes an inability to provide for one's shelter), including managing their own finances. As such, APS duties – investigations and referrals for services – would be triggered when the elder or dependent adult is substantially unable to manage their finances or is homeless.

Third, the bill provides that a county APS agency and the Home Safe Program may refer an individual with complex or intensive needs to the appropriate state or local agencies, as determined by the APS agency or Home Safe case worker, and based on both the individual's eligibility for the services and whether the services support the individual's safety goals. A referral may be made before or after an individual begins to receive APS and does not preclude the individual from receiving APS or Home Safe program services.

Fourth, the bill expands the scope of entities who may be part of a multidisciplinary team required under APS programs. Under existing law, a "multidisciplinary personnel team" is any team of two or more persons who are trained in the prevention, identification, management, or treatment of abuse of elderly or dependent adults and who are qualified to provide a broad range of services related to abuse of elderly or dependent adult. Existing law lists permissible members of the team, including counseling personnel, law enforcement agency, medical personnel, social workers, public guardians, local long-term care ombudspersons, child welfare services personnel. The bill would add to this list public conservators and administrators, health plan representatives, health practitioners,² housing representatives, county counsel, and experts in finance or accounting. The bill also provides that those teams may include community-based agencies, health plans, and other state- and county-based service providers.

d. While the thrust of the bill is about connecting people with housing and services, the bill is likely to result in more conservatorships

The expanded APS duties under this bill, coupled with the expansion of the Home Safe program, will lead more elder and dependent adults who are homeless or at risk of homelessness to be connected with housing and services they need. For some individuals, this may lead to a conservatorship.

The bill's provision that expands "neglect" to include a substantial inability to manage one's finances could lead to more petitions to establish a probate conservatorship of the

² This term is broadly defined under section 151610.37 to include physician and surgeon, psychiatrist, psychologist, dentist, resident, intern, podiatrist, chiropractor, registered nurse, dental hygienist, licensed clinical social worker or associate clinical social worker, marriage and family therapist, licensed professional clinical counselor, a psychological assistant, a marriage and family therapist trainee, an unlicensed marriage and family therapist intern, clinical counselor trainee or intern, a state or county public health or social service employee who treats an elder or a dependent adult for any condition, a coroner, or a substance use disorder counselor.

person's estate. (*See* Prob. Code § 1801(b).) And the provision that expands "neglect" to include those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness could, in the case of individuals who suffer from a mental health disorder, lead to more petitions to establish a conservatorship under the Lanterman-Petris Short (LPS) Act. (Welf. & Inst. Code § 5000 et seq.) Indeed, the bill specifically provides that multidisciplinary teams may include public conservators. Additionally, the bill provides that a county APS agency and the Home Safe Program may refer an individual with complex or intensive needs to the appropriate state or local agencies, which could include involuntary holds to determine if the person is gravely disabled for purposes of an LPS conservatorship. In practice, therefore, this bill is likely to result in more conservatorships.

For many people, a conservatorship is a necessary means of protection. However, since conservatorships entail major curtailments of personal liberty and since they are required, statutorily, to be the least restrictive alternative necessary to protect the person, it is expected that all appropriate efforts will first be made to connect individuals with the voluntary services and resources they need before seeking these options of last resort.

4. Workgroup and report

The bill also requires the DSS, in consultation with representatives from the County Welfare Directors Association of California, the California Elder Justice Coalition, and other relevant stakeholders, to convene a workgroup to develop recommendations to create or establish a statewide APS case management or data warehouse system. The recommendations must include identification of potential outcome measures and other data elements that can be tracked and made publicly available for purposes of program planning. The DSS must submit recommendations to the Legislature by November 1, 2022.

5. Support

The bill's sponsor, the County Welfare Directors Association of California, writes:

AB 695 contains two main components intended to bolster APS:

- **Provide long-term case management, including for those who are homeless and have cognitive impairments, and allow APS to serve highly vulnerable adults aged 60-65.** While not all older adults served in APS will require longer-term case management, those that have more complex needs require more attention and dedicated staffing, including social workers and public health nurses. This bill would lower the age served, thereby aligning the APS program with programs administered through Area Agencies on Aging and allow for earlier interventions and better upfront coordination.

- **Make permanent and expand the APS Home Safe Program.** APS Home Safe launched in 25 counties in July 2019 as a pilot program and is demonstrating success in preventing homelessness among APS consumers. The program is slated to end in June 2021. This bill would instead make Home Safe permanent, expand the program to other interested counties and modify the program to assist victims of abuse and neglect who have become homeless or who need longer-term housing support as a bridge to other housing programs.

The APS program has a long and successful history of working with California's most vulnerable older and dependent adults and is connected to other systems and partners familiar with serving this unique population. With the requested resources and strategies outlined in this bill, the APS program will be able to expand to meet the needs of the growing aging population.

(Emphasis in original.)

6. Opposition

The Coalition for Elderly and Disability Rights writes: "Assembly Bill 695 Section 5 (added on April 8, 2021) parrots antiquated sections of code, rather than aligning with Penal Code 368.5. Section 5 undermines the legislative intent of Penal Code 368.5 by instructing mandated reporters to report crime to social workers."

SUPPORT

County Welfare Directors Association of California (sponsor)
Association of Regional Center Agencies
California Advocates for Nursing Home Reform
California Alliance for Retired Americans
California Association of Public Authorities for IHSS
California Commission on Aging
California Long-Term Care Ombudsman Association
California State Association of Counties
California State Association of Public Administrators, Public Guardians, and Public Conservators
Central Valley Long Term Supports and Services Coalition
County of Fresno
County of Humboldt
County San Diego
Disability Rights California
Justice in Aging
LeadingAge California

National Association of Social Workers, California Chapter
San Diego County
SEIU California
Senior Advocacy Services
The Arc and United Cerebral Palsy California Collaboration

OPPOSITION

Coalition for Elderly and Disability Rights

RELATED LEGISLATION

Pending Legislation: None known.

Prior Legislation: *See* Comment 2.

PRIOR VOTES:

Senate Human Services Committee (Ayes 5, Noes 0)
Assembly Floor (Ayes 78, Noes 0)
Assembly Appropriations Committee (Ayes 16, Noes 0)
Assembly Aging and Long Term Care Committee (Ayes 7, Noes 0)
