

## 2018 – The End

Governor Brown signed the last of the over 900 bills on his desk September 30th. This brings to an end his 16 years as Governor of California. He was the youngest governor (36 years old) of California when elected in 1974 and the oldest (72) when elected in 2010. While he served 16 years as governor, there was a gap of 28 years between his second and third elections. His fourth and last term began in 2014.

According to the Governor's official web site – [www.gov.ca.gov](http://www.gov.ca.gov), his accomplishments include:

Under Brown, California has created more than 2.7 million new jobs, eliminated a \$27 billion budget deficit and enacted sweeping environmental, public safety, immigration, health care, water, transportation, pension, education, housing and economic development reforms.

It is to be determined how history will review his last 2 terms as governor. No question, he did lead the state out of the economic down turn and supplemented Prop 98 with the local control funding formula which enacted in 2013-14. Depending on your view of California's educational system, the involvement of those most affected – teachers, parents, school board and the school community in addressing the 8 priority areas affecting education. All issues are to be addressed in the Local Control and Accountability Plan (LCAP).

The state has assumed a leadership role in pushing back on some of the Federal changes – health care, internet access/privacy, immigration, net neutrality, gun control, climate change and education

During this two year legislative session, 5,617 bills were introduced. During this 2 year session, 2552 were chaptered and 319 were vetoed. CSNO tracked 94 bills and we supported 17 and opposed one. Of those bills we supported, 12 were signed into law. 2 bills we discussed at some length were vetoed:

SB 328 (Portantino) - school start time  
SB 1127 (Hill) – medical cannabis: school sites

One bill that would have changed who can provide vision screening in the schools and how mobile vision vans functioned in the schools was pulled. CSNO and CTA are convening a coalition of interested stakeholder to discuss vision screening issues in the schools

Some of the critical issues affecting California this legislative session included:

**Health care for all** - SB 974 (Lara) coverage for adults 65 years and older and AB 2965 (Arambula) coverage for those under 26 years, passed policy

committees but held in Appropriations; last year SB 562 (Lara) would have provided coverage under a single payer process – cost \$400 billion/year. However, this discussion is far from over, the sponsors of this legislation believe the likely winner of the governor’s race, Newsome, will be “supportive” however, he has raised “concerns about the challenges”. Recently, a group of doctors, health plans, hospitals and small businesses have formed <https://protectcahealthcare.org/> to oppose “a state run government health plan”

**Wildfires** – SB 901(Dodd) \$1 billion over five years to pay for fire prevention and pass along “rate recovery” to utilities for 2017 fires. This helps PG&E avoid “bankruptcy” but how much is passed on to customers has not been decided

**Money Bail** – SB 10 (Hertzberg) first state to remove requirement, allows low income people who cannot afford bail to be analyze through a “risk assessment” process; bail bondsmen have already started the process for a referendum in 2020

**Net neutrality** – SB 822 (Weiner & De Leon) – prohibits internet service providers (ISPs) from intentionally blocking content, slowing speeds or increasing programming traffic, etc. Part of California “resistance”, nationally, court cases have been filed to reverse the FCC regulations on this issue

The following bills were signed into law:

**SB 100 (De Leon)** - This bill establishes the 100 Percent Clean Energy Act of 2017 which increases the Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) requirement from 50 percent by 2030 to 60 percent; by 2045, all retail electricity supply will be 100 % clean energy.

**Senate Bill (SB) 910 (Hernandez)** – Prohibits short-term, limited-duration health insurance.

**SB 1108 (Hernandez)** – Ensures that future Medi-Cal waivers and pilots are consistent with the intent of providing comprehensive coverage to low- income Californians.

**SB 1375 (Hernandez)** – Clarifies provisions that ensure group health plans meet the requirements of the federal ACA in light of changing federal regulations related to association health plans.

**AB 2472 (Wood)** – Requires the newly-created Council on Health Care Delivery Systems to analyze the feasibility of a public option to increase competition and choice for health care consumers.

## **November general elections – Tuesday, November 6<sup>th</sup>**

All Assembly seats, even numbered Senate seats and all Constitutional Officers are up for election.

We have “top two open primary” (2011) and “no party preference” (SB 28 - 2001), in the primary election the top two vote getters move onto the general election. The Republicans do not allow those designated as no party preference (NPPs) to vote in the presidential primary election; however this can vary from election to election, check with your county elections office.

12 initiatives qualified for the ballot, but Prop 9 was removed by order of the CA Supreme Court, resulting in 11 initiatives on the November ballot:

**Proposition 1** - [Authorizes Bonds to Fund Specified Housing Assistance Programs. Legislative Statute.\(PDF\)](#)

**Proposition 2** - [Authorizes Bonds to Fund Existing Housing Program for Individuals with Mental Illness. Legislative Statute. \(PDF\)](#)

**Proposition 3** -[Authorizes Bonds to Fund Projects for Water Supply and Quality, Watershed, Fish, Wildlife, Water Conveyance, and Groundwater Sustainability and Storage. Initiative Statute.\(PDF\)](#)

**Proposition 4** – [Authorizes Bonds Funding Construction at Hospitals Providing Children’s Health Care. Initiative Statute.\(PDF\)](#)

**Proposition 5** - [Changes Requirements for Certain Property Owners to Transfer their Property Tax Base to Replacement Property. Initiative Constitutional Amendment and Statute.\(PDF\)](#)

**Proposition 6** - [Eliminates Certain Road Repair and Transportation Funding. Requires Certain Fuel Taxes and Vehicle Fees be Approved by The Electorate. Initiative Constitutional Amendment.\(PDF\)](#)

**Proposition 7** - [Conforms California Daylight Saving Time to Federal Law. Allows Legislature to Change Daylight Saving Time Period. Legislative Statute. \(PDF\)](#)

**Proposition 8** – [Regulates Amounts Outpatient Kidney Dialysis Clinics Charge for Dialysis Treatment. Initiative Statute.](#)

**Proposition 9** - On July 18, 2018, Proposition 9 was removed from the ballot by [order of the California Supreme Court. \(PDF\)](#) – Planning and Conservation League argued “dividing the nation's most populous state in three would drastically change California's government structure beyond what can be accomplished through a ballot initiative.”

**Proposition 10** - [Expands Local Governments’ Authority to Enact Rent Control on Residential Property. Initiative Statute.](#)

**Proposition 11**- Requires Private-Sector Emergency Ambulance Employees to Remain On-Call During Work Breaks. Eliminates Certain Employer Liability. Initiative Statute.

**Proposition 12** – Establishes New Standards for Confinement of Specified Farm Animals; Bans Sale of Noncomplying Products. Initiative Statute.