

California 2020 Policy and Politics Update

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CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF
FAMILY PHYSICIANS

STRONG MEDICINE FOR CALIFORNIA

Disclosures

- I have no financial relationships to disclose
- I serve as the District IV (Los Angeles County) Board of Director, for the California Academy and Family Physicians (CAFP)
- Any positions presented, pro or con, on any legislative initiative is not meant to promote any specific position, but only to inform you of the positions held by institutions you attend or might be members of



AB-890 Nurse practitioners: scope of practice: practice without standardized procedures.

CANP position- “Support”

- Existing law authorizes the implementation of standardized procedures that authorize a nurse practitioner to perform certain acts that are in addition to other authorized practices, including certifying disability after performing a physical examination and collaboration with a physician and surgeon
- AB 890 expands the responsibility of nurse practitioners and eliminates physician supervision requirements
- Proponents of bill suggest it would fill the primary care provider shortage



AB-890 Nurse practitioners: scope of practice: practice without standardized procedures.

CAFP position- "Oppose"

- AB 890 falls short per CAFP, CMA

=> lacks consistent and sufficient educational standards, standardized tests, or regulatory oversight

=> nothing in bill ensuring access to care for the underserved, no incentive or requirement for independent NPs to practice in underserved areas or to practice primary care

=> unlike other providers practicing independently, nothing in this bill requires sufficient ongoing maintenance of certification and competency.

=> bill contains vague provisions such as only requiring "transition to practice" and passing ANY national NP board certification examination

SB-852 HEALTH CARE: PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

California's state legislature approved a measure this week that would allow it to become the first state to develop its own line of generic drugs, including insulin, to tackle rising pharmaceutical prices.

→ If signed by Gov. Newsom by Sept 30th, the motion would put California in direct competition with major generic and brand-name drug manufacturers.

→ could take years for the state to successfully bring products to the market

How it works: Taxpayers would pay for the \$2 million in startup funding costs, in addition to staff costs

→ bill specifically would require the state to make “at least one form of insulin, provided that a viable pathway for manufacturing a more affordable form of insulin exists at a price that results in savings.”

→ No other specifics of which drugs would be secured by the state





You can directly message Governor Newsom your opinion

<https://govapps.gov.ca.gov/gov40mail/?org=794&lvl=100&ite=3222&lea=25457&ctr=0&par=1&trk=a0S0a000006QQFwEAO>



New HHS Rule

August 19th , 2020

Declaration under the Public Readiness and Emergency Preparedness Act (PREP Act)

Pharmacists nationwide will now be able to administer routine childhood vaccines during the COVID-19 pandemic, according to new rules from the Department of Health and Human Services. Rates of routine childhood immunization have fallen during the pandemic.

The policy applies to FDA-approved vaccines recommended by the CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices for youth aged 3 to 18. Several states already allowed pharmacists to perform this function.

The AAP opposes: says the measure is "incredibly misguided" and that creating a new vaccine system is unnecessary. Among the issues: Pharmacists will not have a child's medical history at hand.

The AMA opposes: “many of these states that allow this have important protocols in place, such as requiring a prescription or order from a physician”



PROPOSITION 14

Initiative statute: Issues \$5.5 billion in bonds for state stem cell research institute

What would this measure do?

Authorizes bonds continuing stem cell research, including training, research facility construction, & administrative costs. Dedicates \$1.5 billion to brain-related diseases. Appropriates General Fund moneys for repayment. Expands related programs.

What would be the financial impact?

Increased state costs to repay bonds estimated at about \$260 million per year over the next roughly 30 years.

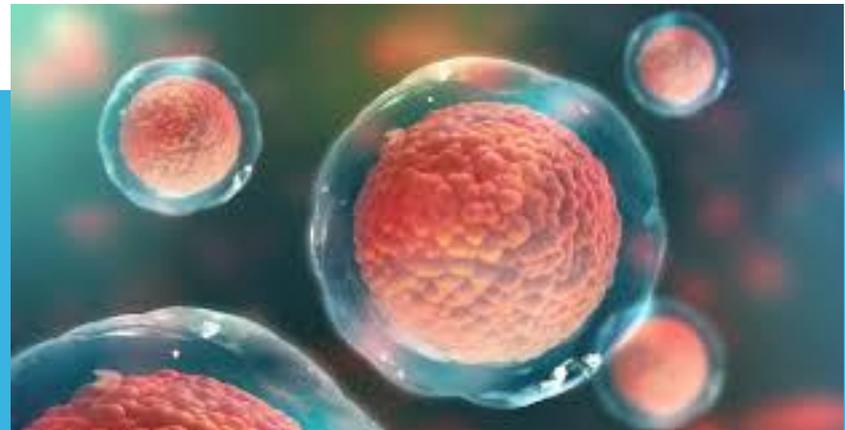
Where does the University of California stand on this measure?

UCBR "Yes"/ UCSA "Yes"

University of California Board of Regents – UCBR

University of California Student Association – UCSA

<https://bruinsvote.ucla.edu/propositions>



PROPOSITION 15

Initiative Constitutional Amendment: Requires commercial and industrial properties to be taxed based on market value and dedicates revenue.

What would this measure do?

Increases funding sources for public schools, community colleges, and local government services by changing tax assessment of commercial and industrial property. Taxes such properties based on current market value, instead of purchase price.

What would be the financial impact?

Increased property taxes on commercial properties worth more than \$3 million providing \$6.5 billion to \$11.5 billion in new funding to local governments and schools.

Where does the University of California stand on this measure?

UCBR “No position”/ UCSA “Yes”

<https://bruinsvote.ucla.edu/propositions>



PROPOSITION 16

Legislative Constitutional Amendment: Repeals Proposition 209 (1996), which says that the state cannot discriminate or grant preferential treatment based on race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin in public employment, education, or contracting.

What would this measure do?

Allows diversity as a factor in public employment, education, and contracting decisions. Permits government decision-making policies to consider race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin in order to address diversity by repealing constitutional provision prohibiting such policies.

What would be the financial impact?

No direct fiscal effect on state and local entities.

Where does the University of California stand on this measure?

UCBR “Yes”/ UCSA “Yes”/ CAFP “Yes”



PROPOSITION 17

Legislative Constitutional Amendment: Restores the right to vote to people convicted of felonies who are on parole.

What would this measure do?

Restores right to vote after completion of prison term

What would be the financial impact?

Annual county costs, likely in the hundreds of thousands of dollars statewide, for voter registration and ballot materials. One-time state costs, likely in the hundreds of thousands of dollars, for voter registration cards and systems.

Where does the University of California stand on this measure?

UCBR “No Position”/ UCSA “Yes”



PROPOSITION 18

Legislative Constitutional Amendment: Allows 17-year-olds who will be 18 at the time of the next general election to vote in primaries and special elections.

What would this measure do?

Amends the California State Constitution to permit 17-year-olds to vote in primary and special elections if they will turn 18 by the next general election and be otherwise eligible to vote.

What would be the financial impact?

Increased statewide county costs likely between several hundreds of thousands of dollars and \$1 million every two years. Increased one time costs to the state of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Where does the University of California stand on this measure?

UCBR “No Position”/ UCSA “Yes”



PROPOSITION 19

Legislative Constitutional Amendment: Changes tax assessment transfers and inheritance rules.

What would this measure do?

Allows homeowners who are over 55, disabled, or wildfire/disaster victims to transfer primary residence's tax base to replacement residence. Changes taxation of family property transfers. Establishes fire protection services fund.

What would be the financial impact?

Local governments could gain tens of millions of dollars of property tax revenue per year, probably growing over time to a few hundred million dollars per year. Schools could receive similar property tax gains. Some homeowners who are over 55 (or who meet other qualifications) would continue to be eligible for property tax savings when they move

Where does the University of California stand on this measure?

UCBR “No Position”/ UCSA “No Position”



PROPOSITION 20

Initiative Statute: Makes changes to policies related to criminal sentencing charges, prison release, and DNA collection.

What would this measure do?

Restricts parole for non-violent offenders. Authorizes felony sentences for certain offenses currently treated only as misdemeanors. Limits access to parole program established for non-violent offenders who have completed the full term of their primary offense by eliminating eligibility for certain offenses.

What would be the financial impact?

Increase in state and local correctional, court, and law enforcement costs likely in the tens of millions of dollars annually, depending on implementation.

Where does the University of California stand on this measure?

UCBR “No Position”/ UCSA “No”



PROPOSITION 21

Initiative Statute: Expands local governments' power to use rent control.

What would this measure do?

Expands local governments' authority to enact rent control on residential property.

Allows local governments to establish rent control on residential properties over 15 years old. Local limits on rate increases may differ from statewide limit.

What would be the financial impact?

Overall, a potential reduction in state and local revenues in the high tens of millions of dollars per year over time. Depending on actions by local communities, revenue losses could be less or more.

Where does the University of California stand on this measure?

UCBR “No Position”/ UCSA “Yes”



PROPOSITION 22

Initiative Statute: Considers app-based drivers to be independent contractors and enacts several labor policies related to app-based companies.

What would this measure do?

Exempts app-based transportation and delivery companies from providing employee benefits to certain drivers. Classifies app-based drivers as "independent contractors," instead of "employees," and provides independent-contractor drivers other compensation, unless certain criteria are met.

What would be the financial impact?

Minor increase in state income taxes paid by rideshare and delivery company drivers and investors.

Where does the University of California stand on this measure?

UCBR "No Position" / UCSA "Yes"



PROPOSITION 23

Proposition 23

Initiative Statute: Requires physician on-site at dialysis clinics and consent from the state for a clinic to close.

What would this measure do?

Establishes state requirements for kidney dialysis clinics. Requires on-site medical professional. Requires physician or other specified medical professional on site during dialysis treatment. Prohibits clinics from reducing services without state approval. Prohibits clinics from refusing to treat patients based on payment source.

What would be the financial impact?

Increased state and local government costs likely in the low tens of millions of dollars annually.

Where does the University of California stand on this measure?

UCBR “No Position”/ UCSA “Yes”



PROPOSITION 24

Initiative Statute: Expands the provisions of the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) and creates the California Privacy Protection Agency to implement and enforce the CCPA.

What would this measure do?

Amends consumer privacy laws. Permits consumers to: prevent businesses from sharing personal information, correct inaccurate personal information, and limit businesses' use of "**sensitive personal information,**" including: **precise geolocation, race, ethnicity, and health information.** Establishes California Privacy Protection Agency.

What would be the financial impact?

Increased annual state costs of at least \$10 million, but unlikely exceeding low tens of millions of dollars, to enforce expanded consumer privacy laws. Some costs would be offset by penalties for violating these laws.

Where does the University of California stand on this measure?

UCBR "No Position" / UCSA "No Position"

CAFP "Yes"

<https://bruinsvote.ucla.edu/propositions>



PROPOSITION 25

Referendum: Replaces cash bail with risk assessments for suspects awaiting trial.

What would this measure do?

Referendum on law that replaced money bail with system based on public safety and flight risk. A "yes" vote approves, and a "no" vote rejects, law replacing money bail with a system based on public safety and flight risk.

What would be the financial impact?

Increased costs possibly in mid-hundreds of millions of dollars annually for a new process for release from jail prior to trial, millions of dollars annually.

Where does the University of California stand on this measure?

UCBR “No Position”/ UCSA “No Position”



GROUP DISCUSSION

Proposition 16 (Affirmative Action)

Proposition 17 (Voting Rights for Paroled Felons)

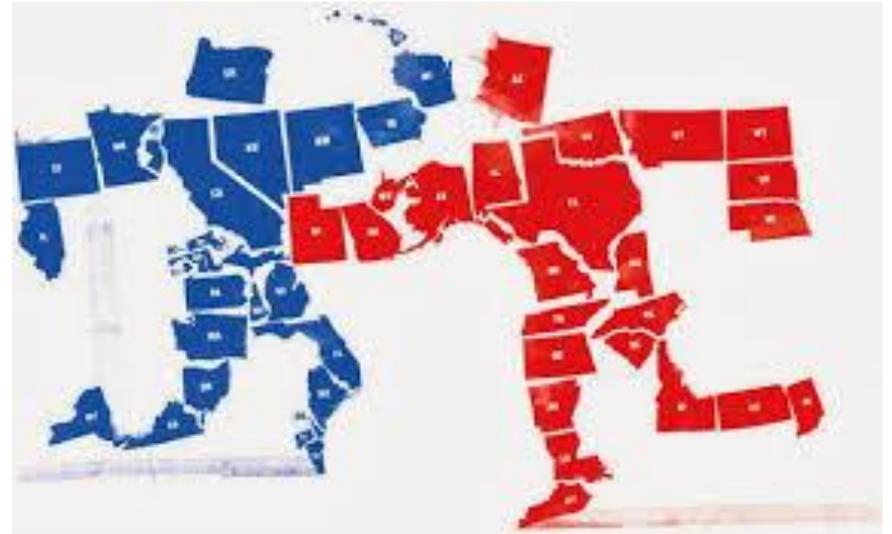
Proposition 22 (Classifying Rideshare Drivers as Independent Contractors)

Proposition 23 (Requiring On-Site Physicians and State Approval of Service Changes at Dialysis Clinics)

Proposition 24 (Creating the California Privacy Protection Agency)



Decision 2020



Thank You

