

POLICY & PLANNING COMMITTEE

Meeting Summary – January 11, 2023

COMMISSIONERS REPRESENT: Tony Bell, Bruce Boardman, Deena Duncan, Tonya McKenzie, Dean Nakanishi, Sharona R. Nazarian, Wendie Warwick

GUEST REGISTER: William Gould

MATERIAL DISTRIBUTED: Policy and Planning Committee January 2023 Agenda; Policy and Planning Committee December 2022 Minutes – Draft

Topic	Discussion/Finding
1. Call to Order & Introduction of Commissioners and Guests	<p>Chair Deena Duncan, County of Los Angeles, the Commission on Alcohol and Other Drugs (CAOD) Policy and Planning Committee convened the meeting at 12:02 p.m.</p> <p>Roll taken and quorum present.</p>
2. Public comments	<p>No public comments.</p>
3. Approval of Meeting Minutes	<p>Chair Deena Duncan asked for a motion to accept the minutes of the November 2022 meeting.</p> <p>Chair Deena Duncan entertained a motion which was moved to approve by Commissioner Tony Bell and second by Commissioner Tonya McKenzie Motion was unanimously carried.</p>
4. Legislative Report/Update	<p>William Gould, Health Program Analyst II, Policy and Strategic Initiatives Unit Strategic and Network Development Branch for Substance Abuse Prevention and Control (SAPC), provided an update on the following legislation:</p> <p>AB 19 (Patterson) Introduced: 12/05/22 <i>Pupil health: opioid antagonists</i> Existing 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. By imposing additional duties on public schools, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.</p> <p>AB 67 (Muratsuchi) Introduced: 12/05/22 <i>Homeless Court Pilot Program</i></p>

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	<p>This bill, upon an appropriation by the Legislature, would create the Homeless Courts Pilot Program, which would remain in effect until January 1, 2028, to be administered by the Judicial Council for the purpose of providing comprehensive community-based services to achieve stabilization for, and address the specific legal needs of, chronically homeless individuals who are involved with the criminal justice system. The bill would require programs seeking grant funds to provide a number of specified services or program components, including, but not limited to, a diversion program enabling participating defendants to have infraction or misdemeanor charges dismissed upon completion of a program, provision of supportive housing, as defined, during the duration of the program, and a dedicated county representative to assist defendants with housing needs. The bill would require an applicant for grant funding under the program to submit a plan for a new homeless court program or expansion of an existing homeless court program, and would require any funding awarded to an applicant to be used in accordance with that plan.</p> <p>SB 10 (Cortese) Introduced: 12/05/22 <i>Pupil health: opioid overdose prevention and treatment,</i> Existing law sets forth various provisions regarding opioid overdose prevention and treatment, including, among others, provisions relating to a naloxone grant program and standing orders for the distribution of an opioid antagonist, as defined. Existing 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. Existing 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.</p> <p>SB 19 (Seyarto) Introduced: 12/05/22 <i>Anti-Fentanyl Abuse Task Force</i> This bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, establish the Anti-Fentanyl Abuse Task Force to undertake various duties relating to fentanyl abuse including, among others, collecting and organizing data on the nature and extent of fentanyl abuse in California and evaluating approaches to increase public awareness of fentanyl abuse. The bill would require the task force to be chaired by the Attorney General, or their designee, and would specify the membership of the task force. The bill would require the first meeting of the task force to take place no later than March 1, 2024, and would require the task force to meet at least once every 2 months. The bill would require the task force to report its findings and recommendations to the Attorney General, the Governor, and the Legislature by July 1, 2025. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2026.</p> <p>SB 44 (Umberg) Introduced: 12/05/22 <i>Controlled substances</i> Existing law makes it a crime to possess for sale or purchase for purpose of sale, transport, sell, furnish, administer, give away, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, derive, process, or prepare various controlled substances, including, among others, fentanyl, peyote, and various other opiates and narcotics. This bill would require a person who is convicted of, or who pleads guilty or no contest to, the above crimes to receive a written advisory of the danger of manufacturing or distribution of controlled substances and that, if a person dies as a result of that action, the manufacturer or distributor can be</p>

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	<p>charged with voluntary manslaughter or murder. The bill would require that the fact the advisory was given be on the record and recorded on the abstract of conviction.</p> <p>SB 51 (Bradford) Introduced: 12/05/22 <i>Cannabis provisional licenses: local equity applicants.</i> This bill would additionally authorize the Department of Cannabis Control, in its sole discretion, to issue a provisional license for a local equity applicant for retailer activities, indefinitely, if the applicant meets specified requirements. This bill would authorize the department, in its sole discretion, to renew a provisional license until it issues or denies the provisional licensee’s annual license, subject to specified requirements, or until 5 years from the date the provisional license was issued, whichever is earlier. By extending provisional licensure, the applications for which are required to be signed under penalty of perjury, the bill would expand the scope of the crime of perjury, and would thereby impose a state-mandated local program.</p> <p>SB 58 (Wiener) Introduced: 12/16/22 <i>Controlled substances: decriminalization of certain hallucinogenic substances.</i> This bill would decriminalize “psilocybin, psilocyn, dimethyltryptamine (DMT), ibogaine, and mescaline.” The bill has Assembly Member Kalra as Principal coauthor as well as Coauthors: Senators Newman and Smallwood-Cuevas and Assembly Members Haney, Lee, Low, and Wicks. This legislative proposal is similar to a bill in the last legislative session, unsuccessful SB 519. According to the text, this bill will lay the groundwork for California to develop a regulated therapeutic access program for psychedelic plants and fungi. The new bill contains at least two key changes from the measure that advanced last session.</p> <p>First, it excludes synthetic psychedelics like LSD and MDMA from the list of substances that would be legalized and focused only on those that are derived from plants or fungi. That aligns the legislation more closely with the bulk of local psychedelic decriminalization measures that have been enacted in cities across the U.S. in recent years. Second, the bill no longer includes a provision mandating a study to explore future reforms. The senator had said that the study language was unnecessary given the high volume of research that’s already been done and continues to be conducted.</p> <p>HR 8454 (Rep. Blumenauer, Earl [D-OR-3]) Introduced: 7/21/22 <i>Medical Marijuana and Cannabidiol Research Expansion Act.</i></p> <p>This bill establishes a new, separate registration process to facilitate research on marijuana.</p> <p>Specifically, the bill directs the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to follow specified procedures to register (1) practitioners to conduct marijuana research, and (2) manufacturers to supply marijuana for the research.</p> <p>The bill allows certain registered entities (including institutions of higher education, practitioners, and manufacturers) to manufacture, distribute, dispense, or possess marijuana or cannabidiol (CBD) for the purposes of medical research. Additionally, the bill directs the DEA to register manufacturers and distributors of CBD or marijuana for the purpose of commercial production of an approved drug that contains marijuana or its derivative.</p> <p>Finally, the bill includes various other provisions, including provisions that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • require the DEA to assess whether there is an adequate and uninterrupted supply of marijuana for research purposes;

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prohibit the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) from reinstating the interdisciplinary review process for marijuana research; • allow physicians to discuss the potential harms and benefits of marijuana and its derivatives (including CBD) with patients; and • require HHS, in coordination with the National Institutes of Health and relevant federal agencies, to report on the therapeutic potential of marijuana for various conditions such as epilepsy, as well as the impact on adolescent brains and on the ability to operate a motor vehicle.
5. Comments from Commissioners on items of interest	No comments from Commissioners.
6. Adjourn to the next meeting of the commission	Meeting was adjourned at 12:31 p.m.

Next meeting: February 8, 2023 location to be announced.