

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY AUGUST 15, 2011

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 26, 2011

SENATE BILL

No. 844

Introduced by Senator Price

February 18, 2011

An act to amend Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to health facilities.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 844, as amended, Price. Health facilities: general acute care hospitals.

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of health facilities, including general acute care hospitals, by the State Department of Public Health. A violation of these provisions is a crime. Existing law defines a general acute care hospital as a health facility having a duly constituted governing body with overall administrative and professional responsibility and an organized medical staff that provides 24-hour inpatient care, including the following basic services: medical, nursing, surgical, anesthesia, laboratory, radiology, pharmacy, and dietary services.

This bill would provide that, for the purposes of licensing, dietary services may be provided either at the hospital or in another hospital immediately adjacent to the hospital as long as dedicated facilities are in place to accommodate the delivery of these services and the department determines that all applicable statutory and regulatory standards pertaining to dietary services have been met. By expanding the definition of a crime, this bill imposes 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 no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code, proposed by SB 177, to be operative only if SB 177 and this bill are both chaptered and become operative before January 1, 2012, and this bill is chaptered last.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code is
2 amended to read:

3 1250. As used in this chapter, “health facility” means any
4 facility, place, or building that is organized, maintained, and
5 operated for the diagnosis, care, prevention, and treatment of
6 human illness, physical or mental, including convalescence and
7 rehabilitation and including care during and after pregnancy, or
8 for any one or more of these purposes, for one or more persons,
9 to which the persons are admitted for a 24-hour stay or longer, and
10 includes the following types:

11 (a) “General acute care hospital” means a health facility having
12 a duly constituted governing body with overall administrative and
13 professional responsibility and an organized medical staff that
14 provides 24-hour inpatient care, including the following basic
15 services: medical, nursing, surgical, anesthesia, laboratory,
16 radiology, pharmacy, and dietary services. For the purposes of this
17 chapter, dietary services may be provided either at the hospital or
18 in another hospital immediately adjacent to the hospital as long as
19 dedicated facilities are in place to accommodate the delivery of
20 these services and the department determines that all standards
21 pertaining to dietary services under this chapter, and regulations
22 adopted pursuant to this chapter, have been met. A general acute
23 care hospital may include more than one physical plant maintained
24 and operated on separate premises as provided in Section 1250.8.
25 A general acute care hospital that exclusively provides acute
26 medical rehabilitation center services, including at least physical

1 therapy, occupational therapy, and speech therapy, may provide
2 for the required surgical and anesthesia services through a contract
3 with another acute care hospital. In addition, a general acute care
4 hospital that, on July 1, 1983, provided required surgical and
5 anesthesia services through a contract or agreement with another
6 acute care hospital may continue to provide these surgical and
7 anesthesia services through a contract or agreement with an acute
8 care hospital. The general acute care hospital operated by the State
9 Department of Developmental Services at Agnews Developmental
10 Center may, until June 30, 2007, provide surgery and anesthesia
11 services through a contract or agreement with another acute care
12 hospital. Notwithstanding the requirements of this subdivision, a
13 general acute care hospital operated by the Department of
14 Corrections and Rehabilitation or the Department of Veterans
15 Affairs may provide surgery and anesthesia services during normal
16 weekday working hours, and not provide these services during
17 other hours of the weekday or on weekends or holidays, if the
18 general acute care hospital otherwise meets the requirements of
19 this section.

20 A “general acute care hospital” includes a “rural general acute
21 care hospital.” However, a “rural general acute care hospital” shall
22 not be required by the department to provide surgery and anesthesia
23 services. A “rural general acute care hospital” shall meet either of
24 the following conditions:

25 (1) The hospital meets criteria for designation within peer group
26 six or eight, as defined in the report entitled Hospital Peer Grouping
27 for Efficiency Comparison, dated December 20, 1982.

28 (2) The hospital meets the criteria for designation within peer
29 group five or seven, as defined in the report entitled Hospital Peer
30 Grouping for Efficiency Comparison, dated December 20, 1982,
31 and has no more than 76 acute care beds and is located in a census
32 dwelling place of 15,000 or less population according to the 1980
33 federal census.

34 (b) “Acute psychiatric hospital” means a health facility having
35 a duly constituted governing body with overall administrative and
36 professional responsibility and an organized medical staff that
37 provides 24-hour inpatient care for mentally disordered,
38 incompetent, or other patients referred to in Division 5
39 (commencing with Section 5000) or Division 6 (commencing with
40 Section 6000) of the Welfare and Institutions Code, including the

1 following basic services: medical, nursing, rehabilitative,
2 pharmacy, and dietary services.

3 (c) “Skilled nursing facility” means a health facility that provides
4 skilled nursing care and supportive care to patients whose primary
5 need is for availability of skilled nursing care on an extended basis.

6 (d) “Intermediate care facility” means a health facility that
7 provides inpatient care to ambulatory or nonambulatory patients
8 who have recurring need for skilled nursing supervision and need
9 supportive care, but who do not require availability of continuous
10 skilled nursing care.

11 (e) “Intermediate care facility/developmentally disabled
12 habilitative” means a facility with a capacity of 4 to 15 beds that
13 provides 24-hour personal care, habilitation, developmental, and
14 supportive health services to 15 or fewer persons with
15 developmental disabilities who have intermittent recurring needs
16 for nursing services, but have been certified by a physician and
17 surgeon as not requiring availability of continuous skilled nursing
18 care.

19 (f) “Special hospital” means a health facility having a duly
20 constituted governing body with overall administrative and
21 professional responsibility and an organized medical or dental staff
22 that provides inpatient or outpatient care in dentistry or maternity.

23 (g) “Intermediate care facility/developmentally disabled” means
24 a facility that provides 24-hour personal care, habilitation,
25 developmental, and supportive health services to persons with
26 developmental disabilities whose primary need is for
27 developmental services and who have a recurring but intermittent
28 need for skilled nursing services.

29 (h) “Intermediate care facility/developmentally
30 disabled-nursing” means a facility with a capacity of 4 to 15 beds
31 that provides 24-hour personal care, developmental services, and
32 nursing supervision for persons with developmental disabilities
33 who have intermittent recurring needs for skilled nursing care but
34 have been certified by a physician and surgeon as not requiring
35 continuous skilled nursing care. The facility shall serve medically
36 fragile persons with developmental disabilities or who demonstrate
37 significant developmental delay that may lead to a developmental
38 disability if not treated.

39 (i) (1) “Congregate living health facility” means a residential
40 home with a capacity, except as provided in paragraph (4), of no

1 more than 12 beds, that provides inpatient care, including the
2 following basic services: medical supervision, 24-hour skilled
3 nursing and supportive care, pharmacy, dietary, social, recreational,
4 and at least one type of service specified in paragraph (2). The
5 primary need of congregate living health facility residents shall
6 be for availability of skilled nursing care on a recurring,
7 intermittent, extended, or continuous basis. This care is generally
8 less intense than that provided in general acute care hospitals but
9 more intense than that provided in skilled nursing facilities.

10 (2) Congregate living health facilities shall provide one of the
11 following services:

12 (A) Services for persons who are mentally alert, persons with
13 physical disabilities, who may be ventilator dependent.

14 (B) Services for persons who have a diagnosis of terminal
15 illness, a diagnosis of a life-threatening illness, or both. Terminal
16 illness means the individual has a life expectancy of six months
17 or less as stated in writing by his or her attending physician and
18 surgeon. A “life-threatening illness” means the individual has an
19 illness that can lead to a possibility of a termination of life within
20 five years or less as stated in writing by his or her attending
21 physician and surgeon.

22 (C) Services for persons who are catastrophically and severely
23 disabled. A person who is catastrophically and severely disabled
24 means a person whose origin of disability was acquired through
25 trauma or nondegenerative neurologic illness, for whom it has
26 been determined that active rehabilitation would be beneficial and
27 to whom these services are being provided. Services offered by a
28 congregate living health facility to a person who is catastrophically
29 disabled shall include, but not be limited to, speech, physical, and
30 occupational therapy.

31 (3) A congregate living health facility license shall specify which
32 of the types of persons described in paragraph (2) to whom a
33 facility is licensed to provide services.

34 (4) (A) A facility operated by a city and county for the purposes
35 of delivering services under this section may have a capacity of
36 59 beds.

37 (B) A congregate living health facility not operated by a city
38 and county servicing persons who are terminally ill, persons who
39 have been diagnosed with a life-threatening illness, or both, that
40 is located in a county with a population of 500,000 or more persons

1 may have not more than 25 beds for the purpose of serving persons
2 who are terminally ill.

3 (C) A congregate living health facility not operated by a city
4 and county serving persons who are catastrophically and severely
5 disabled, as defined in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) that is
6 located in a county of 500,000 or more persons may have not more
7 than 12 beds for the purpose of serving persons who are
8 catastrophically and severely disabled.

9 (5) A congregate living health facility shall have a
10 noninstitutional, homelike environment.

11 (j) (1) "Correctional treatment center" means a health facility
12 operated by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the
13 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile
14 Facilities, or a county, city, or city and county law enforcement
15 agency that, as determined by the state department, provides
16 inpatient health services to that portion of the inmate population
17 who do not require a general acute care level of basic services.
18 This definition shall not apply to those areas of a law enforcement
19 facility that houses inmates or wards that may be receiving
20 outpatient services and are housed separately for reasons of
21 improved access to health care, security, and protection. The health
22 services provided by a correctional treatment center shall include,
23 but are not limited to, all of the following basic services: physician
24 and surgeon, psychiatrist, psychologist, nursing, pharmacy, and
25 dietary. A correctional treatment center may provide the following
26 services: laboratory, radiology, perinatal, and any other services
27 approved by the state department.

28 (2) Outpatient surgical care with anesthesia may be provided,
29 if the correctional treatment center meets the same requirements
30 as a surgical clinic licensed pursuant to Section 1204, with the
31 exception of the requirement that patients remain less than 24
32 hours.

33 (3) Correctional treatment centers shall maintain written service
34 agreements with general acute care hospitals to provide for those
35 inmate physical health needs that cannot be met by the correctional
36 treatment center.

37 (4) Physician and surgeon services shall be readily available in
38 a correctional treatment center on a 24-hour basis.

39 (5) It is not the intent of the Legislature to have a correctional
40 treatment center supplant the general acute care hospitals at the

1 California Medical Facility, the California Men's Colony, and the
2 California Institution for Men. This subdivision shall not be
3 construed to prohibit the Department of Corrections and
4 Rehabilitation from obtaining a correctional treatment center
5 license at these sites.

6 (k) "Nursing facility" means a health facility licensed pursuant
7 to this chapter that is certified to participate as a provider of care
8 either as a skilled nursing facility in the federal Medicare program
9 under Title XVIII of the federal Social Security Act or as a nursing
10 facility in the federal Medicaid Program under Title XIX of the
11 federal Social Security Act, or as both.

12 (l) Regulations defining a correctional treatment center described
13 in subdivision (j) that is operated by a county, city, or city and
14 county, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, or the
15 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile
16 Facilities, shall not become effective prior to, or if effective, shall
17 be inoperative until January 1, 1996, and until that time these
18 correctional facilities are exempt from any licensing requirements.

19 (m) "Intermediate care facility/developmentally
20 disabled-continuous nursing (ICF/DD-CN)" means a homelike
21 facility with a capacity of four to eight, inclusive, beds that
22 provides 24-hour personal care, developmental services, and
23 nursing supervision for persons with developmental disabilities
24 who have continuous needs for skilled nursing care and have been
25 certified by a physician and surgeon as warranting continuous
26 skilled nursing care. The facility shall serve medically fragile
27 persons who have developmental disabilities or demonstrate
28 significant developmental delay that may lead to a developmental
29 disability if not treated. ICF/DD-CN facilities shall be subject to
30 licensure under this chapter upon adoption of licensing regulations
31 in accordance with Section 1275.3. A facility providing continuous
32 skilled nursing services to persons with developmental disabilities
33 pursuant to Section 14132.20 or 14495.10 of the Welfare and
34 Institutions Code shall apply for licensure under this subdivision
35 within 90 days after the regulations become effective, and may
36 continue to operate pursuant to those sections until its licensure
37 application is either approved or denied.

38 *SEC. 1.5. Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code is*
39 *amended to read:*

1 1250. As used in this chapter, “health facility” means any
2 facility, place, or building that is organized, maintained, and
3 operated for the diagnosis, care, prevention, and treatment of
4 human illness, physical or mental, including convalescence and
5 rehabilitation and including care during and after pregnancy, or
6 for any one or more of these purposes, for one or more persons,
7 to which the persons are admitted for a 24-hour stay or longer, and
8 includes the following types:

9 (a) “General acute care hospital” means a health facility having
10 a duly constituted governing body with overall administrative and
11 professional responsibility and an organized medical staff that
12 provides 24-hour inpatient care, including the following basic
13 services: medical, nursing, surgical, anesthesia, laboratory,
14 radiology, pharmacy, and dietary services. *For the purposes of*
15 *this chapter, dietary services may be provided either at the hospital*
16 *or in another hospital immediately adjacent to the hospital as long*
17 *as dedicated facilities are in place to accommodate the delivery*
18 *of these services and the department determines that all standards*
19 *pertaining to dietary services under this chapter, and regulations*
20 *adopted pursuant to this chapter, have been met.* A general acute
21 care hospital may include more than one physical plant maintained
22 and operated on separate premises as provided in Section 1250.8.
23 A general acute care hospital that exclusively provides acute
24 medical rehabilitation center services, including at least physical
25 therapy, occupational therapy, and speech therapy, may provide
26 for the required surgical and anesthesia services through a contract
27 with another acute care hospital. In addition, a general acute care
28 hospital that, on July 1, 1983, provided required surgical and
29 anesthesia services through a contract or agreement with another
30 acute care hospital may continue to provide these surgical and
31 anesthesia services through a contract or agreement with an acute
32 care hospital. The general acute care hospital operated by the State
33 Department of Developmental Services at Agnews Developmental
34 Center may, until June 30, 2007, provide surgery and anesthesia
35 services through a contract or agreement with another acute care
36 hospital. Notwithstanding the requirements of this subdivision, a
37 general acute care hospital operated by the Department of
38 Corrections and Rehabilitation or the Department of Veterans
39 Affairs may provide surgery and anesthesia services during normal
40 weekday working hours, and not provide these services during

1 other hours of the weekday or on weekends or holidays, if the
2 general acute care hospital otherwise meets the requirements of
3 this section.

4 A “general acute care hospital” includes a “rural general acute
5 care hospital.” However, a “rural general acute care hospital” shall
6 not be required by the department to provide surgery and anesthesia
7 services. A “rural general acute care hospital” shall meet either of
8 the following conditions:

9 (1) The hospital meets criteria for designation within peer group
10 six or eight, as defined in the report entitled Hospital Peer Grouping
11 for Efficiency Comparison, dated December 20, 1982.

12 (2) The hospital meets the criteria for designation within peer
13 group five or seven, as defined in the report entitled Hospital Peer
14 Grouping for Efficiency Comparison, dated December 20, 1982,
15 and has no more than 76 acute care beds and is located in a census
16 dwelling place of 15,000 or less population according to the 1980
17 federal census.

18 (b) “Acute psychiatric hospital” means a health facility having
19 a duly constituted governing body with overall administrative and
20 professional responsibility and an organized medical staff that
21 provides 24-hour inpatient care for mentally disordered,
22 incompetent, or other patients referred to in Division 5
23 (commencing with Section 5000) or Division 6 (commencing with
24 Section 6000) of the Welfare and Institutions Code, including the
25 following basic services: medical, nursing, rehabilitative,
26 pharmacy, and dietary services.

27 (c) “Skilled nursing facility” means a health facility that provides
28 skilled nursing care and supportive care to patients whose primary
29 need is for availability of skilled nursing care on an extended basis.

30 (d) “Intermediate care facility” means a health facility that
31 provides inpatient care to ambulatory or nonambulatory patients
32 who have recurring need for skilled nursing supervision and need
33 supportive care, but who do not require availability of continuous
34 skilled nursing care.

35 (e) “Intermediate care facility/developmentally disabled
36 habilitative” means a facility with a capacity of 4 to 15 beds that
37 provides 24-hour personal care, habilitation, developmental, and
38 supportive health services to 15 or fewer persons with
39 developmental disabilities who have intermittent recurring needs
40 for nursing services, but have been certified by a physician and

1 surgeon as not requiring availability of continuous skilled nursing
2 care.

3 (f) “Special hospital” means a health facility having a duly
4 constituted governing body with overall administrative and
5 professional responsibility and an organized medical or dental staff
6 that provides inpatient or outpatient care in dentistry or maternity.

7 (g) “Intermediate care facility/developmentally disabled” means
8 a facility that provides 24-hour personal care, habilitation,
9 developmental, and supportive health services to persons with
10 developmental disabilities whose primary need is for
11 developmental services and who have a recurring but intermittent
12 need for skilled nursing services.

13 (h) “Intermediate care facility/developmentally
14 disabled-nursing” means a facility with a capacity of 4 to 15 beds
15 that provides 24-hour personal care, developmental services, and
16 nursing supervision for persons with developmental disabilities
17 who have intermittent recurring needs for skilled nursing care but
18 have been certified by a physician and surgeon as not requiring
19 continuous skilled nursing care. The facility shall serve medically
20 fragile persons with developmental disabilities or who demonstrate
21 significant developmental delay that may lead to a developmental
22 disability if not treated.

23 (i) (1) “Congregate living health facility” means a residential
24 home with a capacity, except as provided in paragraph (4), of no
25 more than 12 beds, that provides inpatient care, including the
26 following basic services: medical supervision, 24-hour skilled
27 nursing and supportive care, pharmacy, dietary, social, recreational,
28 and at least one type of service specified in paragraph (2). The
29 primary need of congregate living health facility residents shall
30 be for availability of skilled nursing care on a recurring,
31 intermittent, extended, or continuous basis. This care is generally
32 less intense than that provided in general acute care hospitals but
33 more intense than that provided in skilled nursing facilities.

34 (2) Congregate living health facilities shall provide one of the
35 following services:

36 (A) Services for persons who are mentally alert, persons with
37 physical disabilities, who may be ventilator dependent.

38 (B) Services for persons who have a diagnosis of terminal
39 illness, a diagnosis of a life-threatening illness, or both. Terminal
40 illness means the individual has a life expectancy of six months

1 or less as stated in writing by his or her attending physician and
2 surgeon. A “life-threatening illness” means the individual has an
3 illness that can lead to a possibility of a termination of life within
4 five years or less as stated in writing by his or her attending
5 physician and surgeon.

6 (C) Services for persons who are catastrophically and severely
7 disabled. A person who is catastrophically and severely disabled
8 means a person whose origin of disability was acquired through
9 trauma or nondegenerative neurologic illness, for whom it has
10 been determined that active rehabilitation would be beneficial and
11 to whom these services are being provided. Services offered by a
12 congregate living health facility to a person who is catastrophically
13 disabled shall include, but not be limited to, speech, physical, and
14 occupational therapy.

15 (3) A congregate living health facility license shall specify which
16 of the types of persons described in paragraph (2) to whom a
17 facility is licensed to provide services.

18 (4) (A) A facility operated by a city and county for the purposes
19 of delivering services under this section may have a capacity of
20 59 beds.

21 (B) A congregate living health facility not operated by a city
22 and county servicing persons who are terminally ill, persons who
23 have been diagnosed with a life-threatening illness, or both, that
24 is located in a county with a population of 500,000 or more persons,
25 *or located in a county of the 16th class pursuant to Section 28020*
26 *of the Government Code*, may have not more than 25 beds for the
27 purpose of serving persons who are terminally ill.

28 (C) A congregate living health facility not operated by a city
29 and county serving persons who are catastrophically and severely
30 disabled, as defined in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) that is
31 located in a county of 500,000 or more persons may have not more
32 than 12 beds for the purpose of serving persons who are
33 catastrophically and severely disabled.

34 (5) A congregate living health facility shall have a
35 noninstitutional, homelike environment.

36 (j) (1) “Correctional treatment center” means a health facility
37 operated by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the
38 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile
39 Facilities, or a county, city, or city and county law enforcement
40 agency that, as determined by the state department, provides

1 inpatient health services to that portion of the inmate population
2 who do not require a general acute care level of basic services.
3 This definition shall not apply to those areas of a law enforcement
4 facility that houses inmates or wards that may be receiving
5 outpatient services and are housed separately for reasons of
6 improved access to health care, security, and protection. The health
7 services provided by a correctional treatment center shall include,
8 but are not limited to, all of the following basic services: physician
9 and surgeon, psychiatrist, psychologist, nursing, pharmacy, and
10 dietary. A correctional treatment center may provide the following
11 services: laboratory, radiology, perinatal, and any other services
12 approved by the state department.

13 (2) Outpatient surgical care with anesthesia may be provided,
14 if the correctional treatment center meets the same requirements
15 as a surgical clinic licensed pursuant to Section 1204, with the
16 exception of the requirement that patients remain less than 24
17 hours.

18 (3) Correctional treatment centers shall maintain written service
19 agreements with general acute care hospitals to provide for those
20 inmate physical health needs that cannot be met by the correctional
21 treatment center.

22 (4) Physician and surgeon services shall be readily available in
23 a correctional treatment center on a 24-hour basis.

24 (5) It is not the intent of the Legislature to have a correctional
25 treatment center supplant the general acute care hospitals at the
26 California Medical Facility, the California Men's Colony, and the
27 California Institution for Men. This subdivision shall not be
28 construed to prohibit the Department of Corrections and
29 Rehabilitation from obtaining a correctional treatment center
30 license at these sites.

31 (k) "Nursing facility" means a health facility licensed pursuant
32 to this chapter that is certified to participate as a provider of care
33 either as a skilled nursing facility in the federal Medicare Program
34 under Title XVIII of the federal Social Security Act or as a nursing
35 facility in the federal Medicaid Program under Title XIX of the
36 federal Social Security Act, or as both.

37 (l) Regulations defining a correctional treatment center described
38 in subdivision (j) that is operated by a county, city, or city and
39 county, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, or the
40 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile

Facilities, shall not become effective prior to, or if effective, shall be inoperative until January 1, 1996, and until that time these correctional facilities are exempt from any licensing requirements.

(m) “Intermediate care facility/developmentally disabled-continuous nursing (ICF/DD-CN)” means a homelike facility with a capacity of four to eight, inclusive, beds that provides 24-hour personal care, developmental services, and nursing supervision for persons with developmental disabilities who have continuous needs for skilled nursing care and have been certified by a physician and surgeon as warranting continuous skilled nursing care. The facility shall serve medically fragile persons who have developmental disabilities or demonstrate significant developmental delay that may lead to a developmental disability if not treated. ICF/DD-CN facilities shall be subject to licensure under this chapter upon adoption of licensing regulations in accordance with Section 1275.3. A facility providing continuous skilled nursing services to persons with developmental disabilities pursuant to Section 14132.20 or 14495.10 of the Welfare and Institutions Code shall apply for licensure under this subdivision within 90 days after the regulations become effective, and may continue to operate pursuant to those sections until its licensure application is either approved or denied.

SEC. 2. Section 1.5 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code proposed by both this bill and Senate Bill 177. It shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2012, (2) each bill amends Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code, and (3) this bill is enacted after Senate Bill 177, in which case Section 1 of this bill shall not become operative.

~~SEC. 2.~~

SEC. 3. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within

- 1 the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California
- 2 Constitution.

O