



To: All CPPCA Members

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Date: February 28, 2019

Re: Legislative Update: Bill Introduction Deadline

February 22 was the deadline for legislators to introduce bills to be considered in the first year of the 2019-20 session. There were 2,576 bills introduced this year - 777 Senate bills and 1,799 Assembly bills. Including resolutions and constitutional amendments, the Legislature introduced a total of 2,698 pieces of legislation. Any introduced bill, other than the budget bill, may not be heard or acted upon by committees or either house until the bill has been in print for 30 days.

Below is a list of introduced bills we have flagged and are actively tracking on behalf of CPPCA. Some bills may be in spot form or contain intent language to serve as a placeholder for more substantive amendments to be added at a later time. Additionally, in the course of bill introductions, we flag bills that have a direct impact on your association as well as some that may only have a marginal impact. Please let us know if there are significant bills of note so we can engage on those issues accordingly or if there are bills that we should remove from our tracking altogether.

For your reference, below is the 2019 Legislative Calendar up to the house of origin deadline.

- **Feb. 22** —Last day for bills to be introduced
- **April 11** —Spring Recess begins upon adjournment
- **April 22** —Legislature reconvenes from Spring Recess
- **April 26** —Last day for policy committees to hear and report fiscal bills for referral to fiscal committees
- **May 3** —Last day for policy committees to hear and report to the Floor non-fiscal bills
- **May 10** —Last day for policy committees to meet prior to June 3
- **May 17** —Last day for fiscal committees to hear and report bills to the Floor. Last day for fiscal committees to meet prior to June 3

- **May 28– 31**—Floor Session only. No committee may meet for any purpose except for Rules Committee and Conference Committees
- **May 31** —Last day to pass bills out of house of origin

Assembly Bills

| Measure | Topic | Status | Summary |
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| <u>AB 3</u> <u>Cooper D</u> | Cannabis: sale to minors. | 12/4/2018- From printer. May be heard in committee January 3. | Current law prohibits an adult-use licensee from selling or transferring cannabis or cannabis products to a person unless the person presents documentation that reasonably appears to be a valid government-issued identification card showing he or she is 21 years of age or older. Current law authorizes a medicinal cannabis licensee to sell or transfer cannabis or cannabis products to a person who is 18 years of age or older and who has a medicinal cannabis card or a referral from a physician or who is the primary caregiver for a person with a medicinal cannabis card or a referral from a physician. Violation of these provisions may result in a felony charge and the suspension, revocation, or probation of the commercial cannabis license and specified fines. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions. |
| <u>AB 12</u> <u>Irwin D</u> | Firearms: gun violence restraining orders. | 2/19/2019- Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Current law prohibits a person subject to a gun restraining order from having in the person’s custody or control, or owning, purchasing, possessing, or receiving, any firearms or ammunition while that order is in effect. Under current law, a gun violence restraining order and a renewal gun violence restraining order have a duration of one year, subject to earlier termination or renewal by the court. This bill would increase the duration of the gun violence restraining order and the renewal of the gun violence restraining order to 5 years, subject to earlier termination or renewal by the court. |
| <u>AB 16</u> <u>Rivas, Luz D</u> | Homeless children and youths: reporting. | 1/17/2019- Referred to Com. on ED. | Would require a local educational agency to ensure that each school within the local educational agency identifies all homeless children and youths enrolled at the school, and would also require the local educational agency to annually report to the department the number of homeless children and youths enrolled. By imposing additional duties on local educational |

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| | | | agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. |
| <u>AB 18</u> <u>Levine D</u> | Firearms: excise tax. | 12/4/2018- From printer. May be heard in committee January 3. | Current law creates the California Violence Intervention and Prevention Grant Program (CalVIP) within the Board of State and Community Corrections to distribute grants to cities and community-based organizations to fund violence intervention and prevention activities. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that imposes an excise tax on the sales of handguns and semiautomatic rifles and would require the revenue collected from that tax to be used to fund grants through the CalVIP program. |
| <u>AB 32</u> <u>Bonta D</u> | State prisons: private, for-profit administration services. | 1/17/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Would, on or after January 1, 2020, prohibit the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation from entering into or renewing a contract with a private, for-profit prison to incarcerate state prison inmates. The bill would also prohibit, after January 1, 2028, a state prison inmate or other person under the jurisdiction of the department from being incarcerated in a private, for-profit prison facility. |
| <u>AB 33</u> <u>Bonta D</u> | State public retirement systems: divestiture from private prison companies. | 1/17/2019- Referred to Com. on P.E. & R. | Would prohibit the boards of the Public Employees' Retirement System and the State Teachers' Retirement System from making new investments or renewing existing investments of public employee retirement funds in a private prison company, as defined. This bill would require the boards to liquidate investments in private prison companies on or before July 1, 2020, and would require the boards, in making a determination to liquidate investments, to constructively engage with private prison companies to establish whether the companies are transitioning their business models to another industry. |
| <u>AB 43</u> <u>Gloria D</u> | Mental health. | 12/4/2018- From printer. May be heard in committee January 3. | Current law, the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA), an initiative measure enacted by the voters as Proposition 63 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, establishes the continuously appropriated Mental Health Services Fund to fund various county mental health programs. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to ensure that Mental Health Services Act funds are used in accordance with the provisions of the act and that |

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| | | | there is adequate oversight of excess unspent funds. |
| <u>AB 54</u> <u>Ting D</u> | Peace officers: video and audio recording: disclosure. | 1/17/2019- Referred to Coms. on PUB. S. and JUD. | The California Public Records Act requires that public records, as defined, be available to the public for inspection and made promptly available to any person. Current law generally makes records of investigations conducted by any state or local police agency exempt from these requirements, except that a video or audio recording that relates to a critical incident, as defined, may only be withheld temporarily under specified circumstances. This bill would require the agency to provide the estimated date for the disclosure of the video or audio recording under these circumstances and would allow the agency to withhold the recording for the 45 day period, subject to extensions, as provided by existing law. |
| <u>AB 61</u> <u>Ting D</u> | Gun violence restraining orders. | 1/17/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Current law authorizes a court to issue an ex parte gun violence restraining order prohibiting the subject of the petition from having in his or her custody or control, owning, purchasing, possessing, or receiving, or attempting to purchase or receive, a firearm or ammunition when it is shown that there is a substantial likelihood that the subject of the petition poses a significant danger of harm to himself, herself, or another in the near future by having in his or her custody or control, owning, purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm, and that the order is necessary to prevent personal injury to himself, herself, or another, as specified. This bill would similarly authorize, an employer, a coworker, or an employee of a secondary or postsecondary school that the person has attended in the last 6 months to file a petition for an ex parte, one-year, or renewed gun violence restraining order. |
| <u>AB 70</u> <u>Berman D</u> | Mental health in schools. | 12/4/2018- From printer. May be heard in committee January 3. | Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would support youth mental health in schools. |
| <u>AB 122</u> <u>Grayson D</u> | Multidisciplinary teams: human trafficking and domestic violence. | 1/24/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Current law authorizes a city, county, city and county, or community-based nonprofit organization to establish a domestic violence multidisciplinary personnel team and a human |

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| | | | <p>trafficking multidisciplinary personnel team consisting of two or more persons who are trained in the prevention, identification, management, or treatment of domestic violence or human trafficking cases and who are qualified to provide a broad range of services related to domestic violence or human trafficking. Current law authorizes members of those multidisciplinary personnel teams to disclose to one another information and records that may be confidential but that are relevant to the prevention, identification, management, or treatment of those crimes. This bill would remove the prohibition on disclosing confidential information without the individual's informed, written, and reasonably time-limited consent to the disclosure with regards to information obtained from a minor.</p> |
| <p><u>AB 135</u> <u>Cervantes</u> D</p> | <p>Sex crimes: communication with a minor.</p> | <p>1/24/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S.</p> | <p>Current law, as added by Proposition 83 of the November 7, 2006, statewide general election, makes it a crime for a person to contact or communicate with a minor, or attempt to contact or communicate with a minor, when the person knows or reasonably should know that the person being contacted is a minor, with the intent to commit one of a list of specified offenses involving the minor, including kidnapping and rape. This bill would expand the list of specified offenses described above to include human trafficking of the minor.</p> |
| <p><u>AB 137</u> <u>Cooper</u> D</p> | <p>Public safety officers: investigations and interviews.</p> | <p>1/24/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S.</p> | <p>The bill would specify information an agency may provide if it is investigating voluminous complaints, as defined, regarding the violation of the same rule or policy. The bill would specify, among other things, that the provisions regarding investigations and interrogations, as described above, do not preclude eliminating or adding other policy or rule citations as warranted by the discovery of new information or evidence in the course of an investigation. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> |
| <p><u>AB 139</u> <u>Quirk-Silva</u> D</p> | <p>Emergency and Transitional Housing Act of 2019.</p> | <p>1/24/2019- Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.</p> | <p>The The Planning and Zoning Law requires, after the legislative body of the city or county has adopted all or part of a general plan, the planning agency to investigate and make recommendations to the legislative body of the city or county regarding reasonable and practical means to implement the general plan or element and to</p> |

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| | | | <p>provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to the legislative body, the Office of Planning and Research, and the Department of Housing and Community Development that includes specified information pertaining to the implementation of the general plan, including, among other things, a listing of sites rezoned to accommodate that portion of the city's or county's share of the regional housing need for each income level that could not be accommodated on specified sites. This bill would additionally require the report to include the number of emergency shelter beds currently available within the jurisdiction and the number of shelter beds that the jurisdiction has contracted for that are located within another jurisdiction, as specified.</p> |
| <p><u>AB 141</u> <u>Cooper</u> D</p> | <p>Cannabis: informational, educational, or training events.</p> | <p>1/24/2019- Referred to Com. on B. & P.</p> | <p>Would authorize retailers, cultivators, and manufacturers that are licensed under MAUCRSA to participate in, and not be required to obtain a temporary cannabis event license or other temporary license for, a cannabis informational, educational, or training event held for state and local government officials and their employees, including, but not limited to, legislators, city council members, law enforcement organizations, emergency medical services staff, firefighters, child protective services, and social workers; employees of health care facilities; and employees of public and private schools, if specified conditions are met.</p> |
| <p><u>AB 163</u> <u>Garcia,</u> <u>Cristina</u> D</p> | <p>Group homes: foster family agencies: unaccompanied undocumented minors.</p> | <p>1/24/2019- Referred to Com. on HUM. S.</p> | <p>Would require a group home or foster family agency that houses unaccompanied undocumented minors, as defined, who are under the custody of the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement, to, among other things, report the number of unaccompanied undocumented minors under the custody of the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement who are placed in the group home or placed by the foster family agency with a resource family and their length of placement, and arrange a meeting for those minors to meet with a specified organization providing certain legal services.</p> |
| <p><u>AB 164</u> <u>Cervantes</u> D</p> | <p>Firearms: prohibited persons.</p> | <p>2/21/2019- Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.</p> | <p>Under current law, a person who purchases or receives a firearm, attempts to purchase or receive a firearm, or owns or possesses a firearm knowing that the person is prohibited from doing so by a temporary restraining order, an</p> |

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| | | | injunction, or a protective order, as specified, is guilty of a crime. This bill would expand the scope of this crime to a person who is prohibited from purchasing or possessing a firearm in any jurisdiction by a valid order issued in another jurisdiction that is similar or equivalent to a temporary restraining order, injunction, or protective order issued in this state. |
| <u>AB 165</u> <u>Gabriel</u> D | Peace officer training: gun violence restraining orders. | 2/21/2019-Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Would require the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training to develop and implement, on or before January 1, 2021, a course of training regarding gun violence restraining orders. The bill would require the course to be incorporated into the course or courses of basic training for law enforcement officers on or before January 1, 2021, and would require the course or courses to include specified topics, including the process of filing a petition for gun violence restraining orders and situational training to assist officers in identifying when a gun violence restraining order is appropriate. |
| <u>AB 175</u> <u>Gipson</u> D | Foster care: rights. | 2/5/2019-Re-referred to Com. on HUM. S. | Current law provides that it is the policy of the state that all minors and nonminors in foster care have specified rights, including, among others, the right to receive medical, dental, vision, and mental health services and the right to be placed in out-of-home care according to their gender identity, regardless of the gender or sex listed in their court or child welfare records. This bill would revise these various rights and would include additional rights, including, among others, the right to be referred to by the youth's preferred name and gender pronoun, the right to maintain the privacy of the youth's lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning status and gender identity, except as provided, and the right to have reasonable access to computer technology and the internet. |
| <u>AB 222</u> <u>Voepel</u> R | Law enforcement: cooperation with immigration authorities. | 2/4/2019-Referred to Coms. on PUB. S. and JUD. | Current law generally prohibits law enforcement from providing information regarding the release date of an individual from custody or from transferring an individual to immigration authorities without a warrant or judicial probable cause determination, unless the person has been convicted of specified crimes. This bill would allow information regarding the release or transfer of an individual to be provided to immigration authorities if the individual has been |

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| | | | convicted of misdemeanor or felony assault or battery against the person of a peace officer or firefighter, as specified. |
| <u>AB 227</u> <u>Jones-Sawyer D</u> | Crimes: assessments: restitution: ability to pay. | 2/4/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Would make a defendants inability to pay a fine a compelling and extraordinary reason for a court to not impose a restitution fine upon a conviction of a misdemeanor or felony. The bill would require the court to impose the court facility and court operation assessments unless the court determines that the defendant does not have the ability to pay. |
| <u>AB 241</u> <u>Kamlager-Dove D</u> | Implicit bias. | 1/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee February 21. | Would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would address implicit bias in the healing arts professions. |
| <u>AB 242</u> <u>Kamlager-Dove D</u> | Implicit bias. | 1/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee February 21. | Would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would address implicit bias in the judicial branch. |
| <u>AB 243</u> <u>Kamlager-Dove D</u> | Implicit bias. | 1/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee February 21. | Would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would address implicit bias in law enforcement. |
| <u>AB 276</u> <u>Friedman D</u> | Firearms: storage. | 2/21/2019- From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on PUB. S. Read second time and amended. | Would require a person who is 18 years of age or older and who is the owner, lessee, renter, or other legal occupant of a residence, while that person is outside that residence, as defined, to ensure that any firearm that person owns or controls is securely stored against theft or unauthorized access. The bill would define a firearm as being securely stored if it is secured with an operable device that is listed on the Department of Justice's roster of approved firearm safety devices, as specified. The bill would exempt a person from this section if the firearm is loaned under specified conditions, and would exempt an unloaded antique firearm from these provisions. |
| <u>AB 277</u> <u>McCarty D</u> | Parole: reintegration credits. | 2/7/2019- Referred to | Would create a program under which the length of a parolee's period of parole would be reduced |

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| | | Com. on PUB. S. | through the successful completion of specified education, training, or treatment programs, or by participating in volunteer service, while adhering to the conditions of parole. The bill would make this program inapplicable to a person who is required to register as a sex offender. The bill would also increase the 50-mile travel restriction for a parolee who successfully participates in the program, subject to certain restrictions. The bill would require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Board of Parole Hearings to adopt regulations to carry out the program. |
| <u>AB 278</u> <u>McCarty D</u> | California Conservation Corps: applicant selection: parolees. | 2/7/2019- Referred to Com. on NAT. RES. | Conservation Corps, in implementing the California Conservation Corps program, to recruit and enroll corpsmembers and special corpsmembers and to adopt criteria for selecting applicants for enrollment, including individuals convicted of a crime described in the California Uniform Controlled Substances Act. Current law requires the director, when adopting this criteria, to take into account the health, safety, and welfare of the public and the corps' program participants and staff. This bill would authorize the director to select an applicant for enrollment in the corp' program who is on parole. |
| <u>AB 282</u> <u>Voepel R</u> | Personal income taxes: credit: qualified principal residence. | 2/7/2019- Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX. | Would allow a credit against the tax imposed by the Personal Income Tax Law for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2022, and before January 1, 2025, to a taxpayer that purchases a qualified principal residence during the taxable year in an amount equal to \$1,000. The bill would define a qualified principal residence to mean a single-family residence, whether detached or attached, that is completed as new construction on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2025, that is purchased to be the principal residence of the taxpayer and has never been occupied, as specified. |
| <u>AB 286</u> <u>Bonta D</u> | Taxation: cannabis. | 2/7/2019- Referred to Coms. on REV. & TAX. and B. & P. | The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, and additionally amended by statute, imposes an excise tax commencing January 1, 2018, on the purchase of cannabis and cannabis products at the rate of 15% of the average market price of any retail sale by a cannabis retailer. This bill would reduce that excise tax rate to 11% on and after the operative |

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| | | | date of this bill until June 1, 2022, at which time the excise tax rate would revert back to 15%. This bill would suspend the imposition of the cultivation tax on and after the operative date of this bill until June 1, 2022. |
| <u>AB 291</u> <u>Chu D</u> | Emergency preparedness. | 1/29/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee February 28. | Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would establish a Local Emergency Preparedness and Hazard Mitigation Fund to support staffing, planning, and other emergency mitigation priorities that helps local governments meet emergency preparedness goals and to boost emergency management programs throughout the state that remain underfunded or neglected. |
| <u>AB 294</u> <u>Rodriguez D</u> | Correctional facilities: gassing. | 2/7/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Would require the warden of a state prison facility and the county sheriff or administrator of a county jail to post a legible notice in an easily visible location to officers and employees of the facility or jail that describes the rights of a victim of the aggravated battery at their respective facilities, and to provide physical notice of those rights to each victim of an aggravated battery. The bill would also require a state prison facility and a county jail to make protective gear, such as clothing, goggles, and shields, readily available to staff in an easily accessible location. The bill would require each state prison facility and county jail to document specified information related to gassing attacks. |
| <u>AB 300</u> <u>Chu D</u> | Hate crime and incident reporting. | 2/7/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Would require a law enforcement agency's informational, incident, and crime reports to include a check box indicating whether the underlying incident in the report is a hate crime or hate incident, as defined. The bill would require a law enforcement agency to complete for each hate crime or hate incident, a supplemental hate crime or hate incident report form that indicates the type of bias motivation and any other identifying information to assist in the prosecution of the hate crime or hate incident. |
| <u>AB 301</u> <u>Chu D</u> | Hate crimes. | 1/30/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 1. | Would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would implement all of the recommendations set forth in the California State Auditor's May 2018 report entitled "Hate Crimes in California: Law Enforcement Has Not Adequately Identified, Reported, or Responded to Hate Crimes." |

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| <p><u>AB 303</u> <u>Cervantes</u> D</p> | <p>Mental health: sexually violent predators: trial.</p> | <p>2/7/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S.</p> | <p>Current law requires the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to refer a prisoner for evaluation by the State Department of State Hospitals when the secretary determines that the person may be a sexually violent predator and specifies the judicial processes necessary for civil commitment as a sexually violent predator, including, but not limited to, the right to a jury trial. This bill would provide that both the party petitioning for trial and the person subject to the petition have a right to a speedy trial upon the court's determination that there is probable cause to believe that the person subject to the petition is likely to engage in sexually violent predatory criminal behavior upon the person's release</p> |
| <p><u>AB 304</u> <u>Jones-Sawyer</u> D</p> | <p>Wiretapping: authorization.</p> | <p>2/7/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S.</p> | <p>Current law establishes a procedure for a prosecutor to apply for, and the court to issue, an order authorizing law enforcement to intercept a wire or electronic communication. Current law requires the Attorney General to prepare and submit an annual report to the Legislature, the Judicial Council, and the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts regarding these interceptions, as specified. Current law makes a violation of these provisions punishable as a misdemeanor or as a felony. Current law makes these provisions effective until January 1, 2020. This bill would extend the operation of these provisions until January 1, 2025.</p> |
| <p><u>AB 306</u> <u>Ramos</u> D</p> | <p>Mental Health Services Fund.</p> | <p>1/30/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 1.</p> | <p>Current law, the Mental Health Services Act, an initiative measure enacted by the voters as Proposition 63 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, funds a system of county mental health plans for the provision of mental health services, as specified. The act establishes the Mental Health Services Fund, which is continuously appropriated to, and administered by, the State Department of Health Care Services to fund specified county mental health programs. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.</p> |
| <p><u>AB 307</u> <u>Reyes</u> D</p> | <p>Homeless youth: grant program.</p> | <p>2/7/2019- Referred to Com. on HUM. S.</p> | <p>Would require the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to develop and administer a grant program to support young people experiencing homelessness and prevent and end homelessness. The program would be funded by</p> |

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| | | | <p>a combination of funds provided to the council by the State Department of Health Care Services from the Youth Education, Prevention, Early Intervention and Treatment Account, funds appropriated by the Legislature, and gifts and donations made to the council for that purpose. The bill would make an appropriation to the council from the General Fund in the amount of the difference between that funding and \$100,000,000.</p> |
| <p><u>AB 310</u> <u>Santiago D</u></p> | <p>Trial Jury Selection and Management Act.</p> | <p>2/7/2019- Referred to Coms. on JUD. and PUB. S.</p> | <p>Current law generally requires the jury commissioner to randomly select jurors to participate in voir dire. Current law prohibits the selection of designated peace officers for voir dire in either criminal or both criminal and civil matters, as specified. This bill would additionally prohibit the selection of designated parole and correctional officers for voir dire in criminal matters.</p> |
| <p><u>AB 332</u> <u>Lackey R</u></p> | <p>Peace officers: training.</p> | <p>2/19/2019- Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.</p> | <p>Would authorize a law enforcement agency that is sponsoring a peace officer trainee, or an entity that operates a peace officer training academy, to permit a peace officer trainee to have at least one, but not more than 3, opportunities to remediate the skills portion of the learning domains relating to vehicle operation and firearms proficiency. The bill would require a sponsoring law enforcement agency or an entity that operates a peace officer training academy to offer the same number of remedial opportunities to all peace officer trainees, as specified.</p> |
| <p><u>AB 337</u> <u>Quirk-Silva D</u></p> | <p>Foster care payments: reasonable travel reimbursement for school.</p> | <p>2/11/2019- Referred to Com. on HUM. S.</p> | <p>Current law establishes the Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Foster Care (AFDC-FC) program, under which counties provide to foster care providers a per child, per month rate, established by the State Department of Social Services, for the care and supervision of the child or nonminor dependent placed with the provider, and includes within the definition of “care and supervision” reasonable travel for the child or nonminor dependent to remain in the school in which the child or nonminor dependent is enrolled at the time of placement, among other things. This bill would require a county to provide a foster care provider with a notice of action regarding whether a child or nonminor dependent is eligible for that reasonable travel reimbursement, as specified.</p> |

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| <p><u>AB 339</u> <u>Irwin D</u></p> | <p>Gun violence restraining orders: law enforcement procedures.</p> | <p>2/11/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S.</p> | <p>Current law authorizes an immediate family member to petition the court for an ex parte temporary gun violence restraining order. Existing law authorizes a court, after notice and hearing, to issue a gun violence restraining order for a period of one year which may be renewed, as specified. This bill would require each law enforcement agency to develop and adopt written policies and standards regarding the use of gun violence restraining orders.</p> |
| <p><u>AB 340</u> <u>Irwin D</u></p> | <p>Firearms: armed prohibited persons.</p> | <p>2/11/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S.</p> | <p>Would authorize a county to establish and implement a Disarming Prohibited Persons Taskforce (DPPT) team program, consisting of officers and agents from specified law enforcement agencies, for the purpose of, among other things, identifying, monitoring, arresting, and assisting in the prosecution of individuals who are armed and prohibited from possessing a firearm. The bill would additionally require the Department of Justice, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to award grants to DPPT teams that apply for the purpose of investigating, locating, apprehending, and prosecuting individuals who are in possession of a firearm, despite their prohibited status, in the DPPT team's jurisdiction.</p> |
| <p><u>AB 358</u> <u>Low D</u></p> | <p>Sexual assault: medical examination.</p> | <p>2/11/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S.</p> | <p>Current law requires the Office of Emergency Services to establish a protocol for the examination and treatment of victims of sexual assault and attempted sexual assault, and to adopt a standard and a complete form or forms for the recording of medical and physical evidence data disclosed by a victim of sexual assault or attempted sexual assault. Current law requires a qualified health care professional who conducts an examination for evidence of a sexual assault or an attempted sexual assault to use the standard form or forms. Existing law defines "qualified health care professional" for these purposes. This bill would expand the definition of "qualified health care professional" for these purposes to include a nurse practitioner and a physician assistant, as specified.</p> |
| <p><u>AB 373</u> <u>Cunningham R</u></p> | <p>Crimes: punishment.</p> | <p>2/6/2019- From printer. May be heard in</p> | <p>Current law lists the persons who are liable to punishment under the laws of this state, including all persons who commit any crime within the state, all who commit any specified offense without this state and bring the property stolen or</p> |

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| | | committee March 8. | embezzled within the state, as specified, those without the state who cause or aid, advise or encourage, another person to commit a crime within the state, and are afterwards found therein, and perjury when committed outside of California, to the extent provided by law, as specified. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to these provisions. |
| <u>AB 392</u> <u>Weber</u> D | Peace officers: deadly force. | 2/15/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Would redefine the circumstances under which a homicide by a peace officer is deemed justifiable to include when the killing is in self-defense or the defense of another, consistent with the existing legal standard for self-defense, or when the killing is necessary to prevent the escape of a fleeing felon whose immediate apprehension is necessary to prevent death or serious injury. The bill would additionally bar the use of this defense if the peace officer acted in a criminally negligent manner that caused the death, including if the officer's criminally negligent actions created the necessity for the use of deadly force. |
| <u>AB 395</u> <u>Rubio,</u> <u>Blanca</u> D | Child abuse or neglect: foster children. | 2/15/2019- Referred to Coms. on HUM. S. and PUB. S. | Would, when a receiving entity receives a reported allegation of child abuse or neglect that involves a child in foster care in which the alleged abuse or neglect occurred in a community care facility, require the receiving entity to coordinate investigation efforts with the licensing agency, as specified, and notify the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson within 24 hours of receiving the report. The bill would require an investigation conducted by the receiving entity or the licensing agency to be completed no later than 30 days after the initial report was received by the entity. |
| <u>AB 397</u> <u>Chau</u> D | Vehicles: driving under the influence: cannabis. | 2/15/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Would recast specified provisions to make driving under the influence of cannabis, or driving under the combined influence of cannabis and another drug, each a separate offense, but with no changes to the penalty. |
| <u>AB 401</u> <u>Flora</u> R | Vehicles: driving under the influence. | 2/15/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Would make a conviction for driving under the influence that occurs within 10 years after 4 or more previous specified convictions, a felony. |
| <u>AB 413</u> <u>Jones-</u> <u>Sawyer</u> D | Education: at- promise youth. | 2/21/2019- Referred to Coms. on | Current law uses the terms "at-risk" and "high-risk" to describe youth for purposes of various provisions of the Education Code. This bill would delete "at-risk" and "high-risk" and would |

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| | | ED. and PUB. S. | replace those terms with the terms “at-promise” and “high-promise” for purposes of these provisions. The bill would define “at-promise” and “high-promise” to have the same meanings as “at-risk” and “high-risk,” respectively. |
| <u>AB 424</u> <u>Gabriel D</u> | Depositions: audio or video recordings. | 2/15/2019- Referred to Com. on JUD. | Current law provides procedures for the recording of depositions by means of audio or video technology. A party who intends to offer an audio or video recording of the deposition in evidence must accompany the offer with a stenographic transcript prepared from the recording, unless a stenographic record was previously prepared. This bill would clarify that a stenographic transcript accompanying an audio or video recording of deposition testimony offered into evidence must be prepared by a certified shorthand reporter. |
| <u>AB 425</u> <u>Cooley D</u> | Firearms: ammunition sales. | 2/15/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Current law exempts the sale, delivery, or transfer of ammunition to specified individuals, including a sworn peace officer or sworn federal law enforcement officer who is authorized to carry a firearm in the course and scope of the officer’s duties, and a representative of a law enforcement agency, with written authorization from the head of the agency, purchasing ammunition for the exclusive use of the agency. This bill would exempt from the above-described ammunition purchasing requirement a licensed private patrol operator or an agent or employee of the private patrol operator, a person registered as a security guard or security patrolperson who also holds a valid firearm permit issued by the Bureau of Security and Investigative Services of the Department of Consumer Affairs, who purchases or receives ammunition for use in the normal course and scope of his or her employment, and a sheriff’s or police security officer. |
| <u>AB 433</u> <u>Ramos D</u> | Probation: notice to victim. | 2/21/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Current law allows a court to revoke, modify, or change its order of suspension of imposition or execution of sentence at any time during a term of probation and, when the ends of justice will be subserved, and the good conduct and reform of the person held on probation warrants it, to terminate the period of probation and discharge the person. This bill would require that the prosecuting attorney and victim be given 30 days’ written notice prior to a hearing to terminate probation early. The bill would require |

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| | | | proof of service of notice on the victim to be filed with the court 5 court days prior to the hearing. |
| <u>AB 439</u> <u>Stone, Mark D</u> | Juveniles: competency. | 2/12/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 14. | Current law requires a court, if it has a doubt that a minor who is subject to any juvenile proceedings is competent, to suspend all proceedings. Upon suspension of proceedings, current law requires the court to appoint an expert, as specified, to evaluate the minor. Current law states that these provisions do not authorize or require the placement of a minor who is incompetent in a developmental center or community facility operated by the State Department of Developmental Services without a determination by a regional center director, or the director's designee, that the minor has a developmental disability and is eligible for services, as specified. This bill would delete the statement that the provisions above do not authorize or require the placement of a minor who is incompetent in a developmental center or community facility operated by the State Department of Developmental Services without a determination by a regional center director, or the director's designee, that the minor has a developmental disability and is eligible for services. |
| <u>AB 442</u> <u>Diep R</u> | Child abuse and neglect. | 2/12/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 14. | Current law defines "child abuse or neglect" for the purposes of the Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act to include, among other things, physical injury or death inflicted by other than accidental means and the willful harming or injuring of a child. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision. |
| <u>AB 444</u> <u>Choi R</u> | Sex offenders: registration: solicitation of a minor. | 2/21/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Current law provides that an individual who solicits, or who agrees to engage in, or who engages in, any act of prostitution with another person who is a minor in exchange for the individual providing compensation, money, or anything of value to the minor is guilty of disorderly conduct, a misdemeanor. This bill would require a person convicted of disorderly conduct, as described above, to register as a sex offender. |
| <u>AB 447</u> <u>Patterson R</u> | Care facilities: criminal record clearances. | 2/21/2019- Referred to Com. on HUM. S. | The Department of Social Services is required to investigate the criminal record of certain individuals who provide services to the residents and clients of a community care facility, a |

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| | | | <p>residential care facility for persons with chronic life-threatening illness, a residential care facility for the elderly, or a child daycare facility. Violations of the licensing requirements for these different types of care facilities are crimes. This bill would expand who is required to comply with the requirement for obtaining a criminal record clearance by including individuals who are otherwise associated at the facility and would expand a requirement for the department to maintain criminal record clearances of individuals in its active files.</p> |
| <p>AB 465 Eggman D</p> | <p>Juveniles: dual status children.</p> | <p>2/21/2019- Referred to Coms. on JUD. and HUM. S.</p> | <p>Would define various terms, including, among others, “dual status youth” and “child welfare reentry,” for purposes of tracking the involvement of youth in both the child welfare system and the juvenile justice system. The bill would also state the intent of the Legislature to replace the term “delinquency” with “juvenile justice” in all parts of code that address child welfare and juvenile justice, and would make that change in provisions relating to dual status youth.</p> |
| <p>AB 480 Salas D</p> | <p>Mental health: older adults.</p> | <p>2/13/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 15.</p> | <p>Would establish within the State Department of Health Care Services an Older Adult Mental Health Services Administrator to oversee mental health services for older adults. The bill would require that position to be funded with administrative funds reserved to the department from the Mental Health Services Fund. The bill would also state the intent of the Legislature to include provisions in the bill that, among other things, increase service integration for older adults receiving mental health services funded by the Mental Health Services Fund.</p> |
| <p>AB 484 Jones-Sawyer D</p> | <p>Crimes: probation.</p> | <p>2/21/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S.</p> | <p>Current law requires a person who is granted probation after being convicted of furnishing or transporting a controlled substance relating to the sale of cocaine, cocaine hydrochloride, or heroin, or who is granted probation after being convicted of furnishing or transporting phencyclidine, to be confined in a county jail for at least 180 days as a condition of probation. Current law requires imposition of this probation condition unless the court, in an unusual case, finds that the interests of justice would best be served by absolving the defendant of this condition and specifies on the record the circumstances indicating that fact. This bill would instead make the imposition of the</p> |

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| | | | 180-day confinement condition on probation permissive rather than mandatory in those circumstances. |
| <u>AB 503</u> <u>Flora R</u> | Gun-free school zone. | 2/21/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Current law makes it a crime to possess a firearm in a place that the person knows, or reasonably should know, is a school zone. Current law defines a school zone as an area in, or on the grounds of, a public or private school providing instruction in kindergarten or grades 1 to 12, inclusive, or within a distance of 1,000 feet from the grounds of the public or private school. This bill would exempt from that crime a person who holds a valid concealed carry license who is carrying the firearm described in the license to, from, or in a church, synagogue, or other building used as a place of worship on the grounds of a public or private school providing instruction in kindergarten or grades 1 to 12, inclusive, if the person has the written permission of the school authority and subject to specified conditions. |
| <u>AB 510</u> <u>Cooley D</u> | Local government records: destruction of records. | 2/21/2019- Referred to Com. on L. GOV. | Current law authorizes the head of a department of a county or city, or the head of a special district to destroy recordings of telephone and radio communications maintained by that county, city, or special district after 100 days if that person receives approval from the legislative body and the written consent of the agency attorney. This bill would exempt the head of a department of a county or city, or the head of a special district from these recording retention requirements if the county, city, or special district adopts a records retention policy governing recordings of routine video monitoring and recordings of telephone and radio communications. |
| <u>AB 531</u> <u>Friedman D</u> | Foster youth: housing. | 2/21/2019- Referred to Com. on HUM. S. | The California Community Care Facilities Act requires the State Department of Social Services to license and regulate transitional housing placement providers as a community care facility. A “transitional housing placement provider” is an organization licensed by the department to provide transitional housing to foster children at least 16 years of age and not more than 18 years of age, and nonminor dependents to promote their transition to adulthood. Existing law requires transitional housing units to include, among others, a host family certified by a transitional housing placement provider. This bill |

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| | | | would authorize a resource family, foster family home, certified foster home, approved relative caregiver or nonrelative extended family member of a participant to be automatically converted to a host family without additional certification. |
| <u>AB 538</u> <u>Berman D</u> | Sexual assault: forensic examinations and reporting. | 2/14/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 16. | Current law requires the Office of Emergency Services to establish a protocol for the examination and treatment of victims of sexual assault and attempted sexual assault and the collection and preservation of evidence therefrom. Current law requires the office to adopt a standard and a complete form or forms for the recording of medical and physical evidence data disclosed by a victim of sexual assault or attempted sexual assault. This bill would authorize the form to be issued as a paper version or as an electronic version that has a database with the capability to generate aggregate data for professional education and training or as both the paper and electronic version. |
| <u>AB 561</u> <u>Burke D</u> | Prisons: rehabilitation programs. | 2/14/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 16. | Current law establishes the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to operate the state prison system. Current law establishes various rehabilitation programs for inmates in the state prison, including literacy, education, and vocational training programs. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations regarding rehabilitation programs operated in state prisons, and would express the intent of the Legislature to require the department to improve the effectiveness of those programs by, among other things, improving the efficient use of current resources. |
| <u>AB 562</u> <u>Burke D</u> | Prisons: rehabilitation programs. | 2/14/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 16. | Would make legislative findings and declarations regarding rehabilitation programs operated in state prisons. The bill would express the intent of the Legislature to require the department to improve performance measures for in-prison rehabilitation programs, and to require that those performance measures include specified information, including the percentage of inmates nearing release from prison with unmet rehabilitation needs. |
| <u>AB 580</u> <u>Lackey R</u> | Pardons, reprieves, and commutations: reports to the Legislature. | 2/15/2019- From printer. May be heard in | Current law, codified in the Penal Code, requires the Governor to, at the beginning of every regular session of the Legislature, file a written report, as specified, detailing reprieves, pardons, and commutations granted by the Governor. Current |

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| | | committee March 17. | law, codified in the Government Code, requires the Governor, at each session, to report to the Legislature, as specified, the details of each pardon, reprieve, or commutation granted. This bill would repeal one of these sections and add clarifying language to the other, specifying that the report is due on or before February 15 of each year, and shall include all pardons, reprieves, and commutations granted during the preceding calendar year. |
| <u>AB 581</u> <u>Levine D</u> | Sentencing: members of military: trauma. | 2/15/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 17. | Current law requires a court, if it concludes that a defendant convicted of a felony offense is or was a member of the United States military who may be suffering from sexual trauma, traumatic brain injury, post-traumatic stress disorder, substance abuse, or mental health problems as a result of the defendant's military service, to consider that circumstance as a factor in mitigation when imposing a sentence. Current law allows a defendant who is currently serving a felony sentence and meets these criteria to petition for resentencing if those criteria were not considered at the time of sentencing and the person was sentenced prior to January 1, 2015. This bill would allow a defendant meeting these criteria to petition for recall of sentence and resentencing without regard to whether the defendant was sentenced prior to January 1, 2015. |
| <u>AB 582</u> <u>Patterson R</u> | Vehicle accidents: fleeing the scene of an accident. | 2/15/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 17. | Would make a person who fails to immediately stop, as required, at the scene of an accident that resulted in a permanent, serious injury subject to punishment by imprisonment in a state prison for 4, 5, or 6 years and a specified fine, and if the accident resulted in death, the person who violated those requirement would be punishable by imprisonment in a state prison for 6, 7, or 8 years and a specified fine. |
| <u>AB 597</u> <u>Levine D</u> | Probation and mandatory supervision: flash incarceration. | 2/15/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 17. | Current law authorizes probation and mandatory supervision, which in each case is a period of time when a person is released from incarceration and is subject to specified conditions and supervision by county probation authorities. Current law, until January 1, 2021, allows a court to authorize the use of flash incarceration, as defined, to detain a person in county jail for not more than 10 days for a violation of the conditions of that person's probation or mandatory supervision, as specified. This bill |

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| | | | would extend the authorization to use flash incarceration until January 1, 2026. |
| <u>AB 602</u> <u>Berman</u> D | Crimes: deceptive recordings. | 2/15/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 17. | Current law creates a civil cause of action for capturing or attempting to capture, in a manner that is offensive to a reasonable person, any type of image or recording of a person engaging in a private, personal, or familial activity. Current law prohibits the distribution of an intimate image, as described, of an identifiable person that was taken under circumstances in which the persons agreed or understood that the image was to remain private. This bill would prohibit the creation of a deceptive recording, as defined, with intent to distribute, as specified. |
| <u>AB 603</u> <u>Melendez</u> R | Firearms: retired peace officers. | 2/15/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 17. | Current law defines “honorably retired” for purposes of certain exceptions to the law involving the carrying of firearms by a retired peace officer, as defined to include an officer who has qualified for and accepted a disability retirement. This bill would amend that act by redefining honorably retired to include a member of the University of California Police Department who has qualified for and accepted Duty Disability Income or an equivalent status pursuant to the University of California Retirement Plan. |
| <u>AB 607</u> <u>Carrillo</u> D | Probation: eligibility: crimes relating to controlled substances. | 2/15/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 17. | Current law prohibits granting probation or suspending a sentence for persons convicted of specified crimes relating to controlled substances, including possessing or agreeing to sell or transport opiates or opium derivatives, possessing or transporting cannabis, planting or cultivating peyote, and various crimes relating to forging or altering prescriptions. This bill would delete various crimes relating to controlled substances, including, but not limited to, the crimes described above, from those prohibitions against granting probation or a suspended sentence. The bill would authorize the remaining prohibitions on probation to be waived by a court in the interests of justice. |
| <u>AB 640</u> <u>Frazier</u> D | Sex crimes: investigation and prosecution. | 2/19/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 21. | Current law requires the Office of Emergency Services to establish an advisory committee to develop a training course for district attorneys in the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases, child sexual exploitation cases, and child sexual abuse cases, including training in the unique emotional trauma experienced by victims |

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| | | | of those crimes. This bill would require that training course to also cover the investigation and prosecution of sexual abuse cases involving victims with developmental disabilities. |
| <u>AB 643</u> <u>Chen R</u> | Criminal justice: testing of sexual assault evidence. | 2/19/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 21. | Current law requires law enforcement agencies to report information regarding sexual assault DNA evidence to the Department of Justice within specified time limits including whether a suspect DNA profile was generated and, if evidence was not submitted for testing, the reason why it was not submitted. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that addresses any backlog of untested sexual assault DNA evidence submitted to the Department of Justice. |
| <u>AB 650</u> <u>Low D</u> | Crime: data. | 2/19/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 21. | Current law establishes the Department of Justice, under the direction and control of the Attorney General, and requires the department, among other things, to collect specified statistical data from persons and agencies, including, among others, every chief of police and district attorney. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would require the collection of data relating to violent crimes and deaths involving members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer community. |
| <u>AB 656</u> <u>Garcia,</u> <u>Eduardo D</u> | Office of Healthy and Safe Communities. | 2/19/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 21. | Would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would create the Office of Healthy and Safe Communities, under the direction of either the newly appointed surgeon general for this state or the Governor, to provide a comprehensive violence prevention strategy and to promote and expand the use of, and access to, programs for Californians who are exposed to, involved with, or at risk for involvement in violence. The bill would also express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would direct this office to consolidate and administer various violence prevention grant programs and promote the creation of alternatives to incarceration. |
| <u>AB 662</u> <u>Cunningham R</u> | Crimes against minors. | 2/19/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 21. | Current law makes it an offense to entice an unmarried female under 18 years of age and of previous chaste character to a house of prostitution or elsewhere for the purpose of prostitution or illicit carnal connection with a man, to aid or assist in that enticement, or to procure by fraudulent means a female to have |

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| | | | illicit carnal connection with a man, as specified. This bill would recast those offenses in gender-neutral terms, remove the requirement that the minor be of previous chaste character, and make other technical changes. |
| <u>AB 663</u> <u>Cunningham R</u> | Prostitution. | 2/19/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 21. | Would make the solicitation of, agreement to engage in, or engagement in, an act of prostitution with an adult or a minor in exchange for the individual providing compensation, money, or anything of value to the adult or minor, except when the defendant knew or should have known that the person solicited was a minor at the time of the offense, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months and a fine of not less than \$500 but not exceeding \$2,000. The bill would authorize the court to reduce or waive the amount of the fine in specified circumstances. |
| <u>AB 665</u> <u>Gallagher R</u> | Parole: youth offender parole hearings. | 2/19/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 21. | Current law requires the Board of Parole Hearings to conduct a youth offender parole hearing for a person convicted of a controlling offense that was committed before he or she had attained 18 years of age and for which a life sentence without the possibility of parole has been imposed during his or her 25th year of incarceration. Current law requires the board to complete, by July 1, 2020, all hearings for individuals who are or will be entitled to have their parole suitability considered at a youth offender parole hearing by that provision before July 1, 2020. This bill would repeal the requirements described above. |
| <u>AB 668</u> <u>Gonzalez D</u> | Courthouses: Privilege from civil arrest. | 2/19/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 21. | Would clarify the power of judicial officers to prevent activities that threaten access to courthouses, including by protecting the privilege from arrest at a courthouse. The bill would provide that no person shall be subject to civil arrest in a courthouse while attending a court proceeding or having legal business in the courthouse. The bill would also authorize the Attorney General to bring a civil action to obtain equitable and declaratory relief for a violation of this section, and it would allow a party in a successful action to enforce liability for a violation of this section to recover court costs and reasonable attorney's fees. |
| <u>AB 675</u> <u>Rodriguez D</u> | Prisons: security assessments. | 2/19/2019- From printer. | Current law establishes the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) and |

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| | | May be heard in committee March 21. | charges them with jurisdiction over the prisons and correctional institutions of the state, as specified. This bill would require the CDCR to conduct a security inspection and audit, as specified, of each facility that houses inmates at regular intervals, but at least every ____ years. |
| <u>AB 682</u> <u>Eggman D</u> | Health facilities: residential mental health or substance use disorder treatment. | 2/19/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 21. | Would require the State Department of Public Health, in consultation with specified entities, to develop and submit a proposal to solicit a grant under the federal 21st Century Cures Act to develop a real-time, Internet-based database to collect, aggregate, and display information about the availability of beds in inpatient psychiatric facilities, crisis stabilization units, residential community mental health facilities, and licensed residential alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities for treatment purposes. |
| <u>AB 685</u> <u>Reyes D</u> | Juveniles: Indian tribes: counsel. | 2/19/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 21. | Would require the State Bar of California to administer grants to qualified legal services projects and qualified support centers for the purpose of providing legal services to Indian tribes in child welfare matters under the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978. The bill would prohibit the grants from being awarded until an appropriation of not less than \$1,000,000 to the State Bar of California in the annual Budget Act is expressly identified for those purposes. |
| <u>AB 686</u> <u>Waldron R</u> | Indian children. | 2/19/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 21. | Current law specifies that the state is committed to protecting the essential tribal relations and best interest of an Indian child by promoting practices in accordance with the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (ICWA). Current law requires a court in all Indian child custody proceedings to, among other things, comply with ICWA. This bill would require the Judicial Council to establish a rule of court that would authorize the use of telephonic or other remote access by an Indian child's tribe in proceedings where ICWA apply. The bill would prohibit the charging of a fee for the telephonic or remote access. |
| <u>AB 688</u> <u>Chu D</u> | Firearms: vehicle storage. | 2/19/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 21. | Current law requires a person, when leaving a handgun in an unattended vehicle, to lock the handgun in the vehicle's trunk, lock the handgun in a locked container and place the container out of plain view, lock the handgun in a locked container that is permanently affixed to the vehicle's interior and not in plain view, or to lock the handgun in a locked toolbox or utility box. |

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| | | | This bill would make these requirements applicable to all firearms and would additionally require the firearm to be secured to the vehicle's frame using a steel cable lock or chain and padlock or in a locked container that is secured using a steel cable lock or chain and padlock or that is permanently affixed to the vehicle, as specified. |
| <u>AB 691</u> <u>McCarty D</u> | Pregnant inmates. | 2/19/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 21. | Current law prohibits a pregnant inmate, as defined, in labor, in recovery, or after delivery, from being restrained by the use of leg irons, waist chains, or handcuffs behind the body, and also prohibits, in these circumstances, restraint by the wrists, ankles, or both, unless deemed necessary for the safety and security of the inmate, the staff, or the public. Current law requires restraints to be removed when a medical professional determines it to be necessary, as specified. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions. |
| <u>AB 696</u> <u>Lackey R</u> | Juveniles: wards. | 2/20/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 22. | Current law provides that any person under 18 years of age who commits a crime is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, except as specified. After finding a minor or nonminor to be a ward of the court under those provisions, the juvenile court may make any reasonable orders for the care, supervision, custody, conduct, maintenance, and support of the minor or nonminor, including medical treatment. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision. |
| <u>AB 703</u> <u>Weber D</u> | Erroneous convictions. | 2/20/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 22. | Current law authorizes a person who served a term in county jail or state prison and was, thereafter, granted a pardon by the Governor or determined to be innocent of the crime, to petition the California Victim Compensation Board for compensation for the injury sustained through erroneous conviction and imprisonment. Current law requires the California Victim Compensation Board to determine eligibility for compensation and the amount of compensation within 30 days of the presentation of the claim. If a person is ineligible, existing law requires the Attorney General to respond to the claim within 60 days or request an extension upon a showing of good cause. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision. |

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| <u>AB 712</u> <u>Gray</u> D | Control of deadly weapons. | 2/20/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 22. | Current law categorizes certain weapons, including metal knuckles, a shuriken, and a nunchaku, as generally prohibited weapons, and prohibits the possession of those weapons. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to those provisions. |
| <u>AB 728</u> <u>Santiago</u> D | Homelessness: county data sharing. | 2/20/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 22. | Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would expand the scope of current statutory county data sharing authorization, as provided above, to allow for more efficient and secure sharing of county data to facilitate services to select vulnerable populations. |
| <u>AB 734</u> <u>Maienschein</u> D | Resource families: supportive services pilot program. | 2/20/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 22. | Would require the State Department of Social Services to establish and facilitate a pilot program, including, but not limited to, services similar to the Kinship Support Services Program, in up to 5 counties that voluntarily apply and are selected by the department, to increase placement stability for foster youth and facilitate greater resource family retention through the provision of community-based and family support services, including strengths-based, skills-based, trauma-informed coaching. |
| <u>AB 748</u> <u>Gipson</u> D | Nonminor dependents. | 2/20/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 22. | Would authorize a nonminor who was under the dependency, delinquency, or transition jurisdiction of the court, who has not yet attained 21 years of age, and who exited foster care at or after the age of majority, to petition the court to resume dependency jurisdiction. The bill would delete the alternative provision authorizing the nonminor to petition the court to assume transition jurisdiction. |
| <u>AB 750</u> <u>Chen</u> R | Public schools: school resource officers. | 2/20/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 22. | Current law establishes a system of public elementary and secondary education in this state. Under this system, local educational agencies employ teachers and other personnel, including, at some schoolsites, school resource officers, to provide instruction and other services to pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation to supply all public elementary and secondary schools in the state with school resource officers. |
| <u>AB 786</u> <u>Kiley</u> R | Violent crimes. | 2/21/2019- From printer. May be heard in | Would amend the Three Strikes Reform Act of 2012 by making human trafficking to effect or maintain a violation of specified sex crimes a violent felony. Because this bill would increase |

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| | | committee March 23. | penalties for a crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program. |
| <u>AB 800</u> <u>Chu D</u> | Civil actions: confidentiality. | 2/21/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 23. | Would permit a person who is a participant in the address confidentiality program to file a civil proceeding using a pseudonym and to exclude or redact other identifying characteristics of the plaintiff from all pleadings and documents filed in the action, as specified. Parties to the action would be required to use the pseudonym at proceedings open to the public and to exclude and redact other identifying characteristics of the plaintiff from documents filed with the court. The court would also be required to prepare documents so as to protect the name or other identifying characteristics of the plaintiff from public revelation. |
| <u>AB 806</u> <u>Bloom D</u> | Postsecondary education: homeless and former homeless youth. | 2/21/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 23. | Current law requires the California State University and each community college district, and requests the University of California, with respect to each campus in their respective jurisdictions that administers a priority enrollment system, to grant priority for registration for enrollment to homeless youth, as defined. Current law repeals this requirement on January 1, 2020. This bill would add former homeless youth to the students to be granted, or requested to be granted, priority enrollment. |
| <u>AB 819</u> <u>Stone, Mark D</u> | Foster care: resource family approval: application. | 2/21/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 23. | Current law defines “resource family” as an individual or family that has successfully met both home environment assessment standards and permanency assessment criteria, as specified, necessary for providing care for a child placed by a public or private child placement agency by court order, or voluntarily placed by a parent or legal guardian. Current law authorizes a resource family applicant who withdraws an application prior to its approval or denial by the county to resubmit the application within 12 months of the withdrawal. This bill would instead authorize that applicant to resubmit the withdrawn application within 12 months and one day of the withdrawal. |
| <u>AB 826</u> <u>Reyes D</u> | Medi-Cal: specialty mental health services: foster youth. | 2/21/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 23. | Current law provides that specialty mental health services include federal Early and Periodic Screenings, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) services provided to eligible Medi-Cal beneficiaries under 21 years of age. Existing law requires each local mental health plan to establish a procedure to ensure access to outpatient |

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| | | | specialty mental health services, as required by the EPSDT program standards, for youth in foster care who have been placed outside their county of adjudication, as described. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision. |
| <u>AB 828</u> <u>Ting D</u> | Human trafficking caseworker-victim privilege. | 2/21/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 23. | Current law defines “human trafficking caseworker” as, among other things, a person who is employed by an organization that provides domestic violence shelter-based programs and who has specified training or experience. Current law requires domestic violence shelter-based programs to provide certain basic services to victims of domestic violence and their children, including shelter on a 24 hours a day, 7 days a week basis, and a drop-in center that operates during normal business hours to assist victims of domestic violence who have a need for support services. This bill would expand the definition of a human trafficking caseworker to include a person who is employed by a human trafficking services program and who has the training and experience described above. |
| <u>AB 837</u> <u>Holden D</u> | Peace officers: training: hate crimes. | 2/21/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 23. | Would require each local law enforcement agency to require peace officers to attend periodic training in the investigation of hate crimes and would authorize each agency to make the training culturally relevant to the community served by that agency. The bill would require the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training to develop guidelines and establish standards for that training. |
| <u>AB 851</u> <u>Cooper D</u> | Drug masking products. | 2/21/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 23. | Would prohibit a person from distributing, delivering, or selling, or possessing with intent to distribute, deliver, or sell, a drug masking product. The bill would define a “drug masking product” to mean synthetic urine, as defined, or any other substance designed to be added to human urine or hair for the purpose of defrauding an alcohol or drug screening test. |
| <u>AB 857</u> <u>Chiu D</u> | Firearms: unsafe handguns. | 2/21/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 23. | Current law, subject to exceptions, generally makes it an offense to manufacture or sell a handgun that is not safe. Current law establishes criteria for determining if a handgun is unsafe. Current law generally requires manufacturers to submit samples of new handgun models for testing to determine if the new handgun models are unsafe or may be approved for sale, as |

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| | | | specified. Current law requires the Department of Justice to compile a roster listing all of the handguns that have been tested and determined not to be unsafe. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to those provisions. |
| <u>AB 859</u> <u>Maienschein</u> D | Juveniles: dependency: judicial caseloads. | 2/21/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 23. | Current law requires the juvenile court to appoint counsel for a child or nonminor dependent in dependency proceedings if the child or nonminor dependent is not represented by counsel, unless the court determines that there would be no benefit from the appointment of counsel. Current law requires the Judicial Council to promulgate rules of court that, among other things, establish caseload standards for appointed counsel. This bill would require the Judicial Council to promulgate rules of court to establish caseload standards for judges who adjudicate juvenile dependency proceedings. |
| <u>AB 861</u> <u>Chen</u> R | Juveniles. | 2/21/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 23. | Current law specifies that a proceeding to declare a juvenile a dependent is commenced by the social worker filing a petition with the juvenile court and authorizes a person to apply to the social worker to commence dependency proceedings. If the social worker does not undertake a program of supervision of the child or file a petition in the juvenile court within 3 weeks after the application, the social worker is required to document that decision and the person who applied to the social worker may apply to the juvenile court to review the social worker's decision. This bill would shorten that time period to 5 business days after the application. |
| <u>AB 865</u> <u>Reyes</u> D | Resource family approval: training. | 2/21/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 23. | Would require counties to include a minimum of 2 hours of in-person training on understanding how to use best practices to provide care and supervision to children who have been trafficked as part of the mandatory preapproval caregiver training described above. The bill would require the training to be survivor informed, culturally relevant and appropriate, and to address issues relating to stigma. The bill would also require the training to include specified topics, including, among others, recognizing indicators of human trafficking and providing trauma-informed care. |
| <u>AB 879</u> <u>Gipson</u> D | Firearms. | 2/21/2019- From printer. May be | Would, commencing July 1, 2024, require the sale of firearm precursor parts, as defined, to be conducted by or processed through a licensed |

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| | | heard in committee March 23. | firearm precursor part vendor. Commencing January 1, 2024, the bill would require a person or business to have a valid firearm precursor part vendor license to sell more than one firearm precursor part in any 30-day period. This bill would make a violation of this prohibition would be a misdemeanor. The bill would require that a licensed firearm dealer or licensed ammunition vendor automatically be deemed a licensed firearm precursor part vendor. |
| <u>AB 884</u> <u>Melendez R</u> | Sex offender registration. | 2/21/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 23. | Would make any person convicted of any violation of willfully and lewdly committing any lewd or lascivious act upon a child under 14 years of age, with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust, passions, or sexual desires of that person or the child, a tier 3 offender subject to lifetime registration. |
| <u>AB 901</u> <u>Gipson D</u> | Juveniles. | 2/21/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 23. | Current law permits a probation department to engage in activities designed to prevent juvenile delinquency, including rendering direct and indirect services to persons in the community. Under current law, a probation department is not limited to providing services only to those persons who are on probation and under supervision, but is authorized to provide these services to any juveniles in the community. This bill would only authorize a probation department to render direct and indirect services to those persons in the community who are on probation and subject to supervision under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court system, as specified. |
| <u>AB 904</u> <u>Chau D</u> | Search warrants: tracking devices. | 2/21/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 23. | Would specify that a tracking device includes any software that permits the tracking of the movement of a person or object. |
| <u>AB 925</u> <u>Gloria D</u> | Protective orders: confidential information regarding minors. | 2/21/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 23. | Current law authorizes a court, upon a petition by a minor or a minor's legal guardian, to order information regarding the minor obtained when issuing a protective order be kept confidential, except as specified. Disclosure or misuse of the confidential information is enforced as a civil contempt of court, punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000. This bill would authorize the court to order a limited disclosure of the confidential information, as necessary to implement the |

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| | | | protective order, to individuals who are assisting the minor. |
| <u>AB 927 Jones-Sawyer D</u> | Crimes: fines and fees: defendant's ability to pay. | 2/21/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 23. | Current law requires or authorizes a court to impose various fines, fees, and assessments on criminal defendants, including fines assessed as a penalty for a crime, restitution fines, and fees and assessments for the support and maintenance of the courts, as specified. This bill would require a court imposing a fine, fee, or assessment related to a criminal proceeding or conviction to make a finding that the defendant has the ability to pay, as defined. |
| <u>AB 928 Grayson D</u> | Crimes against children: subpoenas. | 2/21/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 23. | Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to implement an administrative subpoena process for collecting evidence of internet crimes against children. |
| <u>AB 941 Cunningham R</u> | Crimes: public records: disclosure of information. | 2/21/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 23. | Current law requires, however, that state and local law enforcement agencies make public specified information, including names of victims, relating to the circumstances surrounding all complaints or requests for assistance, among other things, except to the extent that disclosure of a particular item of information would endanger the safety of a person involved in the investigation. Current law allows victims of specified crimes to request that their names be withheld from any public records request. Existing law additionally prohibits law enforcement agencies from disclosing the addresses of victims of specified crimes. This bill would require, subject to exceptions, disclosure of specified information regarding persons involved in criminal investigations, including the full name of a victim, unless a law enforcement agency determines that disclosure of a particular item of information would endanger the completion of the investigation or a related investigation, or would endanger the safety of a person involved in an investigation, including a victim or witness, pursuant to the California Public Records Act. |
| <u>AB 952 Voepel R</u> | Criminal history information: conviction records: State Department of Social Services. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in | Would require the Department of Justice to provide to the State Department of Social Services all conviction records that the Department of Justice receives for a person subject to the above provisions, as specified. |

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| | | committee March 24. | |
| <u>AB 959</u> <u>Melendez</u> R | Human trafficking: vertical prosecution program. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24. | Current law establishes the Office of Emergency Services, which is required to, among other things, allocate and award funds to communities developing and providing ongoing citizen involvement and crime resistance programs. This bill would require the office, to the extent funds are available for this purpose and until January 1, 2024, to allocate and award funds to up to 11 district attorney offices that employ a vertical prosecution methodology for the prosecution of human trafficking crimes and that meet other specified criteria, including minimum staffing levels for the program. |
| <u>AB 964</u> <u>Medina</u> D | Firearms: prohibited persons. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24. | Current law requires the Attorney General to establish and maintain an online database, the Prohibited Armed Persons File, to cross-reference persons who have ownership or possession of a firearm on or after January 1, 1996, and who, subsequent to the date of that ownership or possession, fall within a class of persons who are prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to those provisions |
| <u>AB 965</u> <u>Stone, Mark</u> D | Youth offender and elderly parole hearings: credits. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24. | Current law authorizes the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to award credits for good behavior and approved rehabilitative or educational achievements. Current law makes a person who was convicted of a controlling offense that was committed when the person was 25 years of age or younger and for which the sentence is a life term of less than 25 years to life eligible for release on parole at a youth offender hearing by the board during the person's 20th year of incarceration. Current law makes a person who was convicted of a controlling offense that was committed when the person was 25 years of age or younger and for which the sentence is a life term of 25 years to life eligible for release on parole at a youth offender hearing by the board during the person's 25th year of incarceration. This bill would apply credits earned by the person to reduce the date of the person's youth offender parole hearing under these provisions. |
| <u>AB 972</u> <u>Bonta</u> D | Proposition 47: resentencing. | 2/22/2019- From printer. | Would, on or before July 1, 2020, amend Proposition 47 to require the Department of |

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| | | May be heard in committee March 24. | Justice to review the records in the state summary criminal history information database and to identify past convictions that are potentially eligible for resentencing under the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act. The bill would require the department to notify the district attorney and the court of all cases in that jurisdiction that are potentially eligible for resentencing. |
| <u>AB 995</u> <u>Ting D</u> | Transitional Housing Program-Plus. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24. | Would expand the Transitional Housing Program-Plus by making transitional housing available to any former foster youth who exited from the foster care system on or after their 16th birthday and who meets the other requirements of the program. The bill would, commencing in the 2019–20 fiscal year, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act for this purpose, require the department to annually allocate, as specified, funding to counties to expand their existing Transitional Housing Program-Plus to address unmet housing and service needs among those former foster youth. |
| <u>AB 997</u> <u>Low D</u> | Firearms: persons detained or apprehended for examination of mental condition. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24. | Upon release of a person who was apprehended or detained for examination of their mental condition, existing law requires the confiscating law enforcement agency to initiate a petition in the superior court within 30 days for a hearing to determine whether the return of a firearm or other deadly weapon would be likely to result in endangering the person or others. This bill would prohibit the person from possessing a firearm or deadly weapon pending the hearing and would prohibit the person from having possession of a firearm or deadly weapon for a period of 5 years if the court determines that the return of the firearm or other deadly weapons would likely endanger the person or others. |
| <u>AB 1005</u> <u>Arambula D</u> | Foster children and youth: family urgent response system. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24. | Would make legislative findings and declarations, stating the intent of the Legislature in adopting this bill to build upon the current CCR implementation effort. The bill would require the State Department of Social Services to establish a statewide hotline, operational no later than January 1, 2021, as the entry point for a Family Urgent Response System, as defined, to respond to calls from caregivers or current or former foster children or youth when a crisis arises, as specified. |

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| <p><u>AB 1009</u> <u>Gabriel D</u></p> | <p>Firearms: personal firearm importers.</p> | <p>2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24.</p> | <p>Current law requires a personal firearm importer who brings a firearm into this state to either make a report to the Department of Justice, sell or transfer the firearm through a licensed dealer, or sell or transfer the firearm to a sheriff or police department. Current law requires the department to conduct a public education and notification program regarding these requirements. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to these provisions.</p> |
| <p><u>AB 1029</u> <u>Garcia, Eduardo D</u></p> | <p>Public safety.</p> | <p>2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24.</p> | <p>Current law generally provides for public safety by, among other things, making specified actions a criminal offense punishable by a fine or imprisonment, providing for the enforcement of those laws by law enforcement, and establishing state prisons and county jails for the imprisonment of certain criminal offenders. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to ensure public safety.</p> |
| <p><u>AB 1031</u> <u>Nazarian D</u></p> | <p>Youth Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Recovery Program Act of 2019.</p> | <p>2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24.</p> | <p>The current Adolescent Alcohol and Drug Treatment and Recovery Program Act of 1998, which authorized the department to establish community-based nonresidential and residential recovery programs to intervene and treat the problems of alcohol and other drug use among youth, became inoperative on July 1, 2013. This bill would repeal those inoperative provisions and would enact the Youth Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Recovery Program Act of 2019, with similar provisions to, in part, require the State Department of Health Care Services, on or before January 1, 2021, to establish community-based nonresidential and residential treatment and recovery programs to intervene and treat the problems of alcohol and drug use among youth under 21 years of age.</p> |
| <p><u>AB 1052</u> <u>Chu D</u></p> | <p>Peace officer training: hate crimes.</p> | <p>2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24.</p> | <p>Current law requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to develop and implement a course of instruction and training for specified peace officers on the topic of hate crimes. Existing law requires that training to be implemented into the basic course and requires, as specified, all state and local law enforcement agencies to provide the training to all peace officers they employ. This bill would require the basic course curriculum on the topic of hate crimes to include the viewing of a specified video course developed by POST.</p> |

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| <p><u>AB 1055</u> <u>Levine D</u></p> | <p>Mental health: involuntary commitment.</p> | <p>2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24.</p> | <p>Current law requires a person admitted to a facility for 72-hour treatment and evaluation under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act to receive an evaluation as soon as possible after admission and to receive whatever treatment and care the person's condition requires for the full period that the person is held. Existing law requires that person to be released, referred for further care and treatment on a voluntary basis, or certified for intensive treatment, or a conservator or temporary conservator shall be appointed pursuant to this part. This bill would require a person who is released to also be referred for further care and treatment on a voluntary basis, and would require a psychiatrist, psychologist, or medical director approving the release, to, prior to that release, ensure that an initial outpatient appointment with a psychiatrist or psychologist within 5 business days of the release is scheduled.</p> |
| <p><u>AB 1061</u> <u>Gipson D</u></p> | <p>Foster care.</p> | <p>2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24.</p> | <p>Prior to making a change in the placement of a dependent child, current law requires a social worker or placing agency to develop and implement a placement preservation strategy to preserve the dependent child's placement. If a placement change is necessary, existing law requires the social worker or placing agency to provide notice of that change, as specified. Existing law requires complaints under these provisions to be investigated by the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson, as specified. This bill would extend the application of these provisions to probation-supervised youth in foster care placement, and require a probation officer to, among other things, develop and implement placement preservation strategies under these provisions for probation-supervised youth.</p> |
| <p><u>AB 1068</u> <u>Cooley D</u></p> | <p>Juveniles: dependency.</p> | <p>2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24.</p> | <p>Current law requires each social study or evaluation made by a social worker or child advocate that is required to be received into evidence to include a factual discussion of, among other things, the appropriateness of any relative placement. Notwithstanding that provision, existing law prohibits the continuance of the dispositional hearing on that basis. This bill would instead require, if the court has not made a determination as to the appropriateness of the relative placement, the court to set a hearing</p> |

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| | | | for relative placement within 30 calendar days of the dispositional hearing. |
| <u>AB 1069</u> <u>Rodriguez D</u> | Peace officers' body-worn cameras: privacy. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24. | Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would protect the privacy of individuals recorded by body-worn cameras utilized by law enforcement officers and the privacy of law enforcement officers wearing body-worn cameras. |
| <u>AB 1071</u> <u>Limón D</u> | Evidence-Based Policing Pilot Program. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24. | Would establish an evidence-based policing pilot program within the Department of Justice to gather data and analyze data on the efficacy of evidence-based policing programs. The bill would require the department to convene a task force to design a pilot program that would operate in 3 cities, as specified, would provide training to management and supervisory police personnel on the implementation of evidence-based policing, as defined, and would gather crime-related data from those cities for a period of 2 years during which evidence-based policing practices are implemented. |
| <u>AB 1076</u> <u>Ting D</u> | Criminal records: automatic relief. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24. | Would, commencing January 1, 2021, require the Department of Justice, on a weekly basis, to review the records in the state summary criminal history information database and to identify persons who are eligible for relief by having their arrest records, or their criminal conviction records, withheld from disclosure. The bill would require the department to grant relief to an eligible person, without requiring a petition or motion. The bill would not limit petitions, motions, or orders for relief, as required or authorized by any other law. |
| <u>AB 1096</u> <u>Melendez R</u> | Firearms: concealed carry licenses. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24. | Would require the sheriff of a county, or the chief or other head of a municipal police department, to issue a license to carry a concealed handgun or to carry a loaded and exposed handgun, as specified, if good cause exists for the issuance and the applicant is of good moral character and satisfies certain other criteria. |
| <u>AB 1121</u> <u>Bauer-Kahan D</u> | Firearms: gun violence restraining orders. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24. | Current law authorizes a peace officer to issue, if approved by a judicial officer, a temporary emergency gun violence restraining order on an ex parte basis that restrains a person that the officer reasonably believes poses an immediate danger to themselves or another by having a firearm, from possessing a firearm or |

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| | | | ammunition. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions. |
| <u>AB 1129</u> <u>Chau D</u> | Stalking. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24. | Current law makes a person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or willfully and maliciously harasses another person and who makes a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for the person's safety, or the safety of the person's immediate family, guilty of the crime of stalking, punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony. This bill would include in the definition of credible threat an implied threat made through an act in which a defendant directly, indirectly, or through a third party, follows, harasses, monitors, or surveils the person by any action, method, device, or means, with the intent to place the person that is the target of the threat in reasonable fear for the person's safety or the safety of the person's family, and made with the apparent ability to carry out the threat so as to cause the person who is the target of the threat to reasonably fear for their safety or the safety of their family. |
| <u>AB 1145</u> <u>Garcia, Cristina D</u> | Child abuse: reportable conduct. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24. | The Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act requires a mandated reporter, as defined, to make a report to a specified agency whenever the mandated reporter, in his or her professional capacity or within the scope of his or her employment, has knowledge of or observes a child whom the mandated reporter knows or reasonably suspects has been the victim of child abuse or neglect. Current law provides that "child abuse or neglect" for these purposes includes "sexual assault,". This bill would provide that "sexual assault" for these purposes does not include voluntary sodomy, oral copulation, or sexual penetration, if there are no indicators of abuse, unless that conduct is between a person who is 21 years of age or older and a minor who is under 16 years of age. |
| <u>AB 1147</u> <u>Obernolte R</u> | Peace officer reports: stops. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24. | Current law requires each state and local agency that employs peace officers to annually report to the Attorney General data on all stops conducted by the agency's peace officers, and requires that data to include specified information, including the time, date, and location of the stop, and the reason for the stop. Current law defines a "stop" for that purpose. For purposes of those reporting requirements, this bill would clarify that a "stop" |

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| | | | does not include circumstances upon which a peace officer is dispatched to a call for service or a medical emergency. |
| <u>AB 1168</u> <u>Mullin D</u> | Emergency services: text to 911. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24. | Current law, the Warren-911-Emergency Assistance Act, provides that each local public agency within its respective jurisdiction establish a basic system that automatically connects a person dialing 911 to an established public safety answering point through normal telephone service facilities, or to be part of such a system. This bill would require each public safety answering point to deploy a text to 911 service, no later than January 1, 2021, that is capable of accepting either Short Message Service messages or Real-Time Text messages. |
| <u>AB 1182</u> <u>Carrillo D</u> | Post-release supervision of offenders. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24. | Current law requires that specified persons who have been released on parole from state prison and have been on parole for a period of 6 months, shall be discharged from parole unless the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation recommends to the Board of Parole Hearings that the person should be retained, and the board, for good cause, determines that the person shall be retained. This bill would instead require those persons to be discharged unless the person has violated their parole conditions. |
| <u>AB 1184</u> <u>Gloria D</u> | Public records. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24. | Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation relating to the retention of records by public agencies. |
| <u>AB 1210</u> <u>Low D</u> | Crimes: package theft. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24. | Would prohibit a person from entering the curtilage of a home, as defined, with the intent to commit theft of a package shipped through the mail or delivered by a public or private carrier. The bill would make a violation of that prohibition punishable as a misdemeanor by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or as a felony by imprisonment in a county jail for 16 months, or 2 or 3 years. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. |
| <u>AB 1215</u> <u>Ting D</u> | Law enforcement: body-worn cameras: best practices. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in | Current law requires law enforcement agencies, departments, or entities to consider certain best practices regarding the downloading and storage of body-worn camera data when establishing |

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| | | committee March 24. | policies and procedures for the implementation and operation of a body-worn camera system, as specified. As part of those best practices for consideration, current law states that nonevidentiary data including video and audio recorded by a body-worn camera should be retained for a minimum of 60 days, that evidentiary data including those types of content should be retained for a minimum of 2 years under specified circumstances, and that, if evidence that may be relevant to a criminal prosecution is obtained from a recording made by a body-worn camera, the law enforcement agency should retain the recording for additional time, as specified. |
| <u>AB 1221</u> <u>Cooley</u> D | Children's advocacy centers. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24. | Would authorize a county, in order to implement a multidisciplinary response to investigate reports involving child physical or sexual abuse, exploitation, or maltreatment, to use a children's advocacy center that includes representatives from specified disciplines and provides dedicated child-focused settings for interviews and other services. The bill would authorize members of a multidisciplinary team associated with a children's advocacy center to share with each other information in their possession concerning the child, the family of the child, and the person who is the subject of the abuse or neglect investigation, as specified. |
| <u>AB 1229</u> <u>Wicks</u> D | End Foster Youth Student Hunger in California Act of 2019. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24. | Would require the State Department of Social Services to establish a food assistance program for eligible CalFresh households that include a transition age former foster youth in receipt of a housing allowance that, when counted as income pursuant to federal law and guidance, makes the household ineligible for benefits in the program. |
| <u>AB 1231</u> <u>Boerner</u> <u>Horvath</u> D | Emergency services. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24. | Would require response time requirements in any contract for ground emergency medical transportation entered into, amended, or renewed, by a state or local entity on and after January 1, 2020, to be consistent with performance standards established by the International Academies of Emergency Dispatch. By increasing the duties of local entities, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. |
| <u>AB 1235</u> <u>Chu</u> D | Homeless youth prevention centers. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be | The California Community Care Facilities Act provides for the licensing and regulation of runaway and homeless youth shelters by the State |

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| | | heard in committee March 24. | Department of Social Services. Current law requires these shelters to offer short-term, 24-hour, nonmedical care and supervision and personal services to homeless youth and runaway youth, as those terms are defined, who voluntarily enter the shelter. Existing law defines “short-term” to mean no more than 21 consecutive days. This bill would rename these facilities “homeless youth prevention centers,” and would expand the categories of youth for which the center is required to provide services to also include youth at risk of homelessness and youth exhibiting status offender behavior, as those terms are defined by the bill. |
| <u>AB 1261</u> <u>Jones-Sawyer</u> D | Controlled substances: narcotics registry. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24. | Current law requires a person who is convicted in this state, or in another state under certain circumstances, of specified offenses involving controlled substances to register with the chief of police of the city in which the person resides, or the sheriff of the county if that person resides in an unincorporated area, as specified. Current law makes registration consist of a statement in writing signed by the person, giving information required by the Department of Justice, and the fingerprints and photograph of the person. Current law requires, within 3 days after registering, the law enforcement agency to forward the statement, fingerprints, and photograph to the Department of Justice. A person who knowingly violates the registration requirement and related requirements is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would delete that registration requirement and make conforming changes. |
| <u>AB 1275</u> <u>Santiago</u> D | Homelessness: mental health. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24. | Existing law establishes various programs for mentally ill persons who are, or are at risk of becoming, homeless. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation relating to mental health and homelessness. |
| <u>AB 1281</u> <u>Chau</u> D | Privacy: facial recognition technology: disclosure. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24. | This bill would require a business in California that uses facial recognition technology to disclose that usage in a physical sign that is clear and conspicuous at the entrance of every location that uses facial recognition technology, as defined. The bill would consider a violation of these provisions to be unfair competition within the meaning of the Unfair Competition Law, and |

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| | | | would authorize these provisions to be enforced consistent with that law. This bill contains other existing laws. |
| <u>AB 1282</u> <u>Kalra D</u> | Transportation of persons in custody. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24. | Current law, generally, regulates the rights and treatment of persons housed in jails and prisons. Current law, generally, prescribes certain requirements for the transportation of passengers in a vehicle. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to improve the safety of persons in custody while being transported in vehicles. |
| <u>AB 1292</u> <u>Bauer-Kahan D</u> | Firearms. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be heard in committee March 24. | This bill would specify that the transfer by operation of law provisions and the exceptions described above to a decedent's personal representative, to a trustee of a trust created by a will, if the estate or trust includes a firearm, and to a person acting pursuant to the person's power of attorney. The bill would state that these changes are declaratory of existing law. |
| <u>AB 1295</u> <u>Quirk-Silva D</u> | Mental health: temporary housing and supportive services program. | 2/22/2019- Introduced. To print. | Current law prohibits the admission of a person to a developmental center except under certain circumstances, including when the person is experiencing an acute crisis and is committed by a court to the acute crisis center at the Fairview Developmental Center or the Sonoma Developmental Center. Current law requires the State Department of Developmental Services, on or before October 1, 2015, to submit to the Legislature a plan or plans to close one or more developmental centers, as provided. This bill, notwithstanding the provisions described above, would require the State Department of Developmental Services and the Department of General Services, in consultation with local cities, counties, and other relevant stakeholders, to establish a temporary mental health program on the premises of one currently operating developmental center on or before July 1, 2019, to assist individuals with severe mental illness in need of housing and supportive services. |
| <u>AB 1321</u> <u>Gipson D</u> | Juvenile facilities: use of chemical spray. | 2/22/2019- Introduced. To print. | Would require the custodian of each juvenile facility to report to the board on the use of chemical agents in the facility. The bill would require the board to conduct inspections of juvenile facilities in the top quartile of chemical agent use. The bill would require the Legislative Analyst's Office to conduct a study on the use of |

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| | | | chemical agents in juvenile facilities and report to the Legislature by June 1, 2021. |
| <u>AB 1324</u> <u>Levine D</u> | Foster children: immigration counsel. | 2/22/2019-Introduced. To print. | Would require the State Department of Social Services, subject to the availability of funding, to contract with nonprofit legal services organizations to provide legal services to children who are undocumented immigrants in foster care and specify the required qualifications for those nonprofit legal services organizations. |
| <u>AB 1331</u> <u>Bonta D</u> | Criminal justice data. | 2/22/2019-Introduced. To print. | Current law requires criminal justice agencies to compile records and data, including a summary of arrests, pretrial proceedings, the nature and disposition of criminal charges, sentencing, incarceration, rehabilitation, and release, about criminal offenders. Current law requires agencies to report this information to the Department of Justice for each arrest made, and requires the superior court that disposes of a case for which that information was reported to ensure that a disposition report of that case is reported to the department. This bill would require those entities to report that information using person-level and case-level identifiers. |
| <u>AB 1348</u> <u>Gray D</u> | Criminal fines: state surcharge. | 2/22/2019-Introduced. To print. | Current law imposes various penalties and assessments upon fines, penalties, and forfeitures imposed and collected by the courts for criminal offenses. Those charges include a state surcharge of 20% levied on the base fine, as specified. Current law requires the full amount of that surcharge to be transmitted from the clerk of the court to the State Treasury and deposited in the General Fund. This bill would repeal the 20% state surcharge. |
| <u>AB 1352</u> <u>Waldron R</u> | Community mental health services: board. | 2/22/2019-Introduced. To print. | The Bronzan-McCorquodale Act governs the organization and financing of community mental health services for persons with mental disorders in every county through locally administered and locally controlled community mental health programs. Current law generally requires each community mental health service to have a mental health board consisting of 10 to 15 members who are appointed by the governing body, and encourages counties to appoint individuals who have experience with and knowledge of the mental health system. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions |

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| <p><u>AB 1354</u> <u>Gipson D</u></p> | <p>Juvenile court school pupils: joint transition planning policy: individualized transition plan.</p> | <p>2/22/2019-Introduced. To print.</p> | <p>Current law requires a county office of education and county probation department to have a joint transition planning policy that includes collaboration with relevant local educational agencies to coordinate education and services for youth in the juvenile justice system. This bill would require, as part of the joint transition planning policy, the county office of education to assign transition oversight responsibilities to existing county office of education personnel who will work in collaboration with the county probation department and relevant local educational agencies to ensure that specified transition activities are completed for the pupil.</p> |
| <p><u>AB 1390</u> <u>Stone, Mark D</u></p> | <p>Deferred entry of judgment pilot program.</p> | <p>2/22/2019-Introduced. To print.</p> | <p>Current law authorizes, only until January 1, 2022, the Counties of Alameda, Butte, Napa, Nevada, Santa Clara, and Ventura to establish a pilot program to operate a deferred entry of judgment pilot program for eligible defendants. The pilot program authorizes a defendant to participate in the program within the county's juvenile hall if that person is charged with committing a felony offense, except as specified, pleads guilty to the charge or charges, and the probation department determines that the person meets specified requirements, including that the defendant is 18 years of age or older, but under 21 years of age on the date the offense was committed, is suitable for the program, and shows the ability to benefit from services generally reserved for delinquents. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.</p> |
| <p><u>AB 1394</u> <u>Daly D</u></p> | <p>Juveniles: sealing of records.</p> | <p>2/22/2019-Introduced. To print.</p> | <p>Current law authorizes, with exceptions, a person who is the subject of a juvenile court record, or the county probation officer, to petition the court for the sealing of records relating to the person's case. Current law establishes the procedures that apply to the sealing of those records. This bill would prohibit a superior court or probation department from charging an applicant a fee for filing a petition to seal records under those provisions.</p> |
| <p><u>AB 1408</u> <u>Mathis R</u></p> | <p>Law enforcement: cooperation with immigration authorities.</p> | <p>2/22/2019-Introduced. To print.</p> | <p>Would require that a person who is taken into custody for a specified category of misdemeanor receive a pretrial risk assessment. The bill would also allow information regarding the release or transfer of an individual to be provided to</p> |

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| | | | immigration authorities if the individual is deemed a medium or high risk by the pretrial risk assessment or if the sheriff or chief of police of the arresting agency deems the individual to be a risk or danger to public safety. |
| <u>AB 1421</u> <u>Bauer-Kahan</u> D | Supervised release: revocation. | 2/22/2019-Introduced. To print. | Current law prohibits the revocation of supervision for failure of a person to make restitution imposed as a condition of supervision, unless the court determines that the defendant has willfully failed to pay and has the ability to pay. This bill would also prohibit the revocation of supervision for failure of a person to pay fines, fees, or assessments, unless the court makes the same determinations. |
| <u>AB 1423</u> <u>Wicks</u> D | Transfers to juvenile court. | 2/22/2019-Introduced. To print. | Would authorize a minor whose case is being heard in a court of criminal jurisdiction to file a motion to transfer that case back to juvenile court under specified circumstances, including, but not limited to, when a felony charge on which a transfer to the criminal court was predicated is reduced to a misdemeanor or dismissed. |
| <u>AB 1436</u> <u>Stone, Mark</u> D | Foster care. | 2/22/2019-Introduced. To print. | Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to utilize new types of foster care placements that are authorized by the federal Family First Prevention Services Act by authorizing, and creating a structure for, the placement of children with parents who are residing in licensed residential family-based treatment facilities in a manner that enables counties to continue receiving federal funding for the placements to the maximum extent possible. |
| <u>AB 1446</u> <u>Eggman</u> D | Inmates: driver's licenses. | 2/22/2019-Introduced. To print. | Would require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Department of Motor Vehicles to ensure that all eligible inmates, as defined, have the opportunity to apply to obtain the privilege to operate a motor vehicle upon release from state prison. The bill would require the Department of Motor Vehicles and the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to provide an eligible inmate with a specified form to renew the inmate's driver's license by mail, upon request. |
| <u>AB 1449</u> <u>Garcia, Cristina</u> D | California Victim Compensation Board: victim restitution: | 2/22/2019-Introduced. To print. | Would authorize the California Victim Compensation Board to deny an application for a claim, in whole or in part, if the board finds that the victim or derivative victim engaged in criminally injurious conduct immediately |

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| | eligibility for compensation. | | preceding the initiation of the qualifying crime that directly provoked or aggravated the suspect into initiating the qualifying crime, except as specified. |
| <u>AB 1450</u> <u>Lackey R</u> | Child abuse reporting: cross-reporting among local agencies. | 2/22/2019- Introduced. To print. | Would, no later than January 1, 2030, require each county to establish a private and secure online database for cross-reporting substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect. The bill would require each county to develop a process for a person to petition to have the person's name removed from the database if the report regarding the individual is unsubstantiated. The bill would require each database to be implemented with policies to oversee the sharing of information, including, but not limited to, cross-reporting among the county welfare department, the district attorney's office, and local law enforcement agencies, to ensure that each agency carries out its mandated investigative response to reports of child abuse or neglect. |
| <u>AB 1493</u> <u>Ting D</u> | Public safety. | 2/22/2019- Introduced. To print. | Current law generally provides for public safety by, among other things, making specified actions a criminal offense punishable by a fine or imprisonment, providing for the enforcement of those laws by law enforcement, and establishing state prisons and county jails for the imprisonment of certain criminal offenders. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation relating to public safety. |
| <u>AB 1501</u> <u>Low D</u> | Forensic ballistic and firearms procedures. | 2/22/2019- Introduced. To print. | Current law authorizes local law enforcement agencies to have specified information related to firearms entered into the United States Department of Justice National Integrated Ballistic Information Network to ensure that representative samples of fired bullets and cartridge cases from crime scenes are recorded, as specified. This bill would require specified law enforcement agencies to obtain ballistic images from firearms and cartridge cases obtained by the agency as specified, and submit those images to the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network or a comparable automated ballistic identification system used by the agency. |
| <u>AB 1537</u> <u>Cunningham R</u> | Juvenile records: inspection: prosecutorial discovery. | 2/22/2019- Introduced. To print. | Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation relating to the sealing of juvenile records in order to allow limited access to sealed records for purposes of prosecutorial discovery. |

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| <p><u>AB 1555</u> Gloria D</p> | <p>California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System.</p> | <p>2/22/2019-Introduced. To print.</p> | <p>Existing law requires the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System to be under the direction of the Attorney General and requires the Attorney General to appoint an advisory committee to advise and assist in the management of the system with respect to the operating policies, service evaluations, and system discipline. Current law requires any subscriber to the system to file with the Attorney General an agreement to conform to the operating policies, practices, and procedures approved by the committee under penalty of suspension of service or other appropriate discipline by the committee. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that latter provision</p> |
| <p><u>AB 1556</u> Waldron R</p> | <p>Foster care: automobile insurance.</p> | <p>2/22/2019-Introduced. To print.</p> | <p>Current law establishes the Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Foster Care (AFDC-FC) program, under which counties provide payments to foster care providers on behalf of qualified children in foster care. The program is funded by a combination of federal, state, and county funds. This bill would add automobile insurance for a child to the definition of care and supervision. By creating new duties for counties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p> |
| <p><u>AB 1557</u> Chiu D</p> | <p>California Rehabilitation Center.</p> | <p>2/22/2019-Introduced. To print.</p> | <p>Current law establishes the California Rehabilitation Center within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation for the purpose of providing treatment and rehabilitation to individuals in the custody of the department who are addicted to, or in imminent danger of becoming addicted to, narcotics. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.</p> |
| <p><u>AB 1572</u> Chen R</p> | <p>Mental health services: gravely disabled.</p> | <p>2/22/2019-Introduced. To print.</p> | <p>Current law, for the purposes of involuntary commitment and conservatorship, defines “gravely disabled.” This bill would change the definition of “gravely disabled” for these purposes to read, in part, a condition in which a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is incapable of making informed decisions about, or providing for, the person’s own basic personal needs for food, clothing, shelter, or medical care without significant supervision and assistance from another person and, as a result of being incapable of making these informed decisions, the person is at risk of substantial bodily harm,</p> |

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| | | | dangerous worsening of a concomitant serious physical illness, significant psychiatric deterioration, or mismanagement of essential needs that could result in bodily harm. |
| <u>AB 1600</u> <u>Kalra D</u> | Discovery: personnel records: peace officers and custodial officers. | 2/22/2019- Introduced. To print. | Current law provides discovery procedures for peace or custodial officer personnel records, and other records pertaining to peace or custodial officers, as specified. Current law requires the party seeking the discovery or disclosure to file a written motion with the appropriate court or administrative body upon written notice to the governmental agency that has custody and control of the records according to times prescribed under other provisions of law. This bill would limit the written notice requirement with respect to motions pertaining to the discovery of peace or custodial officer personnel records to civil actions. |
| <u>AB 1603</u> <u>Wicks D</u> | California Violence Intervention and Prevention Grant Program. | 2/22/2019- Introduced. To print. | The current Budget Act of 2018, establishes the California Violence Intervention and Prevention Grant Program, administered by the Board of State and Community Corrections, to award competitive grants for the purpose of violence intervention and prevention. This bill would codify the establishment of the California Violence Intervention and Prevention Grant Program and the authority and duties of the board in administering the program, including the selection criteria for grants and reporting requirements to the Legislature. |
| <u>AB 1636</u> <u>Bonta D</u> | Criminal procedure: determination of probable cause. | 2/22/2019- Introduced. To print. | Would authorize a person charged by complaint with a felony to, at the time of arraignment, make a motion for a determination of probable cause on each count charged, which shall be made by the court immediately on the basis of the complaint, warrant, police reports, or other documents of similar reliability, or may be continued for not more than 3 days for good cause. The bill would require the court to dismiss any count charged for which the court does not make a finding of probable cause. |
| <u>AB 1641</u> <u>Kiley R</u> | Youth offender parole hearings. | 2/22/2019- Introduced. To print. | Would make youth offender parole hearings inapplicable to a person convicted of murder in the first or 2nd degree dor a murder that was committed after the person had attained 18 years of age. |

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| <u>AB 1687</u> <u>Jones-Sawyer D</u> | Corrections rehabilitation programs. | 2/22/2019-Introduced. To print. | Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would improve corrections rehabilitation programming. |
| <u>AB 1688</u> <u>Calderon D</u> | Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. | 2/22/2019-Introduced. To print. | Current law provides that any reference to the Department of Corrections in the Penal Code or any other code refers to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Adult Operations, and that the primary objective of adult incarceration is to promote public safety. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision. |
| <u>AB 1716</u> <u>Kiley R</u> | Family child care home education networks. | 2/22/2019-Introduced. To print. | Current law requires the family child care home education network programs to include certain components, including an assessment of each family child care home provider to ensure that services are of high quality and are educationally and developmentally appropriate. Current law imposes various requirements on family child care home education network contractors, including recruiting, enrolling, and certifying eligible families. This bill would additionally require family child care home education network contractors to offer providers at least 12 hours annually of training and technical assistance in group or individual settings. |
| <u>AB 1737</u> <u>Obernolte R</u> | Prisons and jails: assaults on staff. | 2/22/2019-Introduced. To print. | Current law provides that every person confined in the state prison, a local detention facility, or a facility of the Division of Juvenile Justice, who commits a battery upon any peace officer or employee of that facility by gassing, which is throwing of any human excrement, bodily fluids or substances or any mixture thereof at a person, is guilty of a felony. Current law prescribes certain procedures to be followed by a correctional facility in cases involving gassing. This bill would instead authorize, but not require, the testing of the substance, if, in consultation with the local district attorney, that testing is necessary to obtain sufficient evidence to prosecute the offense. |
| <u>AB 1755</u> <u>Weber D</u> | Sentencing. | 2/22/2019-Introduced. To print. | Current law, until January 1, 2022, requires the court to select the term which, in the court's discretion, best serves the interests of justice, when a judgment of imprisonment is to be imposed and the statute specifies three possible terms. Commencing January 1, 2022, current law requires the court to impose the middle term, unless there are circumstances in aggravation or |

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| | | | mitigation of the crime. Current law requires the fact that the intended victim of an attempted life term crime was a peace officer to be considered a circumstance in aggravation of the crime in imposing a term. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions. |
| <u>AB 1772</u> <u>Chau D</u> | Theft: aggregation. | 2/22/2019- Introduced. To print. | Current California Supreme Court case law allows the value of property taken pursuant to distinct acts of theft to be aggregated to a single count of grand theft if motivated by one intention, one general impulse, and one plan. Current appellate case law allows the value of property from more than one victim to be aggregated if the thefts were accomplished as a result of one scheme or plan to defraud the victims and a single intent to act. This bill would specify that if the value of the money, labor, real property, or personal property taken exceeds \$950 over the course of distinct but related acts, whether committed against one or more victims, the value of the money, labor, real property, or personal property taken may properly be aggregated to charge a count of grand theft, if the acts are motivated by one intention, one general impulse, and one plan. |
| <u>AB 1781</u> <u>Fong R</u> | Human trafficking. | 2/22/2019- Introduced. To print. | Current law makes it a crime of human trafficking for a person to deprive or violate the personal liberty of another with the intent to obtain forced labor or services, or with the intent to effect or maintain any of specified crimes, including offenses relating to prostitution, child pornography, or extortion. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation relating to human trafficking. |

Senate Bills

| Measure | Topic | Status | Summary |
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| <u>SB 12</u> <u>Beall D</u> | Mental health services: youth. | 2/19/2019- From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred | The Mental Health Services Act an initiative statute enacted by the voters as Proposition 63 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, also funds a system of county mental health plans for the provision of mental health services, as specified. Current law provides for the operation and administration of various mental health programs by the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission. This bill would require |

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| | | to Com. on RLS. | the commission, subject to the availability of funds for these purposes, to administer an Integrated Youth Mental Health Program for purposes of establishing local centers to provide integrated youth mental health services, as specified. |
| <u>SB 36</u> <u>Hertzberg D</u> | Pretrial release: risk assessment tools. | 1/16/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Current law, beginning October 1, 2019, requires Pretrial Assessment Services, as defined, to assess a person arrested or detained, as specified, according to a risk assessment instrument, as defined. Current law requires Pretrial Assessment Services to release from confinement specified individuals based on that risk assessment, and, if the person is not released, to submit that assessment to the court for use in its pretrial release or detention decision. This bill would require each county to maintain specified data for each individual that undergoes an assessment using the risk assessment tool. |
| <u>SB 42</u> <u>Skinner D</u> | The Getting Home Safe Act. | 1/16/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Current law authorizes a county sheriff to discharge a person from a county jail at any time on the last day that the person may be confined that the sheriff considers to be in the best interests of that person. Current law additionally authorizes a sheriff to offer a voluntary program to a person, upon completion of a sentence served or a release ordered by the court to be effected the same day, that would allow the person to stay in jail for up to 16 additional hours or until normal business hours, whichever is shorter, in order to offer the person the ability to be discharged to a treatment center or during daytime hours, as specified. This bill would make these provisions inoperative on June 1, 2020, and would repeal it as of January 1, 2021. |
| <u>SB 55</u> <u>Jackson D</u> | Firearms: prohibited persons. | 2/12/2019- From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Current law, subject to exceptions, provides that any person who has been convicted of certain misdemeanors may not, within 10 years of the conviction, own, purchase, receive, possess, or have under their custody or control, any firearm. Under existing law, a violation of this prohibition is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or in the state prison, by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by both that imprisonment and fine. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor or a felony for a person who is prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm pursuant to these provisions to own, possess, or have under their custody or control, any ammunition or reloaded ammunition. This bill would add to the list of misdemeanors, the conviction for which is subject to those |

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| | | | prohibitions, misdemeanor offenses of violating the 10-year prohibition on possessing a firearm specified above. |
| <u>SB 61</u> <u>Portantino</u> D | Firearms: transfers. | 1/16/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Current law, subject to exceptions, prohibits a person from making more than one application to purchase a handgun within any 30-day period. A violation of that prohibition is a crime. Current law prohibits a firearms dealer from delivering a handgun to a person whenever the dealer is notified by the Department of Justice that within the preceding 30-day period the purchaser has made another application to purchase a handgun that does not fall within an exception to the 30-day prohibition. A violation of that delivery prohibition by the dealer is a crime. This bill would make the 30-day prohibition and the dealer delivery prohibition described above applicable to all types of firearms. |
| <u>SB 120</u> <u>Stern</u> D | Public safety. | 1/24/2019- Referred to Com. on RLS. | Current law generally provides for public safety by, among other things, making specified actions a criminal offense punishable by a fine or imprisonment, providing for the enforcement of those laws by law enforcement, and establishing state prisons and county jails for the imprisonment of certain criminal offenders. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to ensure public safety. |
| <u>SB 132</u> <u>Wiener</u> D | Corrections. | 1/24/2019- Referred to Com. on RLS. | Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to ensure that transgender people in custody have equal rights and protections and to help protect the human dignity and safety of all people in custody. |
| <u>SB 136</u> <u>Wiener</u> D | Sentencing. | 1/24/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Current law imposes an additional 3-year sentence for each prior separate prison term served by a defendant where the prior and current offense was a violent felony, as defined. For other Felonies, current law imposes an additional one-year term for each prior separate prison term or county jail felony term, except under specified circumstances. This bill would delete the provision that requires an additional one-year term. The bill would make additional technical, nonsubstantive changes. |
| <u>SB 141</u> <u>Bates</u> R | Sexually violent predators. | 1/31/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Current law requires the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to refer an individual who is serving a determinate prison sentence or whose parole has been revoked for evaluation by the State Department of State |

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| | | | Hospitals at least 6 months prior to that individual's scheduled release date if the secretary determines that the person may be a sexually violent predator. This bill would require the secretary to refer an individual who is serving an indeterminate prison sentence for evaluation if the secretary determines that the individual may be a sexually violent predator. The bill would authorize the referral to be made less than 6 months prior to the individual's scheduled release date if the inmate's scheduled release date is less than 6 months after the decision to grant parole is made. |
| <u>SB 144</u> <u>Mitchell D</u> | Fees: criminal administrative fees. | 1/31/2019- Referred to Com. on RLS. | Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to eliminate the range of administrative fees that agencies and courts are authorized to impose to fund elements of the criminal legal system, and to eliminate all outstanding debt incurred as a result of the imposition of administrative fees. |
| <u>SB 145</u> <u>Wiener D</u> | Sex offenders: relief from registration. | 1/31/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Would authorize a person convicted of certain offenses involving minors to seek discretionary relief from the duty to register if the person is not more than 10 years older than the minor. |
| <u>SB 161</u> <u>Bates R</u> | Controlled substances: fentanyl. | 2/6/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Current law classifies the drug fentanyl in Schedule II. Current law prohibits a person from possessing for sale or purchasing for purposes of sale, specified controlled substances, including fentanyl, and provides for imprisonment in a county jail for 2, 3, or 4 years for a violation of this provision. Current law also imposes an additional term, and authorizes a trial court to impose a specified fine, upon a person who is convicted of a violation of, or of a conspiracy to violate, specified provisions of law with respect to a substance containing heroin, cocaine base, and cocaine, if the substance exceeds a specified weight. This bill would impose that additional term upon, and authorize a fine against, a defendant who violates those laws with respect to a substance containing fentanyl. |
| <u>SB 164</u> <u>McGuire D</u> | Infractions: community service. | 2/6/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Would authorize a person who has been convicted of an infraction to elect to perform that community service in either the county in which the infraction violation occurred, or the county of the person's residence, if the court determines that the person has shown that payment of the total fine would pose a hardship on the person and the person has elected to perform community service in lieu of paying the total fine. The bill would require the court to retain |

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| | | | jurisdiction until the community service has been verified as complete regardless of the county in which the person elects to perform the community service. |
| <u>SB 172</u> <u>Portantino D</u> | Firearms. | 2/6/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Would prohibit a person who is 18 years of age or older and who is the owner, lessee, renter, or other legal occupant of a residence, while outside of that residence, from keeping in that residence a handgun that the person owns or a firearm that has been loaned to the person unless it is stored in one of certain specified ways, including in a gun safe or by using a firearm safety device. The bill would exempt an unloaded antique firearm from these provisions. |
| <u>SB 219</u> <u>Wilk R</u> | Foster youth: enrichment activities. | 2/21/2019- Referred to Com. on HUMAN S. | Would establish, until January 1, 2024, the California Foster Youth Enrichment Grant Pilot Program. The bill would require the Department of Social Services, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to provide grants of \$500 or less to qualified foster youth to enable them to participate in activities that enhance the foster youth's skills, abilities, self-esteem, or overall well-being. The bill would require the department, on or before March 1, 2020, to convene a workgroup to develop an implementation plan for the pilot program. |
| <u>SB 220</u> <u>Hill D</u> | Firearms dealers: storage and security. | 2/21/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Current law generally requires all inventory firearms of a firearms dealer to be stored in the licensed location when the firearms dealer is not open for business. Current law authorizes a firearms dealer to secure the firearms by (1) storing the firearm in a secure facility that is a part of, or that constitutes, the firearms dealer's business premises, (2) securing the firearm with a steel rod or cable with specified features, or (3) storing the firearm in a locked fireproof safe or vault in the business premises. A firearms dealer's license is subject to forfeiture for a breach of any of those provisions. This bill would instead, commencing July 1, 2020, require each of the firearms to be secured by storing the firearm in a secure facility, as described above. |
| <u>SB 221</u> <u>Hill D</u> | Firearms: law enforcement agencies: agency firearm accounting. | 2/21/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Would require a law enforcement agency, as defined, by January 1, 2021, to adopt a written procedure to account for firearms that are owned, acquired, maintained, sold, loaned, lost, stolen from, or in any way possessed by that agency, as specified. The bill would require agency employees to report to the agency lost or stolen firearms owned by the agency, or used or carried by an employee |

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| | | | within the course of employment that are not owned by the agency, within 5 days of the date they know or reasonably should have known that the firearms were lost or stolen. |
| <u>SB 230</u> <u>Caballero</u> D | Law enforcement: use of deadly force: training: policies. | 2/21/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Would require each law enforcement agency to maintain a policy that provides guidelines on the use of force, utilizing deescalation techniques and other alternatives to force when feasible, specific guidelines for the application of deadly force, and factors for evaluating and reviewing all use of force incidents, among other things. The bill would require each agency to make their use of force policy accessible to the public. By imposing additional duties on local agencies, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. |
| <u>SB 233</u> <u>Wiener</u> D | Immunity from arrest. | 2/21/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Would prohibit the arrest of a person for a misdemeanor violation of the CUCSA or other specified sex work crimes, if that person is reporting a crime of sexual assault, human trafficking, stalking, robbery, assault, kidnapping, threats, blackmail, extortion, burglary, or another violent crime. The bill would also state that possession of condoms in any amount, in and of itself, is not probable cause for arrest for specified sex work crimes. |
| <u>SB 239</u> <u>Chang</u> R | Criminal procedure: limitations of actions. | 2/21/2019- Referred to Coms. on PUB. S. and APPR. | Current law establishes various crimes relating to computer services and systems, including, among others, knowingly and without permission accessing or causing to be accessed any computer, computer system, or computer network. Existing law requires that prosecution for a felony violation of these crimes be commenced within 3 years after the commission of the offense. This bill would instead require the prosecution for a felony violation of those crimes to be commenced within 3 years after discovery of the commission of the offense, or within 3 years after the completion of the offense, whichever date is later. |
| <u>SB 257</u> <u>Nielsen</u> R | Firearms: prohibited persons. | 2/21/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Current law makes it a crime for certain persons to own, purchase, receive, or possess a firearm, including, among other persons, persons convicted of a felony, persons who are addicted to the use of a narcotic drug, persons convicted of specified violent offenses, persons who have been adjudicated by a court of any state to be a danger to others as a result of a mental disorder or mental illness, and persons who have been admitted to a facility, are receiving inpatient treatment, and, in the opinion of the |

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| | | | attending health professional who is primarily responsible for the patient's treatment, are a danger to themselves or others. This bill would require the Department of Justice, if the department determines that a person prohibited from owning, purchasing, receiving, or possessing a firearm by the provisions described above has attempted to acquire a firearm, to notify the local law enforcement agency with primary jurisdiction over the area in which the person was last known to reside. |
| SB 259 Nielsen R | Department of Justice: crime statistics reporting. | 2/21/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Current law requires the Department of Justice to annually present a report to the Governor containing the statewide criminal statistics of the preceding year. Existing law also requires specified local agencies, including chiefs of police and sheriffs, to report statistical data to the department at the time and in the manner the department prescribes. This bill would require that report to include statistics on child molestation, as defined, in the same format and within existing Table 1 and Table 2 that report on the number, rate per 100,000 population, and percentage change in other violent crimes, including rape. |
| SB 284 Beall D | Juvenile justice: county support of wards. | 2/21/2019- Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Current law generally requires a county from which a person is committed to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice, to pay to the state an annual rate of \$24,000 while the person remains under the direct supervision of the division or remains cared for and supported at the expense of the division. This bill would increase that annual rate to \$125,000 if the offense on which the commitment is based, had it been filed in a court of criminal jurisdiction at the time of adjudication, had a maximum aggregate sentence of fewer than 7 years or if the offense on which the commitment is based occurred when the person was 15 years of age or younger. |
| SB 353 Skinner D | Criminal records: data sharing: research. | 2/20/2019- From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 22. | Current law authorizes a public agency or bona fide research body immediately concerned with the prevention or control of crime, or as specified, to be provided with criminal offender record information as is required for the performance of its duties, if any material identifying individuals is not transferred, revealed, or used for purposes other than research or statistical activities and any resulting reports or publications do not identify specific individuals, and if that agency or body pays the cost of the processing of those data as |

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| | | | determined by the Attorney General. This bill would specify criminal court records, as defined, as part of criminal offender record information to be provided to the agency or body. The bill would add a court executive officer as a person authorized to determine the cost of processing the above-described data. |
| <u>SB 368</u> <u>Archuleta</u> D | Public Safety Officers Procedural Bill of Rights Act. | 2/21/2019- From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 23. | The Public Safety Officers Procedural Bill of Rights Act grants a variety of employment rights and protections to public safety officers, with respect to investigations, interrogations, and disciplinary procedures. Current law defines public safety officers with reference to statutory provisions describing specified types of officers. A public safety department may be held liable for violations of the act. This bill would include correctional officers who are employed by a city or county in facilities housing certain inmates, including, among others, parole violators and wards in the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, within the definition of public safety officers for purposes of the act. |
| <u>SB 375</u> <u>Durazo</u> D | Victims of crime: application for compensation. | 2/21/2019- From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 23. | Current law provides for the compensation of victims and derivative victims of specified types of crimes by the California Victim Compensation Board from the Restitution Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, for specified losses suffered as a result of those crimes. Current law provides that an application for compensation shall be filed within specified timeframes, including, but not limited to, 3 years of the date of the crime. This bill would instead authorize a victim or derivative victim to file an application for compensation at any time following the qualifying crime. |
| <u>SB 376</u> <u>Portantino</u> D | Firearms: transfers. | 2/21/2019- From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 23. | Current law generally prohibits the purchase or receipt of a firearm by, or sale, transfer, or loan of a firearm, to, a person who does not have a firearm safety certificate. Current law exempts from this requirement, the infrequent loan of a firearm. Existing law defines “infrequent” for purposes of this exemption to mean less than six handgun transactions per calendar year, or, for firearms other than handguns, an indefinite number of transactions that are “occasional and without regularity.” This bill would redefine “infrequent” to mean less than six firearm transactions per calendar year, regardless of the type of firearm. |

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| <p><u>SB 394</u> <u>Skinner</u> D</p> | <p>Criminal procedure: diversion for primary caregivers of minor children.</p> | <p>2/21/2019- From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 23.</p> | <p>Would create a pretrial diversion program for defendants who are primary caregivers of a minor child, as specified, and who are charged with a misdemeanor or a nonserious, nonviolent felony. The bill would require the defendant to participate in classes relating to subjects including parenting, anger management, and financial literacy, and to receive services relating to housing, employment, and drug, alcohol, and mental health treatment, among others.</p> |
| <p><u>SB 399</u> <u>Atkins</u> D</p> | <p>Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.</p> | <p>2/21/2019- From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 23.</p> | <p>Current law establishes in the Department of Justice a Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. Current law requires the Governor to appoint members to the commission 2 of whom are required to be members of the public who are not peace officers. This bill would require the President pro Tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly to each appoint a member of the commission who is not a peace officer.</p> |
| <p><u>SB 411</u> <u>Jones</u> R</p> | <p>Parole: Elderly Parole Program.</p> | <p>2/21/2019- From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 23.</p> | <p>Current law establishes the Elderly Parole Program for the purpose of reviewing the parole suitability of inmates who are 60 years of age or older and who have served a minimum of 25 years of continuous incarceration, as defined, on their sentence. Current law exempts from eligibility a person who was sentenced pursuant to the Three Strikes Sentencing law, a person who was sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole or death, and a person who was convicted of the first-degree murder of a peace officer or a person who had been a peace officer, as provided. This bill would additionally exempt from eligibility for that program specified sex offenders.</p> |
| <p><u>SB 429</u> <u>Nielsen</u> R</p> | <p>Law enforcement: cooperation with federal immigration authorities.</p> | <p>2/22/2019- From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24.</p> | <p>This bill would grant a law enforcement official or agency discretion to cooperate with federal immigration authorities regarding an individual who is unlawfully in the United States if the individual has been convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs and an active warrant has been issued for the individual's arrest.</p> |
| <p><u>SB 433</u> <u>Monning</u> D</p> | <p>Youth development and diversion.</p> | <p>2/22/2019- From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24.</p> | <p>This bill would require the department, in consultation with the State Department of Social Services, to establish and oversee a 3-year pilot program known as the Office of Youth Development and Diversion (OYDD) Pilot Program. The purpose of the program would be to advance a comprehensive, coordinated, and expanded approach to youth diversion, with the goal</p> |

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| | | | of minimizing youth contact with the juvenile or criminal justice systems. The bill would require the department to award grants to up to 5 counties to establish a local OYDD. Under the bill, the local OYDD would be administered by the county public health department. The bill would prescribe goals, timelines, and requirements for the local OYDD. Upon the completion of the 3-year pilot program, the bill would require the department to post on its internet website a report of the grantees, projects, and outcomes. |
| <u>SB 445</u> <u>Portantino</u> D | Alcohol and drug treatment: youth. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24. | Would enact the Children, Adolescents, and Young Adults Substance Use Disorder Treatment Act. The bill would require the State Department of Health Care Services to convene an expert panel on or before January 1, 2021, to advise the department solely on the development of youth substance use disorder (SUD) treatment quality standards, as specified. The bill would require the department, on or before July 1, 2022, to adopt regulations to establish youth SUD treatment quality standards, as specified. |
| <u>SB 459</u> <u>Galgiani</u> D | Violent felonies. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24. | Current law classifies certain felonies as violent felonies for purposes of various provisions of the Penal Code. Current law imposes an additional one-year term for a felony and a 3-year term for a violent felony for each prior separate prison term served for a violent felony. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions. |
| <u>SB 510</u> <u>Jones</u> R | Human trafficking: additional term of sentence. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24. | Would require a person convicted of a human trafficking offense against a minor or of taking a minor for the purpose of prostitution, when any part of the violation takes place upon the grounds of, or within 1,000 feet of, a public or private elementary, vocational, junior high, or high school during the hours that the school is open for classes or school-related programs, or at any time when minors are using the facility, to receive, in addition to any other penalty imposed, an additional term of one year in state prison. |
| <u>SB 516</u> <u>Skinner</u> D | Crimes: punishment. | 2/22/2019- From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24. | Current law specifies the persons who are liable to punishment under the laws of this state, including, among others, all persons who commit any crime within the state, and all who commit any specified offense outside the state and bring the stolen or embezzled property within the state, as |

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| | | | specified. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions. |
| <u>SB 543</u> <u>Pan D</u> | Residentially-based services for children and youth. | 2/22/2019- Introduced. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print. | Current law requires the State Department of Social Services to convene a workgroup of public and private nonprofit stakeholders, to develop a plan for transforming the system of group care for foster children or youth, and for children with serious emotional disorders, into a system of residentially based services. Current law sets forth various stakeholders, including representatives of the department, the State Department of Education, the State Department of Health Care Services, and the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions. |
| <u>SB 557</u> <u>Jones R</u> | Criminal proceedings: mental competence: expert reports. | 2/22/2019- Introduced. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print. | Current law prohibits a person from being tried or adjudged to punishment while that person is mentally incompetent. Current law establishes a process by which a defendant's mental competency is evaluated, which includes requiring the court to appoint a psychiatrist or licensed psychologist, and any other expert whom the court may deem appropriate, to examine the defendant. This bill would make an expert report presumptively confidential, except as otherwise provided by law. |
| <u>SB 580</u> <u>Wilk R</u> | Animal abuse: probation: treatment. | 2/22/2019- Introduced. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print. | Current law makes it a crime to maliciously and intentionally maim, mutilate, torture, wound, or kill a living animal. If a defendant is granted probation for a conviction of this offense, Current law requires the court to order the defendant to complete counseling designed to evaluate and treat behavior or conduct disorders. This bill would delete the requirement that a defendant granted probation complete counseling and would instead require a defendant convicted of specified offenses against animals and granted probation or a suspended sentence to undergo a psychological or psychiatric evaluation and to undergo any treatment that the court determines to be appropriate after considering the evaluation. |
| <u>SB 582</u> <u>Beall D</u> | Youth mental health and substance use disorder services. | 2/22/2019- Introduced. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print. | Would require the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission, when making grant funds available on and after July 1, 2021, to allocate at least 1/2 of those funds to local educational agency and mental health partnerships, as specified. The bill would require this funding to be made available to support prevention, early intervention, and direct services, as determined by |

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| | | | the commission. The bill would require the commission, in consultation with the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to consider specified criteria when determining grant recipients. |
| <u>SB 666</u> <u>Stone R</u> | Mental health diversion. | 2/22/2019- Introduced. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print. | Current law authorizes a court to grant pretrial diversion, for a period no longer than 2 years, to a defendant suffering from a mental disorder, on an accusatory pleading alleging the commission of a misdemeanor or felony offense, in order to allow the defendant to undergo mental health treatment. Current law conditions eligibility on, among other criteria, a court finding that the defendant's mental disorder played a significant role in the commission of the charged offense. Current law makes defendants ineligible for the diversion program for certain offenses. This bill would make defendants ineligible for the diversion program for charges of robbery if the defendant was armed with a weapon at the time of the offense, assault with a deadly weapon, elder abuse, and child abuse, as defined. |
| <u>SB 678</u> <u>Glazer D</u> | Restorative Justice Pilot Program. | 2/22/2019- Introduced. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print. | Would, until January 1, 2025, require the Board of State and Community Corrections to establish the Restorative Justice Pilot Program and, upon appropriation of money for this purpose by the Legislature, would require the board to make 5-year grants to up to 3 counties to establish and operate restorative justice diversion programs. As part of the program, commencing January 1, 2021, the bill would require a court to defer an eligible defendant's sentence for up to 36 months while the defendant undergoes specified counseling. |
| <u>SB 694</u> <u>Stone R</u> | Juvenile halls: wireless communication devices. | 2/22/2019- Introduced. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print. | Would make it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000, for a person to knowingly bring or send into, or to knowingly assist in bringing into, or sending into, any county juvenile hall, ranch, camp, or forestry camp a wireless communication device, as specified, who is not authorized to possess that item. By creating a new crime, and by increasing the duties of local officials relating to the posting of a sign specifying the new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. |
| <u>SB 710</u> <u>Bates R</u> | Crimes: parole, theft, and DNA collection. | 2/22/2019- Introduced. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print. | Would also require persons convicted of specified misdemeanors to provide buccal swab samples, right thumbprints, and a full palm print impression of each hand, and any blood specimens or other biological samples required for law enforcement identification analysis. By imposing additional |

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| | | | duties on local law enforcement agencies to collect and forward these samples, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. |
| <u>SB 716</u> <u>Mitchell D</u> | Juveniles: postsecondary and career technical education. | 2/22/2019- Introduced. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print. | Would require a county probation department, in collaboration with the California Community Colleges, the California State University, and the University of California, to ensure that juveniles with a high school diploma or California high school equivalency certificate who are detained in, or committed to, a juvenile hall, ranch, camp, or forestry camp have access to a full array of postsecondary academic and career technical education programs of their choice. |
| <u>SB 721</u> <u>Stone R</u> | Foster care. | 2/22/2019- Introduced. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print. | Current law declares the intent of the Legislature to preserve and strengthen a child's family ties whenever possible, removing the child from the custody of the child's parents only when necessary for the child's welfare or for the safety and protection of the public. Current law declares the further intent of the Legislature that all children live with a committed, permanent, and nurturing family, with services and supports that are tailored to meet the needs of the individual child and family being served, with the ultimate goal of maintaining the family, or when this is not possible, transitioning the child or youth to a permanent family or preparing the child or youth for a successful transition to adulthood. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions. |