



CPPCA End of Session Legislative Update – Bills on the Governor’s Desk

September 1, 2020

The Legislature adjourned at 1:30am on Tuesday, September 1, in order to meet its annual deadline to pass bills to the Governor for the 2020 legislative year. The Governor now has until Wednesday, September 30 to sign or veto all legislation on his desk. The Legislature is now in Fall recess, and the 2021-2022 Regular Session will convene on December 7, 2020 to welcome newly elected members to the Legislature.

Below is a list of bills that have passed the Legislature and are now on the Governor’s desk. We will notify you as pertinent actions are taken by the Governor on these bills and we will also provide a comprehensive report of all of the Governor’s signatures and vetoes following his deadline to act on bills.

Bills on the Governor’s Desk

Measure	Topic	Summary
<u>AB 107</u> Committee on Budget	State government.	Current law establishes within state government the Commission on Asian and Pacific Islander American Affairs, comprised of 13 members, as specified. Current law requires the commission to, among other duties, advise the Governor, the Legislature, and state entities on issues relating to the social and economic development and the rights and interests of Asian Pacific Islander American communities. This bill would authorize the commission to appoint an executive director who would be exempt from civil service.
<u>AB 465</u> <u>Eggman D</u>	Mental health workers: supervision.	Current law regulates provision of programs and services relating to mental health and requires the creation of community programs to increase access to, and quality of, community-based mental health services. This bill would require any program permitting mental health professionals to respond to emergency mental health crisis calls in collaboration

		with law enforcement to ensure the program is supervised by a licensed mental health professional, including, among others, a licensed clinical social worker, except as specified.
<u>AB 518</u> <u>Calderon D</u>	Surplus state real property: Southern Youth Correctional Reception Center and Clinic.	Current law authorizes the Director of General Services to sell or lease certain property, known as the Southern Youth Correctional Reception Center and Clinic, to the County of Los Angeles by January 1, 2015, at market value upon terms and conditions and subject to reservations and exceptions the director determines are in the best interests of the state, and, after January 1, 2015, authorizes the director to sell the property to any other party at market value through a competitive bid process. This bill would instead authorize the director, until January 1, 2025, to sell that property to the City of Norwalk at fair market value upon terms and conditions the director determines are in the best interests of the state.
<u>AB 685</u> <u>Reves D</u>	COVID-19: imminent hazard to employees: exposure: notification: serious violations.	Would authorize the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, when, in its opinion, a place of employment, operation, or process, or any part thereof, exposes workers to the risk of infection with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2, also known as COVID-19), so as to constitute an imminent hazard to employees, to prohibit the performance of that operation or process, or entry into that place of employment. The bill would require the division to provide a notice thereof to the employer, to be posted in a conspicuous place at the place of employment. The bill would require such a prohibition to be limited to the immediate area in which the imminent hazard exists, as specified. The bill would require such a prohibition to be issued in a manner so as not to materially interrupt the performance of critical governmental functions essential to ensuring public health and safety functions or the delivery of electrical power or water.
<u>AB 846</u> <u>Burke D</u>	Public employment: public officers or employees declared by law to be peace officers.	Current law establishes the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training within the Department of Justice to perform various functions involving the training of peace officers. Current law requires peace officers in this state to meet specified minimum standards, including, among other requirements, that peace officers be evaluated by a physician and surgeon or psychologist and found to be free from any physical, emotional, or mental condition that might adversely affect the exercise of the powers of a peace officer. This bill would require that evaluation to include bias against race or ethnicity, gender, nationality, religion, disability, or sexual orientation.

<p><u>AB 901</u> <u>Gipson D</u></p>	<p>Juveniles.</p>	<p>In a county that has not elected to participate in a truancy mediation program, current law authorizes the county superintendent of schools to petition the juvenile court on behalf of a pupil for proper disposition of a case. In a county that has not established a school attendance review board, existing law authorizes the school district to notify the district attorney or probation officer, as specified, that available community resources cannot resolve the problem of truancy or insubordination. This bill would eliminate the authority of the county superintendent of schools to petition the juvenile court on behalf of a pupil, as described above, in a county that has not elected to participate in a truancy mediation program.</p>
<p><u>AB 904</u> <u>Chau D</u></p>	<p>Search warrants: tracking devices.</p>	<p>Current law authorizes a search warrant to be issued upon specified grounds, including that the information to be received from the use of a tracking device constitutes evidence that tends to show that a felony or specified misdemeanors has been committed or is being committed, tends to show that a particular person has committed a felony or those specified misdemeanors, or will assist in locating an individual who has committed or is committing a felony or those specified misdemeanors. Current law defines tracking device for these purposes as any electronic or mechanical device that permits the tracking of the movement of a person or object. This bill would specify that a tracking device includes any software that permits the tracking of the movement of a person or object.</p>
<p><u>AB 1145</u> <u>Garcia,</u> <u>Cristina D</u></p>	<p>Child abuse: reportable conduct.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><u>AB 1196</u> <u>Gipson D</u></p>	<p>Peace officers: use of force.</p>	<p>Current law authorizes a peace officer to make an arrest pursuant to a warrant or based upon probable cause, as specified. Under current law, an arrest is made by the actual restraint of the person or by submission to the custody of the arresting officer. Current law authorizes a peace officer to use reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape, or to</p>

		overcome resistance. This bill would prohibit a law enforcement agency from authorizing the use of a carotid restraint or a choke hold, as defined.
<u>AB 1299</u> <u>Salas</u> D	Peace officers: employment.	Would require any agency that employs specified peace officers to provide a notification, as described, to the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training when a peace officer is terminated or, if an officer leaves the agency with a complaint, charge, or investigation of a serious nature, as defined, pending, would require the agency to complete the investigation as specified and notify the commission of its findings. The bill would require the commission to include this information in an officer's profile and make that information available to specified parties including any law enforcement agency that is conducting a preemployment background investigation of the subject of the profile. The bill would also allow a peace officer to have this information removed from their profile if a court subsequently finds that an allegation of a serious nature was improperly found to be sustained, as specified.
<u>AB 1304</u> <u>Waldron</u> R	California MAT Re-Entry Incentive Program.	Current law makes specified persons subject to parole supervision by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, including a person who has been released from a state prison after conviction for a serious or violent felony or a crime for which the person is classified as a high-risk sex offender, and specifies the length of time the person is required to be supervised on parole. This bill, contingent upon the appropriation to the State Department of Health Care Services of funds received pursuant to a specified federal grant, would establish the California MAT Re-Entry Incentive Program, which would make a person released from prison on parole, with specified exceptions, who has been enrolled in, or successfully completed, an institutional substance abuse program, eligible for a reduction in the period of parole if the person successfully participates in a substance abuse treatment program that employs a multifaceted approach to treatment, including the use of United States Food and Drug Administration approved medically assisted treatment (MAT).
<u>AB 1506</u> <u>McCarty</u> D	Police use of force.	Current law requires law enforcement agencies to report to the Department of Justice, as specified, any incident in which a peace officer is involved in a shooting or use of force that results in death or serious bodily injury. This bill would create a division within the Department of Justice to, upon the request of a law enforcement agency, review the use-of-force policy of the agency and make recommendations, as specified.

<p><u>AB 1845</u> <u>Rivas,</u> <u>Luz D</u></p>	<p>Homelessness: Office to End Homelessness.</p>	<p>Would create, within the Governor’s office, the Office to End Homelessness, which would be administered by the Secretary on Homelessness appointed by the Governor. The bill would require that the office serve the Governor as the lead entity for ending homelessness in California and would task the office with coordinating homeless programs, services, data, and policies between federal, state, and local agencies, among other responsibilities. The bill would require the office to exercise various powers and duties, including, among others, making recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature regarding new state policies, programs, and actions on homelessness.</p>
<p><u>AB 1869</u> Committee on Budget</p>	<p>Criminal fees.</p>	<p>Current law imposes various fees contingent upon a criminal arrest, prosecution, or conviction for the cost of administering the criminal justice system, including administering probation and mandatory supervision, processing arrests and citations, and administering home detention programs, continuous electronic monitoring programs, work furlough programs, and work release programs. This bill would repeal the authority to collect many of these fees, among others. The bill would make the unpaid balance of these court-imposed costs unenforceable and uncollectible and would require any portion of a judgment imposing those costs to be vacated.</p>
<p><u>AB 1906</u> <u>Salas D</u></p>	<p>Pregnant peace officers: duty assignment policy.</p>	<p>Would require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, in consultation with the Department of Human Resources, on or before January 1, 2021, to establish a policy pursuant to which a pregnant peace officer shall be permitted to perform alternate, light duty assignments, subject to a medical certification that establishes the nature of their pregnancy-related limitations. The bill would require the policy to include specified elements.</p>
<p><u>AB 1927</u> <u>Boerner</u> <u>Horvath D</u></p>	<p>Witness testimony in sexual assault cases: inadmissibility in a separate prosecution.</p>	<p>Would make the testimony of a victim or witness in a felony prosecution for a violation or attempted violation of specified crimes of sexual assault that states that the victim or witness, at or around the time of the violation or attempted violation, unlawfully possessed or used a controlled substance or alcohol inadmissible in a separate prosecution of that victim or witness to prove illegal possession or use of that controlled substance or alcohol. The bill would specify that evidence that the testifying witness unlawfully possessed or used a controlled substance or alcohol is not excluded from use in the felony prosecution for a violation or attempted violation of specified crimes of sexual assault. The bill would specify that evidence that a witness received use immunity for testimony is not</p>

		excluded in the felony prosecution of a violation or attempted violation of specified crimes of sexual assault.
<u>AB 1929</u> <u>Rubio,</u> <u>Blanca</u> D	Child abuse and neglect reporting.	Current law, only until January 1, 2021, authorizes certain county welfare agencies to develop a pilot program for internet-based reporting of child abuse and neglect, as specified, by specified mandated reporters. Existing law, only until January 1, 2021, also requires the State Department of Social Services to consult with the County Welfare Directors Association of California and the county welfare agencies of the individual counties to determine which counties may be involved in the pilot program and to oversee and administer the pilot program. Existing law requires a county that chooses to participate in the pilot program to hire an evaluator to monitor implementation of the program, to develop outcome measures that determine the effectiveness of the pilot program of the county, as specified, and to report to specified committees of the Legislature on or before January 1, 2020, on the effectiveness of the pilot program. Current law authorizes the department to conclude a county pilot program prior to January 1, 2021, if the evaluation and monitoring indicate that implementation of the program compromises the safety of children. This bill would extend operation of the pilot program indefinitely and would permit the reporting system developed to receive reports from any mandated reporter.
<u>AB 1945</u> <u>Salas</u> D	Emergency services: first responders.	Would, for purposes of the California Emergency Services Act, define “first responder” as an employee of the state or a local public agency who provides emergency response services, including a peace officer, firefighter, paramedic, emergency medical technician, public safety dispatcher, or public safety telecommunicator.
<u>AB 1950</u> <u>Kamlager</u> D	Probation: length of terms.	Current law authorizes courts that have jurisdiction in misdemeanor cases to suspend the sentence and make and enforce terms of probation in those cases, for a period not to exceed 3 years, except when the period of the maximum sentence imposed by law exceeds 3 years, in which case the terms of probation may be imposed for a longer period than 3 years, but not to exceed the time for which the person may be imprisoned. This bill would instead restrict the period of probation for a misdemeanor to no longer than one year, except as specified.
<u>AB 1976</u> <u>Eggman</u> D	Mental health services: assisted outpatient treatment.	The Assisted Outpatient Treatment Demonstration Project Act of 2002, known as Laura’s Law, until January 1, 2022, authorizes each county to elect to offer specified mental health programs either through a resolution adopted by the county

		<p>board of supervisors or through the county budget process, if the county board of supervisors makes a finding that specified mental health programs will not be reduced as a result of participating. Current law authorizes participating counties to pay for the services provided from moneys distributed to the counties from various continuously appropriated funds, including the Mental Health Services Fund, when included in a county plan, as specified. This bill, commencing July 1, 2021, would instead require a county or group of counties to offer those mental health programs, unless a county or group of counties opts out by a resolution passed by the governing body stating the reasons for opting out and any facts or circumstances relied on in making that decision.</p>
<p><u>AB 1979</u> <u>Friedman</u> D</p>	<p>Foster youth: housing.</p>	<p>Current law requires county agencies that place children in foster care to conduct an evaluation of the county’s placement resources and programs in relation to the needs of children placed in out-of-home care, and requires county placement agencies to specifically examine placements that are out of county and determine the reason the placement was necessary. This bill would additionally require a county placement agency to conduct an evaluation of the county’s placement resources and programs in relation to the needs of nonminor dependents and to examine its ability to meet the emergency housing needs of nonminor dependents, as specified.</p>
<p><u>AB 2112</u> <u>Ramos</u> D</p>	<p>Suicide prevention.</p>	<p>Would authorize the State Department of Public Health to establish the Office of Suicide Prevention within the department, would require the office to perform specified duties, including providing information and technical assistance to statewide and regional partners regarding best practices on suicide prevention policies and programs and reporting on progress to reduce rates of suicide, and authorize the office to apply for and use federal, state, and foundation grants. The bill would require the office to consult with the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission to implement suicide prevention efforts. The bill would require that the duties and responsibilities of the office be accomplished with existing staff and resources. The bill would make these provisions operative subject to an appropriation for these purposes in the annual Budget Act or another statute.</p>
<p><u>AB 2147</u> <u>Reyes</u> D</p>	<p>Convictions: expungement: incarcerated</p>	<p>Current law authorizes a court to allow a defendant sentenced to county jail for a felony to withdraw their plea of guilty or plea of nolo contendere and enter a plea of not guilty, after the</p>

	individual hand crews.	lapse of one or 2 years following the defendant's completion of the sentence, provided that the defendant is not under supervision, and is not serving a sentence for, on probation for, or charged with the commission of any offense. Current law requires the defendant to be released from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offense of which the defendant was convicted, except as specified. This bill would allow a defendant who successfully participated in the California Conservation Camp Program or a county incarcerated individual hand crew as an incarcerated individual hand crew member, and has been released from custody, to petition to withdraw their plea of guilty or plea of nolo contendere and enter a plea of not guilty. The bill would make persons convicted of specified violent felonies and sex offenses ineligible for relief.
<u>AB 2174</u> <u>Gallagher</u> R	Homeless multidisciplinary personnel teams.	Would additionally authorize the Counties of Yuba and Sutter to jointly establish a homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the Counties of Yuba and Sutter.
<u>AB 2265</u> <u>Quirk-Silva</u> D	Mental Health Services Act: use of funds for substance use disorder treatment.	The Mental Health Services Act (MHSA), 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 authorize the services for adults, older adults, and children, as well as innovative programs and prevention and early intervention programs that are provided by counties as part of the MHSA to include substance use disorder treatment for children, adults, and older adults with cooccurring mental health and substance use disorders who are eligible to receive mental health services pursuant to those programs.
<u>AB 2321</u> <u>Jones-Sawyer</u> D	Juvenile court records: access.	Current law requires the juvenile court to order the petition of a minor who is subject to the jurisdiction of the court dismissed if the minor satisfactorily completes a term of probation or an informal program of supervision, as specified, and requires the court to seal all records pertaining to that dismissed petition in the custody of the juvenile court and in the custody of law enforcement agencies, the probation department, or the Department of Justice in accordance with a specified procedure. Current law also generally authorizes a person who

		<p>is the subject of a juvenile court record, or the county probation officer, to petition the court to seal the person's records, including records of arrest, relating to the person's case in the custody of the juvenile court and the probation officer and any other agencies, including law enforcement agencies and public officials. This bill would authorize a judge or prosecutor to access specified sealed records under these provisions for the limited purpose of processing the request of a victim or victim's family member to certify victim helpfulness on specified United States Department of Homeland Security forms.</p>
<p><u>AB 2338</u> <u>Weber</u> D</p>	<p>Courts: contempt orders.</p>	<p>Would permit the court to grant probation or a conditional sentence, as defined, in lieu of an order for community service, imprisonment, or both, for a party found in contempt for failure to comply with a court order pursuant to the Family Code.</p>
<p><u>AB 2342</u> <u>McCarty</u> D</p>	<p>Parole.</p>	<p>Would create a program under which the length of a parolee's period of parole could be reduced through credits earned by successfully completing 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, if AB 1304 is enacted, additionally require this program to award credits for participation in substance abuse treatment programs, as specified.</p>
<p><u>AB 2425</u> <u>Stone,</u> <u>Mark</u> D</p>	<p>Juvenile police records.</p>	<p>Would prohibit a law enforcement agency in any county from releasing a copy of a juvenile police record if the subject of the juvenile police record is (1) a minor who has been diverted by police officers from arrest, citation, detention, or referral to probation or any district attorney and who is currently participating in a diversion program or who has satisfactorily completed a diversion program, (2) a minor who has been counseled and released by police officers without an arrest, citation, detention, or referral to probation or any district attorney, or (3) a minor who does not fall within the jurisdiction of the juvenile delinquency court under current state law, except as specified. The bill would require the law enforcement agency in possession of the juvenile police record to seal the applicable juvenile police records and all other records in its custody relating to the minor's law enforcement contact or referral and participation in a diversion program, as specified.</p>
<p><u>AB 2426</u> <u>Reves</u> D</p>	<p>Victims of crime.</p>	<p>Current state law requires, upon request by specified persons, that a certifying official from a certifying entity, as defined,</p>

		<p>certify “victim helpfulness” or “victim cooperation” on those supplemental forms, respectively, when the requester was a victim of a qualifying criminal activity or human trafficking, and has, is, or is likely to be helpful or cooperative regarding the investigation or prosecution of that qualifying criminal activity, as specified. Current law requires the certifying entity to process those supplemental forms within 30 days of the request, unless the noncitizen is in removal proceedings, in which case the certification is required to be processed within 7 days of the request. This bill would clarify that a certifying entity includes the police department of the University of California, a California State University campus, or a school district.</p>
<p><u>AB 2483</u> <u>Bauer-Kahan</u> D</p>	<p>County jails: recidivism: reports.</p>	<p>Would, starting on January 1, 2023, and annually thereafter until January 1, 2027, require the sheriff in each county to compile and submit specified data to the Board of State and Community Corrections on their anti-recidivism programs and success rates in reducing recidivism. The bill would require the board to annually compile a report based upon those findings and submit the report to the Legislature by a specified date.</p>
<p><u>AB 2512</u> <u>Stone, Mark</u> D</p>	<p>Death penalty: person with an intellectual disability.</p>	<p>Current law requires the court to order a hearing to determine whether the defendant has an intellectual disability upon the submission of a declaration by a qualified expert stating the expert’s opinion that the defendant is a person with an intellectual disability. Current law defines “intellectual disability” for these purposes as a condition of significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior and manifested before 18 years of age. This bill would change the definition of “intellectual disability” to include conditions that manifest before the end of the developmental period, as defined by clinical standards.</p>
<p><u>AB 2517</u> <u>Gloria</u> D</p>	<p>Domestic violence: personal property and liens.</p>	<p>Current law enacts procedures to prevent acts of domestic violence, abuse, and sexual abuse and authorizes a court to issue an ex parte order determining the temporary use, possession, and control of real or personal property of the parties and the payment of any liens or encumbrances coming due during the period the order is in effect. Current law also authorizes a court to issue orders based on ex parte orders, including the above-described order, after notice and a hearing. This bill would authorize, on and after January 1, 2022, the court to issue an order determining the use, possession, and control of real or personal property of the parties during the period the order is in effect and the payment of any liens or</p>

		encumbrances coming due during that period. The bill would authorize the order to include a finding that specific debts were incurred as the result of domestic violence and without the consent of a party and would provide that this finding does not affect the priority of any lien or other security interest.
<u>AB 2542</u> <u>Kalra D</u>	Criminal procedure: discrimination.	Would prohibit the state from seeking a criminal conviction or sentence on the basis of race, ethnicity, or national origin, as specified. The bill would allow a writ of habeas corpus to be prosecuted on the basis of that prohibition, and would require the defendant to appear at the evidentiary hearing by video unless their presence in court is needed. The bill would permit a defendant to file a motion requesting disclosure of all evidence relevant to a potential violation of that prohibition that is in the possession or control of the prosecutor and would require a court, upon a showing of good cause, to order those records to be released. The bill would authorize a court that finds a violation of that prohibition to impose a specified remedy. The bill would apply its provisions to adjudications and dispositions in the juvenile delinquency system. The bill would apply its provisions only prospectively to cases in which judgment has not been entered prior to January 1, 2021.
<u>AB 2606</u> <u>Cervantes D</u>	Criminal justice: supervised release file.	Would require each county probation department or other supervising county agency to update any supervised release file that is available to them on CLETS by entering any person that is placed on any form of postconviction supervision within their jurisdiction, as specified.
<u>AB 2617</u> <u>Gabriel D</u>	Firearms: gun violence restraining orders.	Current law allows a court to issue an order restraining an individual from possessing a firearm for the duration of the order. Current law allows the court to issue a temporary emergency gun violence restraining order on an ex parte basis if the possession of a firearm by the subject of the petition poses an immediate and present danger. Existing law requires a law enforcement officer who requests a temporary emergency gun violence restraining order to take certain steps, including filing a copy of the order with the court as soon as practicable after issuance. This bill would instead require the law enforcement officer to file a copy of the order with the court as soon as practicable, but not later than 3 court days, after issuance.
<u>AB 2655</u> <u>Gipson D</u>	Invasion of privacy: first responders.	Would make it a misdemeanor for a first responder, as defined, who responds to the scene of an accident or crime to capture the photographic image of a deceased person for any purpose other than an official law enforcement purpose or a genuine public interest. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose

		a state-mandated local program. The bill would require an agency that employs first responders to, on January 1, 2021, notify those first responders of the prohibition imposed by the bill.
<u>AB 2699</u> <u>Santiago</u> D	Firearms: unsafe handguns.	Would exempt from the prohibition on unsafe handguns, the sale of a handgun to, or the purchase of a handgun by, additional specified entities for use by sworn members of those entities, including the California Horse Racing Board and the State Department of Public Health. This bill would specify that the sale of an unsafe handgun to certain specified entities and members of those entities is only authorized if the handgun is to be used as a service weapon by a peace officer who has successfully completed the basic course prescribed by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) and who qualifies with the handgun, as specified, at least every 6 months. The bill would also provide that this training requirement would be satisfied by completion of other specified POST training before January 1, 2021.
<u>AB 2741</u> <u>Rubio,</u> <u>Blanca</u> D	Children's advocacy centers.	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. The bill would exempt an employee or designated agent of the center from liability under specified circumstances.
<u>AB 2746</u> <u>Gabriel</u> D	Funding accountability: state funding for homelessness.	Would require a recipient, as defined, that receives state funds for specified CalWORKs programs related to homeless assistance, the Housing and Disability Income Advocacy Program, or state funds appropriated in the Budget Act of 2019 for a Whole Person Care pilot program, to submit a report containing specified information regarding the use of state funds to the appropriate agency. The bill would require the recipient to submit that report on a form and method provided by the agency annually.
<u>AB 2805</u> <u>Eggman</u> D	Juveniles: reunification.	Current law prohibits a court from ordering reunification services when the child was under 5 years of age and suffered severe physical abuse by a parent or guardian unless the court finds, based on competent testimony, that the services are

		likely to prevent reabuse or continued neglect of the child or that failure to try reunification will be detrimental to the child because the child is closely and positively attached to that parent. This bill would instead require the court to make that finding based on competent evidence.
<u>AB 2844</u> <u>Obernolte R</u>	Guardians and conservators: duties: accountings.	The Guardianship-Conservatorship Law generally establishes the standards and procedures for the appointment and termination of an appointment for a guardian or conservator of a person, an estate, or both. Current law requires a guardian or conservator to present the accounting of the assets of the estate of the ward or conservatee to the court at specified intervals and defines an “account statement” for these purposes to include an original account statement from any institution or financial institution. This bill would expand the definition of “account statement” to include a verified electronic statement that is certified under penalty of perjury in a specified manner.
<u>AB 2944</u> <u>Stone, Mark D</u>	Foster care.	Current law, as part of the Continuum of Care Reform (CCR), requires the State Department of Social Services to implement a resource family approval process, and directs counties and foster family agencies, to approve resource families, as defined, in lieu of licensing foster family homes, certifying foster homes by foster family agencies, approving relatives and nonrelative extended family members as foster care providers, and approving guardians and adoptive families. Current law requires a foster family agency to, and authorizes a county to, conduct a reference check of a resource family applicant before approval by contacting specified entities, including any foster family agencies that have certified the applicant. This bill would, among other things, clarify that the reference check is to determine whether it is safe and appropriate approve the resource family, and would require that a foster family agency that has previously certified the applicant or approved the applicant as a resource family to divulge information, as specified, regarding the applicant within 20 business days of being contacted by a foster family agency or county conducting a reference check.
<u>AB 3043</u> <u>Jones-Sawyer D</u>	Corrections: confidential calls.	This bill would require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to approve an attorney’s request to make confidential calls, as specified. The bill would require the department to provide the inmate at least 30 minutes once per month, per case, to make those calls, unless the inmate or attorney requests less time.
<u>AB 3073</u> <u>Wicks D</u>	CalFresh: preenrollment.	Would require the State Department of Social Services, no later than September 1, 2022, to issue an all-county letter containing

		<p>recommendations and suggested methods for county human services agencies to partner with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and county jails to enroll otherwise eligible applicants for the CalFresh program to ensure that an applicant’s benefits may begin as soon as possible upon reentry of the applicant into the community from the state prison or a county jail. The bill would require the all-county letter to include specified information on the benefits of enrolling formerly incarcerated individuals into the CalFresh program, the acceptable forms of identification needed to apply for CalFresh benefits, and information on how to connect individuals released from the state prison with employment or employment and training opportunities.</p>
<p><u>AB 3099</u> <u>Ramos D</u></p>	<p>Department of Justice: law enforcement assistance with tribal issues: study.</p>	<p>Current law establishes a Rural Indian Crime Prevention Program to provide grants to local law enforcement agencies to provide training to officers and to provide specified services to Native American persons and communities. This bill would require the department, upon an appropriation of funds by the Legislature, to provide technical assistance to local law enforcement agencies, as specified, and tribal governments with Indian lands, relating to tribal issues, including providing guidance for law enforcement education and training on policing and criminal investigations on Indian lands, providing guidance on improving crime reporting, crime statistics, criminal procedures, and investigative tools, and facilitating and supporting improved communication between local law enforcement agencies and tribal governments.</p>
<p><u>AB 3234</u> <u>Ting D</u></p>	<p>Public Safety.</p>	<p>Would authorize a judge in the superior court in which a misdemeanor is being prosecuted to offer misdemeanor diversion to a defendant over the objection of a prosecuting attorney, except as specified. The bill would authorize the judge to continue a diverted case for a period not to exceed 24 months and order the defendant to comply with the terms, conditions, and programs the judge deems appropriate based on the defendant’s specific situation. The bill would require the judge, at the end of the diversion period and if the defendant complies with all required terms, conditions, and programs, to dismiss the action against the defendant, and would deem the arrest upon which diversion was imposed to have never occurred, as specified.</p>
<p><u>AB 3242</u> <u>Irwin D</u></p>	<p>Mental health: involuntary commitment.</p>	<p>The Lanterman-Petris-Short Act authorizes the involuntary commitment and treatment of persons with specified mental health disorders for the protection of the persons so committed. Under the act, if a person, as a result of a mental health</p>

		<p>disorder, is a danger to others, or to themselves, or is gravely disabled, the person may, upon probable cause, be taken into custody for a period of up to 72 hours for assessment, evaluation, and crisis intervention, or placement for evaluation and treatment. Current law requires persons providing the evaluation services to be properly qualified professionals, and authorizes those professionals to provide telehealth evaluation services. Current law also provides immunity from civil and criminal liability for similar detention by specified licensed general acute care hospitals, licensed acute psychiatric hospitals, licensed professional staff at those hospitals, or any physician and surgeon providing emergency medical services in any department of those hospitals if various conditions are met. This bill would authorize an examination, assessment, or evaluation specified, required, or authorized by the above-mentioned provisions to be conducted using telehealth.</p>
<p><u>SB 132</u> <u>Wiener D</u></p>	<p>Corrections.</p>	<p>Would require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to, during initial intake and classification, and in a private setting, ask each individual entering into the custody of the department to specify the individual’s gender identity and sex assigned at birth, whether the individual identifies as transgender, nonbinary, or intersex, and their gender pronoun and honorific. The bill would prohibit the department from disciplining a person for refusing to answer or not disclosing complete information in response to these questions. The bill would authorize a person under the jurisdiction of the department to update this information. The bill would prohibit staff, contractors, and volunteers of the department from failing to consistently use the gender pronoun and honorific an individual has specified in verbal and written communications with or regarding that individual that involve the use of a pronoun or honorific.</p>
<p><u>SB 145</u> <u>Wiener D</u></p>	<p>Sex offenders: registration.</p>	<p>The Sex Offender Registration Act, requires a person convicted of one of certain crimes, as specified, to register with law enforcement as a sex offender while residing in California or while attending school or working in California, as specified. A willful failure to register, as required by the act, is a misdemeanor or felony, depending on the underlying offense. This bill would exempt from mandatory registration under the act a person convicted of certain offenses involving minors if the person is not more than 10 years older than the minor and if that offense is the only one requiring the person to register.</p>

<p><u>SB 203</u> <u>Bradford D</u></p>	<p>Juveniles: custodial interrogation.</p>	<p>Current law requires, until January 1, 2025, that a youth 15 years of age or younger consult with legal counsel in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation and before waiving any specified rights. Existing law directs a court deciding the admissibility of statements made by a youth 15 years of age or younger during or after a custodial interrogation to consider the effects of failing to provide counsel before the custodial interrogation. Current law directs the Governor to convene a panel of experts to examine the effects and outcomes of these provisions, including the appropriate age of youth to whom these provisions should apply. This bill would instead apply these provisions to a youth 17 years of age or younger, and would indefinitely extend the operation of these provisions.</p>
<p><u>SB 369</u> <u>Hertzberg D</u></p>	<p>Prisoners: California Reentry Commission.</p>	<p>Current law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to establish parole reentry and assessment programs for inmates in state prison, in order to assess the inmate prior to release and to assist with the inmate's reentry into the community while on parole. Current law establishes the California Reentry and Enrichment Grant Program to provide grants to community-based programs that provide rehabilitative services to incarcerated individuals. This bill would, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature for these purposes, establish the California Reentry Commission within the department, to be cochaired by the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and a formerly incarcerated individual to be appointed to the commission by the Governor. The bill would specify the members of the commission and require the commission to meet once every 2 months.</p>
<p><u>SB 388</u> <u>Galgiani D</u></p>	<p>Missing persons: reports: local agencies.</p>	<p>Current law requires all local police and sheriffs' departments to accept reports of missing persons without delay and to use a specified form in order to obtain the release of dental or skeletal X-ray records, as provided. If the missing person is under 21 years of age, or the person is determined to be at risk, existing law requires the police department or sheriff's department to broadcast a "Be On the Lookout" bulletin and to transmit the report to the Department of Justice, as provided. Under current law, these requirements are not operative in a local jurisdiction if the governing body of a local agency adopts a resolution expressly making these requirements inoperative. This bill would delete the authorization to make the reporting requirements inoperative in a local jurisdiction by resolution, thereby making those requirements mandatory and imposing a state-mandated local program.</p>

<p><u>SB 480</u> <u>Archuleta</u> D</p>	<p>Law enforcement uniforms.</p>	<p>Current law prohibits the wearing of a military uniform, as specified, by any person not authorized to wear that uniform. This bill would prohibit, with certain exceptions, a law enforcement agency from authorizing or allowing its employees to wear a uniform that is made from a camouflage printed or patterned material or a uniform that is substantially similar, as described, to a uniform of the United States Armed Forces or state active militia.</p>
<p><u>SB 629</u> <u>McGuire</u> D</p>	<p>Public peace: media access.</p>	<p>Would, if peace officers close the immediate area surrounding any emergency field command post or establish any other command post, police line, or rolling closure at a demonstration, march, protest, or rally where individuals are engaged primarily in constitutionally protected activity, as described, require that a duly authorized representative of any news service, online news service, newspaper, or radio or television station or network, as described, be allowed to enter those closed areas and would prohibit a peace officer or other law enforcement officer from intentionally assaulting, interfering with, or obstructing a duly authorized representative who is gathering, receiving, or processing information for communication to the public.</p>
<p><u>SB 723</u> <u>Jones</u> R</p>	<p>Firearms: prohibited persons.</p>	<p>Current law makes it a crime for a person to own or possess a firearm if the person has an outstanding warrant for a felony or a warrant for one of several specified misdemeanors. Current law makes these crimes inapplicable to a person who did not have knowledge of the outstanding warrant. This bill would expressly clarify that this crime is committed if the person has an outstanding warrant for a felony or specified misdemeanor and has knowledge of the outstanding warrant.</p>
<p><u>SB 823</u> Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review</p>	<p>Juvenile justice realignment: Office of Youth and Community Restoration.</p>	<p>Current law establishes the Division of Juvenile Justice within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to operate facilities to house specified juvenile offenders. Current law, commencing July 1, 2020, establishes the Department of Youth and Community Restoration in the California Health and Human Services Agency and vests the Department of Youth and Community Restoration with all the powers, functions, duties, responsibilities, obligations, liabilities, and jurisdiction of the Division of Juvenile Justice. An existing executive order delays the deadline for transferring the Division of Juvenile Justice to the Department of Youth and Community Restoration from July 1, 2020, to July 1, 2021, inclusive. This bill would repeal the provisions that would have created the Department of Youth and Community Restoration and the provisions that would have transferred the responsibilities of</p>

		<p>the Division of Juvenile Justice to that department. Among other things, the bill would, commencing July 1, 2021, prohibit further commitment of wards to the Division of Juvenile Justice, except as specified, and would require that all wards committed to the division prior to that date remain within the custody of the division until the ward is discharged, released, or transferred.</p>
<p><u>SB 860</u> <u>Beall D</u></p>	<p>Foster Youth Services Coordinating Program: postsecondary education financial aid applications.</p>	<p>As part of the Foster Youth Services Coordinating Program, current law authorizes a county office of education, or a consortium of county offices of education, to apply to the Superintendent for grant funding to operate an education-based foster youth services coordinating program. As a condition of receiving funds, existing law requires a program to develop and implement a foster youth services plan that includes, among other things, a description of how the local program will facilitate coordination with local postsecondary educational institutions to ensure foster youth pupils meet admission requirements and access programs that support their matriculation needs. This bill would require the plan to also describe how the program will coordinate efforts to ensure, to the extent possible, the completion of the Free Application for Federal Student Aid or the California Dream Act Application for foster youth pupils who are in grade 12.</p>
<p><u>SB 905</u> <u>Archuleta D</u></p>	<p>Criminal history information requests.</p>	<p>This bill would establish procedures for individuals, organizations, and agencies to request a fingerprint-based criminal history information check from the Department of Justice. This bill would establish a process for communication between the department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation and require a department response to the requesting individual, organization, or agency.</p>
<p><u>SB 907</u> <u>Archuleta D</u></p>	<p>Child abuse or neglect investigation: military notification.</p>	<p>Would require a county child welfare department investigating a case of child abuse or neglect to determine if the parent or guardian is an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States. The bill would authorize the county child welfare department to develop and adopt memoranda of understanding with military installations that would govern the investigation of allegations of child abuse or neglect against active duty service members, as specified. The bill would specify that these provisions do not limit or change the responsibilities of a county child welfare department with respect to investigations of, or responses to, allegations of abuse or neglect.</p>
<p><u>SB 909</u> <u>Dodd D</u></p>	<p>Emergency vehicles.</p>	<p>This bill would authorize an emergency vehicle to be equipped with a “Hi-Lo” audible warning sound and would authorize the</p>

		“Hi-Lo” to be used solely for the purpose of notifying the public of an immediate need to evacuate.
<u>SB 912</u> <u>Beall D</u>	California Fostering Connections to Success Act.	Under this bill, a nonminor dependent who turned 21 years of age between March 4, 2020, and June 30, 2021, inclusive, would be eligible to continue receiving extended foster care support through June 30, 2021.
<u>SB 1064</u> <u>Skinner D</u>	Prisons: confidential informants.	Would prohibit an employee of, or private entity under contract with, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation from finding any state prisoner guilty of a rules violation if that finding or decision is based on, or relies on, in whole or in part, any information from an in-custody confidential informant that is neither corroborated nor reliable. The bill would additionally prohibit an employee of, or private entity under contract with, the Board of Parole Hearings from making a finding or decision about any state prisoner that is based on, or relies on, in whole or in part, uncorroborated allegations from an in-custody confidential informant that have not been found true following a disciplinary hearing at which the subject was provided notice, among other requirements. The bill would require a state prisoner to receive, 10 days before these types of proceedings, a summary notice of any information provided by an in-custody confidential informant that may be used in the decision that includes, among other things, the actual or approximate date the information was provided to the department. The bill would define when information from an in-custody confidential informant is corroborated or reliable.
<u>SB 1126</u> <u>Jones R</u>	Juvenile court records.	This bill would additionally authorize those records to be accessed, inspected, or utilized by the probation department, the prosecuting attorney, counsel for the minor, and the court for the purpose of assessing the minor’s competency in the proceedings on a subsequent petition against the minor if the issue of competency has been raised in those proceedings.
<u>SB 1141</u> <u>Rubio D</u>	Domestic violence: coercive control.	Current law authorizes a court to issue an ex parte order enjoining a party from engaging in specified acts against another party, including threatening or harassing that party or disturbing their peace, and, in the discretion of the court, against other named family or household members. A violation of this court order constitutes contempt of court, which is punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would define “disturbing the peace of the other party” as conduct that destroys the mental or emotional calm of the other party, as specified.

<u>SB 1220</u> <u>Umberg D</u>	Peace and custodial officers.	The bill would, on and after January 1, 2022, require any state or local law enforcement agency maintaining personnel records of peace officers and custodial officers to annually, to each prosecuting agency within its jurisdiction, and upon request to any prosecuting agency, provide a list of names and badge numbers of officers employed by the agency in the 5 years prior to providing the list who meet specified criteria, including, among other things, that the officer has had sustained findings for conduct of moral turpitude or group bias or that the officer is on probation for a criminal offense.
<u>SB 1290</u> <u>Durazo D</u>	Juveniles: costs.	Would vacate certain county-assessed or court-ordered costs imposed before January 1, 2018, for the parents or guardians of wards in specified circumstances, minors who were ordered to participate in drug and substance abuse testing, and adults who were 21 years of age and under at the time of their home detention.