



CPPCA Legislative Update

June 8, 2021

June 4 was the California State Legislature’s “House of Origin Deadline,” in which all bills that were introduced in 2021 must pass a floor vote in their first house and go on to the second house. On June 3, the Assembly and Senate passed all bills that will be moving forward in the legislative process this year, and of the 2,421 bills introduced this year, 1,156 will be moving into their second house.

It’s important to note that on May 19, legislative leadership announced that each Assemblymember and Senator would only be allowed to pass a maximum of 12 bills to the second house. All bills that did not pass to the second house by the June 4 deadline can be acted upon in January 2022.

Below are bills that we are actively tracking on behalf of CPPCA that continue to move through the legislative process. All of these bills must pass through their second house by midnight on September 10, 2021 in order to be considered by the Governor.

Measure	Topic	Status	Summary
AB 26 Holden D	Peace officers: use of force.	6/2/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Current law requires each law enforcement agency, on or before January 1, 2021, to maintain a policy that provides a minimum standard on the use of force. Current law requires that policy, among other things, to require that officers report potential excessive force to a superior officer when present and observing another officer using force that the officer believes to be unnecessary, and to require that officers intercede when present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is necessary, as specified. This bill would require those law enforcement policies to require those officers to immediately report potential excessive force, as defined.
AB 46 Rivas, Luz D	California Youth Empowerment Act.	6/2/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Would create the California Youth Empowerment Act to address, among other issues, the growing need to engage youth directly with policymakers. The bill would establish the California Youth Empowerment Commission in state government consisting of 25 voting commissioners between 14 and 25 years of age and meeting specified requirements, with 21 members appointed by the Governor, 2 at-large members appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, and 2 at-large members appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, along with several ex officio, nonvoting members from various geographic regions of the state. The bill

			would establish the commission to be advisory in nature, for the main purpose of providing meaningful opportunities for civic engagement to improve the quality of life for California's disconnected and disadvantaged youth.
<u>AB 48</u> <u>Gonzalez,</u> <u>Lorena</u> D	Law enforcement: kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents.	6/2/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Would prohibit the use of kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents by any law enforcement agency to disperse any assembly, protest, or demonstration, except in compliance with specified standards set by the bill, and would prohibit their use solely due to a violation of an imposed curfew, verbal threat, or noncompliance with a law enforcement directive. The bill would include in the standards for the use of kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents to disperse gatherings the requirement that, among other things, those weapons only be used to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including a peace officer.
<u>AB 89</u> <u>Jones-</u> <u>Sawyer</u> D	Peace officers: minimum qualifications.	6/3/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate.	Current law requires peace officers in this state to meet specified minimum standards, including age and education requirements. This bill would increase the minimum qualifying age from 18 to 25 years of age. This bill would permit an individual under 25 years of age to qualify for employment as a peace officer if the individual has a bachelor's or advanced degree from an accredited college or university. The bill would specify that these requirements do not apply to individuals 18 to 24 years of age who are already employed as a peace officer as of the effective date of this act. The bill would provide legislative findings in support of the measure.
<u>AB 124</u> <u>Kamlager</u> D	Criminal procedure.	6/3/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Current law, in a criminal trial, allows evidence of mental disease, mental defect, or mental disorder solely for the issue of whether or not the accused actually formed a required specific intent, premeditated, deliberated, or harbored malice aforethought, when a specific intent crime is charged. This bill would instead allow that evidence for the issue of whether or not the accused actually formed the required mental state for the crime that is charged, including whether or not the accused committed a willful act, premeditated, deliberated, harbored malice aforethought, acted knowingly, acted maliciously, or acted with conscious disregard for human life.
<u>AB 127</u> <u>Kamlager</u> D	Arrest warrants: declaration of probable cause.	5/12/2021-Referred to Com. on PUB. S.	Current law governs the procedure for issuing a warrant of arrest by a magistrate. If a declaration of probable cause is made by a peace officer, existing law requires the magistrate to issue a warrant of probable cause for the arrest of the defendant described in the declaration only if the magistrate is satisfied that there is probable cause that the offense described in the declaration has been committed and that the defendant has committed the offense. Current law allows the issuing magistrate to examine the person seeking the warrant and any witnesses the person may produce under oath. Current law provides additional requirements for making and signing the declaration of probable cause, as specified. This bill would require a magistrate, before issuing an arrest warrant pursuant to these provisions, to examine the declaration of probable cause made by a peace officer, or an employee of a public prosecutor's office when the subject of the arrest warrant is a peace officer.
<u>AB 226</u> <u>Ramos</u> D	Children's crisis psychiatric	6/2/2021-In Senate. Read first	Would reclassify children's crisis residential programs as children's crisis psychiatric residential treatment facilities, and

	residential treatment facilities.	time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	would transfer responsibility for licensing these facilities to the State Department of Health Care Services, contingent upon an appropriation in the annual Budget Act for these purposes. The bill would define “children’s crisis psychiatric residential treatment facility” to mean a licensed residential facility operated by a public agency or private organization that provides the psychiatric services, as prescribed under the Medicaid regulations, to individuals under 21 years of age, in an inpatient setting.
<u>AB 254</u> <u>Jones-Sawyer</u> D	Contraband in state prisons.	6/2/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Would require the policies developed by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to include searches of all persons entering CDCR adult facilities instead of random search efforts and methods, as specified. The bill would make these requirements inapplicable to a facility subject to closure as of January 1, 2022. The bill would require CDCR to conduct an evaluation of its contraband interdiction policy and provide an annual report to the Legislature on January 1 each year, as specified.
<u>AB 256</u> <u>Kalra</u> D	Criminal procedure: discrimination.	6/2/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Current law prohibits the state from seeking a criminal conviction or sentence on the basis of race, ethnicity, or national origin, as specified, and, in a case in which judgment has not been entered prior to January 1, 2021, allows a petition to be filed alleging a violation of that prohibition. Current law authorizes a court that finds a violation of that prohibition to impose specified remedies, including, among other things, vacating the conviction or sentence and ordering new proceedings. This bill would authorize that petition to be filed for cases in which a judgment was entered prior to January 1, 2021, as specified. The bill would, if a motion under these provisions is based on the conduct or statements by the judge, require the judge to disqualify themselves from those proceedings. The bill would additionally make other technical changes.
<u>AB 282</u> <u>Lackey</u> R	Misdemeanor diversion.	5/28/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Current law authorizes 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, as specified. Current law prohibits a judge from offering diversion pursuant to these provisions for specified charged offenses, including, among other things, battery committed against a spouse and stalking. This bill would prohibit a judge from offering diversion pursuant to those provisions for various charged offenses relating to reckless operation of a vehicle and driving under the influence, as specified.
<u>AB 292</u> <u>Stone</u> D	Corrections: prison credits.	6/2/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Current law generally awards an inmate 6 months of credit reductions for every 6 months of continuous incarceration. Current law, as added by Proposition 184 at the November 8, 1994, statewide general election, restricts the total amount of credits that an inmate convicted of a serious or violent felony, as defined, can receive to no more than 1/5 of the total term of imprisonment. This bill would direct the department to use its constitutional authority to award specified credits to incarcerated persons who are incarcerated for a violent felony or for a nonviolent second- or third-strike felony and who do not have a specified administrative classification determined by the department at a rate of a one-day reduction in the term of confinement for every day of incarceration.
<u>AB 331</u>	Organized theft.	5/28/2021-In	Current law, until July 1, 2021, makes a person guilty of

Jones-Sawyer D		Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	organized retail theft, punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony, as specified, if the person acts in concert with one or more persons to steal merchandise from one or more merchant's premises or online marketplaces with the intent to sell or return the merchandise for value, acts in concert with 2 or more persons to receive, purchase, or possess merchandise knowing or believing it to have been stolen, acts as an agent of another to steal merchandise from one or more merchant's premises or online marketplaces as part of an organized plan to commit theft, or recruits, coordinates, organizes, supervises, directs, manages, or finances another to undertake acts of theft. This bill would extend the operation of the crime of organized retail theft until January 1, 2026.
AB 333 Kamlager D	Participation in a criminal street gang: enhanced sentence.	6/3/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate.	Current law makes it a crime, punishable as either a misdemeanor or a felony, to actively participate in a criminal street gang with knowledge that its members engage in, or have engaged in, a pattern of criminal gang activity and to actively promote, further, or assist in felonious criminal conduct by members of that gang. This bill would also require that the crimes committed to form a pattern of criminal gang activity have commonly benefited a criminal street gang and that the common benefit from the offenses be more than reputational. The bill would remove burglary, looting, felony vandalism, and specified personal identity fraud violations from the crimes that define a pattern of criminal gang activity. The bill would prohibit the use of the currently charged crime to prove the pattern of criminal gang activity.
AB 366 Rubio, Blanca D	Foster youth.	6/2/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Would require a county social worker or probation officer to include in certain reports to the juvenile court a factual discussion of whether the youth or nonminor dependent has received comprehensive sexual health education and whether the youth or nonminor dependent has been informed of the topics relating to reproductive and sexual health care. The bill would require a county social worker or probation officer to include in certain reports to the juvenile court the identity of the person or persons responsible for assisting the child or nonminor dependent with applications for postsecondary education and related financial aid, as specified. The bill would require the juvenile court to make a determination regarding whether the social worker has performed those duties.
AB 481 Chiu D	Law enforcement agencies: military equipment: funding, acquisition, and use.	6/2/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Would require a law enforcement agency, defined to include specified state and local entities, to obtain approval of the applicable governing body, by adoption of a military equipment use policy, as specified, by ordinance at a regular meeting held pursuant to specified open meeting laws, prior to taking certain actions relating to the funding, acquisition, or use of military equipment, as defined. The bill would also require similar approval for the continued use of military equipment acquired prior to January 1, 2022. The bill would allow the governing body to approve the funding, acquisition, or use of military equipment within its jurisdiction only if it determines that the military equipment meets specified standards.
AB 490 Gipson D	Law enforcement agency policies: arrests: positional	6/3/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on	Would prohibit a law enforcement agency from authorizing techniques or transport methods that involve a substantial risk of positional asphyxia, as defined. By requiring local agencies to

	asphyxia.	RLS. for assignment.	amend use of force policies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.
AB 503 Stone D	Wards: probation.	5/12/2021- Referred to Com. on PUB. S.	Current law subjects a minor between 12 and 17 years of age, inclusive, who violates any federal, state, or local law or ordinance to, and a minor under 12 years of age who is alleged to have committed specified serious offenses to, the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge the minor to be a ward of the court. When a minor is adjudged to be a ward of the court, as previously described, and is placed under the supervision of the probation officer or committed to the care, custody, and control of the probation officer, current law authorizes the court to make any and all reasonable orders for the conduct of the ward, and to impose and require any and all reasonable conditions that it may determine fitting and proper to the end that justice may be done and the reformation and rehabilitation of the ward enhanced. This bill would limit to 6 months the period of time in which a court may place a ward of the court on probation, except that a court may extend the probation period for a period not to exceed increments of 6 months after a noticed hearing and upon proof by clear and convincing evidence that it is in the ward's best interest.
AB 506 Gonzalez, Lorena D	Youth service organizations: mandated reporters.	5/27/2021- Referred to Com. on PUB. S.	Would add to the list of individuals who are mandated reporters a volunteer of a public or private youth center, youth recreation program, or youth organization that is over 18 years of age and whose duties include direct contact with or supervision of children and who volunteers more than 16 hours per month or 32 hours per year with the organization. By imposing the reporting requirements on a new class of persons, for whom failure to report specified conduct is a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.
AB 518 Wicks D	Criminal law: violations punishable in multiple ways.	5/19/2021- Referred to Com. on PUB. S.	Current law requires an act or omission that is punishable in different ways by different laws to be punished under the law that provides for the longest possible term of imprisonment. This bill, instead, would authorize an act or omission that is punishable in different ways by different laws to be punished under either of those provisions.
AB 527 Wood D	Controlled substances.	5/12/2021- Referred to Coms. on B., P. & E.D. and PUB. S.	The California Uniform Controlled Substances Act (the act) classifies controlled substances into 5 designated schedules, with the most restrictive limitations generally placed on controlled substances classified in Schedule I, and the least restrictive limitations generally placed on controlled substances classified in Schedule V. This bill would exempt from Schedule III specific compounds, mixtures, or preparations that contain a nonnarcotic controlled substance in combination with a derivative of barbituric acid or any salt thereof that are listed in the federal Table of Exempted Prescription Products and have been exempted pursuant to federal law or regulation.
AB 592 Friedman D	Foster youth: transitional housing.	5/28/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	The California Community Care Facilities Act requires the State Department of Social Services to license and regulate transitional housing placement providers pursuant to the act. Under current law, 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 to nonminor dependents to promote their transition to adulthood. Current law requires a transitional housing unit to meet certain housing and supervision requirements, which may include a host family

			certified by a transitional housing placement provider with whom a participant lives in an apartment, single-family dwelling, or condominium. Under existing law, a violation of the act is a misdemeanor. This bill would require a transitional housing unit with a host family to include supervised transitional housing services provided by the licensed transitional housing placement provider.
AB 624 Bauer-Kahan D	Juveniles: transfer to court of criminal jurisdiction: appeals.	5/28/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Current law subjects a minor between 12 and 17 years of age, inclusive, who violates any federal, state, or local law or ordinance to, and a minor under 12 years of age who is alleged to have committed specified serious offenses to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge the minor to be a ward of the court. Current law authorizes the district attorney to make a motion to transfer a minor from juvenile court to a court of criminal jurisdiction in a case in which a minor is alleged to have committed a felony when the minor was 16 years of age or older, or in a case in which a specified serious offense is alleged to have been committed by a minor when the minor was 14 or 15 years of age, but the minor was not apprehended prior to the end of juvenile court jurisdiction. This bill would make an order transferring a minor from a juvenile court to a court of criminal jurisdiction subject to appeal. This bill would require an order transferring a minor from the juvenile court to a court of criminal jurisdiction to be subject to immediate appellate review if a notice of appeal is filed within 30 days of the order transferring the minor.
AB 640 Cooley D	Extended foster care: eligibility redetermination.	6/2/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Would require the State Department of Social Services, by July 1, 2022, or upon receipt of any necessary federal approval, to develop and disseminate guidance to county child welfare, probation, and tribal placing agencies on recommended procedures to follow in order to transition a youth to the extended foster care program in a manner that enables the county to redetermine the youth's eligibility for federal financial participation. The bill would require the Director of Social Services to seek any federal approvals necessary to implement these provisions by July 1, 2022.
AB 644 Waldron R	California MAT Re-Entry Incentive Program.	5/12/2021-Referred to Com. on PUB. S.	Current law, contingent upon the appropriation of specified federal grant funds to the State Department of Health Care Services, establishes the California MAT Re-Entry Incentive Program, which makes a person released from prison on parole, with specified exceptions, eligible for a 30-day reduction in the period of parole for every six months of treatment, up to a maximum 90-day reduction. To receive the reduction to the period of parole, existing law requires that the parolee successfully participate in a substance abuse treatment program that employs a multifaceted approach to treatment, including medically assisted therapy (MAT), as specified, and to have been enrolled in, or successfully participated in, an institutional substance abuse program. This bill would, instead of requiring the person to have participated in an institutional substance abuse program, require the person to have been enrolled in, or successfully participated in, a post-release substance abuse program.
AB 653 Waldron R	Medication-Assisted Treatment	5/28/2021-In Senate. Read first	Would establish, until January 1, 2026, the Medication-Assisted Treatment Grant Program, to be administered by the Board of

	Grant Program.	time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	State and Community Corrections. The bill would require the board to award grants, on a competitive basis, to counties and would authorize counties that receive grants to use grant funds for various purposes relating to the treatment of substance use disorders and the provision of medication-assisted treatment. The bill would prohibit counties from using the grant funds to supplant existing resources for medication-assisted treatment services delivered in county jails or in the community. The bill would require counties that receive grants pursuant to these provisions to collect and maintain data relating to the effectiveness of the program and would require the board, by July 1, 2025, to submit a report to the Legislature describing the activities funded by the grant program and the success of those activities in reducing drug overdoses and recidivism by jail inmates and persons under criminal justice supervision.
<u>AB 669</u> <u>Lackey R</u>	Firearms: unsafe handguns.	5/28/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Current law prohibits the manufacture, importation, sale, or transfer of an unsafe handgun, as defined. Current law exempts from this prohibition sales to specified law enforcement agencies or other specified government agencies for use by specified employees and sales to specified peace officers. Current law further requires that the sale of an unsafe handgun to, or its purchase by, certain specified entities, including a county probation department, 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 completes a live-fire qualification prescribed by their employing entity at least once every 6 months. This bill would instead exempt sales to, or purchases by, a county probation department and sworn members thereof who have completed specified firearms training prescribed by POST and who complete the above-described live-fire qualification at least once every 3 months.
<u>AB 700</u> <u>Cunningham R</u>	Criminal procedure: arraignment and trial.	6/2/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Current provisions of the California Constitution provide a criminal defendant the right to be personally present with counsel at trial. Current law requires a defendant to be present at a felony trial or preliminary hearing. Current law, however, also authorizes a court to proceed, in the defendant's absence, with a trial or preliminary hearing that has commenced in the presence of the defendant, but from which the defendant is voluntarily absent or has been removed from the courtroom for disruptive behavior, as specified. This bill would specify that a trial or preliminary hearing shall be deemed to have "commenced in the presence" of a defendant who is in custody and refuses to appear in court, if the court makes certain specified findings on the record, by clear and convincing evidence.
<u>AB 716</u> <u>Bennett D</u>	Court access.	5/28/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Would require public access to every court to include remote access by a member of the public or the media, and would define "remote access" to include an audio stream on the internet or a telephone to observe court proceedings. The bill would prohibit a court from excluding the public or the media from physical access to the court, unless it is necessary to restrict or limit physical access to protect the health or safety of court employees or the public. The bill would define the term "media" and would also make technical, nonsubstantive changes.

<u>AB 717</u> <u>Stone D</u>	Prisoners: identification cards.	6/2/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Would require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to make all reasonable efforts to ensure that all inmates released from state prison are released with a valid California identification card or a duplicate or renewal driver's license, unless an inmate willfully chooses to not obtain a California identification card or driver's license. The bill would require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, where a valid California identification card or driver's license is not obtained before release, to provide the inmate with a photo prison identification card.
<u>AB 718</u> <u>Cunningham R</u>	Peace officers: investigations of misconduct.	5/19/2021-Referred to Com. on PUB. S.	Would require a law enforcement agency or oversight agency to complete its investigation into an allegation of the use of force resulting in death or great bodily injury, sexual assault, discharge of a firearm, or dishonesty relating to the reporting, investigation, or prosecution of a crime or misconduct by another peace officer or custodial officer, despite the peace officer's or custodial officer's voluntary separation from the employing agency. The bill would require the investigation to result in a finding that the allegation is either sustained, not sustained, unfounded, or exonerated, as defined. The bill would also require an agency other than an officer's employing agency that conducts an investigation of these allegations to disclose its findings with the employing agency no later than the conclusion of the investigation.
<u>AB 808</u> <u>Stone D</u>	Children's Crisis Continuum Pilot Program.	6/2/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Would require the State Department of Social Services, in collaboration with the State Department of Health Care Services, to establish the Children's Crisis Continuum Pilot Program for the purpose of developing treatment options that are needed to support California's commitment to eliminate the placement of foster youth with complex needs in out-of-state facilities. The bill would require the pilot program to be implemented for 5 years. The bill would require the State Department of Social Services to take specified actions, including, among other things, providing technical assistance to applicants and participating entities, awarding grants to participating entities, and developing a request for proposal process and selection criteria to determine which applicants will participate in the pilot program.
<u>AB 898</u> <u>Lee D</u>	Criminal records: automatic conviction record relief.	5/28/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Would require the Department of Justice, in cases where probation has been transferred, to electronically submit notice of conviction record relief to both the transferring court and any subsequent receiving court. The bill would also require a receiving court that reduces a felony to a misdemeanor or dismisses a conviction under specified provisions to provide a disposition report to the department with the original case number from the transferring court. If probation was transferred multiple times, the bill would require the department to electronically submit notice to all involved courts in a mutually agreed upon format. The bill would further require any court receiving notice of a reduction or dismissal to update its records to reflect the same. The bill requires the receiving court to provide a receipt of records from the transferring court, including the new case number. The bill would require the transferring court to report to the department that probation was transferred and identify the receiving court and new case number, if applicable.
<u>AB 958</u>	Peace officers: law	5/28/2021-Read	Current laws defines those persons who are peace officers, the

Gipson D	enforcement cliques.	third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 73. Noes 1.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	entities authorized to appoint them, and the scope of their authority. Current law prescribes certain minimum standards for a person to be appointed as a peace officer, including training requirements, moral character, and physical and mental condition, and certain disqualifying factors for a person to be employed as a peace officer, including a felony conviction. Current law requires a department or agency that employs peace officers to establish a procedure to investigate complaints by members of the public against those officers. This bill would define a law enforcement clique, a group of law enforcement officers within an agency that engages in a pattern of specified unlawful or unethical on-duty behavior, and would require law enforcement agencies to have a policy prohibiting law enforcement cliques and making participation, as specified, in a law enforcement clique grounds for termination.
AB 960 Ting D	Medical parole.	6/3/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate.	The Victim's Bill of Rights Act of 2008 (Marsy's Law) added by Proposition 9 at the November 4, 2008, statewide general election, establishes the Board of Parole Hearings as the state's parole authority and requires the board to be responsible for protecting victims' rights in the parole process. The act allows these duties to be assumed by a successor in interest. This bill would create a medical parole panel, comprised of a department psychologist, a primary care provider, and a representative from California Correctional Health Care Services, at each institution to act as the state's parole authority for the purpose of medical parole decisions. The bill would require the panel to protect victims' rights in the medical parole process. The bill would expand the qualifying criteria for medical parole and establish a new medical parole consideration process, as specified.
AB 990 Santiago D	Prisons: inmate visitation.	6/3/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Under current law, a person sentenced to imprisonment in a state prison may during that period of confinement be deprived of only those rights as is reasonably related to legitimate penological interests. Current law enumerates certain civil rights of a state prisoner, including the right to purchase, receive, and read newspapers, periodicals, and books accepted for distribution by the United States Post Office. This bill would include the right to personal visits as a civil right.
AB 998 Lackey R	Incarcerated persons: health records.	5/28/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Would require, when jurisdiction of an inmate is transferred from or between the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the State Department of State Hospitals, and county agencies caring for inmates, those agencies to disclose, by electronic transmission when possible, mental health records, as defined, regarding each transferred inmate who received mental health services while in custody of the transferring facility, at the time of transfer or within 7 days of the transfer. The bill would require mental health records to be disclosed to ensure sufficient mental health history is available for the purpose of satisfying specified requirements relating to parole and to ensure the continuity of mental health treatment of an inmate being transferred between those facilities.
AB 1051 Bennett D	Medi-Cal: specialty mental health services: foster youth.	5/28/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 77. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first	Current law requires the State Department of Health Care Services to issue policy guidance concerning the conditions for, and exceptions to, presumptive transfer of responsibility for providing or arranging for specialty mental health services to a foster youth from the county of original jurisdiction to the county in which the foster youth resides, as prescribed. This bill would

		time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	make those provisions for presumptive transfer inapplicable to a foster youth or probation-involved youth placed in a community treatment facility, group home, or a short-term residential therapeutic program (STRTP) outside of their county of original jurisdiction, as specified
<u>AB 1140</u> <u>Rivas,</u> <u>Robert D</u>	Foster care: rights.	5/12/2021- Referred to Coms. on HUMAN S. and JUD.	Current law provides for the licensing and regulation of community care facilities, including foster family homes and group homes, by the State Department of Social Services, and requires the department to ensure that licensed or certified foster care facilities and providers accord children and nonminor dependents in foster care their personal rights. Current law establishes the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson to, among other things, investigate and attempt to resolve complaints made by or on behalf of children placed in foster care, related to their care, placement, or services. This bill would specify that these duties of the department and the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson include children who are in state-licensed foster facilities and homes in the custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement of the federal Department of Health and Human Services.
<u>AB 1210</u> <u>Ting D</u>	Board of Parole Hearings: commissioners.	5/12/2021- Referred to Com. on PUB. S.	Current law establishes the Board of Parole Hearings, which is composed of 17 commissioners appointed by the Governor, and subject to Senate confirmation, for staggered 3-year terms. Existing law requires the commissioners to reflect as nearly as possible a cross-section of the racial, sexual, economic, and geographic features of the population of the state. This bill would require the commissioners to reflect as nearly as possible a cross-section of the racial, sexual orientation, gender identity, economic, and geographic features of the population of the state.
<u>AB 1214</u> <u>Waldron R</u>	Medi-Cal eligibility.	6/2/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Would make an individual who is incarcerated in a state prison or county jail eligible for the Medi-Cal program for 30 days before the date they are released from that correctional facility if they otherwise meet Medi-Cal eligibility criteria but for their commitment in a correctional facility. The bill would require the State Department of Health Care Services to send an annual report to the Legislature on the implementation of these provisions, would authorize the department to implement these provisions by various means, including provider bulletins, and, by January 1, 2026, would require the department to promulgate regulations. The bill would require the department to seek federal approvals, including amendments to the state plan, necessary to implement these provisions, and would condition the implementation of these provisions on the department obtaining necessary federal approvals, and to the extent that federal matching funds are obtained.
<u>AB 1228</u> <u>Lee D</u>	Supervised persons: release.	6/3/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Current law authorizes a probation officer, parole officer, or peace officer to rearrest a person without warrant or other process during the period that a person is released on probation, conditional sentence or summary probation, or mandatory supervision, or when the person is subject to revocation of postrelease community supervision or parole supervision, if the officer has probable cause to believe that the supervised person is violating the terms of their supervision. Current law allows a court to order the release of a supervised person from custody under terms and conditions the court deems appropriate, unless the

			<p>person is serving a period of flash incarceration. This bill would require a court that elects to order the release of persons on probation pursuant to this provision to release persons on probation on their own recognizance pending a formal revocation hearing absent a finding by clear and convincing evidence that conditions of release are required by the individual circumstances of the case in order to reasonably protect the public and provide reasonable assurance of the person's future appearance in court. The bill would prohibit a court from imposing cash bail as a condition of release absent a showing by clear and convincing evidence that other reasonable conditions of release would be inadequate to encourage the person to attend court in compliance with the court's orders.</p>
<p>AB 1283 Stone D</p>	<p>Resource families: hearings.</p>	<p>5/27/2021- Referred to Coms. on HUMAN S. and JUD.</p>	<p>Current law requires the State Department of Social Services to provide a statewide fair hearing process for application denials, rescissions of approval, exclusion actions, or criminal record exemption denials or rescissions by a county or the department. Under current law, a county's action on an approval is final, or for matters set before the State Hearings Division, an action is subject to dismissal, if the resource family, applicant, excluded individual, or individual who is the subject of a criminal record exemption denial or rescission does not file a timely appeal. This bill would remove the reference to the action before the State Hearings Division being dismissed, and instead, provide that in a matter before the State Hearings Division, an appeal shall be subject to dismissal if an appeal to the notice of action or exclusion order is not filed within the prescribed time.</p>
<p>AB 1308 Ting D</p>	<p>Arrest and conviction record relief.</p>	<p>6/3/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate.</p>	<p>Current law, commencing July 1, 2022, subject to an appropriation in the annual Budget Act, requires the Department of Justice, on a monthly basis, to review the records in the statewide criminal justice databases and to identify persons who are eligible for arrest record relief or automatic conviction record relief by having their arrest records, or their criminal conviction records, withheld from disclosure or modified, as specified. Under existing law, an arrest or conviction record is eligible for this relief if, among other criteria, the arrest or conviction occurred on or after January 1, 2021. This bill would instead allow an arrest or conviction that occurred on or after January 1, 1973, to be considered for relief.</p>
<p>AB 1318 Stone D</p>	<p>Changes of name or gender: minors.</p>	<p>5/12/2021- Referred to Com. on JUD.</p>	<p>Current law authorizes a person to file a petition with the superior court seeking a judgment recognizing their change of gender. Current law requires all petitions to recognize a change of gender for a minor with a court-appointed guardian to be filed with the court that appointed the guardian. This bill would require a petition for a change of name or gender for a minor with a court-appointed guardian or a minor who is a ward of the juvenile court to be made in the court having jurisdiction over the minor. The bill would exempt an action for a change of name of a minor under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court from the requirement that the court issue an order to show cause.</p>
<p>AB 1347 Jones-Sawyer D</p>	<p>Bail: premiums.</p>	<p>6/2/2021-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-</p>	<p>Would, on and after January 1, 2022, prohibit an insurer, bail agent, or other bail licensee from entering into a contract, agreement, or undertaking of bail that requires the payment of more than one premium for the duration of the agreement, and would require the duration of the agreement to be until bail is</p>

		refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.	exonerated and prohibit an insurer, bail agent, or other bail licensee from charging, collecting, or receiving a renewal premium in connection with a contract, agreement, or undertaking of bail after that date. The bill would also make these prohibitions apply to an insurer or insurance licensee with regard to immigration bonds.
AB 1358 Muratsuchi D	Demographics: ancestry and ethnic origin.	6/3/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Current law requires specified agencies to use additional separate collection categories and other tabulations for major Asian groups and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander groups. This bill would require those specified agencies to also use additional separate collection categories and other tabulations for specified Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish groups, Caribbean groups, and Black or African American groups.
AB 1452 Ting D	State prison.	6/3/2021-Referred to Com. on PUB. S.	Current law provides for the protection of religious freedoms for state prison inmates, as specified. Current law requires, except in extraordinary circumstances, upon the transfer of an inmate to another state prison institution, a member of the clergy or spiritual adviser to be granted visitation privileges at the institution to which the inmate is transferred within 72 hours of the transfer if the member of the clergy or spiritual adviser has been previously authorized by the department to visit that inmate. This bill would instead require a member of the clergy or spiritual adviser to be granted those visitation privileges within 48 hours of the inmate's transfer.
AB 1474 Gabriel D	Sentencing: consideration of costs.	6/3/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Current law, generally, provides for the punishment of persons guilty of a criminal offense, as specified, including incarceration in the state prison or a county jail. Current law requires the court in a criminal case to appoint a time for pronouncing judgment within 20 days after a plea, finding, or verdict of guilty. This bill would require a prosecuting attorney, at sentencing, to state on the record the estimated cost of incarceration or supervision for any proposed sentence. This bill contains other related provisions and other current laws.
AB 1475 Low D	Law enforcement: social media.	5/19/2021-Referred to Coms. on PUB. S. and JUD.	Would prohibit, except as specified, a police department or sheriff's office from sharing, on social media, booking photos of an individual arrested on suspicion of committing a nonviolent crime, as defined. The bill would require a police department or sheriff's office that shares, on social media, photos or the identity of an individual arrested for the suspected commission of any crime to remove the information from its social media page, upon request as specified, if the individual's record has been sealed, the individual's conviction has been dismissed, expunged, pardoned, or eradicated pursuant to law, the individual has been issued a certificate of rehabilitation, or the individual is found not guilty of committing the crime for which they were arrested.
AB 1480 Rodriguez D	Employers: prohibited disclosure of information: arrest or detention.	6/3/2021-Referred to Com. on PUB. S.	Current law prohibits an employer from asking an applicant to disclose, or from utilizing as a factor in determining any condition of employment, information concerning an arrest or detention that did not result in a conviction, or information concerning a referral or participation in, any pretrial or posttrial diversion program, except as specified. Current law also prohibits an employer, as specified, from asking an applicant to disclose, or from utilizing as a factor in determining any condition of employment, information concerning a conviction that has been judicially dismissed or ordered sealed, except in specified circumstances.

			Applicants for employment as peace officers, or with the Department of Justice, or with other criminal justice agencies, or persons already employed as peace officers, are an exception to these prohibitions, so that information about applicants for these positions or employees may be disclosed or sought. Existing law makes it a crime to intentionally violate these provisions. This bill would additionally include persons already employed as nonsworn members of a criminal justice agency, as specified, within the exception to these prohibitions, so that information about these employees may be disclosed or sought.
<u>AB 1540</u> <u>Ting D</u>	Criminal procedure: resentencing.	6/3/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Current law authorizes a court, within 120 days after sentencing the defendant or at any time upon a recommendation from the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Board of Parole Hearings, the district attorney, to recall an inmate's sentence and resentence that inmate to a lesser sentence. Existing law requires the court, when resentencing, to apply the rules of the Judicial Council to eliminate disparity of sentences and promote uniformity of sentencing. Existing law authorizes a court to reduce a defendant's term of imprisonment and modify the judgment if it is in the interest of justice. This bill would require the court to state its reasons for a resentencing decision on the record or in writing, as specified.
<u>SB 2</u> <u>Bradford D</u>	Peace officers: certification: civil rights.	6/3/2021-Referred to Coms. on PUB. S. and JUD.	Under current law, the Tom Bane Civil Rights Act, if a person or persons, whether or not acting under color of law, interferes or attempts to interfere, by threats, intimidation, or coercion, with the exercise or enjoyment by any individual or individuals of rights secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or of the rights secured by the Constitution or laws of this state, the Attorney General, or any district attorney or city attorney, is authorized to bring a civil action for injunctive and other appropriate equitable relief in the name of the people of the State of California, in order to protect the exercise or enjoyment of the right or rights secured. Current law also authorizes an action brought by the Attorney General, or any district attorney or city attorney, to seek a civil penalty of \$25,000. Current law also allows an individual whose exercise or enjoyment of rights has been interfered with to prosecute a civil action for damages on their own behalf. This bill would eliminate certain immunity provisions for peace officers and custodial officers, or public entities employing peace officers or custodial officers sued under the act.
<u>SB 16</u> <u>Skinner D</u>	Peace officers: release of records.	6/2/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 31. Noes 3.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Would make every incident involving force that is unreasonable or excessive, and any sustained finding that an officer failed to intervene against another officer using unreasonable or excessive force, subject to disclosure. The bill would require records relating to sustained findings of unlawful arrests and unlawful searches to be subject to disclosure. The bill would also require the disclosure of records relating to an incident in which a sustained finding was made by any law enforcement agency or oversight agency that a peace officer or custodial officer engaged in conduct involving prejudice or discrimination on the basis of specified protected classes. The bill would make the limitations on delay of disclosure inapplicable until January 1, 2023, for the described records relating to incidents that occurred before January 1, 2022.

<p>SB 17 Pan D</p>	<p>Office of Racial Equity.</p>	<p>6/2/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 31. Noes 6.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>Would, until January 1, 2029, would establish in state government an Office of Racial Equity, an independent public entity not affiliated with an agency or department, governed by a Racial Equity Advisory and Accountability Council. The bill would authorize the council to hire an executive director to organize, administer, and manage the operations of the office. The bill would task the office with coordinating, analyzing, developing, evaluating, and recommending strategies for advancing racial equity across state agencies, departments, and the office of the Governor. The bill would require the office, in consultation with state agencies, departments, and public stakeholders, as appropriate, to develop a statewide Racial Equity Framework that includes a strategic plan with policy and inclusive practice recommendations, guidelines, goals, and benchmarks to reduce racial inequities, promote racial equity, and address individual, institutional, and structural racism.</p>
<p>SB 73 Wiener D</p>	<p>Probation: eligibility: crimes relating to controlled substances.</p>	<p>5/13/2021- Referred to Com. on PUB. S.</p>	<p>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, among other crimes, if the person has previously been convicted of any one of specified felony offenses relating to controlled substances. Current law also prohibits granting probation or suspending a sentence for persons convicted of specified crimes relating to controlled substances, including possessing for sale or selling 14.25 grams or more of a substance containing heroin and possessing for sale 14.25 grams or more of any salt or solution of phencyclidine or its analogs, among other crimes. 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.</p>
<p>SB 81 Skinner D</p>	<p>Sentencing: dismissal of enhancements.</p>	<p>6/3/2021-Referred to Com. on PUB. S.</p>	<p>Current law generally authorizes a court to dismiss an action or to strike or dismiss an enhancement in the furtherance of justice. This bill would, except as specified, require a court to dismiss an enhancement if it is in the furtherance of justice to do so. The bill would create a presumption that it is in the furtherance of justice to dismiss an enhancement in specified circumstances. The bill would state that this presumption is only overcome upon a showing by clear and convincing evidence that dismissal of the enhancement would endanger public safety.</p>
<p>SB 98 McGuire D</p>	<p>Public peace: media access.</p>	<p>6/2/2021-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</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, with authorization from a commanding officer on scene, 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>SB 262 Hertzberg D</p>	<p>Bail.</p>	<p>5/26/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 30. Noes 9.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>Current law provides for the procedure of approving and accepting bail, and issuing an order for the appearance and release of an arrested person. Current law authorizes specified sheriff, police, and court employees to approve and accept bail in the amount fixed by the warrant of arrest, schedule of bail, or order admitting to bail. Current law requires the superior court judges in each county to prepare, adopt, and annually revise a uniform countywide schedule of bail, as specified. This bill would require bail to be set at \$0 for all offenses except, among others, serious or violent felonies, violations of specified protective orders, battery against a spouse, sex offenses, and driving under the influence. The bill would require the Judicial Council to prepare, adopt, and annually revise a statewide bail schedule. The bill would require bail to be set according to the statewide schedule for any subsequent separate offense while the defendant is released on bail that was set at \$0. The bill would require the court, prior to setting bail, to consider whether nonfinancial conditions will reasonably protect the public and the victim and reasonably assure the arrestee's presence at trial.</p>
<p>SB 354 Skinner D</p>	<p>Foster youth: relative placement.</p>	<p>6/3/2021-Referred to Coms. on HUM. S. and JUD.</p>	<p>Current law authorizes, in certain circumstances, a child who has been removed from their parent or guardian to be placed with a relative or nonrelative extended family member if the relative or nonrelative extended family member is either an approved resource family or has been assessed by a county social worker and, among other things, the relative or nonrelative extended family member has not been convicted of a crime for which a criminal records exemption cannot be granted, has been granted a criminal records exemption, or, in certain circumstances, a criminal records exemption is pending. This bill would, notwithstanding those provisions, authorize the court to order placement with a relative or nonrelative extended family member, regardless of the status of any criminal exemption or resource family approval, if the court finds that the placement does not pose a risk to the health and safety of the child, and the relative, nonrelative extended family member, or other adult living in the home has not been convicted of certain felonies within the last 5 years.</p>
<p>SB 383 Cortese D</p>	<p>Juveniles: informal supervision: deferred entry of judgment.</p>	<p>6/3/2021-Referred to Com. on PUB. S.</p>	<p>Current law authorizes a probation officer, in certain circumstances, to delineate a specific program of supervision for a minor who is alleged to have committed a crime. Current law makes a minor ineligible for that program of supervision if the minor is alleged to have sold or possessed for sale a controlled substance or is alleged to have committed an offense in which the restitution owed to the victim exceeds \$1,000, except in those unusual cases in where the interest of justice would best be served. The Gang Violence and Juvenile Crime Prevention Act of 1998, approved as Proposition 21 at the March 7, 2000, statewide primary election, also makes a minor ineligible for this program of supervision if the minor is alleged to have committed a felony offense when the minor was at least 14 years of age, except in unusual cases in which the court determines that the interest of justice would best be served by placement of the minor in the program of supervision. This bill would delete the prohibitions on including in that program of supervision minors alleged to have sold or possessed for sale a controlled substance and minors</p>

			alleged to have committed a felony offense when the minor was at least 14 years of age.
SB 384 Cortese D	Juveniles: relative placement: family finding.	5/20/2021- Referred to Com. on HUM. S.	Would require county welfare departments and probation departments to notify the State Department of Social Services and the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson, on or before January 1, 2023, as to whether it has adopted certain suggested practices for family finding and whether the practice has been implemented. If a county welfare department or probation department has not adopted one of the suggested practices for family finding, the bill would require the county department to provide a copy to the State Department of Social Services and the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson of its existing family finding policies and practices in existence prior to January 1, 2022.
SB 416 Hueso D	Corrections: educational programs.	6/3/2021- Referred to Coms. on PUB. S. and HIGHER ED.	Current law requires the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to implement literacy programs in the state prison. Current law requires the department to offer college programs through voluntary education programs or their equivalent. This bill would instead, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, require the department to offer college programs to inmates with a general education development certificate or equivalent or a high school diploma and would require those college programs to only be provided by the California Community Colleges, the California State University, the University of California, or other regionally accredited, nonprofit colleges or universities in California
SB 494 Dodd D	Law enforcement: training.	5/24/2021- Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.	Current law requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training to develop guidelines and implement courses of instruction regarding racial profiling, domestic violence, hate crimes, vehicle pursuits, and human trafficking, among others. Current law establishes the Robert Presley Institute of Criminal Investigation which provides training courses for criminal investigators, including core instruction on matters common to all investigative activities and specialty courses in various investigative specialties. This bill would require the commission, by January 1, 2023, to implement a course of instruction for the regular and periodic training of law enforcement officers in the use of ethical human engagement and advanced interpersonal communication skills. The bill would require the course to be incorporated into the course or courses of basic training for law enforcement officers.
SB 519 Wiener D	Controlled substances: decriminalization of certain hallucinogenic substances.	6/2/2021- In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Current law categorizes certain drugs and other substances as controlled substances and prohibits various actions related to those substances, including their manufacture, transportation, sale, possession, and ingestion. This bill would make lawful the possession for personal use, as described, and the social sharing, as defined, of psilocybin, psilocyn, dimethyltryptamine (DMT), ibogaine, mescaline, lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), ketamine, and 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDMA), by and with persons 21 years of age or older. The bill would provide penalties for possession of these substance on school grounds, or possession by, or sharing with, persons under 21 years of age.
SB 528 Jones R	Juveniles: health information summary:	6/2/2021- Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 37. Noes 1.)	Current law authorizes only a juvenile court judicial officer to make orders regarding the administration of psychotropic medications for a dependent child or a ward who has been

	psychotropic medication.	Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	removed from the physical custody of their parent. Current law requires that court authorization for the administration of psychotropic medications to a child be based on a request from a physician, indicating the reasons for the request, a description of the child's diagnosis and behavior, the expected results of the medication, and a description of any side effects of the medication, and requires the Judicial Council to develop appropriate forms for the implementation of these provisions. This bill would require the rules of court and forms developed by the Judicial Council for authorization to administer psychotropic drugs to include a requirement that a physician authorized to administer psychotropic medication shall provide to the child's caseworker and the foster care public health nurse specified information on the child's diagnoses and treatment, among other things, within 5 business days of the administration of psychotropic medication for the child.
SB 584 Jones R	Resource Family Approval Program.	5/13/2021- Referred to Com. on HUM. S.	Current law places certain requirements on counties in implementing the resource family approval process, including ensuring that resource family applicants complete a minimum of 12 hours of preapproval caregiver training. Current law requires this preapproval training to include specified topics, including, among others, information on providing care and supervision to children who have been commercially sexually exploited. Current law also requires counties to ensure that resource families that care for children who are 10 years of age or older attend a training on understanding how to use best practices for providing care and supervision to children who have been commercially sexually exploited. Current law authorizes counties to require a resource family or applicant to receive relevant specialized training on certain topics in order to meet the needs of a particular child in care, including training on understanding how to use best practices for providing care and supervision to commercially sexually exploited children. This bill would require each of those trainings to include information on providing care and supervision to children who have been victims of child labor trafficking.
SB 586 Bradford D	Criminal fees.	6/2/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 30. Noes 7.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Current law imposes various fees contingent upon a criminal arrest, prosecution, or conviction for the cost of administering the criminal justice system, including lab fees, drug testing, and incarceration, among others. This bill would repeal the authority to collect many of these fees, among others. The bill would make the unpaid balance of many court-imposed costs unenforceable and uncollectible and would require any portion of a judgment imposing those costs to be vacated.
SB 629 Roth D	Identification cards.	5/20/2021- Referred to Coms. on PUB. S. and TRANS.	Current law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Department of Motor Vehicles to ensure that any eligible inmate released from state prison has a valid identification card. Current law defines "eligible inmate," in part, as a person who has previously held a California driver's license or identification card, who has a usable photo on file with the Department of Motor Vehicles that is not more than 10 years old, and who meets certain requirements, including that they have provided, and the Department of Motor Vehicles has verified, specified information, such as the inmate's true full name. This bill would delete the requirement that the usable photo on file be no more than 10 years old, would require a new photo to be taken

			if the photo on file is deemed unusable, and would require the inmate to provide, and the Department of Motor Vehicle to verify, their California residency for purposes of obtaining an identification card.
<u>SB 731</u> <u>Durazo</u> D	Criminal records: relief.	6/2/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 30. Noes 7.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Current law authorizes a defendant who was sentenced to a county jail for the commission of a felony and who has met specified criteria to petition to withdraw their plea of guilty or nolo contendere and enter a plea of not guilty after the completion of their sentence, as specified. Current law requires the court to dismiss the accusations or information against the defendant and release them from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offense, except as specified. This bill would make this relief available to a defendant who has been convicted of any felony.
<u>SB 739</u> <u>Cortese</u> D	California Universal Basic Income for Transition-Age Youth pilot project.	6/3/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 31. Noes 4.) Ordered to the Assembly.	Current law establishes the State Department of Social Services and requires the department to administer various public social services programs, including the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, under which each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families and individuals, and the CalFresh program, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. This bill would require the department, commencing January 1, 2022, and subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, to administer the California Universal Basic Income for Transition-Age Youth pilot project, under which a California resident who ages out of the Extended Foster Care Program at 21 years of age during the year of 2022 would receive a universal basic income of \$1,000 per month for 3 years, regardless of what age they entered the Extended Foster Care Program.