



To: All CLEARs Members

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**Re: Legislative Update: Appropriations Committee Suspense File Actions**

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On August 26, the Senate and Assembly Appropriations Committees held their last regularly scheduled hearings and heard their “Suspense Files,” in which fiscal bills are either passed or held under submission by the committee. The Assembly Appropriations Committee started with 207 bills and passed 166 of them to the floor. The Senate Appropriations Committee passed 251 of the 319 bills in its Suspense File.

Bills that were held under submission by the committee remain on suspense and are no longer moving forward. The Committees made a distinction between bills held on suspense and bills they designated as “two-year bills,” the latter of which are eligible to move in January 2022. However, we remain cautious, as September 3 is the final day to amend legislation, and legislators could potentially “gut-and-amend” their active bills to include language from other bills not moving. Below you will find the remaining active bills that we have been tracking for CLEARs.

There is much work still being done behind the scenes in the final weeks of the Legislative Session, and the Legislature has been actively working each day in order to meet the September 10 deadline to have all bills on the Governor’s desk. Excluding inactive bills and resolutions, the Legislature has a total of 740 bills (245 in the Assembly, 495 in the Senate) to dispense with by the deadline. We remain extra vigilant to ensure we are involved in all of the work being done in front of and behind the camera. As a final note, AB 341, by Assemblymember Tasha Boerner-Horvath (D – Encinitas), which adds a victim’s social media posts to the Rape Shield Law, and was supported by CLEARs, was signed into law by Governor Newsom.

Below is a list of legislative deadlines leading up to the end of the first year of the 2021-22 Legislative Session:

- Sept. 3 - Last day to amend bills on the floor.
- Sept. 10 - Last day for each house to pass bills. Interim Recess begins upon adjournment.

- Oct. 10 - Last day for the Governor to sign or veto legislation passed by the Legislature.

**Remaining Active Bills:**

Measure	Topic	Status	Summary
<a href="#"><u>AB 3</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Fong R</u></a>	Exhibition of speed on a highway: punishment.	8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 26). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	Current law prohibits a person from engaging in a motor vehicle exhibition of speed on a highway or aiding or abetting in a motor vehicle exhibition of speed on any highway. Upon conviction, current law punishes a person by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than 90 days, by a fine of not more than \$500, or by both that fine and imprisonment. would, commencing July 1, 2025, additionally authorize the court to order the privilege to operate a motor vehicle suspended for 90 days to 6 months and restrict the person’s operation of a motor vehicle for the purposes of their employment, as specified. The bill would require the court to consider a person’s hardships, as specified, when deciding to either suspend or restrict a driver’s license.
<a href="#"><u>AB 26</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Holden D</u></a>	Peace officers: use of force.	8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (August 26). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	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.
<a href="#"><u>AB 57</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Gabriel D</u></a>	Law enforcement: hate crimes.	8/26/2021-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 26). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.	Current law requires any local law enforcement agency that adopts or updates a hate crime policy to include specified information in that policy, including information on bias motivation. This bill would include a statement of legislative findings and declarations and require the basic course curriculum on the topic of hate crimes to be developed in consultation with subject matter experts, as specified. The bill would, subject to an appropriation of funds for this purpose in the annual Budget Act or other statute, require the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to update the basic course to include the viewing of a specified video course developed by POST. The bill would also require POST to make the

			video available via the online learning portal, and would require all peace officers to complete specified training materials no later than one year after the commission makes the updated course available. The bill would require POST to develop and periodically update an interactive course on hate crimes for in-service peace officers, and require officers to take the course every 6 years.
<a href="#">AB 89</a> <a href="#">Jones-Sawyer D</a>	Peace officers: minimum qualifications.	8/26/2021-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 26). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.	Current law requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to establish a certification program for specified peace officers, including officers of the Department of the California Highway Patrol. Current law requires the commission to establish basic, intermediate, advanced, supervisory, management, and executive certificates for the purpose of fostering the education and experience necessary to perform general police service duties. Current law requires certificates to be awarded on the basis of a combination of training, education, experience, and other prerequisites, as determined by the commission. This bill would require the certification program to also include peace officers employed by the state in agencies that participate in the POST program. The bill would require the commission to work collaboratively with specified stakeholders to develop a list of courses to include as requirements for obtaining a basic certificate.
<a href="#">AB 110</a> <a href="#">Petrie-Norris D</a>	Fraudulent claims for unemployment compensation benefits: inmates.	8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 26). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	Would require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to provide the name, known aliases, birth date, social security number, and booking date and expected release date, if known, of a current inmate to the Employment Development Department for the purposes of preventing payments on fraudulent claims for unemployment compensation benefits. The bill would require this information to be provided to the Employment Development Department on the first of every month and upon the Employment Development Department's request. Because this bill would expand the scope of an existing crime, the bill imposes a state-mandated local program.
<a href="#">AB 124</a> <a href="#">Kamlager</a>	Criminal procedure.	8/26/2021-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (August 26). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.	Current law allows a person who was arrested or convicted of a nonviolent offense while they were a victim of human trafficking to petition the court, under penalty of perjury, for vacatur relief. Current law requires, to receive that relief, that the person establish, by clear and convincing evidence, that the arrest or conviction was the direct result of being a victim of human trafficking. This bill would

			create similar relief for a person who was arrested or convicted of an offense that was the direct result of being a victim of intimate partner violence or sexual violence. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.
<a href="#">AB 229</a> <a href="#">Holden D</a>	Private investigators, proprietary security services, private security services, and alarm companies: training: use of force.	8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 26). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	Current law, the Private Investigator Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of private investigators by the Director of Consumer Affairs, and makes a violation of its provisions a crime. Existing law requires a licensee or qualified manager of a licensee who carries a deadly weapon in the course of that person's employment or business to complete a training course in the exercise of the power to arrest. This bill, on and after January 1, 2023, would eliminate that requirement.
<a href="#">AB 262</a> <a href="#">Patterson R</a>	Human trafficking: vacatur relief for victims.	8/26/2021-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 26). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.	Current law allows a person who was arrested or convicted of a nonviolent offense while they were a victim of human trafficking to petition the court for vacatur relief. Current law requires the petitioner to establish by clear and convincing evidence that the arrest and conviction was the direct result of being a victim of human trafficking. Current law requires that a petition be made and heard within a reasonable time after the person has ceased to be a victim of human trafficking, or within a reasonable time after the petitioner has sought services, whichever is later. Current law allows a petitioner, or the petitioner's attorney, to be excused from appearing in person at a hearing on the petition only if the court finds a compelling reason why the petitioner cannot attend, in which case existing law allows the petitioner to appear by electronic means. This bill would prohibit a court from refusing to hear the petition on the basis of the petitioner's outstanding fines and fees or the petitioner's failure to meet the conditions of probation.
<a href="#">AB 277</a> <a href="#">Valladares R</a>	Domestic violence: victims: address confidentiality.	8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 26). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	Current law establishes an address confidentiality program for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or elder or dependent adult abuse, commonly known as the Safe at Home program, under which an adult person, or a guardian on behalf of a minor or an incapacitated person, states that they are a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or elder or dependent adult abuse, and designates the Secretary of State as the agent for service of process and receipt of mail. Under current law, when the Secretary of State certifies the person as a program participant, the

			<p>person's actual address is confidential. Commencing January 1, 2023, this bill would require the Secretary of State to make the application form for participation in the program and various notices required under the program available in specified languages and to maintain certain information relating to the program on the secretary's internet website, including, among other things, the contact information for community-based programs that can assist a person in applying to participate in the program.</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 292</a> <a href="#">Stone D</a></p>	<p>Corrections: rehabilitative programming.</p>	<p>8/26/2021-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (August 26). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.</p>	<p>The California Constitution grants the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation the authority to award credits earned for good behavior and approved rehabilitative or educational achievements and requires the department to adopt regulations in furtherance of this grant of authority. The bill would require the department to conduct rehabilitative programming in a manner that meets specified requirements, such as prioritizing a person who has transferred between facilities to resume rehabilitative programming, if the transfer was for nonadverse reasons, minimizing program wait times, and offering a variety of program opportunities to inmates regardless of security level or sentence length.</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 333</a> <a href="#">Kamlager</a></p>	<p>Participation in a criminal street gang: enhanced sentence.</p>	<p>8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (August 26). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>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, as specified. The bill would remove 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.</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 453</a> <a href="#">Garcia,</a> <a href="#">Cristina D</a></p>	<p>Sexual battery: nonconsensual condom removal.</p>	<p>8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 26). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>Would provide that a person commits a sexual battery who causes contact between a sexual organ, from which a condom has been removed, and the intimate part of another who did not verbally consent to the condom being removed. The bill would also specify that a person commits a sexual battery who causes contact between an intimate part of the person and a</p>

			sexual organ of another from which the person removed a condom without verbal consent.
<a href="#">AB 473</a> <a href="#">Chau D</a>	California Public Records Act.	8/17/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	The California Public Records Act requires state and local agencies to make their records available for public inspection, unless an exemption from disclosure applies. This bill would recodify and reorganize the provisions of the act. The bill would include provisions to govern the effect of recodification and state that the bill is intended to be entirely nonsubstantive in effect. The bill would contain related legislative findings and declarations. The bill would become operative on January 1, 2023.
<a href="#">AB 474</a> <a href="#">Chau D</a>	California Public Records Act: conforming revisions.	8/17/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	Would enact various conforming and technical changes related to another bill, AB 473, which recodifies and reorganizes the California Public Records Act. This bill would only become operative if AB 473 is enacted and reorganizes and makes other nonsubstantive changes to the California Public Records Act that become operative on January 1, 2023. The bill would also specify that any other bill enacted by the Legislature during the 2021 calendar year that takes effect on or before January 1, 2022, and that affects a provision of this bill shall prevail over this act, except as specified.
<a href="#">AB 481</a> <a href="#">Chiu D</a>	Law enforcement and state agencies: military equipment: funding, acquisition, and use.	8/26/2021-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (August 26). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.	Would require a law enforcement agency, defined to include specified 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.
<a href="#">AB 483</a> <a href="#">Jones-Sawyer D</a>	Peace officers: California Science Center and Exposition Park.	8/26/2021-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (August 26). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.	Would grant peace officer status to security officers appointed by the Exposition Park Manager, as specified, and would clarify the training requirements for those peace officers. The bill would make other nonsubstantive conforming changes.
<a href="#">AB 490</a> <a href="#">Gipson D</a>	Law enforcement agency policies: arrests: positional asphyxia.	8/26/2021-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (August 26). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to	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 amend use of force policies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

		second reading.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 503</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Stone D</u></a>	Wards: probation.	8/19/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	Current law subjects a minor between 12 and 17 years of age, inclusive, who violates any federal, state, or local law or ordinance, who persistently or habitually refuses to obey the reasonable and proper orders or directions of the minor's parents, guardian, or custodian, or who is beyond the control of that person, who violates an ordinance establishing a curfew or is truant, 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. This bill would limit to 6 months the period of time ward may remain 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 a preponderance of the evidence that it is in the ward's best interest. The bill would require the probation agency to submit a report to the court detailing the basis for any request to extend probation at the noticed hearing.
<a href="#"><u>AB 506</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Gonzalez,</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Lorena D</u></a>	Youth service organizations: child abuse and neglect prevention.	8/26/2021-In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. May be considered on or after August 28 pursuant to Assembly Rule 77.	Current law generally provides requirements for the licensing of business establishments. Existing law requires a business that provides services to minors, as defined, to provide written notice to the parent or guardian of a youth participating in the service offered by the business regarding the business's policies relating to criminal background checks for employees who provide services to minors, as specified. Current law generally regulates classes of insurance, including liability insurance. This bill would require an administrator, employee, or program. or regular volunteer, as defined, of a youth service organization, as defined, to complete child abuse and neglect reporting training, as specified.
<a href="#"><u>AB 514</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Ward D</u></a>	Injunctions: undertakings: civil actions: distribution of sexually explicit materials.	8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 26). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	Current law creates a private right of action against a person who intentionally distributes a photograph or recorded image of another, without the other person's consent, if certain conditions are met, including if the person who distributed the material knows that the other person had a reasonable expectation that the material would remain private, and if the material exposes the intimate body parts, as defined, of the other person or shows that person engaged in specified sexual acts. Current law authorizes a court to grant equitable relief to a plaintiff in a civil proceeding pursuant to these provisions, including a preliminary injunction

			<p>or a permanent injunction ordering the defendant to cease distribution of material. This bill would exempt from the undertaking requirement an applicant seeking an injunction ordering the defendant to cease distribution of material under these provisions. The bill would instead create the private right of action described above against a person who knew, or should have known, that the other person had a reasonable expectation that the material would remain private.</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 515</a> <a href="#">Chen R</a></p>	Trespass.	<p>8/17/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>Current law makes it a misdemeanor to willfully commit a trespass by engaging in specified acts, including driving a vehicle upon real property belonging to, or lawfully occupied by, another and known not to be open to the general public, without the consent of the owner, the owner's agent, or the person in lawful possession, except as specified, including making a lawful service of process, as prescribed. This bill would provide that the above-specified trespass provision does not apply to a repossession agency and its employees when they are on private property searching for collateral or repossessing collateral, and, upon completing that search, leave the private property immediately.</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 518</a> <a href="#">Wicks D</a></p>	Criminal law: violations punishable in multiple ways.	<p>8/16/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 527</a> <a href="#">Wood D</a></p>	Controlled substances.	<p>8/23/2021-From Consent Calendar. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 557</a> <a href="#">Muratsuchi D</a></p>	Hate crimes: hotline.	<p>8/26/2021-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (August</p>	<p>Would require the Department of Fair Employment and Housing, subject to an appropriation of funds, to provide grants to community-based organizations and local governmental agencies, as specified, to operate</p>

		26). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.	telephone hotlines or online reporting portals for the reporting of hate crimes and hate incidents, as defined, and for the sharing of information about the characteristics of hate crimes and hate incidents, protected classes, civil remedies, and reporting options, as specified. The bill would require the department to collaborate with grant recipients to develop uniform training and procedures, as specified.
<a href="#">AB 600 Arambula D</a>	Hate crimes: immigration status.	8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (August 26). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	Current law makes an act punishable as a hate crime if it is a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of an actual or perceived characteristic of the victim relating to the victim's disability, gender, nationality, race or ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, or association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics. Current law defines "nationality" for this purpose to include citizenship, country of origin, and national origin. Under existing law, a person who commits a crime that is a hate crime is required to receive an enhanced sentence. This bill would expand the definition of nationality to include immigration status, thereby making it a hate crime to commit a criminal act, in whole or in part, because of the victim's actual or perceived immigration status
<a href="#">AB 603 McCarty D</a>	Law enforcement settlements and judgments: reporting.	8/26/2021-Read third time and amended. Ordered to second reading.	Would require municipalities, as defined, to annually post on their internet websites specified information relating to settlements and judgments resulting from allegations of improper police conduct, including, among other information, amounts paid, broken down by individual settlement and judgment, and information on bonds used to finance use of force settlement and judgment payments. The bill would require the Transportation Agency to annually post the same information on its internet website regarding settlements and judgments against the Department of the California Highway Patrol. By increasing requirements for local governments, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.
<a href="#">AB 611 Quirk-Silva D</a>	Safe at Home program: homeowners' associations.	8/20/2021-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 12 p.m.	Would, upon request of a participant in the Safe at Home program, require the association of a common interest development to accept and use the address designated by the Secretary of State as the Safe at Home participant's substitute address for association communications and to withhold or redact information that would reveal the name, community property address, or email address of the Safe at Home participant in specified communications of the association.
<a href="#">AB 624</a>	Juveniles: transfer to	8/17/2021-Read	Current law subjects a minor between 12 and 17

<a href="#">Bauer-Kahan D</a>	court of criminal jurisdiction: appeals.	second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.	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.
<a href="#">AB 700 Cunningham R</a>	Criminal procedure: arraignment and trial.	8/26/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 36. Noes 0.). In Assembly. Ordered to Engrossing and Enrolling.	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.
<a href="#">AB 731 Bauer-Kahan D</a>	County jails: recidivism: reports.	8/26/2021-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (August 26). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.	Would require the sheriff in each county to compile and submit specified data to the Board of State and Community Corrections on their educational opportunities, rehabilitative opportunities, exercise opportunities, the number of participants and the cost of administering those programs, and success rates in reducing recidivism, as defined. The bill would require the board to compile a report based upon those findings and submit the report to the Legislature by a specified date.
<a href="#">AB 750 Jones-Sawyer D</a>	Crimes: perjury.	8/26/2021-From committee: Do	Would make it a crime for a peace officer to make a false statement to another peace officer

		<p>pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 26). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>if that statement is included in a peace officer report. The bill would clarify that the exemption for third party statements does not apply to the peace officer writing or making the report, with regard to a false statement that the peace officer included in the report that is attributed to any other person, if the peace officer knows the statement is false and is including the statement to present the statement as being true.</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 759</a> <a href="#">McCarty D</a></p>	<p>Elections: county officers.</p>	<p>8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (August 26). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>The California Constitution requires the Legislature to provide for an elected county sheriff, elected district attorney, and elected assessor in each county. Current law also provides that the county treasurer, clerk, auditor, tax collector, recorder, public administrator, and coroner are elective offices unless a county makes them appointive offices, as specified. Current law generally requires the election to select county officers to be held with the statewide primary election at which candidates for Governor are nominated, but if no candidate for a county office receives a majority of the votes cast for that office at the primary election, the 2 candidates who received the most votes advance to the statewide general election at which the Governor is elected. This bill would require the election to select district attorney and sheriff to be held with the presidential primary and would require, if no candidate receives a majority of the votes cast for the office at the presidential primary, the 2 candidates who received the most votes to advance to a general election held with the presidential general election. The bill would provide for a 6-year term for a district attorney or sheriff elected in 2022, and would provide that the next election for those offices would occur at the 2028 presidential primary.</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 764</a> <a href="#">Cervantes D</a></p>	<p>Contempt of court: victim intimidation.</p>	<p>8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 26). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>Current law makes it a misdemeanor to willfully disobey the terms, as written, of a process or court order or out-of-state court order, lawfully issued by a court. Under current law, if a person violates this provision by willfully contacting a victim by telephone or mail or directly and has a prior conviction for stalking, as defined, the person is punished by not more than one year in county jail, a fine of \$5,000, or both that fine and imprisonment. This bill would specify that this fine is to be no more than \$5,000. The bill would expand the above punishment to a person with a prior conviction for stalking who has violated a court order by willfully contacting the victim by social media, electronic communication, or electronic communication device.</p>

<p><a href="#">AB 779</a> <a href="#">Bigelow R</a></p>	<p>Peace officers: deputy sheriffs.</p>	<p>8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (August 26). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>Under current law, in certain counties, including the counties of Butte and Calaveras, a deputy sheriff, who is employed to perform duties exclusively or initially relating to custodial assignments with responsibilities for maintaining the operations of county custodial facilities, is a peace officer whose authority extends to any place in the state only while engaged in the performance of the duties of the officer's employment and for the purpose of carrying out the primary function of employment relating to the officer's custodial assignments, or when performing other law enforcement duties directed by the officer's employing agency during a local state of emergency. This bill would include a deputy sheriff employed by the County of Del Norte, the County of Madera, the County of Mono, or the County of San Mateo within that definition of peace officer.</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 887</a> <a href="#">Levine D</a></p>	<p>Domestic violence: restraining orders.</p>	<p>8/26/2021-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 26). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.</p>	<p>Current law permits a petitioner to seek a restraining order, including a temporary restraining order, to protect against domestic violence. Existing law requires the court to decide whether to grant a request for an ex parte restraining order on the same day that the petition is submitted to the court, which will be effective until the hearing on the petition, except as specified. Existing law directs the Judicial Council to promulgate rules and forms for a petitioner seeking a domestic violence restraining order and to assist local courts in developing procedures to assist a petitioner. This bill would provide that domestic violence restraining orders or temporary restraining orders may be submitted electronically, as specified. The bill would authorize the petitioner to elect to receive documents by regular mail or to retrieve them from the court. The bill would also prohibit any fee for filing a petition pursuant to these provisions.</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 898</a> <a href="#">Lee D</a></p>	<p>Criminal records: automatic conviction record relief.</p>	<p>8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 26). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>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</p>

			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.
<a href="#">AB 913</a> <a href="#">Smith R</a>	Collateral recovery.	8/17/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	The Collateral Recovery Act authorizes the Director of Consumer Affairs to suspend or revoke a repossession agency license, a qualification certificate, or registration if the director determines that the licensee or the licensee’s manager, if an individual, or if the licensee is a person other than an individual, that any of its officers, partners, registrants, employees, or its manager, has been convicted of a felony or a crime substantially related to the repossession agency business, including illegally using, carrying, or possessing a deadly weapon, which the act defines as any instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as a blackjack, slungshot, billy, sandclub, sandbag, metal knuckles, dirk, dagger, pistol, or revolver, or any other firearm, any knife having a blade longer than 5 inches, any razor with an unguarded blade, and any metal pipe or bar used or intended to be used as a club. This bill would, among other things, redefine “deadly weapon” to mean an instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as a firearm. The bill also would define “repossession” to mean, among other things, when the reposessor gains control of the collateral.
<a href="#">AB 939</a> <a href="#">Cervantes D</a>	Sex offenses: evidence.	8/23/2021-From special consent calendar. Ordered to third reading.	Current law prohibits, during the prosecution of specified sex crimes, the admission of evidence of the manner in which the victim was dressed, when offered by either the prosecution or the defendant on the issue of consent, unless the court finds the evidence relevant and admissible in the interests of justice. This bill would prohibit the court from admitting evidence, in the above circumstances, of the manner in which the victim was dressed, upon a finding that the evidence is relevant and admissible in the interests of justice.
<a href="#">AB 958</a> <a href="#">Gipson D</a>	Peace officers: law enforcement gangs.	8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 26). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	Current laws defines those persons who are peace officers, the 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 gang, 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 and making participation, as specified, in a law enforcement gang grounds for termination.
<a href="#">AB 990</a> <a href="#">Santiago D</a>	Prisons: inmate visitation.	8/26/2021-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 6. Noes 1.) (August 26). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.	Under current law, a person sentenced to imprisonment in a state prison or in a county jail for a felony offense, as specified, 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 these prisoners, 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, as specified. The bill would provide that these civil rights may not be infringed upon, except as necessary and only if narrowly tailored to further the legitimate security interests of the government, and would provide that any governmental action related to these civil rights may be reviewed in court for legal error under a substantial evidence standard of review.
<a href="#">AB 1057</a> <a href="#">Petrie-Norris D</a>	Firearms.	8/26/2021-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 26). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.	Current law authorizes an immediate family member of a person or a law enforcement officer to request that a court, after notice and a hearing, issue a gun violence restraining order against that person, prohibiting the subject of the petition from having in their custody or control, or owning, purchasing, possessing, or receiving, a firearm or ammunition, as specified. Under existing law, a violation of a gun violence restraining order is a crime. Current law permits a person to seek a restraining order to protect against domestic violence, as specified. Current law prohibits a person subject to that restraining order from owning, possessing, purchasing, or receiving a firearm, and makes a violation of that prohibition a crime. This bill would, on and after July 1, 2022, define a firearm, for the purpose of the specified gun violence and domestic violence restraining order provisions,

			to include a frame or receiver of the weapon or a firearm precursor part. By expanding the scope of existing crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.
<a href="#"><u>AB 1094</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Arambula D</u></a>	Sexual orientation and gender identity data collection pilot project.	8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 26). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	Would require the State Department of Public Health to establish a 3-year pilot program in up to 6 counties that agree to participate, for the identification and collection by coroners and medical examiners of gender identity and sexual orientation in cases of violent death. The bill would require the counties to be trained in the data collection by a public or private agency with expertise in identifying and collecting clinical data pertaining to sexual orientation and gender identity, as specified. Following the training, the bill would require a coroner or medical examiner to begin data collection and to aggregate, deidentify, and annually report the data to the board of supervisors and the department.
<a href="#"><u>AB 1126</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Bloom D</u></a>	Commission on the State of Hate.	8/26/2021-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (August 26). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.	Would establish the Commission on the State of Hate in the state government. The bill would provide for the appointment of 9 members, appointed by the Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Senate Committee on Rules, as provided. The bill would prescribe the goals of the commission, which would include, among other things, providing resources to various state agencies and the public to inform them on the state of hate and advising the Legislature, the Governor, and state agencies on policy recommendations to promote intersocial education designed to foster mutual respect and understanding among California's diverse population.
<a href="#"><u>AB 1138</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Rubio, Blanca D</u></a>	Unlawful cannabis activity: civil enforcement.	8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 26). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	Would impose a civil penalty on persons aiding and abetting unlicensed commercial cannabis activity of up to 3 times the amount of the license fee for each violation, but in no case more than \$30,000 for each violation. The bill would prohibit filing an action for civil penalties brought against a person pursuant to MAUCRSA 3 years after the first date of discovery of the violation.
<a href="#"><u>AB 1171</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Garcia, Cristina D</u></a>	Rape of a spouse.	8/26/2021-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 26). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.	Current law separately defines rape of a spouse as an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with the spouse of the perpetrator under similar circumstances as nonspousal rape, except that spousal rape does not include acts of sexual intercourse accomplished under the specific circumstances as specified. This bill would repeal the provisions relating to spousal rape and make conforming changes, thereby making an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a spouse punishable as rape if the act otherwise

			meets the definition of rape, except that sexual intercourse with a person who is incapable of giving legal consent because of mental disorder or developmental or physical disability would not be rape if the 2 people are married. By changing the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.
<a href="#">AB 1191</a> <a href="#">McCarty D</a>	Firearms: tracing.	8/26/2021-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 26). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.	Current law directs law enforcement agencies, as defined, to submit the description of a firearm that has been reported stolen, lost, found, recovered, or under observation directly to an automated Department of Justice system. Current law also requires these law enforcement agencies to report to the Department of Justice any information in their possession necessary to identify and trace the history of a recovered firearm that is illegally possessed, has been used in a crime, or is suspected of having been used in a crime. This bill would require the department to analyze the data as specified and, by no later than July 1, 2023, and annually thereafter, submit a report to the Legislature summarizing this analysis, and make the report available to the public.
<a href="#">AB 1243</a> <a href="#">Rubio, Blanca D</a>	Protective orders: elder and dependent adults.	8/26/2021-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 26). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.	Current law authorizes an elder or dependent adult who has suffered abuse, or another person who is legally authorized to seek that relief on behalf of that elder or dependent adult, to seek a protective order and governs the procedures for issuing that order. Current law defines protective order for purposes of these provisions to include an order enjoining a party from specified forms of abuse, including attacking, stalking, threatening, or harassing an elder or dependent adult, an order excluding a party from the elder or dependent adult's residence, or an order enjoining a party from specified behavior that the court determines is necessary. This bill would include within the definition of protective order an order enjoining a party from isolating an elder or dependent adult. The bill would require certain requirements to be met for that order to be issued, including a showing by a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent's past act or acts of isolation of the elder or dependent adult prevented contact with the interested party and that the elder or dependent adult desires contact with the interested party, as specified.
<a href="#">AB 1259</a> <a href="#">Chiu D</a>	Criminal procedure: motion to vacate.	8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (August 26). Read second time. Ordered to third	Current law allows a person who is no longer in criminal custody to file a motion to vacate a conviction or sentence based on a prejudicial error damaging to the moving party's ability to meaningfully understand, defend against, or knowingly accept the actual or potential adverse

		reading.	immigration consequences of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere. This bill would instead authorize a person to make that motion based on a prejudicial error damaging to the moving party's ability to meaningfully understand, defend against, or knowingly accept the actual or potential adverse immigration consequences of a conviction or sentence.
<a href="#">AB 1305</a> <a href="#">Lackey R</a>	The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act: exemptions.	8/24/2021-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.	The Controlled Substances Act, classifies controlled substances into 5 schedules and places the greatest restrictions and penalties on the use of those substances placed in Schedule I. The act generally prohibits commercial cannabis activity, but authorizes the cultivation and distribution of cannabis for research purposes, as specified, pursuant to a registration with the United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), as specified. This bill would exempt from MAUCRSA activity performed pursuant to that DEA registration if the person engaging in the activity provides the licensing authority valid documentation of their registration with DEA and the location where the activity will be performed prior to engaging in the activity.
<a href="#">AB 1356</a> <a href="#">Bauer-Kahan D</a>	Reproductive health care services.	8/26/2021-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (August 26). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.	Current law prohibits a person, business, or association from knowingly publicly posting or displaying on the internet the home address or home telephone number of a provider, employee, volunteer, or patient of a reproductive health care services facility, or of persons residing at the same home address as a provider, employee, volunteer, or patient of a reproductive health care services facility, with the intent to incite a 3rd person to cause imminent great bodily harm to the person identified in the posting or display, or to a coresident of that person, if the 3rd person is likely to commit this harm, or to threaten the person identified in the posting or display, or a coresident of that person, in a manner that places the person identified or the coresident in objectively reasonable fear for the person's or coresident's personal safety. Current law establishes a cause of action for damages and declaratory relief for violations. This bill would instead prohibit a person, business, or association from knowingly publicly posting, displaying, disclosing, or distributing the personal information, as defined, or image, of a reproductive health services patient, provider, or assistant, as defined, without that person's consent and with the above-specified intent.
<a href="#">AB 1455</a> <a href="#">Wicks D</a>	Sexual assault by law enforcement officers:	8/26/2021-From committee: Do	The Government Claims Act sets forth the general procedure for the presentation of claims

	actions against public entities: statute of limitations.	pass. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (August 26). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	as a prerequisite to commencement of actions for money or damages against local public entities, as defined. This bill would exempt a claim arising out of an alleged sexual assault by a law enforcement officer if the alleged assault occurred while the officer was employed by a law enforcement agency from all state and local government claim presentation requirements. This bill would exempt a claim arising out of an alleged sexual assault, as defined, by a law enforcement officer if the alleged assault occurred on or after the plaintiff's 18th birthday and while the officer was employed by a law enforcement agency from all state and local government claim presentation requirements.
<a href="#">ACA 3</a> <a href="#">Kamlager</a>	Involuntary servitude.	8/26/2021- Coauthors revised. From committee: Be adopted. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (August 26).	The California Constitution prohibits involuntary servitude except as punishment to a crime. This measure would remove that exception.
<a href="#">SB 2</a> <a href="#">Bradford D</a>	Peace officers: certification: civil rights.	8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 12. Noes 4.) (August 26).	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.
<a href="#">SB 16</a> <a href="#">Skinner D</a>	Peace officers: release of records.	8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 12. Noes 4.) (August 26).	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

			<p>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> <p><b>Position: OPPOSE</b></p>
<p><a href="#">SB 71</a> <a href="#">McGuire D</a></p>	<p>Infractions: community service: education programs.</p>	<p>8/23/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 56. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.</p>	<p>Current law authorizes a court to sentence a person convicted of an infraction to perform community service in lieu of the total fine, as defined, that would otherwise be imposed, upon a showing that payment of the total fine would pose a hardship on the defendant or the person's family. This bill would additionally authorize the court to allow a person to participate in educational programs, as defined, to satisfy community service hours.</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 73</a> <a href="#">Wiener D</a></p>	<p>Probation: eligibility: crimes relating to controlled substances.</p>	<p>8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 12. Noes 4.) (August 26).</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><a href="#">SB 81</a> <a href="#">Skinner D</a></p>	<p>Sentencing: dismissal of enhancements.</p>	<p>8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 11. Noes 4.) (August 26).</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</p>

			that this presumption is only overcome upon a showing by clear and convincing evidence that dismissal of the enhancement would endanger public safety.
<a href="#">SB 98</a> <a href="#">McGuire D</a>	Public peace: media access.	8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 12. Noes 4.) (August 26).	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.
<a href="#">SB 215</a> <a href="#">Leyva D</a>	DNA evidence.	8/26/2021- Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (August 26).	Current law requires the Department of Justice, on or before July 1, 2018, and in consultation with law enforcement agencies and crime victims groups, to establish a process by which victims of sexual assault may inquire regarding the location and information regarding their sexual assault evidence kits. This bill would require the department to establish, on or before July 1, 2022, a process that allows a survivor of sexual assault to track and receive updates privately, securely, and electronically regarding the status, location, and information regarding their sexual assault evidence kit in the department's database. The bill would make additional conforming changes.
<a href="#">SB 248</a> <a href="#">Bates R</a>	Sexually violent predators: open court proceedings.	8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (August 26).	Current law provides for the civil commitment of criminal offenders who have been determined to be sexually violent predators for treatment in a secure state hospital facility, as specified. Current law requires the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, within 6 months prior to the inmate's scheduled release date, to refer an inmate who is in custody under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and is either serving a determinate sentence or whose parole has been revoked, for screening by the department and the Board of Parole Hearings based on whether the person has committed a sexually violent predatory offense and on a review of the person's social, criminal, and institutional history. Under current law, if this screening determines that the person is likely to be a sexually violent predator, the department is

			<p>required to refer the person to the State Department of State Hospitals for a full evaluation. This bill, for an individual who is in custody under the jurisdiction of the department for the commission of a new offense committed while the individual was serving an indeterminate term in a state hospital as a sexually violent predator, would require the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to refer the person directly to the State Department of State Hospitals for full evaluation as to whether the person still meets the criteria as a sexually violent predator.</p> <p><b>Position: SUPPORT</b></p>
<p><a href="#">SB 262</a> <a href="#">Hertzberg D</a></p>	Bail.	<p>8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 11. Noes 4.) (August 26).</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><a href="#">SB 264</a> <a href="#">Min D</a></p>	Firearms: state property.	<p>8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 12. Noes 4.) (August 26).</p>	<p>Would prohibit a state officer or employee, or operator, lessee, or licensee of any state-owned property, from contracting for, authorizing, or allowing the sale of any firearm, firearm precursor part, or ammunition on state property, as specified. The bill would exempt from its provisions a gun buyback event held by a law enforcement agency, the sale of a firearm by a public administrator, public guardian, or public conservator within the course of their duties, a sale that occurs pursuant to a contract that was entered into before January 1, 2022, and the purchase of ammunition on state property by a</p>

			law enforcement agency in the course of its regular duties. Because a violation of this prohibition would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.
<a href="#">SB 296</a> <a href="#">Limón D</a>	Code enforcement officers: safety standards.	8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (August 26).	Would require each local jurisdiction that employs code enforcement officers to develop safety standards appropriate for the code enforcement officers employed in their jurisdiction. By imposing new duties on local jurisdictions, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.
<a href="#">SB 299</a> <a href="#">Levva D</a>	Victim compensation: use of force by a law enforcement officer.	8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 12. Noes 4.) (August 26).	Current law provides for the compensation of victims and derivative victims of specified types of crimes by the California Victim Compensation Board from the Restitution Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, for specified losses suffered as a result of those crimes. Current law defines various terms for purposes of these provisions, including “crime,” which includes any public offense wherever it may take place that would constitute a misdemeanor or felony. This bill would revise the definition of “crime” to include any public offense described above regardless of whether any person is arrested for, charged with, or convicted of the commission of the crime.
<a href="#">SB 300</a> <a href="#">Cortese D</a>	Crimes: murder: punishment.	7/15/2021-Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. (Ayes 27. Noes 8.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Under current law, murder in the first degree is punishable by death, imprisonment in the state prison for life without the possibility of parole, or imprisonment in the state prison for a term of 25 years to life. Current law, added by Proposition 115 of the June 5, 1990, statewide primary election, provides that a person, not the actual killer, who is found guilty of first degree murder, and who, with reckless indifference to human life and as a major participant in certain specified violent felonies, aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, solicited, requested, or assisted in the commission of that felony, shall be punished by death or imprisonment in the state prison without the possibility of parole. Current law provides for amendment of these provisions by 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature. This bill would repeal the aforementioned provision requiring punishment by death or imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole for a person convicted of murder in the first degree who is not the actual killer, but acted with reckless indifference for human life as a major participant in certain specified violent felonies.
<a href="#">SB 317</a> <a href="#">Stern D</a>	Competence to stand trial.	8/23/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	Current law prohibits a person from being tried or adjudged to punishment while that person is mentally incompetent. Current law establishes a process by which a defendant’s mental

			<p>competency is evaluated and by which the defendant receives treatment, including, if applicable, antipsychotic medication, with the goal of returning the defendant to competency. Current law suspends a criminal action pending restoration to competency. This bill would repeal provisions regarding the restoration of competency for a person charged with a misdemeanor, or a violation of probation for a misdemeanor, including provisions regarding administration for antipsychotic medication. The bill would instead authorize the court to conduct an inquiry into a defendant's competency, as specified.</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 320</a> <a href="#">Eggman D</a></p>	<p>Domestic violence protective orders: possession of a firearm.</p>	<p>8/23/2021-Read second time. Ordered to consent calendar. From consent calendar on motion of Assembly Member Chau. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>Current law prohibits a person subject to a protective order, as defined, from owning, possessing, purchasing, or receiving a firearm while that protective order is in effect and makes a willful and knowing violation of a protective order a crime. Current law requires the court, when issuing the order with both parties present, to inform the parties of this information and to order the restrained person to relinquish any firearm in the person's immediate possession or control or subject to their immediate possession or control. This bill would require a court to order the restrained person to relinquish ammunition and to notify the parties of how any firearms or ammunition still in the restrained party's possession are to be relinquished and how to submit a receipt to the court. The bill would require the court to review the file to determine whether the receipt has been filed and inquire as to whether the person has complied with the requirement.</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 334</a> <a href="#">Durazo D</a></p>	<p>Detention facilities: contracts.</p>	<p>7/15/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>Current law establishes the Board of State and Community Corrections to promote effective state and local efforts and partnerships in California's adult and juvenile criminal justice system and requires the board to inspect each local detention facility in the state biennially. Existing law requires a privately operated local detention facility responsible for the custody and control of a local prisoner to operate pursuant to a contract with the city, county, or city and county, as appropriate. Current law requires each contract to include a provision whereby the private agency or entity agrees to operate in compliance with all appropriate state and local building, zoning, health, safety, and fire statutes, ordinances, and regulations, and with specified minimum jail standards established by regulations adopted by the board. Current law provides that the failure of a privately operated local detention facility to</p>

			comply with the appropriate health, safety, and fire laws, or with the minimum jail standards adopted by the board may be grounds for the termination of the contract. Under existing law, private detention facilities are generally prohibited, except for those operating pursuant to a valid contract in effect before January 1, 2020, as specified. This bill would require a private detention facility responsible for the custody and control of a prisoner or civil detainee to operate in compliance with these standards and to maintain specified insurance coverages, including general, automobile, and umbrella liability, and workers' compensation.
<a href="#">SB 349</a> <a href="#">Umberg D</a>	California Ethical Treatment for Persons with Substance Use Disorder Act.	8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (August 26).	Would create the California Ethical Treatment for Persons with Substance Use Disorder Act to provide protection for substance use disorder treatment clients and their families. The bill would declare the intent for its provisions to be construed in favor of maximizing protections for clients, families, and their communities. The bill would impose requirements and proscribe unlawful acts relating to marketing and advertising with respect to treatment providers, as defined by the bill. The bill would require a treatment provider doing business in the state to adopt a client bill of rights for persons receiving treatment for substance use disorder, as specified, and to make the bill of rights available to all clients and prospective clients.
<a href="#">SB 352</a> <a href="#">Eggman D</a>	The military: sexual harassment.	8/26/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 72. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.	Would make a member of the active militia who has been lawfully ordered to any type of state duty and who commits sexual harassment punishable by specified military proceedings or by a court-martial. The bill would also state that these provisions do not preclude any other military or civilian authority from exercising its jurisdiction over any act or omission that violates any local, state, or federal law.
<a href="#">SB 357</a> <a href="#">Wiener D</a>	Crimes: loitering for the purpose of engaging in a prostitution offense.	8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 12. Noes 4.) (August 26).	Current law prohibits soliciting or engaging in an act of prostitution, as specified. Current law also prohibits loitering in a public place with the intent to commit prostitution, as defined, or directing, supervising, recruiting, or aiding a person who is loitering with the intent to commit prostitution, or collecting or receiving all or part of the proceeds of an act of prostitution. Under existing law, a violation of any of these provisions is a misdemeanor. This bill would repeal those provisions related to loitering with the intent to commit prostitution and would make other conforming changes.
<a href="#">SB 446</a> <a href="#">Glazer D</a>	Factual innocence.	8/26/2021- Coauthors revised. From committee:	Current law authorizes a person who has been convicted and incarcerated for a felony and later pardoned on the basis of innocence or found to

		<p>Do pass. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (August 26).</p>	<p>be factually innocent of that crime, as specified, to present a claim against the state to the California Victim Compensation Board for the pecuniary injury sustained by the person through the erroneous conviction and incarceration. Current law requires the board to recommend to the Legislature that an appropriation be made and the claim paid if a court has made a finding that the person is factually innocent or if the person proves to the board that they are factually innocent. Current law specifies that there is no presumption in any other proceeding for failure to make a motion or obtain a favorable ruling pursuant to these provisions. This bill would revise and recast these provisions to instead require the board, upon application by a person whose writ of habeas corpus was granted in state or federal court, or whose motion to vacate the charges was granted by a state court and the charges were dismissed, or if the person was acquitted of the charges on retrial, to recommend to the Legislature that an appropriation be made without a hearing, unless the Attorney General establishes that the claimant is not entitled to compensation.</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 483</a> <b>Allen D</b></p>	<p>Sentencing: resentencing to remove sentencing enhancements.</p>	<p>8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 12. Noes 4.) (August 26).</p>	<p>Prior law, in effect until January 1, 2020, required a sentencing court to impose an additional one-year term for each prior separate prison term or county jail felony term served by the defendant for a nonviolent felony, as specified. Prior law, in effect until January 1, 2018, required a sentencing court to impose on a defendant convicted of specified crimes relating to controlled substances, an additional 3-year term for each prior conviction of specified controlled substances crimes, including possession for sale of opiates, opium derivatives, and hallucinogenic substances, as specified. Current law limits the imposition of these sentencing enhancements to certain specified circumstances. This bill would declare an enhancement imposed pursuant to one of these prior provisions to be legally invalid. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature to prohibit a prosecutor or court from rescinding a plea agreement based on a change in sentence as a result of this measure. The bill would require the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the county correctional administrator of each county to identify those persons in their custody who are serving a sentence that includes one of these enhancements and provide this information to the sentencing court, as specified.</p>

<p><a href="#">SB 494</a> <a href="#">Dodd D</a></p>	<p>Law enforcement: training.</p>	<p>8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (August 26).</p>	<p>Would require the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, by January 1, 2023, to implement a course of instruction for the regular and periodic training of law enforcement officers in the use of 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. The bill would also require, by January 1, 2023, a course for criminal law enforcement investigators and for officers training to become detectives in science-based interviewing and would require this training to be included within the core course required by the Robert Presley Institute of Criminal Investigation. The bill would require the commission to develop the specified courses, training standards, learning and performance objectives, and guidelines in consultation with individuals or groups with expertise in the field of human engagement and science-based interviewing.</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 501</a> <a href="#">Wieckowski D</a></p>	<p>Claims against public entities.</p>	<p>8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (August 26).</p>	<p>Under the Government Claims Act, current law requires certain claims, such as those relating to causes of action for death or for injury to a person or personal property, to be presented within 6 months after their accrual. For these actions, if a claim is not filed within the 6-month period, existing law authorizes an application for leave to present a claim to be made to the public entity within a reasonable time, not to exceed one year after the accrual of the cause of action, as specified. Current law generally requires the relevant public entity review board to grant or deny the application for leave to present the claim within 45 days after it is presented. Current law requires the application to be granted if one of several conditions is met, including that the person who sustained the alleged injury, damage, or loss was a minor or was physically and mentally incapacitated for the entire 6 months after the accrual of the cause of action, as specified. If the person was physically or mentally incapacitated during that period, existing law requires that the failure to present a claim be a result of the person's disability. This bill would additionally require a board to grant an application for leave to present a claim, as described above, if the person who sustained the alleged injury, damage, or loss was a minor or was physically or mentally incapacitated during any of the 6 months after the accrual of the cause of action, if the application is presented within 6 months of the person turning 18 years of age, or of the person no longer being</p>

			physically or mentally incapacitated, as applicable, or a year after the claim accrues, whichever occurs first.
<a href="#">SB 538</a> <a href="#">Rubio D</a>	Domestic violence and gun violence restraining orders.	8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (August 26).	Would require, by July 1, 2023, a court or court facility that receives petitions for domestic violence restraining orders or gun violence restraining orders to permit those petitions to be filed electronically. The bill would also permit parties and witnesses to appear remotely at a hearing on a petition for a gun violence restraining order or domestic violence restraining order. The bill would require the superior court of each county to provide telephone numbers for the public to call to obtain information regarding electronic filing and remote appearances, respectively. The bill would require the superior court of each county to develop, and to post on its internet website, local rules and instructions for electronic filing and remote appearances, respectively. The bill would prohibit fees for any filings related to a domestic violence restraining order or a gun violence restraining order.
<a href="#">SB 578</a> <a href="#">Jones R</a>	Lanterman-Petris-Short Act: hearings.	8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (August 26).	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, and authorizes a conservator of the person, of the estate, or of the person and the estate to be appointed for a person who is gravely disabled as a result of a mental health disorder or impairment by chronic alcoholism, and designates procedures for hearing a petition for that purpose. Existing law authorizes a party to a hearing under the act to demand that the hearing be public, and be held in a place suitable for attendance by the public. This bill would require a hearing held under the act to be presumptively closed to the public, but would authorize the individual who is the subject of the proceeding to demand that the hearing be public, and be held in a place suitable for attendance by the public.
<a href="#">SB 586</a> <a href="#">Bradford D</a>	Criminal fees.	8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 12. Noes 4.) (August 26).	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.
<a href="#">SB 607</a>	Professions and	8/26/2021-From	Curent law provides for the issuance of

<a href="#">Min D</a>	vocations.	committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (August 26).	temporary licenses in certain fields where the applicant, among other requirements, has a license to practice within that field in another jurisdiction, as specified. Current law requires a board within the Department of Consumer Affairs to expedite the licensure process for an applicant who holds a current license in another jurisdiction in the same profession or vocation and who supplies satisfactory evidence of being married to, or in a domestic partnership or other legal union with, an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States who is assigned to a duty station in California under official active duty military orders. This bill, on and after July 1, 2022, would require a board to waive the licensure application fee and the initial or original license fee for an applicant who meets these expedited licensing requirements.
<a href="#">SB 715 Portantino D</a>	Criminal law.	8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 12. Noes 4.) (August 26).	Current law authorizes the state prosecutor to investigate and gather facts in an incident involving a shooting by a peace officer that results in the death of an unarmed civilian. Current law defines the Attorney General as the state prosecutor. This bill would also authorize the state prosecutor to investigate and gather facts in an incident involving a shooting by a peace officer that results in the death of a civilian if there is a reasonable dispute as to whether the civilian was armed.
<a href="#">SB 731 Durazo D</a>	Criminal records: relief.	8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 12. Noes 4.) (August 26).	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.
<a href="#">SB 775 Becker D</a>	Felony murder: resentencing.	8/26/2021-From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 11. Noes 4.) (August 26).	Would expand the authorization to allow a person who was convicted of murder under any theory under which malice is imputed to a person based solely on that person's participation in a crime, attempted murder under the natural and probable consequences doctrine, or who was convicted of manslaughter when the prosecution was allowed to proceed on a theory of felony murder or murder under the natural and probable consequences doctrine, to apply to have their sentence vacated and be resentenced if, among other things, the complaint,

			information, or indictment was filed to allow the prosecution to proceed under a theory of felony murder, murder under the natural and probable consequences doctrine or other theory under which malice is imputed to a person based solely on that person's participation in a crime, or attempted murder under the natural and probable consequences doctrine.
<a href="#">SB 827</a> <b>Committee on Public Safety</b>	Public Safety Omnibus.	8/26/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 72. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.	Current law establishes certain minimum standards for public officers or employees declared by law to be peace officers. The minimum education requirement is high school graduation, passing an equivalency test or high school proficiency examination, graduating from a private high school, or attaining a 2-year, 4-year, or advanced degree from an accredited institution. Current law requires that accreditation must be from a body recognized by the United States Department of Education or holding a full membership in specified organizations. This bill would revise the accreditation standards for high schools, colleges, and universities to include those holding a full membership in Cognia.

**Bills No Longer Moving Through the Legislative Process:**

Measure	Topic	Status	Summary
<a href="#">AB 256</a> <b>Kalra D</b>	Criminal procedure: discrimination.	8/26/2021-In committee: Held under submission.	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.
<a href="#">AB 717</a> <a href="#">Stone D</a>	Prisoners: identification cards.	8/16/2021-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	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.
<a href="#">AB 718</a> <a href="#">Cunningham R</a>	Peace officers: investigations of misconduct.	8/26/2021-In committee: Held under submission.	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.
<a href="#">AB 814</a> <a href="#">Levine D</a>	Personal information: contact tracing.	8/26/2021-In committee: Held under submission.	The California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (CCPA) grants a consumer various rights with respect to personal information, as defined, that is collected or sold by a business, as defined, including the right to direct a business that sells personal information about the consumer to third parties not to sell the consumer's personal information. This bill would, except as prescribed, prohibit data collected, received, or prepared for purposes of contact tracing from being used, maintained, or disclosed for any purpose other than facilitating contact tracing efforts. The bill would authorize a state or local health department to disclose, to the University of California or a nonprofit education institution conducting scientific research, data collected,

			received, or prepared for purposes of contact tracing only if certain requirements are met, including that the request for information is approved by the Committee for the Protection of Human Subjects for the California Health and Human Services Agency or an institutional review board.
<a href="#"><u>AB 993</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Patterson R</u></a>	The parent and child relationship.	8/26/2021-In committee: Held under submission.	Would establish that a provider of an embryo for use in assisted reproduction to an intended parent who is not the provider's spouse or nonmarital partner is treated in law as if the provider is not the natural parent of a child thereby conceived unless the court finds satisfactory evidence that the provider and the intended parent intended for the provider to be a parent. If a donated embryo includes ova or sperm from a person other than a provider of the embryo, the bill would require that person's consent to the donation unless the person has executed a writing to consent, waive, or relinquish their right to the embryo, or as otherwise ordered by a court of law.
<a href="#"><u>AB 998</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Lackey R</u></a>	Incarcerated persons: health records.	8/26/2021-In committee: Held under submission.	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.
<a href="#"><u>AB 1474</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Gabriel D</u></a>	Sentencing: consideration of costs.	8/26/2021-In committee: Held under submission.	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.
<a href="#"><u>SB 39</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Grove R</u></a>	Fraudulent claims: inmates.	8/26/2021-August 26 hearing: Held in committee and	Would require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to provide the names and social security numbers of current inmates to

		under submission.	the Employment Development Department for the purposes of preventing payments on fraudulent claims for unemployment compensation benefits. The bill would require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to provide the information to the Employment Development Department at least every 90 calendar days and upon that department's request. Because this bill would expand the group of persons who can be convicted for knowingly furnishing state summary criminal history information to unauthorized persons, it would impose a state-mandated local program.
<a href="#">SB 358</a> <a href="#">Jones R</a>	Property crimes: mail theft.	8/26/2021-August 26 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.	Current law makes mail theft, as defined, a crime punishable by a fine, by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, or by both a fine and imprisonment. Current law limits mail theft to specified types of theft from the routes and facilities of the United States Postal Service. This bill would expand that crime to also apply to mail theft from a private mail carrier's shipping or delivery route.
<a href="#">SB 472</a> <a href="#">Caballero D</a>	Social Innovation Financing Program.	8/26/2021-August 26 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.	Current law establishes the Social Innovation Financing Program, administered by the Board of State and Community Corrections, to award grants to 3 counties selected by the board, for the purpose of entering into a social innovation financing contract, pursuant to which private investors agree to provide financing to service providers to achieve social outcomes agreed upon in advance and the government agency that is a party to the contractual agreement agrees to pay a return on the investment to the investors if successful programmatic outcomes are achieved by the service provider. Current law requires the board and each county receiving an award to report annually to the Governor and Legislature, as specified. Current law repeals the program on January 1, 2022. This bill would, commencing July 1, 2022, authorize the board, upon an appropriation by the Legislature to the Social Innovation Fund created by this bill, to award a new round of grants to 5 counties selected by the board, as specified.
<a href="#">SB 519</a> <a href="#">Wiener D</a>	Controlled substances: decriminalization of certain hallucinogenic substances.	8/26/2021-August 26 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.	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, obtaining, giving away, or transportation of, specified quantities of psilocybin, psilocyn, dimethyltryptamine (DMT), ibogaine,

			<p>mescaline, lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), and 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) for personal use or facilitated or supported use, as defined, 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.</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 710</a> <a href="#">Bradford D</a></p>	<p>District attorneys: conflicts of interest.</p>	<p>8/26/2021-August 26 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.</p>	<p>Would require a district attorney or the Attorney General to recuse themselves from a decision relating to investigating, charging, or prosecuting a peace officer for alleged criminal conduct while on duty if the district attorney or Attorney General has a conflict of interest, as specified. The bill would state that a conflict of interest exists when a district attorney or the Attorney General who is investigating, charging, or prosecuting a peace officer for alleged criminal conduct while on duty received a monetary benefit from a member organization or association solely representing law enforcement in specified circumstances at any point between the time the district attorney or the Attorney General filed to run for the office of district attorney or Attorney General until the conclusion of their term in that office.</p>