



To: All CLEARs Members

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Date: September 1, 2022

Re: **Legislative Update: End of 2021-22 Session**

The Legislature adjourned at 1:30am on Thursday, September 1, in order to meet its annual deadline to pass bills to the Governor for the 2022 legislative year. The Governor has until Friday, September 30 to sign or veto all legislation on his desk.

Below is a list of bills that we have been tracking for CLEARs that have passed the Legislature and are now on the Governor’s desk. We will notify you as pertinent actions are taken by the Governor on these bills, and we will also provide a comprehensive report of all of the Governor’s signatures and vetoes following his deadline to act on bills. The Legislature is now in final recess, and will reconvene on December 5, 2022 to swear in the entire body of the Legislature, as all members will be representing new legislative district boundaries as a result of recent redistricting.

Bills on the Governor’s Desk

Measure	Topic	Status	Summary
AB 160 Committee on Budget	Public safety trailer bill.	8/31/2022-VOTE: AB 160 BUDGET Concurrence in Senate Amendments by TING (PASS)	Current law prohibits a firearm industry member, as defined, from engaging in advertising or marketing related to firearms that is intended for minors or reasonably appears to be attractive to minors, as specified. This bill would exempt from this prohibition any advertising that is offering or promoting classes or events related to firearm safety, hunting, or sport shooting, as specified, or promoting membership in any organization.
AB 256 Kalra D	Criminal procedure: discrimination.	8/31/2022-VOTE: AB 256 Kalra Concurrence in Senate Amendments (PASS)	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 additionally authorize that petition to be filed for cases in which a judgment was entered as final prior to January 1, 2021, as specified, and in cases in which a juvenile disposition resulted in a commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice, 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.
<u>AB 485</u> <u>Neuven R</u>	Hate crimes: reporting.	8/30/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.	Current law defines a “hate crime” as a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of actual or perceived characteristics of the victim, including, among other things, race, religion, disability, and sexual orientation. Current law requires the Attorney General to direct local law enforcement agencies to report information relating to hate crimes to the Department of Justice, as specified, and requires the department to post that information on a specified internet website on or before July 1 of each year. This bill would additionally require local law enforcement agencies to post the information sent to the department on their internet website on a monthly basis.
<u>AB 503</u> <u>Stone D</u>	Wards: probation.	8/31/2022-VOTE: AB 503 Stone Concurrence in Senate Amendments (PASS)	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. When a minor is adjudged to be a ward of the court, as previously described, and is placed under the supervision of the probation officer or committed to the care, custody, and control of the probation officer, current law authorizes the court to make any and all reasonable orders for the conduct of the ward, and to impose and require any and all reasonable conditions that it may determine fitting and proper to the end that justice may be done and the reformation and rehabilitation of the ward enhanced. This bill would limit to 6 months the period of time a 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.
<u>AB 547</u> <u>McCarty D</u>	Domestic violence: victim’s rights.	8/30/2022-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	Current law provides specified rights to victims of crime, including, for victims of domestic violence or abuse, as defined, the right to have a domestic violence advocate and a support person of the victim’s

			choosing present at any interview by law enforcement authorities, prosecutors, or defense attorneys. Current law also requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, county sheriff, or director of the local department of corrections to give notice not less than 15 days prior to the release from the state prison or a county jail of any person who is convicted of specified crimes, including domestic violence, of any change in the parole status or relevant change in the parole location of the convicted person. This bill would require the county probation department to notify a victim of domestic violence, abuse, or stalking, as specified, of the perpetrator's current community of residence or proposed community of residence upon release, when the perpetrator is placed on or released on probation, as specified, if that victim has requested such notification.
AB 557 Muratsuchi D	Hate crimes: vertical prosecution.	8/30/2022-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	Would require the Department of Justice to establish a grant program for the purpose of creating, supporting, or expanding vertical prosecution units for the prosecutions of hate crimes. The bill would authorize the department to provide one-time grants, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to selected prosecutorial agencies in a manner and in an amount determined by the department. The bill would require the department to administer the grant program, as specified. The bill would require grant recipients to report specified information to the department by no later than July 1, 2028 and would require the department to compile that information and report to the Legislature by no later than July 1, 2029.
AB 655 Kalra D	California Law Enforcement Accountability Reform Act.	8/25/2022- Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 53. Noes 14.).	Current law requires that a candidate for a peace officer position be of good moral character, as determined by a thorough background investigation. This bill would require that background investigation to include an inquiry into whether a candidate for specified peace officer positions has engaged in membership in a hate group, participation in any hate group activity, or advocacy of public expressions of hate, as specified, and as those terms are defined. The bill would provide that certain findings would disqualify a person from employment.
AB 731 Bauer-Kahan D	County jails: recidivism: reports.	8/24/2022-Assembly Rule 77(a) suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 60. Noes 0.).	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.
AB 759 McCarty D	Elections: county officers.	8/31/2022-VOTE: AB 759 McCarty Concurrence in Senate Amendments (PASS)	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

			<p>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.</p>
<p><u>AB 960</u> <u>Ting D</u></p>	<p>Compassionate release.</p>	<p>8/30/2022-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>Current law authorizes a court, upon recommendation for consideration by the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, to resentence or recall the sentence of a prisoner if the court finds that the prisoner is terminally ill or the prisoner is permanently medically incapacitated and, in either case, the conditions under which the prisoner would be released or receive treatment do not pose a threat to public safety. Under current law, a prisoner is terminally ill for the purposes of these provisions if they have an incurable condition caused by an illness or disease that would produce death within 12 months. Under current law, a prisoner is permanently medically incapacitated if they have a medical condition renders them permanently unable to perform activities of basic daily living, and results in the prisoner requiring 24-hour total care and the incapacitation did not exist at the time of original sentencing. This bill would reorganize these provisions and require the department to make a recommendation for recall or resentencing of an incarcerated person, if an incarcerated person has a serious and advanced illness with an end-of-life trajectory or who is found to be permanently medically incapacitated.</p>
<p><u>AB 1242</u> <u>Bauer-Kahan D</u></p>	<p>Reproductive rights.</p>	<p>8/31/2022-VOTE: AB 1242 Bauer-Kahan Concurrence - Urgency Added (PASS)</p>	<p>Current law authorizes a judge to enter an ex parte order authorizing interception of wire or electronic communications within the territorial jurisdiction of the court. Current law also authorizes a peace officer to apply for, and a magistrate to issue, an order, or extension of an order, authorizing or approving the installation and use of a pen register or trap and trace device. This bill would prohibit the issuance of an ex parte order authorizing interception of wire or other electronic communication or an order, or extension of an order, authorizing or approving the installation and use of a pen register or trap and trace device for the purpose of investigating or recovering evidence of a prohibited violation. The bill would define “prohibited violation” for this purpose as a violation of a law that creates liability for, or arising out of, either prohibiting, facilitating, or obtaining an abortion or intending or attempting to provide,</p>

			facilitate, or obtain an abortion that is lawful under California law.
<u>AB 1314</u> <u>Ramos D</u>	Emergency notification: Feather Alert: endangered indigenous people.	8/30/2022-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	Would authorize a law enforcement agency to request the Department of the California Highway Patrol to activate a “Feather Alert,” as defined, if specified criteria are satisfied with respect to an endangered indigenous person who has been reported missing under unexplained or suspicious circumstances. The bill would require the department, if it concurs that specified requirements are met, to activate a Feather Alert within the appropriate geographical area requested by the investigating law enforcement agency and to assist the agency by disseminating specified alert messages and signs. The bill would require the department to create and submit a report to the Governor’s Office and the Legislature that includes an evaluation of the notification system established pursuant to these provisions no later than January 1, 2027.
<u>AB 1467</u> <u>Cervantes D</u>	Student safety: sexual assault and domestic violence procedures and protocols: sexual assault and domestic violence counselors.	8/30/2022-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	Current law requires the governing board of a community college district, the Trustees of the California State University, the Board of Directors of the Hastings College of the Law, and the Regents of the University of California to adopt and implement a written procedure or protocols to ensure that students, faculty, and staff who are victims of sexual assault committed at specified locations receive treatment and certain information, as provided. This requirement applies to the University of California only if the regents, by appropriate resolution, make it applicable. Current law requires these public postsecondary governing bodies, including the regents if they make it applicable by appropriate resolution, to annually review, and update as necessary, in collaboration with sexual assault counselors and student, faculty, and staff representatives, the written procedure or protocols related to sexual assault. This bill would expand the written procedure or protocols to apply to those students, faculty, and staff who are victims of sexual assault or domestic violence at any location. The bill would require sexual assault and domestic violence counselors to be independent of the campus Title IX office, to meet certain education and experience qualifications, to provide services regardless of whether a report is made to the Title IX office or law enforcement, and to obtain specific permission, as defined, from the victim before disclosing or revealing the victim’s identity to any authority, including law enforcement, unless otherwise required to do so by law, as provided.
<u>AB 1628</u> <u>Ramos D</u>	Social media platforms: electronic content management: controlled substances.	8/30/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.	Would, until January 1, 2028, and subject to specified exceptions, require a social media platform, as defined, that operates in the state to create and publicly post a policy statement that includes, among other things, the social media platform’s policy on the use of the social media platform to illegally distribute a controlled substance, as defined, and a link to the social media platform’s reporting mechanism for illegal or harmful content or behavior if one exists.

			The bill would require a person or entity operating the social media platform to update the policy statement as necessary and consider consulting with specified entities to assist in developing and supporting the policy statement.
<u>AB 1637</u> <u>Cooper D</u>	Criminal profiteering: asset forfeiture: unemployment and disability insurance fraud.	8/30/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.	The California Control of Profits of Organized Crime Act provides the procedure for the forfeiture of property and proceeds acquired through a pattern of criminal profiteering activity, as specified. Under current law, criminal profiteering activity is defined as certain acts or threats made for financial gain or advantage that may be charged as specified crimes, including, among others, offenses relating to insurance fraud. This bill would include fraud offenses relating to COVID-19 pandemic-related insurance programs administered by the Employment Development Department within the definition of criminal profiteering activity for the purposes of these provisions.
<u>AB 1663</u> <u>Maienschein D</u>	Protective proceedings.	8/30/2022-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	The Guardianship-Conservatorship Law generally establishes the standards and procedures for the appointment of, and termination of an appointment for, a guardian or conservator of a person, an estate, or both. Under current law, a court may appoint the Director of Developmental Services as guardian or conservator of the person and estate or person or estate of a developmentally disabled person, and in which case a specified order of preferences for deciding between equally qualified prospective conservators does not apply. Current law authorizes the director to have these conservatorship duties performed through a regional center, or an agency or individual designated by the regional center, as specified. This bill would revise various procedures in the conservatorship process. Among other provisions, the bill would provide that, when equally qualified as other potential conservators, the conservatee's preference and the prior conservator's preference, to a prescribed extent, should prevail. For petitions filed after January 1, 2023, the bill would prohibit a regional center from acting as a conservator but would authorize the regional center to act as a designee of the director, as specified.
<u>AB 1681</u> <u>Daly D</u>	Insurance: fraud prevention and detection.	8/24/2022-Assembly Rule 77(a) suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 75. Noes 0.).	Current law authorizes the Insurance Commissioner or their designated deputy commissioner to convene meetings with insurance companies to discuss specific information concerning suspected, anticipated, or completed acts of insurance fraud. Current law protects a person sharing information pursuant to that authorization from civil liability for libel, slander, or any other relevant cause of action if the commissioner or their designated deputy commissioner is present at the meeting and advises meeting participants of guidelines to ensure compliance with federal and state antitrust laws, as specified, and if there is no fraud or malice on the part of the participants. This bill, instead, would authorize the commissioner or their designated deputy commissioner to convene meetings with representatives of insurance companies or

			representatives of self-insured employers to discuss specific information concerning suspected, anticipated, or completed acts of insurance fraud.
<u>AB 1685</u> <u>Brvan D</u>	Vehicles: parking violations.	8/30/2022-In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	Current law requires a processing agency to offer a payment plan for unpaid parking citations to qualified indigent persons. This bill would require a processing agency, if it seeks to collect an unpaid parking penalty by requesting the Department of Motor Vehicles to place a registration hold on the vehicle, to forgive at least \$1,500 in parking fines and fees annually for a qualified homeless person, provide certain information regarding the parking citation forgiveness program, including on its internet website, and collect and have readily available specified information.
<u>AB 1687</u> <u>Sevarto R</u>	California Emergency Services Act: Governor's powers: suspension of statutes and regulations.	8/24/2022-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 34. Noes 5.). In Assembly. Ordered to Engrossing and Enrolling.	Would provide that the Governor may only suspend a statute or regulation during a state of emergency or state of war emergency, as specified, in connection with the specific conditions of emergency proclaimed by the Governor or state of war emergency, as applicable. With respect to the temporary suspension of statutes, ordinances, regulations, or rules imposing nonsafety related restrictions on emergency essentials, as described above, the bill would provide that the Governor may only temporarily suspend those statutes, ordinances, regulations, or rules in connection with the specific conditions of emergency proclaimed by the Governor. With respect to laws, ordinances, or regulations temporarily suspended or modified to provide temporary housing, as described above, the bill would provide that the Governor may only temporarily suspend those laws, ordinances, or regulations in connection with the specific conditions of emergency proclaimed by the Governor and declared by the President to be an emergency or major disaster.
<u>AB 1700</u> <u>Maienschein D</u>	Theft: online marketplaces: reporting.	8/30/2022-In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	Current law, until January 1, 2026, makes a person guilty of organized retail theft if the person acted in concert with one or more persons to steal merchandise from one or more merchant's premises or online marketplaces with the intent to sell or return the merchandise for value, as specified. Current law requires the Department of the California Highway Patrol to coordinate with the Department of Justice to convene a regional property crimes task force to identify geographic areas experiencing increased levels of property crimes and assist local law enforcement with resources, such as personnel and equipment. This bill would require the Attorney General to establish a reporting location on its internet website for individuals to report items found on online marketplaces, as defined, that they suspect are stolen goods, and would require the Attorney General to provide that information to the applicable local law enforcement agency and regional property crimes task force. The bill would additionally require online marketplaces to display on their electronically based or accessed platform a link to the Attorney General's online marketplace suspected stolen goods reporting location.

<p><u>AB 1706</u> <u>Bonta, Mia D</u></p>	<p>Cannabis crimes: resentencing.</p>	<p>8/29/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.</p>	<p>Under the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), a person 21 years of age or older may, among other things, possess, process, transport, purchase, obtain, or give away, as specified, up to 28.5 grams of cannabis and up to 8 grams of concentrated cannabis. Current law authorizes a person to petition for the recall or dismissal of a sentence, dismissal and sealing of a conviction, or redesignation of a conviction of an offense for which a lesser offense or no offense would be imposed under AUMA. Current law, on or before July 1, 2019, requires the Department of Justice to review the records in the state summary criminal history information database to identify past convictions that are potentially eligible for recall or dismissal of sentence, dismissal and sealing, or redesignation. Current law gives the prosecution until July 1, 2020, to review all cases and determine whether to challenge the recall, dismissal, or sealing. Current law requires the court to reduce or dismiss a sentence that has not been challenged by July 1, 2020. This bill would, if a sentence was not challenged by July 1, 2020, require the court to issue an order recalling or dismissing the sentence, dismissing and sealing, or redesignating the conviction no later than March 1, 2023, and would require the court to update its records accordingly and to notify the Department of Justice. The bill would require the Department of Justice, on or before July 1, 2023, to complete the update of the state summary criminal history information database and ensure that inaccurate state summary criminal history is not reported, as specified. The bill would require the department to conduct an awareness campaign so that individuals that may be impacted by this process become aware of methods to verify updates to their criminal history.</p>
<p><u>AB 1726</u> <u>Aguiar-Curry D</u></p>	<p>Address confidentiality program.</p>	<p>8/29/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.</p>	<p>Current law establishes an address confidentiality program, commonly known as the Safe at Home program, for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or elder or dependent adult abuse, under which an adult person, or a guardian on behalf of a minor or an incapacitated person, states that they are such a victim, 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 person's actual address is confidential. Current law relating to civil procedure requires written notice and establishes deadlines for serving and filing moving and supporting papers for prescribed motions and for serving notices and other papers, if served by mail. Current law extends the period of notice in certain circumstances based on the location of the place of mailing or the place of address, or both. This bill would extend those periods by 12 calendar days if the place of address is the address confidentiality program.</p>
<p><u>AB 1740</u> <u>Muratsuchi D</u></p>	<p>Catalytic converters.</p>	<p>8/30/2022-Senate amendments concurred in.</p>	<p>Current law requires a core recycler, as defined, who accepts a catalytic converter for recycling to maintain a written record of specified information regarding the</p>

		To Engrossing and Enrolling.	transaction, including the item type and quantity, amount paid for the catalytic converter, an identification number, if any, and the vehicle identification number, for not less than 2 years. Current law makes it a crime to violate these requirements. This bill would require a core recycler to include additional information in the written record, including the year, make, and model of the vehicle from which the catalytic converter was removed and a copy of the title of the vehicle from which the catalytic converter was removed.
<u>AB 1744</u> <u>Levine D</u>	Probation and mandatory supervision: flash incarceration.	8/30/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.	Current law, until January 1, 2023, allows a court to authorize the use of flash incarceration, as defined, to detain a person in county jail for not more than 10 days for a violation of the conditions of that person's probation or mandatory supervision, as specified. This bill would extend the authorization to use flash incarceration until January 1, 2028.
<u>AB 1751</u> <u>Daly D</u>	Workers' compensation: COVID-19: critical workers.	8/30/2022-In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	Current law governs the procedures for filing a claim for workers' compensation, including filing a claim form, and provides that an injury is presumed compensable if liability is not rejected within 90 days after the claim form is filed, as specified. Current case law provides for how certain presumptions may be rebutted. Current law defines "injury" for an employee to include illness or death resulting from the 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) under specified circumstances, until January 1, 2023. Current law creates a disputable presumption, as specified, that the injury arose out of and in the course of the employment and is compensable, for specified dates of injury. Current law requires an employee to exhaust their paid sick leave benefits and meet specified certification requirements before receiving any temporary disability benefits or, for police officers, firefighters, and other specified employees, a leave of absence. Current law also makes a claim relating to a COVID-19 illness presumptively compensable, as described above, after 30 days or 45 days, rather than 90 days. Current law, until January 1, 2023, allows for a presumption of injury for all employees whose fellow employees at their place of employment experience specified levels of positive testing, and whose employer has 5 or more employees. This bill would extend the above-described provisions relating to COVID-19 until January 1, 2024.
<u>AB 1803</u> <u>Jones-Sawyer D</u>	Court fees: ability to pay.	8/30/2022-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	Current law allows certain persons convicted of a criminal offense who have successfully completed the term of probation, or term of imprisonment and supervision, to petition the court to withdraw their plea of guilty or nolo contendere and enter a plea of not guilty or, if convicted after a plea of not guilty, petition the court to set aside the verdict of guilty and dismiss the accusatory pleading, except as specified, and in the case of certain convictions that occurred when the person was under 18 years of age, to petition the court to seal the records of arrest and conviction. Under current law, a person granted relief pursuant to

			<p>these provisions is released from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offense, except as specified. Current law authorizes the court to impose specified fees and costs on a person who petitions for a change of plea or setting aside of a verdict pursuant to these provisions. Current law requires the court to grant a waiver of court fees and costs to an applicant at any stage of the proceedings at both the appellate and trial court levels if the applicant meets specified standards of eligibility and application requirements, including a person who is receiving certain public benefits, such as Supplemental Security Income or Medi-Cal, or who has a monthly income of 125% or less of the current poverty guidelines, as specified. This bill would exempt a person who meets specified criteria from being obligated to pay these fees, as specified.</p>
<p>AB 1924 Gipson D</p>	<p>Criminal law: certificate of rehabilitation.</p>	<p>8/25/2022-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 29. Noes 10.). In Assembly. Ordered to Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>Current law allows a person convicted of a felony or a person who is convicted of a misdemeanor violation of a registrable sex offense to file a petition for a certificate of rehabilitation and pardon if, among other requirements, the accusatory pleading has since been dismissed and the person has not been incarcerated since the dismissal. This bill would allow a person convicted of a felony, other than a registrable sex offense, to file a petition without certain requirements including, among other requirements, the dismissal of the accusatory pleading and that the person has not been incarcerated since the dismissal. The bill would retain the existing requirements for filing a petition for any person convicted of a registrable sex offense.</p>
<p>AB 1974 Chen R</p>	<p>Correctional facilities: service of process.</p>	<p>8/30/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.</p>	<p>Current law requires a sheriff or jailer upon whom a paper in a judicial proceeding, that is directed to a prisoner in their custody, is served, to deliver the paper to the prisoner, with a note of the time of its service. Current law makes the sheriff or jailer liable to the prisoner for all damages occasioned for neglecting to perform that duty. This bill would also require a warden upon whom a paper is served to deliver the paper to an incarcerated person in their custody according to these provisions.</p>
<p>AB 2000 Gabriel D</p>	<p>Motor vehicle speed contests and exhibitions of speed: offstreet parking facilities.</p>	<p>8/24/2022-Assembly Rule 77(a) suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 71. Noes 0.).</p>	<p>Current law makes it a crime for a person to engage in a motor vehicle speed contest on a highway or an exhibition of speed on a highway, or to aid or abet therein. This bill would also make it a crime for a person to engage in a motor vehicle speed contest in an offstreet parking facility or an exhibition of speed in an offstreet parking facility, or to aid or abet therein.</p>
<p>AB 2023 Bennett D</p>	<p>Jails: discharge plans.</p>	<p>8/30/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes a county sheriff to discharge a person from a county jail at any time on the last day that the person may be confined that the sheriff considers to be in the best interests of that person. Existing law additionally authorizes a sheriff to offer a voluntary program to a person, upon completion of a sentence served or a release ordered by the court to be effected the same day, that would allow the person to stay in jail for up to 16 additional hours or until</p>

			normal business hours, whichever is shorter, in order to offer the person the ability to be discharged to a treatment center or during daytime hours, as specified. This bill would require a sheriff to make the release standards, release processes, and release schedules of a county jail available to incarcerated persons, as specified. The bill would also grant a person incarcerated in, or recently released from, a county jail up to 3 free telephone calls from a telephone in the county jail to plan for a safe and successful release. By requiring a higher level of service from county sheriffs, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.
<u>AB 2043</u> <u>Jones-</u> <u>Sawyer D</u>	Bail bonds.	8/25/2022-Assembly Rule 77(a) suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 62. Noes 3.).	Would, commencing July 1, 2023, include bail fugitive recovery agent licenses in the list of bail licenses and would prohibit a person from performing the activities of a bail fugitive recovery agent unless the person holds a license, as specified. The bill would exempt an individual holding a bail agent's, bail permittee's, or bail solicitor's license from a bail fugitive recovery agent's licensing requirements.
<u>AB 2085</u> <u>Holden D</u>	Crimes: mandated reporters.	8/30/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.	The Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act establishes procedures for the reporting and investigation of suspected child abuse or neglect. The act requires certain professionals, including specified health practitioners and social workers, known as "mandated reporters," to report known or reasonably suspected child abuse or neglect to a local law enforcement agency or a county welfare or probation department, as specified. Failure by a mandated reporter to report an incident of known or reasonably suspected child abuse or neglect is a misdemeanor. Current law defines "neglect" for these purposes as the negligent treatment or the maltreatment of a child by a person responsible for the child's welfare under circumstances indicating harm or threatened harm to the child's welfare. Current law defines "general neglect" as the negligent failure of a person having the care or custody of a child to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical care, or supervision where no physical injury to the child has occurred. This bill would limit the definition of general neglect to only include circumstances where the child is at substantial risk of suffering serious physical harm or illness and would provide that general neglect does not include a parent's economic disadvantage.
<u>AB 2147</u> <u>Ting D</u>	Pedestrians.	8/25/2022-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 29. Noes 7.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. May be considered on or after August 27 pursuant to Assembly Rule 77. Assembly Rule 77(a) suspended. Senate amendments concurred in.	Would prohibit a peace officer, as defined, from stopping a pedestrian for specified traffic infractions unless a reasonably careful person would realize there is an immediate danger of collision with a moving vehicle or other device moving exclusively by human power. The bill would require the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol, in consultation with the Institute of Transportation Studies at the University of California, to submit a report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2028, regarding statewide pedestrian-related traffic crash data and any associated impacts to traffic safety, including an

		To Engrossing and Enrolling.	evaluation of whether and how the changes made by this bill have impacted pedestrian safety.
AB 2167 Kalra D	Crimes: alternatives to incarceration.	8/29/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.	Current law prescribes punishments, including incarceration, for various criminal offenses. Current law provides guidelines for sentencing based on these prescribed punishments, including allowing a court to impose the highest term specified when a statute prescribes 3 possible terms of incarceration only if there are circumstances in aggravation. This bill would require a court to consider alternatives to incarceration, including, without limitation, collaborative justice court programs, diversion, restorative justice, and probation. The bill would additionally state that it is the intent of the Legislature that the disposition of any criminal case uses the least restrictive means available.
AB 2185 Weber, Akilah D	Forensic examinations: domestic violence.	8/24/2022-Assembly Rule 77(a) suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 77. Noes 0.).	Current law requires the Office of Emergency Services to establish medical forensic forms, instructions, and examination protocols for victims of domestic violence and elder and dependent adult abuse and neglect based on the guidelines for those forms as they relate to sexual assault. Current law requires the forms to have a place for notation of specified information, including a patient history of domestic violence or elder or dependent adult abuse and neglect. This bill would require that victims of domestic violence have access to medical evidentiary examinations, free of charge, by Local Sexual Assault Response Teams (SART), Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner (SAFE) teams, or other qualified medical evidentiary examiners.
AB 2188 Quirk D	Discrimination in employment: use of cannabis.	8/30/2022-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	This bill, on and after January 1, 2024, would make it unlawful for an employer to discriminate against a person in hiring, termination, or any term or condition of employment, or otherwise penalize a person, if the discrimination is based upon the person's use of cannabis off the job and away from the workplace, except for preemployment drug screening, as specified, or upon an employer-required drug screening test that has found the person to have nonpsychoactive cannabis metabolites in their hair, blood, urine, or other bodily fluids. The bill would exempt certain applicants and employees from the bill's provisions, including employees in the building and construction trades and applicants and employees in positions requiring a federal background investigation or clearance, as specified. The bill would specify that the bill does not preempt state or federal laws requiring applicants or employees to be tested for controlled substances as a condition of employment, receiving federal funding or federal licensing-related benefits, or entering into a federal contract.
AB 2195 Jones- Sawyer D	Crimes: nuisance.	8/24/2022-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 30. Noes 10.). In Assembly. Ordered	Current law makes public nuisance a misdemeanor and defines a public nuisance as anything which is injurious to health, or is indecent, or offensive to the senses, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment or life or property by an entire community,

		to Engrossing and Enrolling.	neighborhood, or considerable number of persons. This bill would make a defendant sentenced for a violation of this public nuisance law based on a disposition negotiated between the defendant and the prosecution, or pursuant to an indicated sentence of the court, which includes the dismissal of one or more infraction charges that allege unlawfully cultivating, manufacturing, transporting, giving away, selling, or possession or use of a drug, or possession or use of drug paraphernalia, punishable by an infraction. The bill would make a violation of public nuisance under those circumstances, if the dismissal is of a misdemeanor charge that meets that criteria, punishable as a misdemeanor or an infraction.
AB 2210 Quirk D	Cannabis: state temporary event licenses: venues licensed by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control: unsold inventory.	8/30/2022-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	Would prohibit the Department of Cannabis Control (DCC) from denying an application for a state temporary event license solely on the basis that there is a license issued pursuant to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act for the proposed premises of the event. The bill would prohibit the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control from taking disciplinary action against a person licensed pursuant to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act on the basis of a state temporary event license issued by the DCC to a licensee that utilizes the same premises. The bill would require all on- and off-sale privileges of alcoholic beverages at the venue to be suspended for the day of the event and would prohibit all alcohol consumption on the venue premises for the day of the event and would prohibit those privileges and consumption from resuming until 6 a.m. on the day after the event. The bill would also require all inventory of cannabis or cannabis products to be sold by a state temporary event license to be transported to and from the temporary event by a licensed distributor or licensed microbusiness, and would allow a state temporary event licensee, upon completion or cessation of the temporary event, to reconcile unsold inventory of cannabis or cannabis products and return it to the licensee's retail premises.
AB 2229 Rivas, Luz D	Peace officers: minimum standards: bias evaluation.	8/30/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.	Current law requires peace officers in this state to meet specified minimum standards, including, among other requirements, that peace officers be evaluated by a physician and surgeon or psychologist and found to be free from any physical, emotional, or mental condition that might adversely affect the exercise of the powers of a peace officer. This bill would require that evaluation to include bias against race or ethnicity, gender, nationality, religion, disability, or sexual orientation.
AB 2242 Santiago D	Mental health services.	8/31/2022-VOTE: AB 2242 Santiago Concurrence in Senate Amendments (PASS)	Under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (the Act), if a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is a danger to others, or to themselves, or is gravely disabled, the person may, upon probable cause, be taken into custody by a peace officer, a member of the attending staff of an evaluation facility, designated members of a mobile crisis team, or another designated professional person, and placed in a facility designated by the county and approved by the

			<p>State Department of Social Services as a facility for 72-hour treatment and evaluation. The act also authorizes a conservator of the person, of the estate, or of both, to be appointed for a person who is gravely disabled as a result of a mental health disorder. This bill, on or before December 1, 2023, would require the State Department of Health Care Services to convene a stakeholder group of entities, including the County Behavioral Health Directors Association of California and the California Hospital Association, among others, to create a model care coordination plan to be followed when discharging those held under temporary holds or a conservatorship. The bill would require the model care coordination plan and process to outline who would be on the care team and how the communication would occur to coordinate care.</p>
<p>AB 2274 Rubio, Blanca D</p>	<p>Mandated reporters: statute of limitations.</p>	<p>8/30/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act, makes certain persons, including teachers and social workers, mandated reporters. Under existing law, mandated reporters are required to report whenever the mandated reporter, in their professional capacity or within the scope of their employment, has knowledge of or observes a child whom the mandated reporter knows or reasonably suspects has been the victim of child abuse or neglect. Failure by a mandated reporter to report an incident of known or reasonably suspected child abuse or neglect is a misdemeanor. Existing law generally requires prosecution of a misdemeanor to commence within one year after commission of the offense. Under existing law, a case involving the failure to report an incident known or reasonably suspected by the mandated reporter to be sexual assault may be filed at any time within 5 years from the date of occurrence of the offense. This bill would allow a case involving the failure to report an incident known or reasonably suspected by the mandated reporter to be child abuse or severe neglect, as defined, to be filed within one year of the discovery of the offense, but in no case later than 4 years after the commission of the offense.</p>
<p>AB 2282 Bauer- Kahan D</p>	<p>Hate crimes: nooses, crosses, and swastikas.</p>	<p>8/30/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes various offenses for a person who places or displays certain symbols, marks, signs, emblems, and other physical impressions, including, but not limited to, a Nazi swastika, hangs nooses, or burns or desecrates crosses or other religious symbols on private and nonprivate property, as specified, with the intent to terrorize a person, as specified. This bill would expand these offenses to include hanging a noose, placing or displaying a sign, mark, symbol, emblem, or other physical impression, including, but not limited to, a Nazi swastika, and burning, desecrating, or destroying a religious symbol, such as a cross, at schools and public places, generally, as specified, for the purpose of terrorizing a person, as specified. The bill would, for the first conviction, punish a person who hangs a noose, places or displays certain symbols, or burns or desecrates a religious symbol, as specified, with imprisonment for 16 months or 2 or 3 years, by a fine of not more than</p>

			\$10,000, or both the fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, by a fine not to exceed \$5,000, or by both the fine and imprisonment. For a 2nd or subsequent conviction under these provisions, the bill would punish a person with imprisonment for 16 months or 2 or 3 years, by a fine of not more than \$15,000, or by both the fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, by a fine not to exceed \$10,000, or by both the fine and imprisonment.
<u>AB 2294 Jones-Sawyer D</u>	Diversion for repeat retail theft crimes.	8/31/2022-VOTE: AB 2294 Jones-Sawyer Concurrence in Senate Amendments (PASS)	Current law requires a peace officer to release a person who has been arrested for a misdemeanor after securing that person's promise to appear, as specified, unless certain conditions are met for nonrelease, including, among others, there is reason to believe that the person would not appear as required or there was a reasonable likelihood that the offense or offenses for which the person was arrested would continue or resume. This bill, until January 1, 2026, would include in the reasons for nonrelease that the person has been cited, arrested, or convicted for misdemeanor or felony theft from a store in the previous 6 months and that there is probable cause to believe that the person arrested is guilty of committing organized retail theft.
<u>AB 2343 Weber, Akilah D</u>	Board of State and Community Corrections.	8/30/2022-In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	Existing law establishes and regulates the state prison for the confinement of persons convicted of certain felony offenses. Existing law also regulates county jails used for the confinement of persons awaiting trial and persons convicted of misdemeanors and certain felony offenses. This bill would, commencing July 1, 2023, add 2 additional members to the board, a licensed health care provider and a licensed mental health care provider, each appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate.
<u>AB 2361 Bonta, Mia D</u>	Juveniles: transfer to court of criminal jurisdiction.	8/30/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.	Existing law, as amended by the Public Safety and Rehabilitation Act of 2016, enacted by Proposition 57 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, 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 require the court to find by clear and convincing evidence that the minor is not amenable to rehabilitation while under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court in order to find that the minor should be transferred to a court of criminal jurisdiction, and would require the order reciting the court's basis for its decision to transfer jurisdiction to include the reasons supporting the court's finding that the minor is not amenable to rehabilitation while under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

<p><u>AB 2365</u> <u>Patterson R</u></p>	<p>Fentanyl program grants.</p>	<p>8/30/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the California Health and Human Services Agency, under the direction of the Secretary of California Health and Human Services, which includes, among other departments, the State Department of Public Health and the State Department of Health Care Services. Existing law provides for various programs to reduce the use of, and harm caused by, controlled substances, including opioids. This bill, contingent upon an appropriation in the annual Budget Act, would require the agency to establish a grant program to reduce fentanyl overdoses and use throughout the state by giving out 6 one-time grants to increase local efforts in education, testing, recovery, and support services, as specified. The bill would require the participating entities to provide the agency with specified information on the results of the program and would require the agency to report those results to the Legislature and Governor's office on or before January 1, 2026.</p>
<p><u>AB 2369</u> <u>Salas D</u></p>	<p>Domestic Violence Prevention Act: attorney's fees and costs.</p>	<p>8/30/2022-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>Current law establishes the Domestic Violence Prevention Act for the purpose of preventing acts of domestic violence, abuse, and sexual abuse and providing for a separation of the persons involved in the domestic violence for a period sufficient to enable those persons to seek a resolution of the causes of the violence. Current law authorizes a court to issue a protective order enjoining a party from engaging in specified acts, including threatening or harassing the other party or disturbing the peace of the other party. Current law authorizes a court to issue an order for the payment of attorney's fees and costs of the prevailing party. Current law also requires the court to order that the respondent pay petitioner's attorney's fees and costs, in any action in which the petitioner is the prevailing party and cannot afford to pay for the attorney's fees, if appropriate, as specified. This bill would instead, after notice and a hearing, and upon request, require a court to issue an order for the payment of attorney's fees and costs for a prevailing petitioner.</p>
<p><u>AB 2374</u> <u>Bauer-Kahan D</u></p>	<p>Crimes against public health and safety: illegal dumping.</p>	<p>8/23/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.</p>	<p>Would increase the maximum fine for the dumping of commercial quantities of waste by a business that employs more than 10 employees from \$3,000 to \$5,000 for the first conviction, from \$6,000 to \$10,000 for the second conviction, and from \$10,000 to \$20,000 for the third and any subsequent convictions. The bill would require a court, when imposing a fine, to consider the defendant's ability to pay, as specified.</p>
<p><u>AB 2417</u> <u>Ting D</u></p>	<p>Juveniles: Youth Bill of Rights.</p>	<p>8/31/2022-VOTE: AB 2417 Ting Concurrence in Senate Amendments (PASS)</p>	<p>Current law, commencing July 1, 2021, establishes the Office of Youth and Community Restoration in the California Health and Human Services Agency to, among other things, identify policy recommendations for improved outcomes and integrated programs and services to best support delinquent youth and identify and disseminate best practices to help inform rehabilitative and restorative youth practices. Current law requires the office to have an ombudsperson and specifies the duties of the ombudsperson. Current law</p>

			requires the Division of Juvenile Justice to close on June 30, 2023, and provides for the transition of youth who are currently housed within a Division of Juvenile Justice facility to the care and custody of counties. Current law further requires that, beginning July 1, 2021, counties are generally responsible for all youth adjudged wards of the court. This bill would require the ombudsperson to notify the complainant in writing of the intention to investigate or refer the complaint for investigation. The bill would also require the ombudsperson to provide written notice of the final outcome of a complaint. The bill would require data published and provided to the Legislature by the ombudsperson to be disaggregated by gender, sexual orientation, race, and ethnicity of the complainants to the extent this information is available.
<u>AB 2418</u> <u>Kalra D</u>	Crimes: Justice Data Accountability and Transparency Act.	8/30/2022-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	This bill would require state and local prosecution offices to collect and transmit data elements, as defined, for each criminal case to the Department of Justice, including, but not limited to, data about basic case information of each case, including the case number and the date of the crime and arrest, data about the charges, including each charge, enhancement, and special circumstance filed, data about the initial appearance, custody, and bail, including the date of the initial appearance and bail set, whether defendant posted bail, and the date of release from custody, data about plea bargains, including the date and the terms, data about diversion and collaborative court programs, including whether the defendant was offered a diversion program, whether the defendant was eligible for a collaborative court program, and whether there was opposition by the prosecuting agency for either program, data about the case disposition and postconviction proceedings, and data about the victim and the defendant charged. The bill would also require the department to collect specified data, including the number of prior felony arrests and convictions of a defendant.
<u>AB 2436</u> <u>Bauer-</u> <u>Kahan D</u>	Death certificates: content.	8/25/2022-Assembly Rule 77(a) suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 60. Noes 2.).	Current law specifies the content of a certificate of death, including the full name of the father, birthplace of the father, the full maiden name of the mother, and birthplace of the mother. This bill would, instead, require the certificate of death to include the current first and middle names, birth last names, and the birthplaces of the parents, without reference to the parents' gendered relationship to the decedent. The bill would require the State Registrar to electronically capture information on the parents' relationship to the decedent and any additional last names used by the parents, which would not be transcribed onto the actual hard copy of the death certificate. The bill would require the State Registrar to implement the changes made by the bill no later than July 1, 2024.
<u>AB 2520</u> <u>Gabriel D</u>	Department of Justice: Office of Access to Justice.	8/25/2022-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 31. Noes 4.). In Assembly.	Current law establishes the Department of Justice, which is responsible, in part, for overseeing statewide criminal justice programs, including the California Criminalistics Institute. This bill would require the

		<p>Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. May be considered on or after August 27 pursuant to Assembly Rule 77. Assembly Rule 77(a) suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>department to establish an Office of Access to Justice by January 1, 2024, for the purpose of increasing the availability of meaningful access to justice for all Californians, as specified. The bill would require the office to promote access to justice for low-income and other underrepresented people in the California criminal and civil justice systems by, among other things, advising the Attorney General on access to justice issues and developing policy recommendations for the Attorney General, establishing a Legal Aid Interagency Roundtable, and identifying emerging legal issues among low-income Californians by communicating regularly with local legal aid organizations, community groups, divisions and bureaus within the department, and any other group or organization deemed appropriate or relevant by the office.</p>
<p>AB 2526 Cooper D</p>	<p>Incarcerated persons: health records.</p>	<p>8/30/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Confidentiality of Medical Information Act, prohibits a health care provider, a contractor, or a health care service plan from disclosing medical information, as defined, regarding a patient of the provider or an enrollee or subscriber of the health care service plan without first obtaining an authorization, except as specified. Existing law authorizes a provider of health care or a health care service plan to disclose medical information when, among other things, the information is disclosed to an insurer, employer, health care service plan, hospital service plan, employee benefit plan, governmental authority, contractor, or other person or entity responsible for paying for health care services rendered to the patient, to the extent necessary to allow responsibility for payment to be determined and payment to be made. This bill would require all transmissions made pursuant to these provisions to comply with specified provisions of state and federal law, including the Confidentiality of Medical Information Act.</p>
<p>AB 2588 Maienschein D</p>	<p>Crimes: obstruction of justice.</p>	<p>8/30/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.</p>	<p>Existing law makes it a crime to maliciously, and with the intent to obstruct justice or the due administration of laws, or with the intent or threat to inflict imminent bodily harm in retaliation for the due administration of the laws, to publish, disseminate, or otherwise disclose the residence address or telephone number of any peace officer, nonsworn police dispatcher, employee of a city police department or county sheriff's office, or public safety official, or that of the spouse or children of those persons, as specified. The bill would make this crime apply to those actions taken against the immediate family, as defined, of any of the officials listed above.</p>
<p>AB 2629 Santiago D</p>	<p>Juveniles: dismissals.</p>	<p>8/25/2022-Assembly Rule 77(a) suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 56. Noes 14.).</p>	<p>Current law authorizes a judge of the juvenile court in which a petition was filed to dismiss the petition, or set aside the findings and dismiss the petition, if the court finds that the interests of justice and the welfare of the minor require that dismissal, or if the court finds that the minor is not in need of treatment or rehabilitation, regardless of whether the minor is, at the time of the order, a ward or dependent child of the</p>

			court. This bill would additionally allow a petition to be dismissed by a court that takes jurisdiction of the case, as specified.
AB 2632 Holden D	Segregated confinement.	8/30/2022-In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	Would require every jail, prison, public or privately operated detention facility, and a facility in which individuals are subject to confinement or involuntary detention to develop and follow written procedures governing the management of segregated confinement, as specified. The bill would require those facilities to document the use of segregated confinement by, among other things, providing written orders of that confinement to the individual confined, as specified. The bill would prohibit those facilities from involuntarily placing an individual in segregated confinement if the individual belongs to a special population, including, among others, that the individual has a mental or physical disability or that the individual is under 26 years of age or over 59 years of age. The bill would require the facility to additionally periodically check on the individual and have a medical or mental health professional periodically assess the individual. This bill would require a facility to offer out-of-cell programming to individuals in segregated confinement for at least 4 hours per day, not including time spent on housekeeping or in paid employment. The bill would also authorize a facility to use segregated confinement to help treat and protect against the spread of communicable disease, under certain circumstances.
AB 2644 Holden D	Custodial interrogation.	8/30/2022-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	Would, commencing January 1, 2024, prohibit law enforcement officers from employing threats, physical harm, deception, or psychologically manipulative interrogation tactics, as specified, during a custodial interrogation of a person 17 years of age or younger.
AB 2658 Bauer-Kahan D	Juveniles: electronic monitoring.	8/25/2022-Assembly Rule 77(a) suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 56. Noes 12.).	Current law authorizes a probation officer to release a minor who has been taken into temporary custody because they have been alleged to have committed an offense back to the custody of their parent, legal guardian, or responsible relative on home supervision under the supervision of the probation officer, except as specified. Current law authorizes the use of electronic monitoring in criminal court under a home detention program for inmates held in a county jail or other correctional facility or granted probation, or inmates participating in a work furlough program, under certain conditions, in lieu of confinement. Current law also requires that for all felony and misdemeanor sentences, when the defendant has been in custody, that all days of custody of the defendant, including days served in home detention under electronic monitoring, are to be credited upon the defendant's term of imprisonment, or credited to any base fine, as specified. This bill would entitle a minor to have one day credited against the minor's maximum term of confinement for each day, or fraction thereof, that the minor serves on electronic monitoring. This bill would, if electronic monitoring is imposed for a period of greater than 30 days, require the court to hold a hearing every 30 days to

			ensure that the minor does not remain on electronic monitoring for an unreasonable length of time, as specified.
<u>AB 2711</u> <u>Calderon</u> D	Juvenile records access.	8/30/2022-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	Current law permits an adult to adopt an unmarried minor. Current law allows an adoptive parent, including a tribal customary adoptive parent, to file a petition to set aside an adoption if the adoptive child shows evidence of a developmental disability or mental illness as a result of conditions existing before the adoption or tribal customary adoption and the adoptive parent had no knowledge or notice of the conditions, to an extent that the child cannot be relinquished to an adoption agency on the grounds that the child is considered unadoptable. Current law requires the court clerk to immediately notify the State Department of Social Services in Sacramento of the petition, and in the case of a tribal customary adoption, also notify the child’s tribe, and requires the department to file a full report with the court and to appear before the court for the purpose of representing the adopted child within 60 days after the notice. This bill would authorize a juvenile case file, as defined, to be inspected and copied by the department for the purpose of completing those duties described above. The bill would also authorize department personnel to inspect and receive copies of those case files, as specified.
<u>AB 2761</u> <u>McCarty</u> D	Deaths while in law enforcement custody: reporting.	8/30/2022-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	Current law establishes a system of state prisons under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. Current law also establishes a system of county and city jails under the jurisdiction of the sheriff or chief of police.
<u>AB 2773</u> <u>Holden</u> D	Stops: notification by peace officers.	8/30/2022-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	Current law requires each state and local agency that employs peace officers to annually report to the Attorney General data on all stops conducted by the agency’s peace officers, and requires that data to include specified information, including the time, date, and location of the stop, and the reason for the stop. This bill would, beginning on January 1, 2024, require each state and local agency to include in its annual report the reason given to the person stopped at the time of the stop.
<u>AB 2778</u> <u>McCarty</u> D	Crimes: race-blind charging.	8/30/2022-In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	Would, beginning on January 1, 2024, require the Department of Justice to develop and publish “Race-Blind Charging” guidelines whereby all prosecuting agencies, as specified, implement a process to review a case for charging based on information, from which all means of identifying the race of the suspect, victim, or witness have been removed or redacted. Following the department’s guidelines, the bill would require prosecution agencies to independently develop and execute a process to review and to redact information based on general criteria, including, beginning January 1, 2025, how cases are to be redacted, that the initial charging evaluation is to determine whether the case should be charged or not charged, and that a prosecutor without knowledge of specified facts is required to perform the initial

			<p>charging evaluation based on redacted information. The bill would require a second, complete review of the case using unredacted reports and available evidence to consider the applicable individual charges and enhancements to charge in a criminal complaint or allow the case to be submitted to a jury. If the decision to charge or not to charge after a second review is different from the charging determination after the initial charging evaluation, the bill would require documentation of the change in charging determination as well as an explanation for the change to be part of the case record and would require these documents to be disclosed, upon request, after sentencing or dismissal of the charges, unless the documents are privileged or work product.</p>
<p>AB 2799 Jones-Sawyer D</p>	<p>Evidence: admissibility of creative expressions.</p>	<p>8/29/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.</p>	<p>Current law permits a court to exclude evidence if its probative value is substantially outweighed by specified factors, including the probability that its admission will create substantial danger of undue prejudice. Current law permits a court to hear and determine the question of admissibility of evidence out of the presence or hearing of the jury. This bill would require a court, in a criminal proceeding where a party seeks to admit as evidence a form of creative expression, to consider specified factors when balancing the probative value of that evidence against the substantial danger of undue prejudice. The bill would define "creative expression" as the expression or application of creativity or imagination in the production or arrangement of forms, sounds, words, movements, or symbols, as specified. The bill would require a court, in balancing the probative value of a creative expression against the substantial danger of undue prejudice, to first consider that the probative value of the creative expression for its literal truth is minimal unless that expression meets specified conditions. The bill would then require a court to consider that undue prejudice includes the possibility that the trier of fact will treat the creative expression as evidence of the defendant's propensity for violence or criminal disposition, as well as the possibility that the evidence will inject racial bias into the proceedings.</p>
<p>AB 2845 Patterson R</p>	<p>Parent and child relationship.</p>	<p>8/24/2022-Assembly Rule 77(a) suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Enrolled Text Released 8/26/2022)</p>	<p>Current law permits a proceeding to be brought for the purpose of having a child under 18 years of age declared free from the custody and control of either or both parents if the child's parent or parents have been convicted of a felony of a nature that proves the unfitness of the parent or parents to have future custody and control of the child. Current law authorizes the court to consider the parent's criminal record prior to the felony conviction for these purposes, as specified. This bill would instead require the court to consider the parent's criminal record, without reference to the timeline of the criminal record, when making the above-described determination.</p>

<p>AB 2870 Santiago D</p>	<p>Firearms: gun violence restraining orders.</p>	<p>8/30/2022-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>Current law authorizes a court to issue a gun violence restraining order to prohibit a person from purchasing or possessing a firearm or ammunition for a period of one to 5 years, subject to renewal for additional one- to 5-year periods, if the subject of the petition poses a significant danger of self-harm or harm to another in the near future by having a firearm and the order is necessary to prevent personal injury to the subject of the petition or another. Current law also allows a gun violence restraining order to be issued on an ex parte basis for up to 21 days. Current law allows a petition for these gun violence restraining orders to be made by a law enforcement officer, or an immediate family member, employer, coworker, or teacher of the subject of the petition. This bill would additionally allow a petition for these gun violence restraining orders to be made by an individual who has a child in common with the subject, an individual who has a dating relationship with the subject, or a roommate of the subject of the petition, as specified. The bill would expand the family members who can file a petition to include any person related by consanguinity or affinity within the 4th degree who has had substantial and regular interactions with the subject for at least one year.</p>
<p>AB 2872 Weber, Akilah D</p>	<p>Domestic violence: victims: address confidentiality.</p>	<p>8/24/2022-Assembly Rule 77(a) suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>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 the person is 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 person's actual address is confidential. Existing law requires the Secretary of State to, upon certification, notify the other parent, pursuant to specified provisions, unless there is a court order prohibiting contact. This bill would specify that notification is required unless there is a court order prohibiting contact between the other parent or parents or guardian and the minor child or children of the participant.</p>
<p>SB 688 Wieckowski D</p>	<p>Civil actions: judgments by confession.</p>	<p>8/30/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.</p>	<p>Current law provides that a judgment by confession is enforceable and may be entered in any superior court without the filing of a civil action, either for money due or to become due, or to secure any person against a contingent liability on behalf of the defendant, or both. Current law permits the judgment to be entered only if the defendant has signed and filed a written statement authorizing an entry of judgment, as further specified, and the defendant's attorney has signed and filed a certificate stating the attorney has examined the proposed judgment and advised the defendant of the defendant's waiver of rights and defenses and to utilize the judgment by confession procedure, as further specified. Current law prescribes the</p>

			procedure for entering a judgment by confession. This bill would provide that a judgment by confession is unenforceable and may not be entered in any superior court. The bill would not apply the foregoing provision to a judgment by confession obtained or entered before January 1, 2023.
SB 731 Durazo D	Criminal records: relief.	8/26/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 2 p.m.	(1) Current law establishes the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to, among other things, issue teaching and services credentials. Current law requires the commission to appoint a Committee of Credentials and requires allegations of acts or omissions for which adverse action may be taken against applicants or holders of teaching or services credentials to be reported to the committee, including conviction for a controlled substance offense, as defined. Current law requires the commission to deny an application for the issuance of a credential or the renewal of a credential for a person who has been convicted of a controlled substance offense. This bill would prohibit the record of a conviction for possession of specified controlled substances that is more than 5 years old and for which relief was granted from being presented to the committee or from being used to deny a credential.
SB 855 Newman D	Childhood Drowning Data Collection Pilot Program.	8/31/2022-VOTE: Unfinished Business SB855 Newman et al. Concurrence (PASS)	Would require the State Department of Public Health to establish, on or before January 1, 2024, and administer the Childhood Drowning Data Collection Pilot Program, which would collect detailed data on childhood fatal and nonfatal drownings in California, as specified. The bill would require the department, on or before July 1, 2024, to seek to collaborate with at least 5 but no more than 10 county child death review teams or other local agencies, as specified. The bill would require the department to submit various reports to the appropriate legislative policy committees, as specified. The bill would require the department, based on those reports, to develop a California Water Safety Action Plan for Children and a standardized form for counties to use in reporting drownings statistics. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2029.
SB 863 Min D	Domestic violence: death review teams.	8/31/2022-VOTE: SB 863 Min Senate Third Reading by Akilah Weber (PASS)	Current law authorizes a county to establish an interagency domestic violence death review team to assist local agencies in identifying and reviewing domestic violence deaths, including homicides and suicides, and facilitating communication among various agencies involved in domestic violence cases. This bill would additionally authorize those interagency domestic violence death review teams to assist local agencies in identifying and reviewing domestic violence near-death cases, as defined. The bill would prohibit near-death reviews from occurring before any prosecution has concluded and would prohibit the compelled participation of any near-death survivors in death review team investigations.
SB 877 Eggman D	California Victim Compensation Board: mental health	8/31/2022-VOTE: SB 877 Eggman Senate Third	Current law establishes the California Victim Compensation Board within the Government Operations Agency and authorizes the board to grant

	services: reimbursement.	Reading by Blanca Rubio (PASS)	certain compensation, paid from the Restitution Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, for pecuniary loss when the board determines it will best aid the person seeking compensation. Current law authorizes reimbursement, subject to certain limits, for outpatient psychiatric, psychological, or other mental health counseling-related expenses incurred by the victim, or derivative victim, as a direct result of the crime, subject to specific conditions. These provisions include reimbursement for expenses for psychiatric, psychological, or other mental health counseling-related services, which may be reimbursed only if the services were provided by certain individuals, including an individual who is licensed in California to provide those services or who is properly supervised by a person who is licensed in California to provide those services, as prescribed. This bill would expand the application of that provision authorizing reimbursement for psychiatric, psychological, or other mental health counseling-related services by certain individuals to instead specify that those services may be reimbursed only if the services were provided by a person who is licensed in the state in which the victim lives to provide those services, or who is properly supervised by a person who is licensed in the state in which the victim lives to provide those services, as prescribed.
SB 882 Eggman D	Advisory Council on Improving Interactions between People with Intellectual and Development Disabilities and Law Enforcement.	8/30/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.	Would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, create the Advisory Council on Improving Interactions between People with Intellectual and Development Disabilities and Law Enforcement, under the Department of Justice, to, among other things, evaluate existing training for peace officers specific to interactions between law enforcement and individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities. The bill would require the council to be composed of 9 members, appointed by the Governor, Senate Committee on Rules, and Speaker of the Assembly, including an individual with an intellectual or developmental disability and a representative from a law enforcement organization. The bill would require the council to meet quarterly beginning July 1, 2023 and would require the council to submit a report including recommendations to the Legislature for improving outcomes of interactions with both individuals who have an intellectual or developmental disability and mental health conditions, as specified. The bill would repeal these provisions as of July 1, 2026.
SB 914 Rubio D	HELP Act.	8/25/2022-Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.	Would require cities, counties, and continuums of care receiving state funding to address homelessness, on or after January 1, 2024, to include families, people fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, and unaccompanied women within the vulnerable populations for whom specific system supports are developed to maintain homeless services and housing delivery. The bill would also impose other homelessness planning and data analysis requirements on these cities, counties, and continuums of care. The bill would prohibit victim service providers, as

			defined, from being required or expected to enter client-level data into specified homeless data systems and would permit any funding provided to cities, counties, and continuums of care, consistent with authorized program uses and limitations, to be used to support the development and the maintenance of comparable databases, as specified.
<u>SB 916</u> <u>Levva D</u>	Sexual assault: victim's rights.	8/31/2022-VOTE: SB 916 Levva Senate Third Reading by Quirk (PASS)	Would, instead, give a victim of sexual assault the right to access the Department of Justice's SAFE-T database portal involving their own forensic evidence kit and the status of the kit, and the right to information relating to the testing of evidence and DNA in state and federal databases.
<u>SB 936</u> <u>Glazer D</u>	California Conservation Corps: forestry training center: formerly incarcerated individuals: reporting.	8/30/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.	Would require the Director of the California Conservation Corps, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or another statute, in partnership with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, to establish a forestry training center in northern California to provide enhanced training, education, work experience, and job readiness for entry-level forestry and vegetation management jobs. The bill would require the training center to include counseling, mentorship, supportive housing, health care, and educational services and authorize the training center to provide training modules on specified activities. The bill would require the director to enroll at the training center formerly incarcerated individuals and to prioritize enrollment for those formerly incarcerated individuals who have either successfully served on a California Conservation Camp program crew and were recommended by the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection and the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, as provided, or successfully served on a hand crew at the county level and were recommended for participation by the county probation and county fire departments. The bill would provide that successful completion of a training program at the training center constitutes qualifying experience for an entry-level forestry or vegetation management position at a state agency.
<u>SB 960</u> <u>Skinner D</u>	Public employment: peace officers: citizenship.	8/26/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 2 p.m.	(1) Current law establishes the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training within the Department of Justice to perform various functions involving the training of peace officers. Current law requires peace officers in this state to meet specified minimum standards, including, among other requirements, being at least 18 years of age, being of good moral character, as determined by a thorough background investigation, and being either a citizen of the United States or a permanent resident who is eligible for and has applied for citizenship, except as prescribed. This bill would provide that those standards shall be interpreted and applied consistent with federal law and regulations, as specified. The bill would remove the provision that requires peace officers to either be a citizen of the United States or be a permanent resident who is eligible for and has applied for citizenship and

			would instead require peace officers be legally authorized to work in the United States and make conforming changes.
<u>SB 981</u> <u>Glazer D</u>	Criminal procedure: factual innocence.	8/23/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 12:30 p.m.	Current law authorizes a person who is unlawfully imprisoned under specified circumstances, including, without limitation, conviction on the basis of false evidence or the existence of new exculpatory evidence, to prosecute a writ of habeas corpus ordering their release. Current law also authorizes such a person who is no longer in custody to prosecute a motion to vacate a judgment. Under current law, if the district attorney stipulates to, or does not contest the factual allegations underlying the application for such a writ or motion, the district attorney is required to provide notice to the Attorney General. This bill would require such notice to be given no less than seven days before entering a stipulation.
<u>SB 990</u> <u>Hueso D</u>	Corrections: county of release.	8/30/2022-Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 31. Noes 8.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.	Current law generally requires that an inmate released on parole or postrelease community supervision be returned to the county of last legal residence. Current law authorizes an inmate to be returned to another county or city if it would be in the best interests of the public. Current law requires the paroling authority, in making that decision, to consider specified factors, including, among others, the need to protect the life or safety of a victim, and the verified existence of a work offer or educational or vocational training program. This bill would, for the factor relating to the verified existence of a work offer or educational or vocational training program, require that the offer or training program be chosen by the inmate. The bill would additionally add as a factor the existence of a housing option in another county, as specified. The bill would require the inmate, absent evidence that the parole transfer would present a threat to public safety, to be released in the county in the location of a verified existence of a postsecondary educational or vocational training program of the inmate's choice, or of a verified existence of a work offer, the inmate's family, outpatient treatment, or housing.
<u>SB 1034</u> <u>Atkins D</u>	Sexually violent predators.	8/25/2022-Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.	Current law generally requires that a person released on conditional release pursuant to these provisions be placed in the county of domicile and requires the State Department of State Hospitals, or its designee, to consider specified factors when recommending a specific placement. Current law requires the county of domicile to designate a county agency or program that will provide assistance and consultation in the process of locating and securing housing within the county for committed persons who are about to be conditionally released. This bill, instead, would require the counsel for the committed individual, the sheriff or the chief of police of the locality for placement, and the county counsel and the district attorney of the county of domicile, or their designees, to provide assistance and consultation in the department's process of locating and securing housing within the county. The bill would require the department to convene a committee

			with the participants listed above for the purpose of obtaining that assistance and consultation information and would authorize the court to order a status conference to evaluate the progress of the department in locating and securing housing and in obtaining relevant assistance and consultation information from the participants.
<u>SB 1054</u> <u>Ochoa Bogh R</u>	Public social services: records: confidentiality: multidisciplinary personnel teams.	8/25/2022-Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.	Current law establishes various public social services programs to provide for protection, care, and assistance to the people of the state in need of those services. Current law, in this regard, and with some exceptions, requires all applications and records concerning any individual made or kept by any public officer or agency in connection with the administration of public social services for which grants-in-aid are received by this state from the federal government be kept confidential. This bill would specifically include within public social services for that confidentiality requirement protective services provided through public social services agencies.
<u>SB 1056</u> <u>Umberg D</u>	Violent posts.	8/30/2022-Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 36. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.	Would require a social media platform with 1,000,000 or more discrete monthly users, as defined, to clearly and conspicuously state whether it has a mechanism for reporting violent posts, as defined, that is available to users and nonusers of the platform. The bill would authorize a person who is the target of a violent post, or reasonably believes the person is the target of a violent post, to seek an order requiring the social media platform to remove the violent post and any related violent post the court determines shall be removed in the interests of justice, as prescribed.
<u>SB 1065</u> <u>Eggman D</u>	California Abandoned and Derelict Commercial Vessel Program.	8/30/2022-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 37. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.	Would establish the California Abandoned and Derelict Commercial Vessel Program within the Natural Resources Agency, to be administered by the State Lands Commission, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to bring federal, state, and local agencies together to identify, prioritize, and fund the removal and proper disposal of abandoned and derelict commercial vessels and other debris from commercially navigable waters, as defined. The bill would require the commission, upon appropriation by the Legislature, on or before July 1, 2024, to create, and regularly update and maintain thereafter, an inventory of abandoned and derelict commercial vessels on or in commercially navigable waters, as provided, and, on or before July 1, 2025, to develop a plan to prevent or reduce abandoned and derelict commercial vessels on or in commercially navigable waters, as provided.
<u>SB 1081</u> <u>Rubio D</u>	Disorderly conduct: peeping, recording, and distribution of intimate images.	8/30/2022-Ordered to special consent calendar. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.	Current law defines certain acts as disorderly conduct, punishable as a misdemeanor. Under current law, it is disorderly conduct to distribute, or cause to distribute, intimate images of another identifiable person without their consent, as specified. This bill would define "distribute" to include exhibiting in public or giving possession. The bill would also define "identifiable."

<p>SB 1087 Gonzalez D</p>	<p>Vehicles: catalytic converters.</p>	<p>8/30/2022- Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 37. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p>	<p>Would prohibit any person from purchasing a used catalytic converter from anybody other than certain specified sellers, including an automobile dismantler, an automotive repair dealer, or an individual possessing documentation, as specified, that they are the lawful owner of the catalytic converter. A violation of this provision would be an infraction, punishable by a fine, as specified.</p>
<p>SB 1106 Wiener D</p>	<p>Criminal resentencing: restitution.</p>	<p>8/23/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 12:30 p.m.</p>	<p>Current law requires a court to order a defendant who is convicted of a crime in this state to pay full restitution to the victim and a separate restitution fine, as specified. Current law, in specified cases, including when the defendant has successfully completed probation or successfully participated in the California Conservation Camp program, requires a court to dismiss the accusation, as described, thus releasing the person of any penalties and disabilities of conviction, except as otherwise provided. Current law authorizes the court, in its discretion and in the interest of justice, in specified cases to provide that relief to a defendant who does not meet the stated requirements. This bill would prohibit a petition for relief, whether statutorily authorized or in the court's discretion, from being denied due to an unfulfilled order of restitution or restitution fine.</p>
<p>SB 1186 Wiener D</p>	<p>Medicinal Cannabis Patients' Right of Access Act.</p>	<p>8/30/2022-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 24. Noes 9.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p>	<p>Would enact the Medicinal Cannabis Patients' Right of Access Act, which, on and after January 1, 2024, would prohibit a local jurisdiction from adopting or enforcing any regulation that prohibits the retail sale by delivery within the local jurisdiction of medicinal cannabis to medicinal cannabis patients or their primary caregivers by medicinal cannabis businesses, as defined, or that has the effect of prohibiting the retail sale by delivery within the local jurisdiction of medicinal cannabis to medicinal cannabis patients or their primary caregivers in a timely and readily accessible manner and in types and quantities that are sufficient to meet demand from medicinal cannabis patients within the local jurisdiction, as specified. The bill, on and after January 1, 2024, would provide that the act may be enforced by an action for writ of mandate brought by a medicinal cannabis patient or their primary caregiver, a medicinal cannabis business, the Attorney General, or any other party otherwise authorized by law.</p>
<p>SB 1200 Skinner D</p>	<p>Enforcement of judgments: renewal and interest.</p>	<p>8/30/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.</p>	<p>Current law provides that a judgment is enforceable upon entry, except as specified, and generally permits a judgment creditor to bring an action on a judgment, provided that it is brought within ten years. Current law provides that the period of enforceability of a money judgment or a judgment for possession or sale of property may be extended by renewal of the judgment upon application by the judgment creditor filed with the court in which the judgment was entered. Current law allows a judgment debtor to make a motion to vacate or modify the renewal within 30 days of service of a notice of renewal of the judgment. This bill would increase the amount of days after service of the notice of renewal that a judgment</p>

			debtor may make a motion to vacate or modify a renewal to 60 days. The bill would allow a judgment creditor to renew the period of enforceability in cases of a money judgment of under \$200,000 that remains unsatisfied for a claim relating to medical expenses and for a money judgment of under \$50,000 that remains unsatisfied for a claim related to personal debt, as specified, only once and for a period of 5 years from the date the application is filed.
SB 1209 Eggman D	Sentencing: members of military: trauma.	8/25/2022-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.	Current law requires a court, if it concludes that a defendant convicted of a felony offense is or was a member of the United States military who may be suffering from sexual trauma, traumatic brain injury, post-traumatic stress disorder, substance abuse, or mental health problems as a result of the defendant's military service, to consider that circumstance as a factor in mitigation when imposing a sentence. Current law allows a defendant who is currently serving a felony sentence and meets these criteria to petition for resentencing if those criteria were not considered at the time of sentencing and the person was sentenced prior to January 1, 2015. This bill would allow a defendant meeting these criteria to petition for recall of sentence and resentencing, as specified, without regard to whether the defendant was sentenced prior to January 1, 2015. The bill would also exclude from special consideration and from resentencing, any person convicted of, or having a prior conviction for, certain violent and sexual offenses.
SB 1223 Becker D	Criminal procedure: mental health diversion.	8/31/2022-VOTE: Unfinished Business SB1223 Becker et al. Concurrence (PASS)	Existing law authorizes a court to grant pretrial diversion, for a period no longer than 2 years, to a defendant suffering from a mental disorder, on an accusatory pleading alleging the commission of a misdemeanor or felony offense, in order to allow the defendant to undergo mental health treatment. Existing law makes defendants ineligible for the diversion program for certain offenses, including murder, voluntary manslaughter, and rape. This bill would change the eligibility criteria to include a diagnosis of a mental disorder instead of the court finding the defendant suffers from a mental disorder and would require that the diagnosis or treatment for a diagnosed mental disorder be within the last 5 years. The bill would define "qualified mental health expert" for these purposes. The bill would require the court, if a defendant has been diagnosed with a mental disorder, to find that the defendant's mental disorder was a significant factor in the commission of a charged offense unless there is clear and convincing evidence that it was not a motivating factor, causal factor, or contributing factor to the alleged offense.
SB 1227 Eggman D	Involuntary commitment: intensive treatment.	8/30/2022-Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.	Under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, when a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is a danger to others, or to themselves, or gravely disabled, the person may, upon probable cause, be taken into custody and placed in a facility designated by the county and approved by the State Department of Health Care Services for up to 72 hours for

			<p>evaluation and treatment. Under current law, if a person is detained for 72 hours under those provisions, and has received an evaluation, the person may be certified for not more than 14 days of intensive treatment, as specified. Current law further authorizes a person to be certified for an additional period of not more than 30 days of intensive treatment if the person remains gravely disabled and is unwilling or unable to accept treatment voluntarily. Current law requires the person to be released at the end of the 30 days, except under specified circumstances, including, but not limited to, when the patient is subject to a conservatorship petition filed pursuant to specified provisions. Current law requires an evaluation to be made when a gravely disabled person may need to be detained beyond the initial 14-day period, as to whether the person is likely to qualify for appointment of a conservator, and, if so, requires that referral to be made, as specified. This bill would authorize the professional person in charge of the facility providing intensive treatment to the person to file a petition in the superior court for the county in which the facility is located, seeking approval for up to an additional 30 days of intensive treatment. The bill would require the petition to be filed after 15 days of the first 30-day period, but at least 7 days before expiration of the 30 days.</p>
<p>SB 1260 Durazo D</p>	<p>State summary criminal history information.</p>	<p>8/30/2022-Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 30. Noes 9.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p>	<p>(1) Existing 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. Existing 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. SB 731, as proposed, would make this relief available to a defendant who has been convicted of a felony, as long as that conviction does not require registration as a sex offender. This bill, contingent upon the passage of SB 731, would instead specify that the relief does not make a person eligible who is otherwise ineligible under federal law or regulation to provide, or receive payment for providing, in-home supportive services or waiver personal care services. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>
<p>SB 1279 Ochoa Bogh R</p>	<p>Guardian ad litem appointment.</p>	<p>8/31/2022-VOTE: Unfinished Business SB1279 Ochoa Bogh Concurrence (PASS)</p>	<p>Current law authorizes a court to appoint a guardian ad litem at any stage of a proceeding under the Probate Code to represent the interest of specified persons, including a minor or an incapacitated person, if the court determines that representation of their interest otherwise would be inadequate. This bill would add a person who lacks the legal capacity to make a decision to that list of specified persons. The bill would require a proposed guardian ad litem to disclose to the court and all interested persons any known potential or actual conflicts of interest arising from appointment.</p>

<p><u>SB 1317</u> <u>Bradford D</u></p>	<p>Secondhand goods: tangible personal property: reporting requirements.</p>	<p>8/25/2022-In Senate. Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p>	<p>Current law requires every secondhand dealer and coin dealer to report daily the receipt of all secondhand tangible personal property, except for firearms, that they have purchased, taken in trade or pawn, or accepted for sale on consignment or for auctioning, in accordance with certain provisions, to the statewide uniform electronic reporting system known as the California Pawn and Secondhand Dealer System (CAPSS), operated by the Department of Justice. Current law requires the report to contain specified information, including the name and current address of the intended seller or pledger, and a form of identification for that person, which may include a Matricula Consular, in addition to another item of identification bearing an address. Existing law makes it a crime to commit perjury and also imposes various criminal penalties for violations of the secondhand goods provisions. This bill would remove the requirement to include in the CAPSS report the identities and identifying information of intended sellers and pledgers who present the secondhand dealer or coin dealer with information to verify their identity and would also remove the exemption for a seller or pledger who verifies their identity with a Matricula Consular in addition to another item of identification.</p>
<p><u>SB 1326</u> <u>Caballero D</u></p>	<p>Cannabis: interstate agreements.</p>	<p>8/25/2022-Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 28. Noes 9.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p>	<p>The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. MAUCRSA specifies that its provisions shall not be construed to authorize or permit a licensee to transport or distribute, or cause to be transported or distributed, cannabis or cannabis products outside the state, unless authorized by federal law. This bill would make an exception to the above-described prohibition and would authorize the Governor to enter into an agreement with another state or states authorizing medicinal or adult-use commercial cannabis activity, or both, between foreign licensees, who are licensed under the laws of the other state or states, and entities operating with a state license pursuant to MAUCRSA, provided that the commercial cannabis activities are lawful and subject to licensure under the laws of the other state or states. The bill would make foreign licensees subject to the jurisdiction of this state for purposes of actions taken for violations of state commercial cannabis laws and regulations. The bill would prohibit an entity with a commercial cannabis license issued under the laws of another state from engaging in commercial cannabis activity within the boundaries of this state without a state license, or within a local jurisdiction</p>

			without a license, permit, or other authorization issued by the local jurisdiction.
SB 1338 Umberg D	Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program.	8/31/2022-VOTE: Unfinished Business SB1338 Umberg et al. Concurrence (PASS)	Existing law, the Assisted Outpatient Treatment Demonstration Project Act of 2002, known as Laura's Law, requires each county to offer specified mental health programs, unless a county or group of counties opts out by a resolution passed by the governing body, as specified. Existing law, the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, provides for short-term and longer-term involuntary treatment and conservatorships for people who are determined to be gravely disabled. This bill, contingent upon the State Department of Health Care Services developing an allocation to provide financial assistance to counties, would enact the Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act, which would authorize specified adult persons to petition a civil court to create a voluntary CARE agreement or a court-ordered CARE plan and implement services, to be provided by county behavioral health agencies, to provide behavioral health care, including stabilization medication, housing, and other enumerated services to adults who are currently experiencing a severe mental illness and have a diagnosis identified in the disorder class schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, and who meet other specified criteria.
SB 1394 Eggman D	Conservatorships: gravely disabled persons.	8/30/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.	The Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, among other provisions, 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, as specified, in order to provide individualized treatment, supervision, and placement. Current law authorizes a court to establish a temporary conservatorship for a period not to exceed 30 days and appoint a temporary conservator under specified circumstances. Existing law, if the proposed conservatee demands a court or jury trial on the issue of whether they are gravely disabled, authorizes the court to extend the temporary conservatorship until the date of the disposition of the issue by the court or jury trial if that extension does not exceed 6 months.
SB 1468 Glazer D	Factual innocence.	8/30/2022-Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 40. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.	Existing law requires the court and the California Victim Compensation Board to grant specified relief if a person is found to be factually innocent, including the sealing of records of arrest and detention and recommending that the Legislature make an appropriation to indemnify the person for injury suffered through their erroneous conviction and imprisonment, as specified. This bill would require the Department of Justice in those circumstances to issue to the person a certificate of innocence, annotate the person's state summary criminal history information, and request the law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction over the offense underlying the conviction at issue and any local, state, or federal agency or entity to which the department provided that criminal record information to also annotate their records, as specified. The bill would require any state

			or local agency or entity within the State of California that receives notice of this request from the department to annotate any local summary criminal history information for the person and to request that any local, state, or federal agency or entity to which the law enforcement agency provided that criminal offender record information annotate its records, as specified.
SB 1472 Stern D	Vehicular manslaughter: speeding and reckless driving.	8/30/2022-Ordered to special consent calendar. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.	Under current law, a person who drives a vehicle upon a highway or in an offstreet parking facility in willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property is guilty of reckless driving, which is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or by the payment of a fine, or both imprisonment and a fine, as specified. Current law defines the crime of vehicular manslaughter as the unlawful killing of a human being without malice while driving a vehicle under specified circumstances, including in the commission of an unlawful act, not amounting to felony, with or without gross negligence, and provides that vehicular manslaughter is punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony. This bill would specify a list of circumstances that may, based on the totality of the circumstances, constitute gross negligence for manslaughter, including, among other circumstances, when a person has participated in a sideshow or has sped over 100 miles per hour. By expanding the definition of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Bills that Failed Passage

Measure	Topic	Status	Summary
AB 99 Irwin D	School safety: crisis intervention and targeted violence prevention program.	8/15/2022-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	Current law requires a comprehensive school safety plan to include, among other things, procedures for conducting tactical responses to criminal incidents, including procedures related to individuals with guns on school campuses and at school-related functions. Current law requires, commencing January 1, 2023, a school official whose duties involve regular contact with pupils in any of grades 6 to 12, inclusive, as part of a middle school or high school, and who is alerted to or observes any threat or perceived threat, as defined, to immediately report the threat or perceived threat to law enforcement, as provided. Current law requires, commencing January 1, 2023, with the support of the local educational agency, the local law enforcement agency or schoolsite police, as applicable, to immediately conduct an investigation and threat assessment, as specified. Current law requires the investigation and threat assessment to include a review of the firearm registry of the Department of Justice and, if justified by a reasonable suspicion that it would produce evidence related to the threat or perceived threat, a schoolsite search. This bill would require the governing board of a school district to adopt policies within the comprehensive school safety plan, on or before August 1, 2023, for the establishment of a crisis intervention and targeted violence prevention program that assists in the identification and assessment of pupils whose behavior may indicate a threat that is not imminent to the health

			and safety of pupils, school staff, or other community members and that provides referrals to appropriate services.
AB 1227 Levine D	Firearms and ammunition: excise tax.	9/1/2022-Read third time. Urgency clause refused adoption. (Ayes 20. Noes 12.)	Current law establishes the California Violence Intervention and Prevention (CalVIP) Grant Program, administered by the Board of State and Community Corrections, to award competitive grants for the purpose of violence intervention and prevention. This bill, the Gun Violence Prevention, Healing, and Recovery Act, would, commencing July 1, 2023, impose an excise tax in the amount of 10% of the gross receipts from the retail sale in this state of a handgun and 11% of the gross receipts from the retail sale in this state of a long gun, rifle, firearm precursor part, and ammunition, as specified. The tax would be collected by the state pursuant to the Fee Collection Procedures Law. The bill would require that the revenues collected be deposited in the Gun Violence Prevention, Healing, and Recovery Fund, which the bill would establish in the State Treasury.
AB 1816 Bryan D	Reentry Housing and Workforce Development Program.	8/30/2022-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Wiener.	Current law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency and makes the department responsible for administering various housing programs throughout the state, including, among others, the Multifamily Housing Program, the Housing for a Healthy California Program, and the California Emergency Solutions Grants Program. Upon appropriation by the Legislature for this express purpose, this bill would require the department to create the Reentry Housing and Workforce Development Program, and would require the department to take specified actions to provide grants to applicants, as defined, for innovative or evidence-based housing, housing-based services, and employment interventions to allow people with recent histories of incarceration to exit homelessness and remain stably housed.
AB 1947 Ting D	Hate crimes: law enforcement policies.	8/17/2022-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Pan.	Current law requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to develop guidelines and a course of instruction and training for law enforcement officers addressing hate crimes. Current law requires state law enforcement agencies to adopt a framework or other formal policy created by POST regarding hate crimes. 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. Existing law requires the Department of Justice to collect specified information relative to hate crimes and to post that information on its internet website. This bill would require law enforcement agencies to report their hate crime policy and brochure to the Department of Justice, as specified. The bill would require the department to post information regarding the compliance and noncompliance of agencies that are required to provide information relative to hate crimes to the department, by specified dates, and as required by future updates. The bill would require POST to develop a model hate crime policy, as specified.
SB 262 Hertzberg D	Bail.	9/1/2022-Read third time. Refused passage.	Existing law provides for the procedure of approving and accepting bail and issuing an order for the appearance and release of an arrested person. Existing law requires the superior court judges in each county to prepare, adopt, and annually revise a uniform countywide schedule of bail, as specified, and requires the superior court judges, when adopting that schedule, to consider the seriousness of the offense charged and assign an

			<p>additional amount of required bail for each aggravating or enhancing factor chargeable in the complaint, as specified. This bill would prohibit costs relating to the conditions of release on bail from being imposed on persons released on bail or on their own recognizance. The bill would additionally require the court to order a return of money or property paid to a bail bond licensee by or on behalf of the arrestee to obtain bail if the action or proceeding against the arrestee who has been admitted to bail is dismissed or no charges are filed against the arrestee within 60 days of arrest, as specified. The bill would authorize the bail bond licensee to retain a surcharge not to exceed 10% of the amount paid by the arrestee or on behalf of the arrestee. The bill would require the court to order this return of money or property only for a bail contract entered into on or after January 1, 2023.</p>
<p>SB 299 Levva D</p>	<p>Victim compensation: use of force by a law enforcement officer.</p>	<p>8/23/2022-Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>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. This bill would define “law enforcement officer” consistently with specified provisions. The bill would define “victim services provider” to mean an individual, whether paid or serving as a volunteer, who provides services to victims under the supervision of either an agency or organization that has a documented record of providing services to victims, or a law enforcement or prosecution agency.</p>
<p>SB 300 Cortese D</p>	<p>Crimes: murder: punishment.</p>	<p>8/29/2022-Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member Kalra.</p>	<p>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 a 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.</p>
<p>SB 519 Wiener D</p>	<p>Controlled substances: study of decriminalization of certain hallucinogenic substances.</p>	<p>8/25/2022-Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member Reyes.</p>	<p>Would require the State Department of Public Health to convene a working group, as specified, to research and make recommendations to the Legislature regarding, among other things, the regulation and use of psilocybin, psilocyn, dimethyltryptamine (DMT), ibogaine, mescaline, lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), and 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDMA).</p>
<p>SB 848 Umberg D</p>	<p>Civil actions: parties and postponements.</p>	<p>8/30/2022-Senate refused to concur in Assembly amendments. (Ayes 0. Noes 38.)</p>	<p>Current law authorizes, until July 1, 2023, a party to appear remotely and a court to conduct conferences, hearings, proceedings, and trials in civil cases, in whole or in part, through the use of remote technology. This bill would extend the sunset provision to January 1, 2026. The bill would also</p>

			authorize, until January 1, 2026, a court to conduct an adoption finalization hearing, in whole or in part, through the use of remote technology, without the court making specific findings and would prohibit a court from requiring a party to appear through the use of remote technology. The bill would require each superior court to report to the Judicial Council on or before October 1, 2023, and annually thereafter, and for the Judicial Council to report to the Legislature on or before December 31, 2023, and annually thereafter, to assess the impact of technology issues or problems affecting civil remote proceedings and purchases and leases of technology and equipment to facilitate civil remote conferences, hearings, or proceedings.
<u>SB 918</u> <u>Portantino D</u>	Firearms.	9/1/2022-VOTE: SB 918 Portantino Third Reading Urgency by Jones- Sawyer (FAIL)	Current law prohibits a person from carrying a concealed firearm or carrying a loaded firearm in public. Current law authorizes a licensing authority, as specified, if good cause exists for the issuance, and subject to certain other criteria including, among other things, the applicant is of good moral character and has completed a specified course of training, to issue a license to carry a concealed handgun or to carry a loaded and exposed handgun, as specified. Under existing law, the required course of training for an applicant is no more than 16 hours and covers firearm safety and laws regarding the permissible use of a firearm. This bill would require the licensing authority to issue or renew a license if the applicant is a qualified person for the license and the applicant is at least 21 years of age. The bill would remove the good character and good cause requirements from the issuance criteria. Under the bill, the applicant would not be a qualified person if they, among other things, are reasonably likely to be a danger to self, others, or the community at large, as specified. This bill would add the requirement that the applicant be the recorded owner, with the Department of Justice, of the pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person. This bill would change the training requirement to be no less than 16 hours in length and would add additional subjects to the course including, among other things, the safe storage and legal transportation of firearms.
<u>SB 930</u> <u>Wiener D</u>	Alcoholic beverages: hours of sale.	8/24/2022-Read third time. Refused passage. Motion to reconsider made by Assembly Member Haney.	Would, beginning January 1, 2025, and before January 2, 2028, require the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control to conduct a pilot program that would authorize the department to issue an additional hours license to an on-sale licensee located in a qualified city that would authorize, with or without conditions, the selling, giving, or purchasing of alcoholic beverages at the licensed premises between the hours of 2 a.m. and 4 a.m. on weekends and specified holidays, and between the hours of 2 a.m. and 3 a.m. on all other days upon completion of specified requirements by the qualified city in which the licensee is located. The bill would impose specified fees related to the license to be deposited in the Alcohol Beverage Control Fund. The bill would require the applicant to notify specified persons of the application for an additional hour's license and would provide a procedure for protest and hearing regarding the application. The bill would require the Department of the California Highway Patrol and each qualified city that has elected to participate in the program to submit reports to the Legislature and specified committees regarding the regional impact of the additional hours licenses, as specified. The bill would provide that any person under 21 years of age who enters and remains in the licensed public premises during the

			additional serving hour without lawful business therein is guilty of a misdemeanor, as provided. The pilot program would apply to the Cities of Palm Springs and West Hollywood and the City and County of San Francisco.
<u>SB 986</u> <u>Umberg D</u>	Vehicles: catalytic converters.	8/30/2022-Read third time. Refused passage. Motion to reconsider made by Assembly Member Jones-Sawyer.	Current law requires a core recycler that accepts, ships, or sells used catalytic converters to maintain specified information regarding the purchase and sale of the catalytic converters. Current law prohibits a core recycler from providing payment for a catalytic converter unless the payment is made by check, the check is mailed or provided no earlier than 3 days after the date of sale, unless the seller is a business, and the core recycler obtains a photograph or video of the seller, a written statement regarding the origin of the catalytic converter, and certain other identifying information, as specified. Current law exempts from this requirement a core recycler that buys used catalytic converters, transmissions, or other parts removed from a vehicle if the core recycler and the seller have a written agreement for the transaction. Existing law requires a core recycler to provide this information for inspection by local law enforcement upon demand. A violation of these provisions is punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would instead of payment by check, require payment by any traceable method, other than cash.
<u>SB 993</u> <u>Skinner D</u>	Victims and persons erroneously convicted.	8/16/2022-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	Current law generally provides for the compensation of victims and derivative victims of specified types of crimes by the California Victim Compensation Board from the Restitution Fund. Current law requires the board to consist of 3 members, as specified. This bill would add a 4th member who as a public member with expertise in restorative justice. The bill would also specify that a person cannot be prohibited from serving on the board solely because of that person's prior criminal record.
<u>SB 1178</u> <u>Bradford D</u>	Criminal procedure: sentencing.	8/31/2022-VOTE: SB 1178 Bradford Third Reading Urgency by Stone (FAIL)	Current law, the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act, enacted by Proposition 47, as approved by the voters at the November 4, 2014, statewide general election, reduced the penalties for various crimes. Under the provisions of the act, a person who, on November 5, 2014, was serving a sentence for a conviction of a felony or felonies who would have been guilty of a misdemeanor under the act if the act had been in effect at the time of the conviction may petition or apply to have the sentence reduced in accordance with the act. Current law requires those petitions to be filed on or before November 4, 2022, or at a later date upon showing of good cause. This bill would amend Proposition 47 to remove that deadline for the filing of those petitions.