



To: All CLEARs Members

From: Cory Salzillo, Cory@wpssgroup.com
 Spencer Rhoads, Spencer@wpssgroup.com

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Re: Governor’s Final Actions

Friday, September 30 was the deadline for the Governor to sign or veto all legislation on his desk for the second year of the 2021-22 regular legislative session. According to the Governor’s Office, the Governor signed 997 of the 1,166 bills that reached his desk in 2022. Governor Newsom vetoed 169 bills, resulting in a veto rate of 14.5%.

Below is a list of signed and vetoed bills that we monitored for CLEARs that reached the Governor’s desk this year. While behind the scenes work and preparation for next year has already commenced, the Legislature is now in recess until Monday, December 5, 2022 when it will reconvene to swear in the new Legislature, as all members will be representing new legislative districts as a result of redistricting.

We will continue to keep you updated on state legislative and budget discussions leading up to 2023-24 legislative session. We would like to extend our appreciation to CLEARs for your time and efforts in reviewing and engaging on several priority issues this year. It is our continued honor to work with you and we look forward to representing you in the halls of the Capitol in 2023.

Chaptered Bills:

Measure	Topic	Status	Summary
AB 256 Kalra D	Criminal procedure: discrimination.	9/29/2022- Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 739, Statutes of 2022.	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

			<p>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.</p>
<p><u>AB 485</u> <u>Nguyen R</u></p>	<p>Hate crimes: reporting.</p>	<p>9/30/2022- Signed by the Governor</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><u>AB 547</u> <u>McCarty D</u></p>	<p>Domestic violence: victim’s rights.</p>	<p>9/30/2022- Signed by the Governor</p>	<p>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</p>

			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.
<u>AB 655</u> <u>Kalra D</u>	California Law Enforcement Accountability Reform Act.	9/30/2022- Signed by the Governor	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.
<u>AB 759</u> <u>McCarty D</u>	Elections: county officers.	9/29/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State - Chapter	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

		<p>743, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>county makes them appointive offices, as specified. Current law generally requires the election to select county officers to be held with the statewide primary election at which candidates for Governor are nominated, but if no candidate for a county office receives a majority of the votes cast for that office at the primary election, the 2 candidates who received the most votes advance to the statewide general election at which the Governor is elected. This bill would require the election to select district attorney and sheriff to be held with the presidential primary and would require, if no candidate receives a majority of the votes cast for the office at the presidential primary, the 2 candidates who received the most votes to advance to a general election held with the presidential general election. The bill would provide for a 6-year term for a district attorney or sheriff elected in 2022.</p>
<p><u>AB 960</u> <u>Ting D</u></p>	<p>Compassionate release.</p>	<p>9/29/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapered by Secretary of State - Chapter 744, Statutes of 2022.</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 existing law, a prisoner is permanently medically incapacitated if they have a medical condition renders them permanently unable to perform activities of basic</p>

			<p>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>9/27/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State - Chapter 627, Statutes of 2022.</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.</p>
<p><u>AB 1290</u> <u>Lee D</u></p>	<p>Crimes: theft: animals.</p>	<p>9/26/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State - Chapter 546, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>Current law prohibits the theft of personal property, as specified. Current law, for purposes of provisions related to theft, declares that a dog is personal property and that the value of a dog shall be determined in the same manner as for other personal property. Under existing law, theft of a dog with a value exceeding \$950 is grand theft and theft of a dog with a value not exceeding \$950 is petty theft. Current appellate case law holds that a cat is personal property for purposes of theft. Current</p>

			<p>law defines a feral cat as a cat without owner identification whose usual and consistent temperament is extreme fear and resistance to contact with people and who is totally unsocialized to people. This bill would expand the scope of those crimes to apply to any companion animal, as defined.</p>
<p><u>AB 1314</u> <u>Ramos D</u></p>	<p>Emergency notification: Feather Alert: endangered indigenous people.</p>	<p>9/23/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 476, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><u>AB 1598</u> <u>Davies R</u></p>	<p>Controlled substances: paraphernalia: controlled substance testing.</p>	<p>8/29/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 201, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>Current law defines drug paraphernalia and prohibits, among other things, the manufacture, sale, and possession, as specified, of drug paraphernalia. This bill would exclude from these prohibitions any testing equipment that is designed, marketed, used, or intended to be used to analyze a substance for the presence of fentanyl, ketamine, gamma hydroxybutyric acid, or any analog of fentanyl.</p>

<p><u>AB 1637</u> <u>Cooper D</u></p>	<p>Criminal profiteering: asset forfeiture: unemployment and disability insurance fraud.</p>	<p>9/30/2022- Signed by the Governor</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><u>AB 1641</u> <u>Maienschein D</u></p>	<p>Sexually violent predators.</p>	<p>7/19/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 104, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>Current law establishes a procedure by which a person committed as a sexually violent predator may petition for conditional release and requires the court, if it makes a specified determination, to place the person on conditional release for one year. Current law authorizes the committed person, after a minimum of one year on conditional release, to petition the court for unconditional release, with or without the recommendation or concurrence of the Director of State Hospitals. This bill would require a person on conditional release or outpatient status to be monitored by a global positioning system until the person is unconditionally discharged.</p>
<p><u>AB 1653</u> <u>Patterson R</u></p>	<p>Property crimes: regional property crimes task force.</p>	<p>7/19/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter</p>	<p>Current law, until January 1, 2026, 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</p>

		105, Statutes of 2022.	property crimes and assist local law enforcement with resources, such as personnel and equipment. This bill would specify theft of vehicle parts and accessories as a property crime for consideration by the regional property crimes task force.
<u>AB 1663</u> <u>Maienschein D</u>	Protective proceedings.	9/30/2022- Signed by the Governor	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, 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 1700</u> <u>Maienschein D</u>	Theft: online marketplaces: reporting.	9/30/2022- Signed by the Governor	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

			<p>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>
<p><u>AB 1706</u> <u>Bonta, Mia D</u></p>	<p>Cannabis crimes: resentencing.</p>	<p>9/18/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapered by Secretary of State - Chapter 387, Statutes of 2022.</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</p>

			<p>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>9/28/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapered by Secretary of State - Chapter 686, Statutes of 2022.</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</p>

			<p>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 1732</u> <u>Patterson</u> R</p>	<p>Emergency services: hit-and-run incidents: Yellow Alert.</p>	<p>7/19/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 107, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>Would authorize a law enforcement agency to request the Department of the California Highway Patrol to activate a Yellow Alert if a person has been killed due to a hit-and-run incident and the law enforcement agency has specified information concerning the suspect or the suspect’s vehicle. The bill would authorize the Department of the California Highway Patrol to activate a Yellow Alert within the requested geographic area upon request of the law enforcement agency if it concurs with the law enforcement agency that specified requirements are met. This bill would also require the Department of the California Highway Patrol to track the number of Yellow Alert requests it receives from law enforcement agencies. The bill would require the Department of the California Highway Patrol to submit a final report to the Legislature of the efficacy, the advantages, and the disadvantages of the Yellow Alert System by January 1, 2026. On January 1, 2026, the provisions of this bill would be repealed.</p>

<p><u>AB 1740</u> <u>Muratsuchi D</u></p>	<p>Catalytic converters.</p>	<p>9/25/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State - Chapter 513, Statutes of 2022.</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 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.</p>
<p><u>AB 1744</u> <u>Levine D</u></p>	<p>Probation and mandatory supervision: flash incarceration.</p>	<p>9/29/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State - Chapter 756, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><u>AB 1751</u> <u>Daly D</u></p>	<p>Workers' compensation: COVID-19: critical workers.</p>	<p>9/29/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State - Chapter 758, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>Current law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee, as defined, for injuries sustained in the course of employment. 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</p>

			<p>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. The bill would also expand the above-described provisions applicable to firefighters and police officers to include active firefighting members of a fire department at the State Department of State Hospitals, the State Department of Developmental Services, the Military Department, and the Department of Veterans Affairs and to officers of a state hospital under the jurisdiction of the State Department of State Hospitals and the State Department of Developmental Services.</p>
<p><u>AB 1803</u> <u>Jones-</u> <u>Sawyer D</u></p>	<p>Court fees: ability to pay.</p>	<p>9/23/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State - Chapter 494, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>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</p>

			<p>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 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><u>AB 1924</u> <u>Gipson D</u></p>	<p>Criminal law: certificate of rehabilitation.</p>	<p>9/29/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 766, Statutes of 2022.</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</p>

			dismissal. The bill would retain the existing requirements for filing a petition for any person convicted of a registrable sex offense.
<u>AB 1974</u> <u>Chen R</u>	Correctional facilities: service of process.	9/6/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State - Chapter 255, Statutes of 2022.	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.
<u>AB 2000</u> <u>Gabriel D</u>	Motor vehicle speed contests and exhibitions of speed: offstreet parking facilities.	9/19/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State - Chapter 436, Statutes of 2022.	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.
<u>AB 2023</u> <u>Bennett D</u>	Jails: discharge plans.	9/15/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State - Chapter 327, Statutes of 2022.	Current law authorizes a county sheriff to discharge a person from a county jail at any time on the last day that the person may be confined that the sheriff considers to be in the best interests of that person. Current law additionally authorizes a sheriff to offer a voluntary program to a person, upon completion of a sentence served or a release ordered by the court to be effected the same day, that would allow the person to stay in jail for up to 16 additional hours or until normal business hours, whichever is shorter, in order to offer the person the ability to be discharged to a treatment center or during daytime hours, as

			<p>specified. Current law authorizes the person to revoke consent and be discharged as soon as possible and practicable. Current law requires a sheriff offering this program to, whenever possible, allow the person to make a telephone call to arrange for transportation or to notify a bail agent, 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.</p>
<p><u>AB 2043</u> <u>Jones-Sawyer D</u></p>	<p>Bail bonds.</p>	<p>9/29/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State - Chapter 768, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><u>AB 2085</u> <u>Holden D</u></p>	<p>Crimes: mandated reporters.</p>	<p>9/29/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State - Chapter 770, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>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</p>

			<p>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.</p>
<p><u>AB 2147</u> <u>Ting D</u></p>	<p>Pedestrians.</p>	<p>9/30/2022- Signed by the Governor</p>	<p>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 evaluation of whether and how the changes made by this bill have impacted pedestrian safety.</p>
<p><u>AB 2167</u> <u>Kalra D</u></p>	<p>Crimes: alternatives to incarceration.</p>	<p>9/29/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State - Chapter 775, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>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,</p>

			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 use the least restrictive means available.
<u>AB 2169</u> <u>Gipson D</u>	Criminal procedure.	9/29/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 776, Statutes of 2022.	Current law allows a person who was arrested or convicted of a nonviolent offense while they were a victim of human trafficking, intimate partner violence, or sexual violence, to petition the court for vacatur relief. Current law requires, to receive that relief, that the person establish, by clear and convincing evidence, that the arrest or conviction was the direct result of being a victim of human trafficking, intimate partner violence, or sexual violence. This bill would instead require that the petitioner establish, by clear and convincing evidence, that the arrest or conviction was the direct result of being a victim of human trafficking, intimate partner violence, or sexual violence, which demonstrates that the person lacked the requisite intent to commit the offense. The bill would require the court, under those circumstances, to find that the person lacked the requisite intent to commit the offense and to vacate the conviction as invalid due to legal effect at the time of the arrest or conviction.
<u>AB 2174</u> <u>Chen R</u>	Vehicles: removal from private property.	8/29/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 206, Statutes of 2022.	Current law authorizes the owner or person in lawful possession of private property to cause the removal of a vehicle parked on the property to a storage facility under specified circumstances, including when signs are posted prohibiting public parking and warning that vehicles will be removed at the owner's expense. Current law

			<p>requires the tow truck operator removing the vehicle, if the operator knows or is able to ascertain the name and address of the registered and legal owner of the vehicle, to immediately give, or cause to be given, notice in writing to the registered and legal owner of the fact of the removal and the amount of mileage on the vehicle at the time of the removal, among other things. Current law makes it a misdemeanor for the towing company to remove or commence the removal of a vehicle from private property without first obtaining the written authorization from the property owner or lessee, or an employee or agent thereof, except as specified, and requires the written authorization to include specified information, including the make, model, vehicle identification number, and license plate number of the removed vehicle. This bill would require the notice of removal to the vehicle's registered and legal owner to include the amount of mileage on the vehicle only if the vehicle has a visible odometer. The bill would, if the vehicle is a shared mobility device or does not have an identifiable make, model, vehicle identification number, or license plate number, require the written authorization of the property owner or lessee to include any identification numbers on the vehicle, including, but not limited to, a quick response (QR) code or serial number.</p>
<p><u>AB 2185</u> <u>Weber,</u> <u>Akilah D</u></p>	<p>Forensic examinations: domestic violence.</p>	<p>9/27/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 557, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>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. This bill would</p>

			make specified changes to the forms, including requiring the forms to include information regarding history and evidence of strangulation.
<u>AB 2188</u> <u>Quirk D</u>	Discrimination in employment: use of cannabis.	9/18/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 392, Statutes of 2022.	Would, on and after January 1, 2024, 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.
<u>AB 2195</u> <u>Jones-</u> <u>Sawyer D</u>	Crimes: nuisance.	9/23/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 487, Statutes of 2022.	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, 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.
<u>AB 2198</u> <u>Fong R</u>	Vehicles: driving under the influence.	7/1/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapered by Secretary of State - Chapter 81, Statutes of 2022.	Current law makes it unlawful to drive a motor vehicle or ride a bicycle under the influence of alcohol or drugs, as specified, and imposes consequences when a traffic accident occurs as a result. Current law, the Youthful Drunk Driver Visitation Program Act, authorizes a court to require a defendant or ward to visit various facilities, such as a trauma facility, as specified, a chemical dependency recovery hospital, or a county coroner’s office. This bill would delete the provision authorizing a court to require a defendant or ward to visit a chemical dependency recovery hospital. This bill would replace the term “accident” with “crash” in various provisions related to driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
<u>AB 2210</u> <u>Quirk D</u>	Cannabis: state temporary event licenses: venues licensed by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control: unsold inventory.	9/18/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapered by Secretary of State - Chapter 391, Statutes of 2022.	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

			<p>alcoholic beverages at the venue to be suspended for the day of the event until 6 a.m. on the day after the event has ended and would prohibit all alcohol consumption on the venue premises for the day of the event, event until 6 a.m. on the day after the event has ended. 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.</p>
<p><u>AB 2229</u> <u>Rivas, Luz D</u></p>	<p>Peace officers: minimum standards: bias evaluation.</p>	<p>9/30/2022- Signed by the Governor</p>	<p>Current law requires peace officers in this state to meet specified minimum standards, including, among other requirements, that peace officers be evaluated by a physician and surgeon or psychologist and found to be free from any physical, emotional, or mental condition that might adversely affect the exercise of the powers of a peace officer. This bill would require that evaluation to include bias against race or ethnicity, gender, nationality, religion, disability, or sexual orientation.</p>
<p><u>AB 2239</u> <u>Maienschein D</u></p>	<p>Firearms: prohibited persons.</p>	<p>7/21/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 143, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>Current law prohibits a person convicted of a felony from possessing a firearm. Current law prohibits a person convicted of certain specified misdemeanors from possessing a firearm for a period of 10 years after that conviction. This bill would include in this prohibition a misdemeanor conviction for child abuse or elder</p>

			abuse, as specified, that occurs on or after January 1, 2023.
<u>AB 2242</u> <u>Santiago D</u>	Mental health services.	9/30/2022- Signed by the Governor	Would, on or before December 1, 2023, 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. Among other components, the bill would require the model care coordination plan to require that an individual exiting a temporary hold or a conservatorship be provided with a detailed plan that includes a scheduled first appointment with the health plan, the mental health plan, a primary care provider, or another appropriate provider to whom the person has been referred. The bill would require facilities designated by the counties for evaluation and treatment of involuntarily committed patients to implement the care coordination plan by August 1, 2024.
<u>AB 2274</u> <u>Rubio,</u> <u>Blanca D</u>	Mandated reporters: statute of limitations.	9/27/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 587, Statutes of 2022.	Under current 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. Current law

			<p>generally requires prosecution of a misdemeanor to commence within one year after commission of the offense. Under current 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><u>AB 2275</u> <u>Wood D</u></p>	<p>Mental health: involuntary commitment.</p>	<p>9/30/2022- Signed by the Governor</p>	<p>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 evaluation and treatment. If certain conditions are met after the 72-hour detention, the act authorizes the certification of the person for a 14-day maximum period of intensive treatment and then a 30-day maximum period of intensive treatment after the 14-day period. Current law requires a certification review hearing to be held when a person is certified for a 14-day or 30-day intensive treatment detention, except as specified, and requires it to be within 4 days of the date on which the person is certified, but allows for a postponement for 48 hours or until the next regularly scheduled hearing date in specified smaller counties. This bill would, among other things, specify that the 72-hour period of detention begins</p>

			<p>at the time when the person is first detained. The bill would remove the provisions for postponement of the certification review hearing. The bill, when a person has not been certified for 14-day intensive treatment and remains detained on a 72-hour hold, would require a certification review hearing to be held within 7 days of the date the person was initially detained and would require the person in charge of the facility where the person is detained to notify the detained person of specified rights.</p>
<p><u>AB 2282</u> <u>Bauer-Kahan D</u></p>	<p>Hate crimes: nooses, crosses, and swastikas.</p>	<p>9/18/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 397, Statutes of 2022.</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 \$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</p>

			<p>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.</p>
<p><u>AB 2294 Jones-Sawyer D</u></p>	<p>Diversion for repeat retail theft crimes.</p>	<p>9/30/2022- Signed by the Governor</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><u>AB 2361 Bonta, Mia D</u></p>	<p>Juveniles: transfer to court of criminal jurisdiction.</p>	<p>9/15/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 330, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>Current 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</p>

			<p>the minor was not apprehended prior to the end of juvenile court jurisdiction. The act requires the juvenile court to decide whether the minor should be transferred to a court of criminal jurisdiction following submission and consideration of a specified report from the probation officer, and of any other relevant evidence, and requires the court to consider certain criteria in making its decision, including whether the minor can be rehabilitated prior to the expiration of the juvenile court's jurisdiction and the success of previous attempts by the juvenile court to rehabilitate the minor. Current law requires the court to recite the basis for its decision to transfer jurisdiction in an order entered upon the minutes. 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>
<p><u>AB 2365</u> Patterson R</p>	<p>Fentanyl program grants.</p>	<p>9/29/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State - Chapter 783, Statutes of 2022.</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,</p>

			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.
<u>AB 2374</u> <u>Bauer-Kahan</u> D	Crimes against public health and safety: illegal dumping.	9/29/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 784, Statutes of 2022.	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.
<u>AB 2391</u> <u>Cunningham</u> R	Civil actions: vexatious litigants.	7/1/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 84, Statutes of 2022.	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. This bill would authorize a person protected by a restraining order issued after a hearing pursuant to the above-described provisions to file a petition, without fee, to have the person who is the subject of

			that order declared a vexatious litigant if, while the restraining order is still in place, they commence, prosecute, or maintain litigation against the person protected by the restraining order that is determined to be meritless and causes the person protected by the order to be harassed or intimidated.
<u>AB 2417</u> <u>Ting D</u>	Juveniles: Youth Bill of Rights.	9/29/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 786, Statutes of 2022.	Current law 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. Current law requires the office to have an ombudsperson who has the authority to investigate complaints from youth, families, staff, and others about harmful conditions or practices, violations of laws and regulations governing facilities, and circumstances presenting an emergency situation, or to refer complaints to another body for investigation. Current law requires the ombudsperson to notify a complainant of the decision to investigate or refer the complaint. Current law requires the ombudsperson to publish and provide regular reports to the Legislature about complaints received and subsequent findings and actions taken. 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.	9/29/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State - Chapter 787, Statutes of 2022.	Current law requires the Department of Justice to compile criminal offender record information, defined as the records and data compiled by criminal justice agencies, for purposes of identifying criminal offenders and of maintaining as to each offender a summary of certain information, including arrests, pretrial proceedings, sentencing, and release. Current law requires a reporting agency to report specified information to the department concerning each arrest, including applicable identification and arrest data, as specified. Current law requires the superior court that disposes of a case for which an arrest was made to report specified data to the department, including the disposition of the case and specified data elements. This bill would require state and local prosecution offices to collect and transmit data elements, as defined, for each criminal case to the department, 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.
<u>AB 2436</u> <u>Bauer-Kahan</u> D	Death certificates: content.	9/30/2022- Signed by the Governor	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 2526</u> <u>Cooper</u> D	Incarcerated persons: health records.	9/30/2022- Signed by the Governor	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

			<p>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><u>AB 2551</u> <u>McCarty D</u></p>	<p>Firearms.</p>	<p>7/12/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 100, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>Current law requires the Department of Justice to examine its records in order to determine whether the purchaser of a firearm is prohibited by state or federal law from possessing a firearm. If the department determines that the purchaser is prohibited from possessing a firearm, existing law requires the department to notify the firearms dealer and either the chief of police or the sheriff in the county in which the sale was made. This bill would require the Department of Justice, if the department determines that a person prohibited from possessing a firearm by the provisions described above has attempted to acquire a firearm, to notify the local law enforcement agency with primary jurisdiction over the area in which the person was last known to reside. If the person is prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm for reasons relating to mental health, the bill would require the department to also notify the county department of mental health in the county in which the person was last known to reside.</p>
<p><u>AB 2552</u> <u>McCarty D</u></p>	<p>Firearms: gun shows and events.</p>	<p>9/28/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter</p>	<p>Current law generally regulates gun shows and events and requires a person producing, sponsoring, operating, or otherwise organizing a gun show or event to possess a valid certificate of eligibility from the Department of</p>

		696, Statutes of 2022.	Justice. Current law requires the producer of a gun show or event to post specified notices at each public entrance to the event, and a specified notice in the parking lot. A violation of this requirement or other requirements is punishable as a misdemeanor and makes a person ineligible for a certificate of eligibility for a period of one year. This bill would require additional notices relating to the storage, handling, purchase, and theft of firearms to be posted at each public entrance to the event. This bill would also double the maximum fines for a violation of this and other requirements and make the person ineligible for a certificate of eligibility for a period of 2 years.
<u>AB 2588</u> <u>Maienschein D</u>	Crimes: obstruction of justice.	9/28/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State - Chapter 697, Statutes of 2022.	Current 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.
<u>AB 2629</u> <u>Santiago D</u>	Juveniles: dismissals.	9/30/2022- Signed by the Governor	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 court. This bill would additionally allow a petition to be dismissed by a court that takes jurisdiction of the case, as specified.
<u>AB 2644</u> <u>Holden D</u>	Custodial interrogation.	9/13/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapered by Secretary of State - Chapter 289, Statutes of 2022.	This bill 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.
<u>AB 2658</u> <u>Bauer-</u> <u>Kahan D</u>	Juveniles: electronic monitoring.	9/29/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapered by Secretary of State - Chapter 796, Statutes of 2022.	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

			<p>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.</p>
<p><u>AB 2711</u> <u>Calderon D</u></p>	<p>Juvenile records access.</p>	<p>9/30/2022- Signed by the Governor</p>	<p>Existing law permits an adult to adopt an unmarried minor. Existing 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. Existing 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.</p>

<p><u>AB 2761</u> <u>McCarty D</u></p>	<p>Deaths while in law enforcement custody: reporting.</p>	<p>9/29/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 802, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>If a death occurs while a person is in custody, this bill would require the agency with jurisdiction over the state or local correctional facility with custodial responsibility for the person to post specified information, including the facility and location within that facility where the death occurred and the decedent's age, race, and gender, on its internet website within 10 days of the death.</p>
<p><u>AB 2773</u> <u>Holden D</u></p>	<p>Stops: notification by peace officers.</p>	<p>9/29/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 805, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>Existing 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.</p>
<p><u>AB 2777</u> <u>Wicks D</u></p>	<p>Sexual assault: statute of limitations.</p>	<p>9/19/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 442, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>Current law sets the time for commencement of any civil action for recovery of damages suffered as a result of sexual assault, as defined, as the later of within 10 years from the date of the last act, attempted act, or assault with the intent to commit an act of sexual assault against the plaintiff or within 3 years from the date the plaintiff discovers or reasonably should have discovered that an injury or illness resulted from those acts. Under current law, this provision applies to any action that is commenced on or after January 1, 2019. This bill would, until December 31, 2026, revive claims seeking to recover damages suffered as a result of a sexual assault that occurred on or after January 1, 2009, that would otherwise be barred solely because the statute of</p>

			<p>limitations has or had expired. The bill would additionally revive claims seeking to recover damages suffered as a result of a sexual assault that occurred on or after the plaintiff’s 18th birthday when one or more entities are legally responsible for damages and the entity or their agents engaged in a cover up, as defined, and any related claims, that would otherwise be barred prior to January 1, 2023, solely because the applicable statute of limitations has or had expired, and would authorize a cause of action to proceed if already pending in court on the effective date of the bill or, if not filed by the effective date of the bill, to be commenced between January 1, 2023, and December 31, 2023.</p>
<p><u>AB 2778</u> <u>McCarty D</u></p>	<p>Crimes: race-blind charging.</p>	<p>9/29/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State - Chapter 806, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>This bill 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 charging evaluation based on redacted information. The bill would require a second, complete review of the case using unredacted reports and</p>

			<p>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. The bill would require a decision not to put a case through a race-blind charging evaluation to be documented. The bill would authorize a prosecuting agency to remove or exclude certain classes of crimes or factual circumstances from a race-blind initial charging evaluation, including homicides, hate crimes, and cases involving public integrity.</p>
<p><u>AB 2799</u> <u>Jones-Sawyer D</u></p>	<p>Evidence: admissibility of creative expressions.</p>	<p>9/30/2022- Signed by the Governor</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</p>

			<p>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><u>AB 2870</u> <u>Santiago D</u></p>	<p>Firearms: gun violence restraining orders.</p>	<p>9/30/2022- Signed by the Governor</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. 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><u>AB 2872</u> <u>Weber,</u> <u>Akilah D</u></p>	<p>Domestic violence: victims: address confidentiality.</p>	<p>9/30/2022- Signed by the Governor</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><u>SB 357</u> <u>Wiener D</u></p>	<p>Crimes: loitering for the purpose of engaging in a prostitution offense.</p>	<p>7/1/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapered by Secretary of State. Chapter 86, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>Current law prohibits soliciting or engaging in an act of prostitution, as specified. Current law also prohibits loitering in a public place with the intent to commit prostitution, as defined, or directing, supervising, recruiting, or aiding a person who is loitering with the intent to commit prostitution, or collecting or receiving all or part of the proceeds of an act of prostitution. Under existing law, a violation of any of these provisions is a misdemeanor. This bill would repeal those provisions related to loitering with the intent to commit prostitution and would make other conforming changes. This bill would also authorize a person convicted of a</p>

			violation of loitering with the intent to commit prostitution to petition the court for the dismissal and sealing of their case, and resentencing, if applicable.
<u>SB 382</u> <u>Caballero D</u>	Human trafficking: restraining orders.	7/1/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 87, Statutes of 2022.	Current law allows a court to issue various protective orders to protect victims of, and witnesses to, a crime, as specified. Current law requires a person who violates the Californians Against Sexual Exploitation Act (CASE Act) by causing a minor to engage in a commercial sex act to register as a sex offender. If a case involves a crime that requires the defendant to register as a sex offender, existing law requires a court to consider issuing these protective orders on its own motion. This bill would require the prosecutor, in cases involving human trafficking, to consider whether to seek protective orders.
<u>SB 467</u> <u>Wiener D</u>	Expert witnesses: writ of habeas corpus.	9/30/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 982, Statutes of 2022.	Current law allows a person who is unlawfully imprisoned or restrained of their liberty to prosecute a writ of habeas corpus to inquire into the cause of their imprisonment or restraint. Existing law allows a writ of habeas corpus to be prosecuted on the basis of false evidence that is substantially material or probative to the issue of guilt or punishment that was introduced at trial. Existing law defines false evidence for these purposes as including the opinions of experts that have been repudiated by the expert or that have been undermined by later scientific research or technological advances. This bill would additionally allow a person to prosecute a writ of habeas corpus if a significant dispute has emerged or further developed in the petitioner's favor regarding expert medical, scientific, or forensic testimony that was introduced at trial and contributed to the

			conviction, such that it would have more likely than not changed the outcome at trial, as specified. The bill would also expand the definition of false evidence to include the opinions of experts that are undermined by the state of scientific knowledge.
<u>SB 731</u> <u>Durazo D</u>	Criminal records: relief.	9/29/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 814, Statutes of 2022.	(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.
<u>SB 850</u> <u>Laird D</u>	Special death benefits: additional percentages: children of members.	8/29/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 219, Statutes of 2022.	The Public Employees' Retirement Law requires the payment of death benefits to beneficiaries of members and, under certain conditions, the payment of special death benefits. These special death benefits are payable to the surviving spouse and children of certain member categories, among them peace officer and safety member categories, whose deaths are determined to be industrial. Current law requires an additional percentage of the special death benefit to be paid to the spouses

			<p>of members who are killed in the performance of their duties, or who die as a result of an accident or an injury caused by external violence or physical force during the performance of their duties, for each of the members' children, as specified, for the lifetime of the surviving spouse. This bill, for the purpose of the additional percentage of the special death benefit described above, would require that payment be made to the person having custody of the member's child or children, if the member does not have a surviving spouse but otherwise meets the specified requirements, or if the surviving spouse dies before each child of the member has died, married, or reached 22 years of age.</p>
<p><u>SB 855</u> <u>Newman D</u></p>	<p>Childhood Drowning Data Collection Pilot Program.</p>	<p>9/29/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 817, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>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.</p>

<p><u>SB 863</u> <u>Min D</u></p>	<p>Domestic violence: death review teams.</p>	<p>9/30/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 986, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><u>SB 906</u> <u>Portantino D</u></p>	<p>School safety: homicide threats.</p>	<p>7/21/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 144, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>Would require, commencing with the 2023–24 school year, local educational agencies maintaining kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, to, informed by the model content, include information related to the safe storage of firearms in an annual notification provided to the parents or guardians of pupils. The bill would require 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 to immediately report the threat or perceived threat to law enforcement, as provided. The bill would require, 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. The bill would require the investigation and threat assessment to include a review of the firearm registry</p>

			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.
<u>SB 916</u> <u>Leyva D</u>	Sexual assault: victim's rights.	9/28/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State. Chapter 709, Statutes of 2022.	Current law, subject to commitment of sufficient resources to respond to requests for information, gives sexual assault victims the right to be informed whether or not a DNA profile of the assailant was obtained from testing of the rape kit or other evidence, whether that evidence has been submitted to the state database, and whether a DNA match was found. This bill 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 925</u> <u>Bates R</u>	Fatal vehicular accidents: chemical test results.	8/29/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State. Chapter 223, Statutes of 2022.	Current law requires a county coroner, or the coroner's appointed deputy, upon notification of a death involving a motor vehicle, as specified, to take blood and urine samples from the body of the deceased and make related chemical tests to determine the alcoholic contents, if any, of the body. Current law authorizes the coroner to perform other chemical tests, as deemed appropriate. Current law requires the detailed medical findings resulting from these examinations to be reduced to writing or otherwise permanently preserved, as specified. These requirements do not apply to testing of deceased persons under 15 years of age unless circumstances indicate the possibility of alcohol or specified drug consumption, and do not apply when the death has occurred more than 24 hours after the

			<p>accident. This bill would additionally apply these provisions to a county medical examiner. The bill would require the coroner or medical examiner to perform screening and confirmatory tests for drugs, if the deceased was the driver of a motor vehicle, and to include blood alcohol content and blood drug concentrations in the detailed medical findings, when available. The bill would require a coroner or medical examiner to use antemortem samples, if available, if the decedent was hospitalized prior to death. The bill would revise the provisions applicable to a decedent under 15 years of age and prohibit application of the provisions if the period between the accident and death is more than 48 hours, rather than 24 hours.</p>
<p><u>SB 935</u> <u>Min D</u></p>	<p>Domestic violence: protective orders.</p>	<p>7/1/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 88, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>The Domestic Violence Prevention Act authorizes a judicial officer to issue a protective order after notice and a hearing for the purpose of preventing a recurrence of domestic violence and ensuring a period of separation of the persons involved, based on an affidavit showing reasonable proof of past abuse. The act defines domestic violence as abuse perpetrated against specified persons, and further defines abuse within that context. Current law authorizes an order issued by the court pursuant to these provisions to have a duration of not more than 5 years, subject to termination or modification, as specified. Current law authorizes those orders to be renewed, upon the request of a party, either for 5 years or permanently, subject to termination or modification, as specified. This bill would specify a party may request those orders be renewed for 5 or more years, or permanently, at the discretion of the</p>

			court, subject to termination, modification, or subsequent renewal.
<u>SB 960</u> <u>Skinner D</u>	Public employment: peace officers: citizenship.	9/29/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapered by Secretary of State. Chapter 825, Statutes of 2022.	(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 990</u> <u>Hueso D</u>	Corrections: county of release.	9/29/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapered by Secretary of State. Chapter 826, Statutes of 2022.	Current law generally requires that an inmate released on parole or postrelease community supervision be returned to the county of last legal residence. Existing 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

			<p>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. The bill would also require a person on parole, absent that it would present a threat to public safety, to be granted a permit to travel outside the county of commitment to a location where the person has postsecondary educational or vocational training program opportunities, an employment opportunity, or inpatient or outpatient treatment.</p>
<p><u>SB 1034</u> <u>Atkins D</u></p>	<p>Sexually violent predators.</p>	<p>9/30/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State. Chapter 880, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>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</p>

			<p>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.</p>
<p><u>SB 1054</u> <u>Ochoa Bogh R</u></p>	<p>Public social services: records: confidentiality: multidisciplinary personnel teams.</p>	<p>9/23/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 506, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><u>SB 1081</u> <u>Rubio D</u></p>	<p>Disorderly conduct: peeping, recording, and distribution of intimate images.</p>	<p>9/30/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 882, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>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</p>

			in public or giving possession. The bill would also define “identifiable.”
<u>SB 1087</u> <u>Gonzalez D</u>	Vehicles: catalytic converters.	9/25/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 514, Statutes of 2022.	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.
<u>SB 1096</u> <u>Limón D</u>	Online tool: traffic violator school.	8/26/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 191, Statutes of 2022.	Current law requires the Judicial Council to develop an online tool for adjudicating infraction violations, including ability-to-pay determinations, to implement the tool on a phased schedule, and to make this tool available statewide on or before June 30, 2024. Current law permits a court to allow defendants to agree to forfeit bail, plead guilty or nolo contendere, request an ability-to-pay determination, or otherwise adjudicate matters through the use of technology, for all infraction violations for which an in-person appearance is not required. Current law provides for the licensing and administration by the Department of Motor Vehicles of traffic violator schools, operators, and instructors. Current law allows the court, after a deposit of the specified fee or bail, a plea of guilty or no contest, or a conviction, to order or permit a person who holds specified driver’s licenses to attend a traffic violator school for a traffic offense. This bill would prohibit a defendant’s request for an ability-to-pay determination through the online tool from impacting their eligibility to attend traffic violator school.

<p><u>SB 1106</u> <u>Wiener D</u></p>	<p>Criminal resentencing: restitution.</p>	<p>9/29/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State. Chapter 734, Statutes of 2022.</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><u>SB 1200</u> <u>Skinner D</u></p>	<p>Enforcement of judgments: renewal and interest.</p>	<p>9/30/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State. Chapter 883, Statutes of 2022.</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 number of days after service of the notice of renewal that a judgment debtor may make a motion to vacate or modify a renewal to 60 days. The bill would allow a judgment</p>

			<p>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.</p>
<p><u>SB 1209</u> <u>Eggman D</u></p>	<p>Sentencing: members of military: trauma.</p>	<p>9/28/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State. Chapter 721, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><u>SB 1223</u> <u>Becker D</u></p>	<p>Criminal procedure: mental health diversion.</p>	<p>9/29/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chapters by Secretary of State. Chapter 735, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>Current law authorizes a court to grant pretrial diversion, for a period no longer than 2 years, to a defendant suffering from a mental disorder, on an accusatory pleading alleging the commission of a misdemeanor or felony offense, in order to allow the defendant to undergo mental health treatment. Current law conditions eligibility on, among other criteria, a court finding that the defendant suffers from a mental</p>

			<p>disorder, as specified, and that the defendant’s mental disorder played a significant role in the commission of the charged offense. Current law makes defendants ineligible for the diversion program for certain offenses, 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. The bill would, for a defendant charged with a misdemeanor, limit the period of diversion to one year.</p>
<p><u>SB 1227</u> <u>Eggman D</u></p>	<p>Involuntary commitment: intensive treatment.</p>	<p>9/27/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 619, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>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 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</p>

			<p>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.</p>
<p><u>SB 1260</u> <u>Durazo D</u></p>	<p>State summary criminal history information.</p>	<p>9/29/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 842, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>Current law authorizes a defendant who was sentenced to a county jail for the commission of a felony and who has met specified criteria to petition to withdraw their plea of guilty or nolo contendere and enter a plea of not guilty after the completion of their sentence, as specified. Current law requires the court to dismiss the accusations or information against the defendant and release them from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offense, except as specified. 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. Current law, commencing January 1, 2022, and</p>

			<p>subject to appropriation, requires the Department of Justice, on a monthly basis, to review the records in the statewide criminal justice databases and identify persons who are eligible for automatic conviction record relief. Under current law, a person is eligible for automatic conviction record relief if, on or after January 1, 1973, they were sentenced to probation, and completed it without revocation, or if they were convicted of an infraction or a misdemeanor, and other criteria are met, as specified. SB 731, as proposed, would specify that relief granted pursuant to both of the above provisions does not make eligible a person who is otherwise ineligible to provide, or receive payment for providing, in-home supportive services, as specified. 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.</p>
<p><u>SB 1317</u> <u>Bradford D</u></p>	<p>Secondhand goods: tangible personal property: reporting requirements.</p>	<p>9/28/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 723, Statutes of 2022.</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</p>

			<p>that person, which may include a Matricula Consular, in addition to another item of identification bearing an address. Beginning January 1, 2023, current law exempts a seller or pledger who verifies their identity with a Matricula Consular along with another item of identification from the requirements that their name and current address be included in the report. Current law specifies that in these cases no personal identifying information shall be reported to CAPSS. Current law instead requires a secondhand dealer or coin dealer to record and maintain the name, current address, and the Matricula Consular number of the seller or pledger for 3 years from the date the item was reported to CAPSS, and to also record and maintain a certification by the intended seller or pledger that the person is the owner of the property or has the authority of the owner to sell or pledge the property, along with taking a legible fingerprint from that person. 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 Caballero D</u></p>	<p>Cannabis: interstate agreements.</p>	<p>9/18/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 396, Statutes of 2022.</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.</p>

			<p>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 without a license, permit, or other authorization issued by the local jurisdiction.</p>
<p><u>SB 1338</u> <u>Umberg D</u></p>	<p>Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program.</p>	<p>9/14/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter</p>	<p>Would, contingent upon the State Department of Health Care Services developing an allocation to provide financial assistance to counties, enact the Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act, which</p>

		<p>319, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>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. The bill would require the Counties of Glenn, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, Stanislaus, and Tuolumne and the City and County of San Francisco to implement the program commencing October 1, 2023, and the remaining counties to commence no later than December 1, 2024. The bill would require the Judicial Council to develop a mandatory form for use in filing a CARE process petition and would specify the process by which the petition is filed and reviewed, including requiring the petition to be signed under penalty of perjury, and to contain specified information, including the facts that support the petitioner’s assertion that the respondent meets the CARE criteria.</p>
<p>SB 1472 Stern D</p>	<p>Vehicular manslaughter: speeding and reckless driving.</p>	<p>9/27/2022- Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 626, Statutes of 2022.</p>	<p>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</p>

			<p>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.</p>
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Vetoed Bills:

Measure	Topic	Status	Summary
<p><u>AB 503</u> <u>Stone D</u></p>	<p>Wards: probation.</p>	<p>9/29/2022-Vetoed by Governor.</p>	<p>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</p>

			of the evidence that it is in the ward's best interest.
<u>AB 731</u> <u>Bauer-Kahan</u> D	County jails: recidivism: reports.	9/28/2022-Vetoed by Governor.	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.
<u>AB 1685</u> <u>Bryan</u> D	Vehicles: parking violations.	9/29/2022-Vetoed by Governor.	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 1859</u> <u>Levine</u> D	Mental health and substance use disorder treatment.	9/29/2022-Vetoed by Governor.	Would require a health care service plan or a health insurer, for a health care service plan contract or a health insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after July 1, 2023, that includes coverage for mental health services to, among other things, approve the provision of medically necessary treatment of a mental health or substance use disorder for persons who are screened, evaluated, and detained for treatment and evaluation under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act. The bill would prohibit a noncontracting provider of covered mental health or substance use disorder treatment from billing the

			<p>previously described enrollee or insured more than the cost-sharing amount the enrollee or insured would pay to a contracting provider for that treatment. Under the bill, if an enrolled or insured is referred for a follow-up appointment for mental health services on a voluntary basis pursuant to the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, the bill would require the health care service plan or health insurer to process the referral as a request for an appointment and offer appointments within specified timeframes, and if an appointment is not available in network that meets the geographic and timely access standards set by law, arrange coverage to ensure the delivery of medically necessary out-of-network services, to the extent possible, to meet those geographic and timely access standards.</p>
<p><u>AB 2343</u> <u>Weber,</u> <u>Akilah D</u></p>	<p>Board of State and Community Corrections.</p>	<p>9/29/2022-Vetoed by Governor.</p>	<p>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 of State and Community Corrections, a licensed health care provider and a licensed mental health care provider, each appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate.</p>
<p><u>AB 2510</u> <u>Wilson D</u></p>	<p>Vehicles: driver's licenses.</p>	<p>9/29/2022-Vetoed by Governor.</p>	<p>Current law requires a person who drives a vehicle upon a highway to have a valid driver's license. Current law prescribes specified fees that shall be collected by the Department of Motor Vehicles for the issuance and renewal of a driver's license. Commencing on January 1, 2027, this bill would waive the driver's license renewal fee for a homeless person, as specified.</p>

<p><u>AB 2632</u> <u>Holden</u> D</p>	<p>Segregated confinement.</p>	<p>9/29/2022-Vetoed by Governor.</p>	<p>Current law establishes the state prisons under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. Current law places county jails under the jurisdiction of the sheriff for the confinement of persons sentenced to imprisonment for the conviction of a crime. This bill 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.</p>
<p><u>AB 2730</u> <u>Villapudua</u> D</p>	<p>Prisons: rehabilitation programs.</p>	<p>9/29/2022-Vetoed by Governor.</p>	<p>Would, subject to appropriation by the Legislature, create the California Antirecidivism and Public Safety Act pilot program for the purpose of providing opportunities for job training and work experience to individuals during incarceration to ensure their readiness for employment upon release from incarceration. The bill would require the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to establish and implement a 5-year pilot program under which individuals sentenced to state prison and scheduled to be released to parole within 2 years, would be eligible to participate, as specified. The bill would require the pilot program to provide for the housing of the program participants in a community campus setting. The bill would require</p>

			<p>program participants to have access to evidence-based programs suitable for serving their rehabilitative, workforce training, and education needs, as specified. The bill would require the department, on or before March 1, 2027, to submit a comprehensive report to the Legislature that evaluates the effectiveness of the pilot program, as specified.</p>
<p><u>AB 2845</u> <u>Patterson</u> R</p>	<p>Parent and child relationship.</p>	<p>9/27/2022-Vetoed by the Governor</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><u>SB 936</u> <u>Glazer</u> D</p>	<p>California Conservation Corps: forestry training center: formerly incarcerated individuals: reporting.</p>	<p>9/29/2022-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.</p>	<p>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</p>

			<p>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.</p>
<p><u>SB 981</u> <u>Glazer D</u></p>	<p>Criminal procedure: factual innocence.</p>	<p>9/29/2022-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><u>SB 1065</u> <u>Eggman D</u></p>	<p>California Abandoned and Derelict Commercial Vessel Program.</p>	<p>9/28/2022-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.</p>	<p>Would establish the California Abandoned and Derelict Commercial Vessel Program within the Natural Resources Agency, to be administered by the 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</p>

			<p>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.</p>
<p><u>SB 1371</u> <u>Bradford D</u></p>	<p>Incarcerated persons: wages.</p>	<p>9/29/2022-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.</p>	<p>Would require the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to adopt a 5-year implementation schedule to increase the compensation for incarcerated persons engaged in work programs under the jurisdiction of the department. The bill would specify that the increase in compensation is required to adequately allow an incarcerated person to, among other things, afford quarterly packages, purchase educational materials, and maintain family connections, as specified.</p>
<p><u>SB 1468</u> <u>Glazer D</u></p>	<p>Factual innocence.</p>	<p>9/29/2022-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.</p>	<p>Current 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</p>

			<p>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.</p>
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