

COMMONWEAL

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JUVENILE JUSTICE AND RELATED YOUTH PROGRAM BILLS in the 2016 Session of the California Legislature

October 3, 2016 – Bills signed and vetoed by the Governor

This bulletin recaps 2016 bills that were passed by the Legislature and acted on by the Governor on the subjects of juvenile justice, youth crime and violence prevention, youth mental health, probation foster care and related matters. The Legislature adjourned on August 31st and the Governor had until October 1st to sign or veto bills. This issue covers bills that were either signed into law or vetoed by the Governor. Bills signed into law are preceded by an asterisk (*). Unless otherwise noted, approved bills go into effect January 1, 2017. The full text of bills can be accessed on the California legislative website at www.leginfo.ca.gov. Additional information on legislation, budget and policy in the broader youth justice field is available on the Commonweal Juvenile Justice Program website at www.comjj.org.

Assembly bills

* **AB 1067 (Gipson, D. – Carson). Foster youth rights working group.** The bill requires the state Department of Social Services to convene a working group to address issues related to the rights of foster youth “in order to educate foster youth, foster care providers and others”. The working group is charged with issuing recommendations to the Legislature by 1/1/18 on revised foster youth rights under state law, including how youth are informed of those rights. The working group includes representatives from Child Welfare Directors Association, Chief Probation Officers of California, County Behavioral Health Directors and representatives of foster youth, parents, caregivers and advocates. *Signed by the Governor, Stats. of 2016, Chapter 851.*

AB 1730 (Atkins, D. – San Diego). Probation services for sexually exploited youth. Requires the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) to establish a pilot project in San Diego, Santa Clara, San Joaquin and Sacramento Counties to test a service model to improve outcomes for youth who are victims of commercial sexual exploitation. Participating counties must elect to participate in the pilot and must designate either the probation department or the child welfare department as the lead agency. The bill describes a range of services that may be provided including: assessment of the youth’s condition, trauma-informed services, placement solutions, staff training and peer mentors. Requires participating counties to conduct an evaluation of program impact and effectiveness using a comparison-group approach. **VETOED.** *In his veto message the Governor states: “This bill authorizes a pilot project in four counties to provide services for youth victims of commercial sex trafficking contingent upon an appropriation in the state budget. There are numerous federal, state and local efforts underway to combat commercial sexual exploitation of children. In this year’s*

budget, the state provided \$19 million to fund the development of trafficking prevention and intervention services. Establishing a new pilot program in this area should be considered in the budget process”.

*** AB 1808 (Wood, D. – Healdsburg). Minors mental health services—therapists.** Under the provisions of Family Code Section 6924, a minor 12 years of age or older can consent, without parental consent, to mental health services from a listed mental health professional under limited circumstances—generally, where the treatment professional considers the minor to be mature enough to participate intelligently in the treatment and where, in the opinion of the treating professional, the minor presents a serious risk of harm to self or others or is an alleged victim of child abuse. This bill would add certain practitioners to the list of therapists authorized to serve minors under this Section, including a marriage and family therapist trainee; a registered psychologist, psychology assistant or psychology trainee; an associate clinical social worker; and a social work intern. Trainees and interns must notify a supervisor within 24 hours of any counseling provided to a minor under this section. *Signed into law, Stats. of 2016, Chapter 292.*

*** AB 1843 (Stone, D. – Santa Cruz). Limits on employer inquiries into juvenile offense history.** AB 1843 amends the Labor Code by providing that an employer may not ask a job applicant about juvenile justice system history, including any juvenile justice arrest, prosecution, diversion or adjudication event. The Labor Code presently provides that an employer may ask a job applicant about an adult conviction; this bill adds a definition of “conviction” (at Section 432.7) that specifically excludes juvenile justice processing or adjudication. The bill expands the current Section 432.7 ban on transmittal of adult offense records by law enforcement and other authorized holders of the information, by disallowing transmittal of any juvenile delinquency information. The bill also amends subdivision (f) of Section 432.7 to limit inquiry into juvenile offense history by defined health facility employers such as hospitals. Presently a defined health facility employer can ask any job applicant, juvenile or adult, about any arrest for a listed sex offense (where the job involves contact with patients) or any listed drug offense (where the job involves access to drug supplies). Without changing what those health sector employers can ask about adult arrests, the bill limits their inquiry into juvenile justice history to asking about an adjudication for a listed sex or drug offense (including misdemeanors) that occurred within the last five years. Sponsored by the California Juvenile Court Judges Association. *Signed into law, Stats. of 2016, Chapter 686.*

*** AB 1849 (Gipson, D. – Carson). Foster youth transitional plans and health coverage.** Under current law, the social worker or probation officer must prepare an independent living transition plan for minors or nonminor dependents transitioning out of foster care. This bill would require the social worker or probation officer preparing the plan to take steps to ensure that an eligible minor or nonminor dependent is enrolled in Med-Cal. Additionally, upon termination of dependency jurisdiction over a nonminor (over 18 years of age), the court is required under current law to verify that the nonminor has been provided with specified documents and services. This bill would additionally require the court to verify that the nonminor is provided with a Medi-Cal Benefits ID card and with written verification of enrollment in Medi-Cal. In addition the bill requires the court to verify that the nonminor has been provided with “continuing and uninterrupted enrollment in Medi-Cal”. *Signed into law, Stats. of 2016, Chapter 609.*

*** AB 1945 (Stone, D. – Santa Cruz). *Clean up amendments to juvenile record sealing provisions.*** AB 1945 further amends Section 786 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, added in 2014 to require the Juvenile Court to seal a juvenile offense record and to dismiss the charges if the juvenile has satisfactorily completed probation or a diversion program and meets other listed criteria. The bill would permit a child welfare worker to access a record that has been sealed by the court under Section 786 for the limited purpose of determining an appropriate court ordered placement or service for the minor with related restrictions on dissemination of the information. The bill also clarifies the eligibility of a person for WIC Section 786 record sealing for completions of diversion or probation occurring at any time while the person is under continuing juvenile court jurisdiction. *Signed into law, Stats. of 2016, Chapter 858.*

*** AB 1997 (Stone, D. - Santa Cruz). *Continuum of Care Reform and group home placements.*** AB 1997 is a lengthy clean-up and implementation bill for last year's major Continuum of Care Reform (CCR) legislation, AB 403. Among other provisions, AB 403 revamped the rate and licensing structure for group homes accepting child welfare and probation placements, replacing the multi-tiered "rate classification level" (RCL) service and payment model of group home care with a single "Short Term Residential Treatment Center" (STRTC) placement category, roughly equivalent to the former highest levels of care (RCL levels 13-14). Children formerly placed at lower levels of group home care, including probation youth, are generally redirected by the Continuum of Care Reform and AB 403 to family based foster care as augmented by new funding and training provisions to expand "resource family" capacity in California. AB 1997 adds new provisions related to rates and licensing for STRTC's and resource families. The bill amends Section 727 of the Welfare and Institutions Code to modify the AB 403 provision that determination of an appropriate placement is the "sole responsibility" of the probation department, by striking the word "sole". The bill additionally amends WIC Section 727.1 to strengthen the criteria applied by courts to order a placement in an out-of-state residential care facilities, by stating the court "shall not" (instead of "may not") order the out-of state placement until specific criteria are satisfied. This 463 page bill makes numerous other changes and clarifications regarding implementation of AB 403. *Signed into law, Stats. of 2016, Chapter 612.*

*** AB 1998 (Campos, D. – San Jose). *Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act and Youthful Offender Block Grant reporting requirements; juvenile justice race and ethnicity data.*** This bill revises the plan and report requirements for the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) programs. The bill now incorporates nearly all of the recommendations of the legislatively mandated Juvenile Justice Data Working Group (JJDWG) on revised plan and report requirements for these two state-local juvenile justice grant programs. In the main, the changes would consolidate county plans and reports going to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) each year into single-format submissions, while revising performance outcome measures for the grants so that they are grounded in consistent and available juvenile justice data maintained by the Department of Justice. In addition, AB 1998 requires BSCC to develop recommendations on best practices and standardization for counties on how to disaggregate juvenile justice caseload and performance and outcome data by race and ethnicity. *Signed into law, Stats. of 2016, Chapter 880.*

AB 2005 (Ridley-Thomas, D.- L.A.) *Out of state placements of juveniles.* AB 2005 would require the juvenile court, prior to ordering the placement of a WIC 601 or 602 ward in an out-of-state residential facility or program, to find by clear and convincing evidence that the out-of-state placement "... is the most appropriate and is in the best interests of the minor and that in-state

facilities or programs have been considered and are unavailable or inadequate to meet the best interests of the minor”. The bill maintains the current provision of WIC 727.1 that the court must verify that an out-of-state residential placement program for a California ward meets California licensing standards. **VETOED.** *In his veto message the Governor states: “The Court’s order... must already show that in-state options have been exhausted or are not in the best interest of the child. Last year I signed the Continuum of Care Reform Initiative into law. These reforms will drastically overhaul our system of housing youth under state care for the better, prioritizing in-home and smaller group placements wherever possible. Let’s give this landmark effort some time to work before we pursue additional changes.”*

* **AB 2298 (Weber, D. – San Diego). Gang data base notices, challenges and reports.** Current law requires a law enforcement agency to provide advance notice to the parent or guardian of a minor whose name is designated for entry into a defined gang data based, to include the basis for including the minor in the gang data based. This bill extends the same notice requirement to adults whose names are designated for inclusion in the gang data base. It also requires the notice to include a description of the process for contesting inclusion of the person’s name in the gang data base, while adding a new process permitting court review of a law enforcement agency’s decision to deny a person’s contest against inclusion of his or her name in the gang data base. August amendments have removed the bill’s former requirement that an individual be removed from the shared gang data base if he or she is not convicted of a listed gang-related offense within three years. Commencing in 2018, the bill requires any law enforcement agency utilizing a shared gang data base to submit a report annually to the California Department of Justice describing additions and removals from the data base, including the number of removal requests, and the bill further requires the Department of Justice to post each law enforcement agency’s report on the DOJ internet website. *Signed into law, Stats. of 2016, Chapter 752.*

* **AB 2524 (Irwin, D. – Thousand Oaks). Department of Justice crime data—conversion to electronic formats and posting of crime data on the DOJ OpenJustice website.** This Department of Justice (DOJ) sponsored bill would implement new and modern methodology and formats for the collection and reporting of crime data in California. Overall, the bill would provide for transitioning DOJ’s current process and formats for the production and reporting of crime data to fully electronic formats. Intent language in the bill notes that only 40% of law enforcement agencies currently submit required data by electronic means, and that “there are significant public benefits in modernizing how public agencies engage with data and in encouraging the adoption of contemporary electronic technologies to reduce the inefficiencies and environmental impacts of paper recordkeeping.” The bill requires the Department to make available, through its “OpenJustice” website, information relating to criminal statistics to be updated at least once per year. Penal Code Section 13010.5, pertaining to the collection of juvenile justice data, is amended to require the department to publish juvenile justice data on its OpenJustice website. The bill also states intent for the Department to convert from summary crime reports to incident-based crime reports, and for the Department to convert fully to electronic data collection and reporting at a future date when incident-based reporting is fully implemented. *Signed into law, Stats. of 2016, Chapter 418.*

* **AB 2813 (Bloom, D. - Santa Monica). Detention of dependent minors upon referral to probation.** Amends Welfare and Institutions Code Section 628, with respect to the detention criteria to be utilized by the probation officer upon referral of a minor who is a dependent ward or who is the subject of a petition for dependency under Section 300. As amended, the bill now deletes the probation officer’s authority to detain a minor based on based on dependency and neglect factors such as “the minor is destitute” or lacks a suitable home or parent or is the object of abuse, cruelty or

neglect (by deleting factors A through C in subdivision (a) (1) of Section 628). For current dependent wards or minors who are subject to a dependency wardship petition and who have been removed from the home, the bill requires that the minor be immediately released to the custody of the child welfare agency or foster parent or caregiver unless the minor meets the remaining criteria for secure detention in subdivision (a) (1)—i.e. that the minor must be detained as a matter of immediate and urgent necessity to protect the person or property of another or is likely to flee the jurisdiction of the court or has violated an order of the juvenile court. *Signed into law, Stats. of 2016, Chapter 646.*

Senate bills

* ***SB 527 (Liu, D. - Pasadena). Proposition 47 - Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Grant Program.*** As amended, establishes the Learning Communities for School Success Program to control the process for allocation of the Department of Education share of Proposition 47 funds. Proposition 47 created a Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund from savings due to reduced prison costs derived from reducing listed felony crimes to misdemeanors. 25 percent of the state fund is to be allocated by the State Department of Education to support truancy, dropout prevention and related school-based programs. SB 527 sets out criteria for allocation of the Prop 47 education share in the form of grants to local education agencies. The bill requires the Dept. of Education to consult with a range of education stakeholders on the design and structure of the grants. Requires that grant funds be used to support “evidence-based, nonpunitive programs and practices to keep the state’s most vulnerable pupils in school, consistent with the local educational agency’s goals for the pupil engagement and school climate state priorities as identified in its local control and accountability plan”. Establishes funding priorities for local education agencies in communities having high crime rates, high rates of pupil suspension or absenteeism (including dropouts) or high rates of foster youth. Requires a 20% local match for grant awards. Requires the Department of Education to provide training and technical assistance go agencies receiving planning grants, and requires the department to compile information from grantees into a preliminary evaluation report to the Legislature due by January 31, 2019 with a final report due by January 31, 2020. *Signed into law, Stats. of 2016, Chapter 527.*

* ***SB 823 (Block, D. – San Diego). Sealing of offense records in human trafficking cases.*** SB 823 establishes a new petition procedure in the Penal Code (adding Section 236.14) whereby juveniles or adults who are arrested or convicted (including juvenile adjudications) for any nonviolent offense (including prostitution) while a victim of human trafficking may petition the court for relief that includes sealing of the arrest and court records, dismissal of the plea or indictment and notification to the Department of Justice that the dismissal and sealing have been ordered in the case. As amended in June, the bill sets out additional criteria for gaining the relief provided, including that the petitioner must establish by clear and convincing evidence that the arrest or conviction was a direct result of being a victim of human trafficking. Separate provisions apply to juveniles who are arrested or adjudicated for a criminal offense while a victim of human trafficking, including a presumption that the juvenile is entitled to the relief provided in the bill once he or she establishes that the arrest or prosecution was the direct result of being a victim of human trafficking. The bill provides that Provides further that “...a petitioner who has obtained an order pursuant to this section may lawfully deny or refuse to acknowledge an arrest, conviction, or adjudication that is set aside pursuant to the order.” *Signed into law, Stats. of 2016, Chapter 823.*

* **SB 882 (Hertzberg, D. – L.A.) Public transport fare evasion by a minor.** Amends Section 640 of the Penal Code to exempt minors from prosecution for an infraction or misdemeanor for the offense of evading a public transportation fare. Amended on 5/31 to provide that the measure will not limit the ability of the public transportation agency to impose fines as specified for fare evasion. *Signed into law, Stats. of 2016, Chapter 167.*

* **SB 1004 (Hill, D. – San Mateo). Juvenile hall confinement pilot program for young adults.** Authorizes a deferred entry of judgment pilot program in five counties, whereby adult defendants aged 18-21 at the time of their offense may be confined in a juvenile hall diversion and deferred-entry-of-judgment program. Admission to the program is limited to those with non-violent/ non-serious felony offenses as defined in the bill, and to those considered suitable for the program based on a probation-based risk assessment tool. The measure is intended to apply only to defendants “who would otherwise serve time in custody in a county jail”. The bill requires that adult defendants housed in juvenile halls “shall not come into contact with minors within the juvenile hall for any purpose including but not limited to housing, recreation or education”. As amended, the bill further requires that each pilot county facility be reviewed and approved by the Board of State and Community Corrections as suitable for the mixed age population, taking into account factors including safety, programming and capacity of each facility. The bill also requires the pilot counties to work with the Board of State and Community Corrections to ensure compliance with federal JJDPa sight and sound requirements for juveniles and adults housed in the same facility. Amendments taken in both Senate and Assembly policy committees impose evaluation requirements for the county pilots, including a mandate for the Board of State and Community Corrections to evaluate each pilot’s impact and effectiveness using a comparison-group approach, with the outcomes to be submitted in comprehensive reports to the Senate and Assembly Committees on Public Safety. Another amendment imposes a maximum custody time for adults in the juvenile hall program of one year. The five named pilot counties are Alameda, Santa Clara, Butte, Napa and Nevada. Sponsored by the Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC), the bill is designed in part to utilize available local juvenile hall space as an alternative to the confinement of young adults in crowded local jails. *Signed into law, Stats. of 2016, Chapter 865. The Governor added a signing message stating that: “While this bill represents an innovative approach to addressing low-level youthful offenders, there are also other avenues worth exploring. While this is a promising start, I encourage the Legislature to look beyond deferred entry of judgment and explore options such as non-custody based diversion where appropriate.”*

SB 1052 (Lara, D. – Bell Gardens). Custodial interrogation of juveniles. Adds a new Section 625.6 to the Welfare and Institutions Code, requiring that a minor must consult with counsel prior to any custodial interrogation or waiver of Miranda rights. Provides that the pre-interrogation counsel consultation cannot be waived by the minor. As amended, provides that the consultation with counsel may occur in person, by telephone or by video conference. Amendments have also removed the list of criteria that a court must consider in determining the admissibility of evidence obtained prior to or without consultation with counsel. The amendments simplify the bill on this point by now requiring more generally that the court shall, in determining the admissibility of evidence, consider the effect of failure to comply with the counsel consultation requirement. Additional amendments carve out an exemption that makes the new protections inapplicable (and the statements admissible) where an officer questioning a minor reasonably believes that the information sought is “necessary to protect life or property from a substantial threat”. **VETOED.** *In a lengthy veto message the Governor summarized conflicting views of the bill with regard to the vulnerability of juveniles on the one hand and the need to provide law enforcement with information needed to solve crime on the other. He went on to state: “These competing realities raise difficult and troubling*

issues and that is why I have consulted widely to gain a better understanding of what is at stake. I have spoken to juvenile judges, police investigators, public defenders, prosecutors and the proponents of this bill. I have also read several research studies cited by the proponents and the most recent cases dealing with juvenile confessions. After carefully considering all the above, I am not prepared to put into law SB 1052's categorical requirement that juveniles consult an attorney before waiving their Miranda rights. Frankly, we need a much fuller understanding of the ramifications of this measure. In the coming year, I will work with proponents, law enforcement and other interested parties to fashion reforms that protect public safety and constitutional rights. There is much to be done.”

*** SB 1084 (Hancock, D. – Berkeley). Juvenile life-without-parole (LWOP) cleanup, prison sentences.** Modifies prior legislation providing for s introduced makes technical changes to code sections that provide a process for recall and resentencing of state prisoners with LWOP sentences for crimes committed while a juvenile. As amended in August, delays until 2022 the mandatory implementation date for new sentencing law that requires a court to impose the middle prison term of incarceration for covered felony crimes, absent circumstances in mitigation or aggravation, and until that year, maintains the present discretion of the court to impose an appropriate term in the best interest of justice. *Signed into law, Stats. of 2016, Chapter 867.*

SB 1110 (Hancock, D. – Berkeley). Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion program. Requires the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) to award competitive grants to up to three jurisdictions for participation in a Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) pilot program. Under the program, designated law enforcement officers would be authorized, in lieu of arrest, to divert a person suspected of a listed drug or prostitution offense to a local service agency offering drug treatment or related counseling services. As amended the bill sets out extensive criteria for the award of grants, including the need to establish collaborative partnerships between the justice and service agencies in participating jurisdictions. The bill now also includes detailed descriptions of the target service populations and the behaviors that qualify them for program intervention. It also now requires BSCC to contract with a nonprofit research entity, university or college to evaluate the effectiveness of the LEAD program, including specific outcome measures, with a report to the legislature and Governor to be submitted by January of 2020. *In the Assembly Appropriations Committee. NOTE: This bill has been superseded by budget trailer legislation that incorporates the provisions of SB 1110 linked to an appropriation of \$15 million in state General Funds to BSCC to support the program.*

*** SB 1143 (Leno, D.- S.F.). Juvenile detention room confinement.** This bill is a refurbished version of prior bills seeking to establish limits on the solitary or “room” confinement of juveniles in state or local juvenile justice facilities. SB 1143 avoids the expression “solitary confinement”, instead setting out new conditions and limits on “room confinement”, which is defined as placement of a minor or ward in a locked sleeping room or cell with limited or no contact with persons other than facility staff and attorneys. The bill provides that room confinement shall not be used before less restrictive options have been exhausted (unless attempting those options poses a threat to safety or security); shall not be used for purposes of punishment, coercion, convenience or retaliation by staff; and shall not be used to the extent it compromises the mental or physical health of the minor. The bill further requires that a minor may be held for up to four hours in room confinement, after which the staff must either return the ward to the general population, consult with medical or mental health staff and/or develop a plan to reintegrate the minor with the general population. If room confinement is extended beyond four hours, the staff must document the reasons for its continuation, develop a plan to reintegrate the minor with the general population and obtain the written approval

of the facility director every four hours for continued room confinement. Facilities covered by the bill include juvenile halls, probation camps and ranches, the state Division of Juvenile Justice, a regional youth education facility or youth correctional center, and “any other local or state facility used for the confinement of minors or wards”. Amendments state that the room confinement limits do not apply during emergencies including natural disasters or facility-wide threats posing imminent and substantial risk of harm, or when the minor is confined with physician approval to treat or prevent the spread of communicable disease or for extended medical treatment. *Signed into law, Stats. of 2016, Chapter 726.*

SB 1157 (Mitchell, D. – L.A.). Video and in-person visitation in local detention facilities. This controversial and much-amended measure was amended in August to modify its approach to ensuring that local detention facilities do not substitute video-only visitation for in-person visitation. As amended the bill now provides that where a local detention facility elects to use video or other types of electronic devices for inmate visits, the facility must also provide in-person visits that meet or surpass the minimum number of visits required under regulations adopted by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC). The prior version of the bill specified minimum in-person visits that were required by each type of facility; this amended version defers to BSCC regulations to specify or modify the minimum number of in-person visits that are required in tandem with video or electronic device visits. Covered local detention facilities now include jails and lockups used to confine adults but no longer include juvenile justice facilities. Facilities operated by the state Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation are also excluded from the bill’s provisions. Moreover, as amended, a covered local detention facility that “does not have existing space available for in-person visitation” has until January 1, 2022 to comply. ***VETOED.*** *In his veto message the Governor states: “This bill as drafted does not provide adequate flexibility and creates a strict mandate. Nevertheless, I am concerned about the recent trend of making jail facilities unavailable for in-person visits. The practice could have an adverse impact on achieving rehabilitative goals and might affect in a negative way the families and loved ones of those incarcerated. I am directing the Board of State and Community Corrections to work with stakeholders to explore ways to address these issues.”*

**** SB 1174 (McGuire, D. - Healdsburg). Psychotropic medication administered to children.*** Requires the state Department of Health Care Services and the State Department of Social Services to provide the Medical Board of California with specified information on the administration of psychotropic medications to children in foster care. The data provided to the Medical Board must include data on all foster children who have been on three or more psychotropic medications for 90 days or longer. The bill requires the Medical Board to review the data quarterly to determine violations or excessive prescribing of psychotropic medications inconsistent with applicable standards of care and to take disciplinary action as specified. Makes other changes in data collection, dissemination and physician monitoring related to the administration of psychotropic medications to children in foster care. *Signed into law, Stats. of 2016, Chapter 840.*

**** SB 1291 (Beall, D. – San Jose). Medi-Cal mental health plans for children under juvenile court jurisdiction.*** As amended, requires annual reviews of county mental health plans to be conducted by an external quality review organization, to include documentation of services delivered to minors and non-minor dependents in foster care. Lists the factors and data to be included in the external review including, for example, the number of children served, the types of services provided and medication monitoring data. If the external review discloses deficiencies in the ability of the mental health plan to serve foster children, the bill requires notice to the mental health plan and submission of a corrective action plan to the Department of Health Care Services. SB 1291 includes other

detailed provisions related to mental health plan reviews, data collection and oversight of services provided to foster youth under county mental health plans. *Signed into law, Stats. of 2016, Chapter 844.*

* ***SB 1322 (Mitchell, D. – L.A.) Exemption of minors from prosecution for prostitution offenses.*** Amends Penal Code Sections 647 (b) (prostitution) and 653.22 (loitering for purposes of prostitution) to exempt from prosecution a child under the age of 18 who is alleged to have violated this subdivision. Provides that a commercially exploited child engaged in one of the covered prostitution-related activities may be adjudged a dependent ward of the court and may be taken into temporary custody as otherwise provided in the Juvenile Court law. As amended in August, also modifies the definitions of misdemeanor solicitation of prostitution contained in Penal Code Section 647 and includes chaptering amendments to make the bill's enactment contingent upon enactment outcomes of four other, related bills. *Signed into law, Stats. of 2016, Chapter 654.*

* ***SB 1343 (Wolk, D. - Davis). School transfers of pupils with specified convictions.*** Provides that a school district may transfer a pupil within the district who has been convicted of a violent felony listed in Section 667 (c) of the Penal Code or of a misdemeanor violation of Section 29805 of the Penal Code (firearm purchase or possession by former offender), if the pupil to be transferred and the victim of the crime for which the pupil was convicted are enrolled in the same school. As amended, requires as a condition of making any such a transfer that the school board has first adopted a policy that provides for attempts to resolve conflicts prior to such transfer, for parents to be able to meet with school officials prior to transfer and for a process to review the transfer if made. *Signed into law, Stats. of 2016, Chapter 154.*

Bill digests by David Steinhart, Director, Commonweal Juvenile Justice Program. Updated reports are posted on our website at www.comjj.org.