

SACJJD Tracked Report Thursday, March 02, 2023

[AB 61](#)

(Bryan D) Criminal procedure: arraignment.

Current Text: Amended: 2/23/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/6/2022

Last Amend: 2/23/2023

Status: 2/27/2023-Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.

Location: 2/23/2023-A. PUB. S.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Current law requires a person arrested without a warrant to be taken before a magistrate without delay and, in any event, within 48 hours after arrest, not including weekends and holidays, as specified. This bill would remove the weekends and holidays exemption, thereby requiring a person to be taken before the court within 48 hours of their arrest, or to be released, except that if the 48-hour period expires at a time that the court is in session, the arraignment can occur anytime that day. The bill would require that this initial appearance be an arraignment and include the consideration of conditions of release or bail. The bill would also require the court to make an initial determination of probable cause, as specified.

[AB 327](#)

(Jones-Sawyer D) Criminal justice: crime statistics.

Current Text: Introduced: 1/30/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/30/2023

Status: 2/9/2023-Referred to Com. on PUB. S.

Location: 2/9/2023-A. PUB. S.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Current law required the Department of Justice to report to the Legislature on the progress on reporting of crime statistics data to the federal government in compliance with the federal National Incident-Based Reporting System. This bill would require the Department of Justice to complete the transition of all reporting of crime data to the National Incident-Based Reporting System and would require local law enforcement agencies to provide the necessary data to complete this transition.

[AB 505](#)

(Ting D) The Office of Youth and Community Restoration.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/7/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/7/2023

Status: 2/8/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 10.

Location: 2/7/2023-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Current law creates the Office of Youth and Community Restoration within the California Health and Human Services Agency to promote trauma-responsive, culturally informed services for youth involved in the juvenile justice system, as specified. Current law grants the office the responsibility and authority to report on youth outcomes, identify policy recommendations, identify and disseminate best practices, and provide technical assistance to develop and expand local youth diversion opportunities. Existing law requires the office to have an ombudsperson, as specified. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.

[AB 695](#)

(Pacheco D) Juvenile Detention Facilities Improvement Grant Program.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/13/2023

Status: 2/23/2023-Referred to Com. on PUB. S.

Location: 2/23/2023-A. PUB. S.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Would create the Juvenile Detention Facilities Improvement Grant Program, to be administered by the Board of State and Community Corrections, to provide grants to a county of the first class to address the critical infrastructure needs of the state's detained and supervised youth in the county. The bill would require, as a condition for receiving a grant, a county of the first class to prepare a juvenile detention facilities improvement plan for the expenditure of funds for capital improvements that are necessary to preserve and protect the county's juvenile detention facilities to enhance each facility's rehabilitation function. The bill would require the board, by January 1, 2025, to submit a report to the Legislature detailing the grants awarded and the projects funded through the program. The bill would appropriate an unspecified sum of money from the General Fund to the board

to provide grants in accordance with the provisions of the program.

[AB 702](#) (Jackson D) Local government financing: juvenile justice.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/13/2023

Status: 2/14/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.

Location: 2/13/2023-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: In each county treasury there is established a Supplemental Law Enforcement Services Account (SLESA) to receive all amounts allocated to a county for specified purposes. In any fiscal year for which a county receives moneys to be expended for implementation, current law requires the county auditor to allocate the moneys in the county's SLESA within 30 days of the deposit of those moneys into the fund. Current law requires the moneys to be allocated in specified amounts, including, but not limited to, 50% to a county or city and county to implement a comprehensive multiagency juvenile justice plan, as specified. Current law requires the juvenile justice plan to be developed by the local juvenile justice coordinating council in each county and city and county. Current law requires the plan to be annually reviewed and updated by the council and submitted to the Board of State and Community Corrections. Current law requires the multiagency juvenile justice plan to include certain components, including, but not limited to, a local juvenile justice action strategy that provides for a continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.

[AB 808](#) (Mathis R) Crimes: rape.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/13/2023

Status: 2/23/2023-Referred to Com. on PUB. S.

Location: 2/23/2023-A. PUB. S.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Current law prohibits an act of sexual intercourse accomplished against a person's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person or another. Current law provides a greater punishment for this offense if the victim is a minor, as specified. Current law also prohibits an act of sexual intercourse with a person who is incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act. This bill would also impose a greater punishment for this offense if the victim is a minor, as specified.

[AB 898](#) (Lackey R) Juvenile halls.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/14/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/14/2023

Status: 2/23/2023-Referred to Com. on PUB. S.

Location: 2/23/2023-A. PUB. S.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Current law requires the Board of State and Community Corrections to inspect each local detention facility in the state at least biennially, including juvenile halls and similar facilities used for the confinement of any minor, as specified. This bill would require every juvenile probation department to annually report injuries to juvenile hall staff resulting from an interaction with a resident to the Board of State and Community Corrections, as specified. By imposing new duties on juvenile probation departments to complete this reporting requirement, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

[AB 912](#) (Jones-Sawyer D) Youth reinvestment.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/14/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/14/2023

Status: 2/23/2023-Referred to Coms. on PUB. S. and ED.

Location: 2/23/2023-A. PUB. S.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Current law establishes the Youth Reinvestment Grant Program within the Board of State and Community Corrections to grant funds, upon appropriation, to local jurisdictions and Indian tribes for the purpose of implementing trauma-informed diversion programs for minors, as specified. This bill would instead place the Youth Reinvestment Grant Program within the Office of Youth and Community Restoration and would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to reflect the change in administering

agency.

[AB 945](#) (Reyes D) Punishment: restorative justice.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/14/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/14/2023

Status: 2/15/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

Location: 2/14/2023-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Current law declares the commitment of the Legislature to reducing recidivism among criminal offenders by, among other things, investment of criminal justice resources in community-based corrections programs that use community-based punishment for offender populations. Current law defines community-based punishment as including, among other things, restorative justice programs such as mandatory victim restitution and victim-offender reconciliation. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to those provisions.

[AB 1039](#) (Rodriguez D) Sentencing: dismissal of enhancements.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/15/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/15/2023

Status: 2/16/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.

Location: 2/15/2023-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Current law generally authorizes a court to dismiss an action or to strike or dismiss an enhancement in the furtherance of justice. Current law requires a court to dismiss an enhancement if it is in the furtherance of justice to do so, and requires the court to consider certain circumstances and accord them great weight in favor of dismissing the enhancement, unless the court finds that dismissal of the enhancement would endanger public safety. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.

[AB 1090](#) (Jones-Sawyer D) County officers: sheriff: juvenile hall.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/15/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/15/2023

Status: 2/16/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.

Location: 2/15/2023-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Current law requires the Legislature to provide for an elected county sheriff and provides for the duties of the sheriff. Current law requires the board of supervisors to supervise all county officers, except as provided. This bill would authorize the board of supervisors to remove a sheriff from office for cause, by a 4/5 vote, after the sheriff is served with a written statement of the alleged grounds for removal and the sheriff is provided a reasonable opportunity to be heard regarding an explanation or defense at a removal proceeding. The bill would authorize the board of supervisors to establish procedures for a removal proceeding. The bill would require that these provisions not be applied in a manner that interferes with the constitutional functions of a sheriff. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1118](#) (Kalra D) Criminal procedure: discrimination.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/15/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/15/2023

Status: 2/16/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.

Location: 2/15/2023-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Current law prohibits the state from seeking a criminal conviction or sentence on the basis of race, ethnicity, or national origin. This bill would correct an erroneous cross-reference in those provisions.

[AB 1186](#) (Bonta D) Juveniles: restitution.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2023

Status: 2/17/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.

Location: 2/16/2023-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Current law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court over minors who are between 12 and 17 years of age, inclusive, who have violated a federal, state, or local law or ordinance, as specified, and over minors under 12 years of age who have been alleged to have committed specified crimes. Current law authorizes a juvenile court to adjudicate a person under these circumstances to be a ward of the court. Current law authorizes a court, upon adjudicating a person to be a ward of the court, to require the minor to pay restitution to the victim or victims. This bill would remove the ability of the court to require the minor to pay restitution to the victim. The bill would authorize the court to instead order the minor to make amends by participating in a restorative justice program, performing community service, or participating in an educational, employment, youth development, or mental health program, as specified.

[AB 1226](#) (Haney D) Corrections: Placement of incarcerated persons.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2023

Status: 2/17/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.

Location: 2/16/2023-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Would, for an incarcerated person with a parent and child relationship with a child under 18 years of age, as specified, or who is a guardian or relative caregiver of a child, as defined, require the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to place the person in the correctional institution or facility that is located nearest to the primary place of residence of the person's child, provided that the placement would be suitable and appropriate, would facilitate increased contact between the person and their child, and the incarcerated parent gives their consent to the placement.

[AB 1506](#) (Quirk-Silva D) Juveniles: detention.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Status: 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law permits a peace officer to take a minor into temporary custody without a warrant, as specified. Existing law allows a peace officer to, among other options, take the minor without unnecessary delay before a probation officer, as specified. Existing law requires the probation officer to immediately advise the minor of their constitutional rights, as specified. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to the latter provision.

[AB 1514](#) (Reyes D) Juvenile facilities.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Status: 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Current law makes conforming changes to the juvenile court law regarding references to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Facilities. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to that provision.

[AB 1523](#) (McKinnor D) Youth offender parole hearings.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Status: 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Current law makes a person who was convicted of a controlling offense that was committed when the person was 25 years of age or younger and for which the sentence is a life term of less than 25 years to life eligible for release on parole at a youth offender hearing by the Board of Parole Hearings during the person's 20th year of incarceration. Current law makes a person who was convicted of a controlling offense that was committed when the person was 25 years of age or younger and for which the sentence is a life term of 25 years to life eligible for release on parole at a youth offender hearing by the board during the person's 25th year of incarceration. Current law, the Sexual Predator Punishment and Control Act: Jessica's Law, adopted by voters as Proposition 83 at the November 7, 2006, statewide general election, requires a habitual sexual offender to be

imprisoned in the state prison for 25 years to life. Proposition 83 allows its amendment by a statute passed by 2/3 of both houses of the Legislature. This bill would instead make a person who was convicted of a controlling offense that was committed when the person was 25 years of age or younger and for which the sentence is a life term of less than 25 years to life or a life term of 25 years to life eligible for release on parole at a youth offender hearing by the board during the person's 15th year of incarceration. The bill would require the board to complete, by January 1, 2026, all hearings for individuals who are or will be entitled to have their parole suitability considered at a youth offender parole hearing by these provisions.

AB 1547 (McKinnor D) Childhood sexual assault: statute of limitations.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Status: 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law requires that specified actions for recovery of damages suffered as a result of childhood sexual assault, as defined, be commenced within 22 years of the date the plaintiff attains the age of majority or within 5 years of the date the plaintiff discovers or reasonably should have discovered that psychological injury or illness occurring after the age of majority was caused by the sexual assault, whichever occurs later. Existing law prohibits certain of those actions from commencing on or after the plaintiff's 40th birthday unless the person or entity knew or had reason to know, or was otherwise on notice, of any misconduct that creates a risk of childhood sexual assault by an employee, volunteer, representative, or agent, or the person or entity failed to take reasonable steps or to implement reasonable safeguards to avoid acts of childhood sexual assault, as specified. This bill would provide that a claim seeking to recover damages arising out of a sexual assault by an employee of a juvenile probation camp or detention facility owned and operated by a county or of a youth facility owned and operated by the Division of Juvenile Justice at the time the sexual assault occurred, that would otherwise be barred before January 1, 2024, because the applicable statute of limitations has expired, is revived and may proceed or be commenced within one year, as specified.

AB 1643 (Bauer-Kahan D) Juveniles: informal supervision.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Status: 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law subjects a person between 12 and 17 years of age, inclusive, who commits a crime, and a person under 12 years of age who commits specified crimes, to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge that person to be a ward of the court. Existing law authorizes a probation officer, in certain circumstances, to delineate a specific program of supervision for a minor who is alleged to have committed a crime. Existing law makes a minor ineligible for that program of supervision for specified reasons, including if the minor is alleged to have committed an offense in which the restitution owed to the victim exceeds \$1,000, except in those unusual cases in where the interest of justice would best be served. This bill would instead prohibit a minor from participating in a program of supervision if the minor has committed an offense in which the restitution owed exceeds \$5,000. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 9 (Cortese D) Raising the Age for Extended Foster Care Act of 2023.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/5/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/5/2022

Status: 2/28/2023-Set for hearing March 20.

Location: 1/18/2023-S. HUM. S.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The California Fostering Connections to Success Act revises and expands the scope of various programs relating to the provision of cash assistance and other services to and for the benefit of certain foster and adopted children, and other children who have been placed in out-of-home care, including children who receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Foster Care (AFDC-FC), Adoption Assistance Program, California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs), and Kinship Guardianship Assistance Payment (Kin-GAP) benefits. Among other provisions, the act extends specified foster care benefits to nonminor dependents up to 21 years of age, if specified conditions are met. Current law defines a nonminor dependent for these purposes as a foster child who is a current dependent child or ward of the juvenile court, or who is a nonminor under the transition jurisdiction of the juvenile court pursuant to a voluntary reentry agreement, and in accordance with a transitional independent living case plan who has attained 18 years of age while under an order of foster care

placement by the juvenile court and is not older than 21 years of age. This bill would expand the dependency and transitional jurisdiction of the juvenile court to a nonminor who has not attained 26 years of age, among other requirements, and would expand the eligibility of foster care benefits by revising the definition of nonminor dependent to include a foster child who meets the above-described requirements and is not older than 26 years of age.

[SB 46](#)

(Roth D) Controlled substances: treatment.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/5/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/5/2022

Status: 2/23/2023-Set for hearing March 14.

Location: 1/18/2023-S. PUB. S.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Current law, as added by the Substance Abuse and Crime Prevention Act of 2000, adopted by voters as Proposition 36 at the November 7, 2000, statewide general election, requires that persons convicted of certain nonviolent drug possession offenses be granted probation and participate in and complete an appropriate drug treatment program as a condition of that probation. After completion of drug treatment and the terms of probation, the act requires the court to conduct a hearing, set aside the conviction, and dismiss the complaint if the court finds, among other requirements, that the defendant successfully completed drug treatment. For purposes of the act, a defendant has successfully completed treatment if they have completed the prescribed course of drug treatment and, as a result, there is reasonable cause to believe that they will not abuse controlled substances in the future. The act allows its amendment by a statute passed by 2/3 of both houses of the Legislature and requires that all amendments further the act and be consistent with its purposes. This bill would amend the act by removing the requirement that there be reasonable cause to believe that the defendant will not abuse controlled substances in the future in order to be considered as having successfully completed treatment.

[SB 47](#)

(Roth D) Child abuse or neglect reports.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/5/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/5/2022

Status: 1/25/2023-Referred to Com. on PUB S.

Location: 1/25/2023-S. PUB. S.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act requires a mandated reporter to report whenever they know or reasonably suspect that a child has been the victim of child abuse or neglect. Current law also authorizes any other person to report known or suspected child abuse or neglect. Under current law, reports of suspected child abuse or neglect are made to any police department, sheriff's department, county probation department, if designated by the county to receive mandated reports, or county welfare department. This bill would require an agency that receives a report of known or suspected child abuse to take specified actions, including requiring an investigator to make contact with the person who made the report and visit the child, who is the subject of the report, in person to determine if the child should be removed from the home during the pendency of an investigation into a report of child abuse or neglect.

[SB 266](#)

(Newman D) Crimes: public safety grants.

Current Text: Introduced: 1/31/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/31/2023

Status: 2/9/2023-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 1/31/2023-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Current law establishes the California Gang, Crime, and Violence Prevention Partnership Program to provide funds to community-based organizations and nonprofit agencies that prevent or deter at-risk youth from participating in gangs, as specified. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.

[SB 442](#)

(Limón D) Sexual battery.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/13/2023

Status: 2/22/2023-Referred to Com. on PUB S.

Location: 2/22/2023-S. PUB. S.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Current law prohibits several forms of sexual battery, including, among others, the touching of an intimate part of another person, if the touching is against the will of the person touched and is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse. Current law also defines sexual battery as causing another person, against that person's will while that person is unlawfully restrained by the accused or an accomplice, to touch an intimate part of either of those persons or a 3rd person for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse. Under current law, sexual battery is punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony. This bill would make it a misdemeanor for a person who, for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, causes another, against that person's will, to masturbate or touch an intimate part of either of those persons or a 3rd person.

[SB 448](#) ([Becker D](#)) **Juveniles: detention hearings.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/13/2023

Status: 2/22/2023-Referred to Com. on PUB S.

Location: 2/22/2023-S. PUB. S.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.			

Summary: Current law requires a court to determine whether a minor in custody will be released from, or detained in, custody, considering, among other things, whether it is a matter of immediate and urgent necessity for the protection of the minor or reasonably necessary for the protection of the person or property of another and whether continuance in the home is contrary to the minor's welfare. This bill would prohibit the court from basing the decision to detain on the minor's county of residence.

[SB 519](#) ([Atkins D](#)) **Board of State and Community Corrections.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/14/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/14/2023

Status: 2/22/2023-Referred to Com. on PUB S.

Location: 2/22/2023-S. PUB. S.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.			

Summary: Current law establishes the Board of State and Community Corrections, with the mission of providing statewide leadership, coordination, and technical assistance to promote effective state and local efforts and partnerships in California's adult and juvenile criminal justice system, including addressing gang problems. The bill would expand the board's mission to include the promotion of legal and safe conditions for youth, inmates, and staff in local detention facilities.

[SB 545](#) ([Rubio D](#)) **Juveniles: transfer to court of criminal jurisdiction.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/15/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/15/2023

Status: 2/22/2023-Referred to Com. on PUB S.

Location: 2/22/2023-S. PUB. S.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.			

Summary: 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 the minor was not apprehended prior to the end of juvenile court jurisdiction. The act may be amended by a majority vote of the members of each house of the Legislature if the amendments are consistent with and further the intent of the act. Current law requires the court to find by clear and convincing evidence that the minor is not amenable to rehabilitation when under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court in order to find that the minor should be transferred to a court of criminal jurisdiction, and requires 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. This bill would prohibit the juvenile court, if it finds by clear and convincing evidence that the person against whom the child is accused of committing the offense, trafficked, sexually abused, or sexually battered the minor before the commission of the offense, from transferring the matter to a court of criminal jurisdiction.

[SB 761](#) ([Laird D](#)) **Department of Justice: civil rights investigations.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Status: 3/1/2023-Referred to Com. on JUD.

Location: 3/1/2023-S. JUD.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.			

Summary: Current law authorizes the Attorney General to bring a civil action for injunctive and other appropriate relief in order to protect the rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States or by the Constitution or laws of California. This bill would provide that the Attorney General is authorized to conduct an investigation when the Attorney General deems it necessary to determine whether any person has violated or is about to violate the civil rights laws of California or of the United States, or to aid in enforcing these laws. The bill would provide that the Attorney General is authorized to publish information concerning the determination that a violation has occurred. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Total Measures: 28

Total Tracking Forms: 28