

COMMONWEAL

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JUVENILE JUSTICE AND RELATED YOUTH PROGRAM BILLS Introduced in the 2017 Session of the California Legislature

May 1, 2017 Update

This bulletin describes bills introduced in the 2017 session of the California Legislature on the subjects of juvenile justice, youth crime and violence prevention, youth mental health, probation foster care and related matters. Committee status and amendments are updated in this report to April 28, which was the deadline for fiscal bills to pass policy committees in the house of origin. Bills that did not make that deadline are noted below and become two-year bills subject to further action at the beginning of the second year of the biennial legislative session. The deadline for all bills to pass the house of origin in order to be enacted this year is June 2. The full text of each bill can be accessed on the Calif. legislative website at www.leginfo.legislature.ca.gov. More information on legislation, budget and policy in the youth justice field is available on the Commonwealth Juvenile Justice Program website-- www.comjj.org.

Assembly bills

AB 90 (Weber, D. – San Diego). “Fair and Accurate Gang Database Act”. States legislative intent to improve the accuracy and fairness of the CalGang and other shared gang data bases. Adds Section 186.36 to the Penal Code to remove administration and oversight of law enforcement gang data bases from the CalGang Executive Board, vesting those responsibilities instead in the state Department of Justice. Requires DOJ to adopt regulations for a retooled gang data base framework. Re-designs the petition and court process for challenging law enforcement agency refusals to remove individuals from the gang data base. Establishes a state-level technical advisory committee for all shared gang data bases with designated representatives. Imposes a moratorium beginning 1/1/18 on using any law enforcement shared gang data base and bans the sharing of gang data base information with federal agencies. Makes related changes. *In the Assembly Appropriations Committee.*

AB 159 (Jones-Sawyer, D. – L.A.). Referrals of non-citizen juveniles to ICE. Amends Section 7282.5 of the Government Code (which presently lists offense convictions for which a person can be reported to federal immigration authorities) by stating that “A law enforcement official shall not cooperate with federal immigration officials by providing information about a juvenile held in a juvenile detention facility, or by detaining a juvenile on the basis of an immigration hold after that juvenile becomes eligible for release from custody, unless not cooperating would violate any federal law and one or more of (the offenses conviction already listed in this section).” *In the Assembly Public Safety Committee, hearings cancelled, failed to meet deadline for policy committee in the house of origin, two-year bill.*

AB 163 (Weber, D. – San Diego). Law enforcement presence in schools. States intent of the to limit and control the presence and activity of law enforcement officers in public schools. AB163 requires the governing board of a school district to adopt a policy to reduce the presence of peace officers on campus and to implement school safety alternatives, such as restorative justice programs, to law enforcement intervention. The bill permits calling a law enforcement officer to the school to situations in which there is an immediate physical threat to pupils, teachers and others, and places new limits and controls on contacts or interviews of pupils by police when they are summoned to the school. *Double-referred to the Assembly Committees on Education and Public Safety; no hearings scheduled, failed deadline for passing policy committee in the house of origin, two-year bill.*

AB 173 (Jones-Sawyer, D. – L.A.) Peace officers' interactions with school pupils. Vastly amended in April into a bill requiring local law enforcement agencies to collect and report monthly data on their interactions with school pupils, including racial identity and profiling data, to local school districts. The data collection requirements are modeled the Racial and Identity Profiling Act of 2015 which requires law enforcement agencies to collect data on stops and arrests by race and ethnicity. The law enforcement information reported to school districts would then have to be furnished to the California Department of Justice in monthly and annual summary reports. The bill's former provisions limiting law enforcement presence on school campuses have been deleted by amendment. *Passed the Assembly Public Safety Committee and referred to the Assembly Education Committee, failed to meet deadline for passing policy committees in the house of origin, two-year bill.*

AB 223 (Eggman, D. – Stockton). Pilot projects for youth victims of sexual exploitation. Requires the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) to establish a pilot project in Alameda, Sacramento and San Joaquin counties under the auspices of the chief probation officer to provide services to youth who are victims of sexual exploitation. Lists services that may be provided through the pilot projects. Contingent upon funding in the state budget. *On suspense in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.*

AB 298 (Gallagher, R. – Plumas Lake). Law enforcement cooperation with federal immigration authorities. Amends Section 7282 of the Government Code to require, rather than to permit, cooperation with federal immigration officials by continuing to detain a person having a felony conviction for two days after the individual is eligible for release, in order to honor a federal immigration hold on the individual. Applies to law enforcement officers operating juvenile detention facilities. *Failed passage in the Assembly Public Safety Committee.*

AB 328 (Lackey, R. – Palmdale). Notices of juvenile offenses provided by courts and probation to schools. Current law requires courts and probation officers, under listed circumstances, to provide notices to schools of any felony or listed misdemeanor found to have been committed by a pupil, with instructions governing the dissemination of the information to administrators, teachers and others. This bill would require probation officers to furnish the notice to a school district to which a pupil is returned after having been removed by order of the court within 7 days of the minor's return. *In the Assembly Public Safety Committee, hearings cancelled, failed to meet 4/28 deadline for bills to pass policy committee in the house of origin, two-year bill.*

AB 371 (Cooley, D. – Rancho Cordova). Contacting minor for purposes of human trafficking. Adds human trafficking to the list offenses in Penal Code Section 288.3 for which contact with a minor for purposes of involving the minor in the offense is a felony. *On suspense in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.*

AB 507 (Rubio, D. – West Covina). Resource family training. Under the state’s Continuum of Care Reform (CCR), as embodied in AB 403 (2015) and subsequent bills, children’s group homes are being phased out and replaced with alternative placement options for dependent and delinquent wards. The CCR scheme includes expanding family-based care for former group care residents including the recruitment and training of “resource families”. As amended, this bill alters current training plans for resource family caregivers by requiring the local entity responsible for approving a resource family to develop a training plan that meets specific criteria listed in the bill. Also requires immediate amendment of the individual plan if the resource family experiences a serious incident as referenced in the bill. *In the Assembly Appropriations Committee.*

AB 529 (Stone, D. – Santa Cruz). Sealing of juvenile offense records. This bill amends Section 786 of the Welfare and Institutions Code to require the juvenile court to order the sealing of arrest and related records held by law enforcement and probation agencies and the Department of Justice, in cases where a petition filed to declare the minor a ward of the court has been dismissed or has resulted in an acquittal on the charges. *Passed the Assembly Public Safety Committee and the Assembly Appropriations Committee, to the Assembly Floor.*

AB 620 (Holden, D. – Pasadena). Trauma focused pilot programs for CDCR inmates. As amended, requires the Dept. of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to implement a 4-year pilot program at 4 state prisons to offer trauma-focused programming, which includes, among other things, programs that provide tools for coping and dealing with trauma and individual therapy. The program would be targeted to prisoners whose offenses were committed prior to 25 years of age. The bill would require the department, by July 1, 2018, to convene a stakeholder group to develop the trauma-focused programming to be provided through the pilots. p, as specified, and develop trauma-focused programming for use in the pilot program. Authorizes CDCR to contract with a nonprofit organization to provide trauma-focused programming if a state prison participating in the pilot program does not have a clinical social worker, psychologist, or other qualified professional to provide trauma-focused programming. Permits the Board of Parole Hearings to consider the inmate’s participation in trauma-focused programs in release decision making. *In the Assembly Appropriations Committee.*

AB 689 (Oberholte, R. - Big Bear Lake). Juvenile competency in delinquency cases. Sponsored by the California Judicial Council, AB 689 completely revises the current provisions in Welfare and Sections Code Section 709 relating to the competency of juveniles in delinquency (WIC 601 and 602) proceedings. The bill broadens the definition of incompetency to include reference to extrinsic factors including mental or developmental disorders or immaturity. Requires the court to suspend proceedings and to retain a competency expert where the competency is in doubt and the parties do not stipulate incompetency. Recasts the hearing and evidentiary rules for determination of competency. Upon a finding of incompetency, requires the court to suspend delinquency proceedings and to refer the minor to a remediation program with services designed to restore competency if possible, with court reviews of the remediation program process every 30 days. If the court finds that the minor has been remediated, the delinquency proceedings are to be reinstated. If the court determines that competency cannot be restored within a reasonable period, the petition is to be dismissed and the agencies having information about the case are invited by the court to discuss the services available to the minor after dismissal. The bill also requires listed county agencies to collaborate in the adoption of a local protocol for handling competency cases in a manner consistent with the new provisions. Compare to AB 935 (Stone), sponsored by Calif. Public Defenders Association, which includes many of the changes in AB 689 but with some differences related to remediation periods and services to be provided after a finding of incompetency. *In the Assembly Appropriations Committee.*

AB 754 (Acosta, D. - Valencia). Foster Youth Enrichment Grant Program. The bill requires the state Dept. of Social Services (CDSS) to establish, by January 2019, a Foster Youth Enrichment Grant Program that would provide grants of up to \$500 for qualified foster youth to participate in activities to enhance skills, abilities, self-esteem or overall well-being. Contingent upon an appropriation in the state budget. *In the Assembly Appropriations Committee.*

AB 766 (Friedman, D. - Burbank). Foster care independent living to include university and college housing. This bill modifies the definition of a “supervised independent living placement” under Welfare and Institutions Code Sections 11400 and 11402 to qualify living in a college or university dormitory or other college or university housing as eligible for AFDC-FC payments to minors or nonminor dependents. Specifies that the payment may be made directly to a minor or nonminor dependent in this type of living situation as long as the minor agrees to work with the social worker or probation officer to implement a mutually developed supervised placement agreement and transitional independent living case plan. *On the Assembly Floor.*

AB 811 (Gipson, D. – Carson). Access to computer technology and internet for confined and placed juveniles. Amends Welfare and Institutions Code Section 224.71 to add “reasonable access to computer technology and the Internet for the purposes of education and maintaining contact with family and supportive adult” to the existing list of rights of youth confined in the state Division of Juvenile Justice. Adds new sections to the the Welfare and Institutions Code to guarantee access to computers and internet by juveniles in county juvenile halls, camps or ranches. Amends Welfare and Institutions Code Section 16001.9 (foster care bill of rights) to add the right of “reasonable access to computer technology and internet” for foster youth. *In the Assembly Appropriations Committee.*

AB 824 (Lackey, R. – Palmdale). Transitional Housing for Homeless Youth Grant Program. Establishes a new grant program within the Office of Emergency Services to award grants to non-profits to provide transitional and long-term housing and a range of vocational, health and other services to homeless youth between the ages of 18 and 24 years of age. As amended requires grant recipients to submit annual reports to OES describing the number of youth served, length of stay and other placement-related information. Appropriates \$15 million to OES for the grant program. *In the Assembly Appropriations Committee*

AB 878 (Gipson, D. – Carson). Physical restraints used on minors during transportation from local juvenile justice facilities. Bans the use of physical restraints on minors being transported to or from local juvenile facilities, including camps or ranches, and applies specifically to the use of handcuffs, chains, irons, straitjackets or cloth or leather restraints—unless the use of handcuffs is deemed necessary by the probation department to prevent physical harm for flight by the minor and then only if the handcuffs are fastened frontally and not behind the minor’s back. As amended, permits the use of restraints on a minor during a court proceeding “if the court determines that the individual minor’s behavior in court establishes a manifest need to use restraints to prevent flight risk, threats of violence, or disruptive behavior”, but does not allow courtroom restraints based on custodial status, inadequate courtroom facilities or lack of available security personnel. Puts burden on prosecution to show need for courtroom restraint. *On the Assembly Floor (non-fiscal bill).*

AB 935 (Stone, D. – Santa Cruz). *Juvenile competency in delinquency proceedings.* This bill overhauls the process of current law in WIC Section 709 for determining the competency of minors in delinquency proceedings. AB 935 expands the definition of incompetency, beyond inability to understand the proceedings or assist counsel, to include elements related to mental illness, development disability and immaturity. Under the bill, where doubt is raised as to the competency of a minor in a WIC 601 or 602 proceeding, the court must appoint an expert to evaluate the minor's condition and competency. AB 935 sets out qualifications for the expert including expertise in child and adolescent development, and it includes detail on the methods that must be employed by the expert in making his or her determination and recommendation to the court. Provides that additional experts may be retained by the district attorney or minor's counsel to supplement the testimony of the court appointed expert. Requires the competency determination to be made in an evidentiary hearing with a presumption that the minor is competent. If the minor is determined to be incompetent, the delinquency proceedings are to be suspended and the minor must be referred for services designed to restore competency. If it is determined that competency cannot be restored through remediation within six months, the court must dismiss the delinquency petition. If the court finds within this period that the minor has been remediated, the proceedings are to be reinstated. a reasonable period. Provides that secure confinement may not extend beyond six months after a finding of incompetency, and includes other provisions governing challenges to a finding that the minor has been remediated. Requires the Judicial Council to adopt court rules to implement the revised procedure. *See also:* AB 689 (Obernolte), a related proposal sponsored by the California Judicial Council. A key difference between AB 689 and this bill (sponsored by the Chief Probation Officers of California) is that AB 935 imposes a cutoff of six months for remediation efforts and secure confinement of an incompetent juvenile. *In the Assembly Appropriations Committee.*

AB 1058 (Gipson, D. – Carson). *Waiver of community college fees for juvenile court wards.* Individuals enrolled in California community colleges must pay a fee of \$46 per course unit. This bill would require the fee to be waived for California residents who are wards or former wards of the juvenile court and who have been in an out-of-home placement sometime between the ages of 16 and 25, and for current or former foster youth as defined. *In Assembly Appropriations Committee.*

AB 1181 (Stone, D. – Santa Cruz). *Sealing of juvenile dependency records.* Amends Welfare and Institutions Code Section 389 by eliminating references in that section to delinquency records and modifying its provisions as applied to dependency jurisdiction and records. AB 1181 authorizes the juvenile court to seal all records relating to a dependency petition that has been dismissed (or for which jurisdiction has terminated), including records held by law enforcement, child welfare, the court, schools or placement agencies. The bill provides that where the court does not seal the record under these circumstances, the minor or non-minor dependent may petition the court to order sealing which the court must then do unless it finds compelling reasons not to seal the record on the dismissed petition. Provides that a record sealed under the bill may be reopened if a dependency petition is eventually filed on the individual; and provides further that a record that has been sealed under this section must be destroyed at age 21 unless the court orders otherwise for good cause. *In the Assembly Appropriations Committee.*

AB 1262 (Eduardo Garcia, D. - Coachella). *California Gang, Crime & Violence Prevention Partnership.* Adds Calexico to the list of 15 named cities or communities that are eligible for funding under Section 13825.1 of the Penal Code for state-local grants through the California Gang, Crime and Violence Prevention Partnership. *In the Assembly Public Safety Committee, hearings cancelled, failed to meet policy committee deadline for passage in house of origin, two-year bill.*

AB 1375 (Dababneh, D. - Encino). Data collection on placements in licensed foster care facilities. Under the state’s Continuum of Care Reform (CCR), as embodied in AB 403 (2015) and subsequent bills, children’s group homes are being phased out and replaced with alternative placements for foster youth including those under probation supervision. The previous array of children’s group homes (14 different levels of care and state reimbursement rates) is collapsed under CCR into a single high-end care facility known as a Short Term Residential Treatment Program or “STRTP”. This bill requires licensed foster care facilities including STRTPs to provide data to the state Department of Social Services including a daily census of available beds and a listing of the services that are provided by the facility. It also requires the facilities to track and report changes in placement by reasons such as lack of health or education services or services for special population including LGBT and transgender youth. Additionally, the bill requires the state Dept. of Social Services (CDSS) to create and maintain a data base on its website allowing county children welfare and probation departments to access the information for the purpose of placing children in foster care and to publish the change of placement information. *In the Assembly Appropriations Committee.*

AB 1402 (Allen, R. – Huntington Beach). Restoring prostitution crimes for minors. AB 1402 would reverse legislation enacted last year (SB 1322, Mitchell) that exempts minors (under 18) from prosecution for prostitution offenses described in Penal Code Section 647 (b) (5). The 2016 Mitchell bill also provides that a commercially exploited child alleged to have engaged in prostitution may be adjudged a dependent ward of the court in lieu of the now-banned prosecution for prostitution. This bill would repeal the exemption from prosecution and restore criminal liability for minors alleged to have committed prostitution offenses under Penal Code Section 647 (b). *Failed passage in the Assembly Public Safety Committee.*

AB 1406 (Gloria, D. - San Diego and Chiu, D. – S.F.). Homeless Youth Housing Program. AB 1406 establishes the Homeless Youth Housing Program within the state Department of Housing and Community Development for the purpose of awarding grants to up to 10 recipients to provide housing and related services to homeless youth aged 24 or younger. The bill requires that the grant program be developed as a collaborative effort of the Dept. of Housing and CD and the Office of Emergency Services. Grants may be made under the bill to a city or county, a stakeholder “homeless continuum of care” as defined, or a community-based organization that meets requirements listed in the bill. Grantees must offer services drawn from a menu of housing assistance and support services listed in the bill. Requires recipients of grants to track data on the individuals served and to report the required information to the relevant state departments. Requires grant recipients to provide matching funds. Amendments delete the earlier \$15 million appropriation in the bill and make the program now dependent on a future appropriation in the state budget. *In the Assembly Appropriations Committee.*

Senate bills

SB 18 (Pan, D. - Sacramento). Joint Legislative Committee on Children and Youth. As amended, creates the Joint Legislative Committee on Children and Youth and requires the Committee to develop “California’s Promise to Children and Youth” defined as a “framework for the care and welfare of the state’s children and youth in various contexts, including, but not limited to, health care, nutrition, homeless assistance, education, and foster care, to serve as an example to other states by raising the standard of living for California’s children and youth”. *In the Senate Rules Committee, non-fiscal bill with May 12 deadline for passing policy committee in the first house.*

SB 190 (Mitchell, D. – L.A. and Lara, D. – L.A.) Elimination of costs imposed by counties for juvenile detention, placement, legal services and related charges. This bill reintroduces the content of last year’s SB 941, eliminating costs that could be imposed on minors and parents by juvenile justice agencies. SB 190 would delete provisions in multiple sections of the Welfare and Institutions Code that now permit counties to assess minors and parents for the costs of juvenile processing, defense representation, detention, drug testing and placement. The bill is comprehensive in the sense that it strikes cost language from nearly every section of the Welfare and Institutions Code from Section 207.2 through and including Section 904. On the adult side the bill limits fees that can be imposed on adult defendants who are under the age of 21 for home detention, drug testing and electronic monitoring. *On suspense in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

SB 211 (Berryhill, R. – Modesto). Juvenile spot bill. Spot bill making non-substantive amendments to the “purpose” section of the Juvenile Court Law (WIC Section 202). *Not moved.*

SB 233 (Beall, D. – San Jose). Education records and rights for foster youth. States the intent of the Legislature to ensure educational success for foster youth by supporting appropriate uses of pupil records and improved coordination between education stakeholders for foster youth. Adds complex new provisions governing access to and use of foster youth education records by caregivers including foster parents, resource families, foster family agencies and Short Term Residential Therapeutic Programs (STRTPs). Redefines certain responsibilities of education rights holders appointed by the court with regard to pupil records and education decision making. For hearings on termination of parental rights or to establish guardianship under WIC Section 366.26, requires the child welfare agency assessment for the hearing to include additional health and education records including the identification of any educational rights decision maker. Makes additional changes to foster care/education provisions of current law. *In the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

SB 304 (Portantino, D. - Glendale). Joint transitional plans for juveniles transferring from court schools to public schools. Current law requires the county office of education and the county probation department to have a joint transitional planning policy providing for the effective transfers of pupils and their records from juvenile court schools to public schools. This bill adds new requirements for the joint plans, including that the plan shall provide for an individual transition plan for each pupil detained for more than four school days, which individual plan shall provide for furnishing each detained pupil with a portfolio of his or her education records and provide for “the identification and engagement of programs, services, and individuals to support a pupil’s successful transition in to and out of the juvenile detention facility, including, but not limited to, family members, probation services, education services, social services, mental health services, higher education programs, and community-based organizations.” *In the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

SB 312 (Skinner, D. – Berkeley). Sealing of juvenile offense records involving listed serious (WIC Section 707 b) offenses. As amended, repeals the Proposition 21 lifetime ban on sealing of a juvenile offense record involving a WIC Section 707 (b) offense committed at age 14 or older. SB 312 will allow former 707/over 14 youth to petition the court to seal the record under the same sealing-by-petition process currently available to non-707 youth (WIC Section 781). However, certain limitations apply to the sealing process and results in these cases. A minimum three year wait period is imposed before a 707/over 14 offender can petition the court to have the record sealed. If the individual has remained crime-free and meets rehabilitation criteria to the satisfaction of the court, the court will order the record sealed. However, record sealing under SB 312 (for those with 707 (b) offenses committed at age 14 or above) is provisional in that the record in these cases can be accessed by prosecutors and others for purposes of a subsequent felony proceeding against the

individual in juvenile or criminal court. SB 312 also clarifies eligibility for record sealing in cases where a 707(b) offense has been reduced to a misdemeanor by the court. Where the 707 charge has been dismissed or reduced to a misdemeanor, the individual would become eligible for sealing under the “auto sealing” provision (WIC Sec. 786) or the sealing-by-petition process (WIC Sec. 781). In this respect, the bill responds to the request of the Sixth District Court of Appeals asking the Legislature to “remedy unjust results” by allowing sealing to go forward in WIC 707 misdemeanor reduction cases (*In re. G.Y.*). SB 312 requires a 2/3 vote of each house as an amendment of the Proposition 21. *In the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

SB 394 (Lara, D. – L.A. and Mitchell, D. -L.A.). Parole hearings for persons sentenced to LWOP for crimes committed prior to age 18. This bill expands the coverage of recently enacted bills that provide for parole board review of long prison sentences imposed on individuals who were under the age of 23 at the time of commission of the offense. SB 394 would allow for parole board review of a Life-Without-Parole (LWOP) sentence, and for possible release, of an individual who received the LWOP for a crime committed prior to age 18 and who has served at least 25 years of his or her prison sentence. Requires parole hearings for those whose eligibility is expanded by the bill to completed on or before July 1, 2020. *In the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

SB 395 (Lara, D. -L.A. and Mitchell, D. – L.A.). Juvenile interrogation rights. Reintroduces last year’s bill, vetoed by the Governor, that would have required consultation with counsel prior the custodial interrogation of any juvenile under the age of 18. SB 395 requires that a youth under age 18, prior to any custodial interrogation, and prior to the waiver of any Miranda rights, be permitted to consult with counsel either in person, by telephone or by video conference. Requires a court, prior to the admission of any statements by the minor, to consider the effect of any failure to comply with the counsel consultation requirement. Includes an exception allowing a law enforcement officer to make inquiries of the juvenile where the information sought is reasonably necessary “to protect life or property from a substantial threat.” *On suspense in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

SB 421 (Wiener, D. – S.F.). Tiered sex offender registration. Senator Wiener has incorporated the contents of SB 695 (Lara) into this bill; SB 695 is no longer active. SB 421 modifies the lifetime sex offender registration requirement in current law by establishing three tiers of registration having different durations (10 years, 20 years or lifetime) depending on the severity of the underlying offense and on other factors, such as repeat offense history and risk scores on the SARATSO sex offender risk instrument. SB 421 establishes a process by which a Tier 1 or Tier 2 registrant may, at the expiration of the registration term, petition the Superior Court for relief from registration and removal from the state registry. The bill sets out the evidentiary and other criteria the court must follow in determining whether the individual qualifies for the requested relief. Provides for situations in which a Tier 3 lifetime registrant may petition the court to be moved to Tier 2. Makes other changes affecting the information that can be made public for registrants in each tier. The bill does not modify or provide relief from lifetime sex offender registration for juveniles committed to the state Division of Juvenile Justice. *In the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

SB 439 (Mitchell, D. – L.A. and Lara, D. – L.A.) Limiting delinquency jurisdiction to minors between ages 12 and 17. SB 439 would limit the jurisdiction of the juvenile court in delinquency cases (WIC 601 status offenses and WIC 602 criminal offenses) to minors aged 12 through and including age 17 effectively exempting minors below age 12 from petitions and proceedings under those sections of the Welfare and Institutions Code. *On the Senate Floor.*

SB 462 (Atkins, D. – San Diego). Accessing juvenile case files for data reports and evaluations. A juvenile case file is the court's record of documents and reports pertaining to juvenile dependency or delinquency proceedings and, by definition, the case file includes individual records in the custody probation agencies. Welfare and Institutions Code Section 827 generally provides that these records are confidential and may be accessed only by certain agencies or individuals for defined uses. SB 462 would authorize a law enforcement agency, probation department or any other state or local agency having custody of the juvenile case file to access and utilize the record for purposes of complying with grant reports or with data reports required by other laws, as long as no personally identifying information accessed under the bill is further released, disseminated or published. The bill also allows the chief probation officer of a county to ask a court to authorize release of juvenile case file information for research and evaluation purposes, as defined, again with the prohibition on release of personally identifying information. *In the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

SB 502 (Portantino, D. - Glendale). BSCC tattoo removal program. SB 502 would restore the California Voluntary Tattoo Removal Program under a grant program administered by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC). Grant funds would be used for tattoo removal for individuals between 14 and 24 years of age who are in the custody of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation or county probation departments; who are on parole or probation; who are in a community-based program serving at-risk youth; or who are in a foster care placement as a minor or nonminor dependent under child welfare jurisdiction. Limits funding source to federal funds and encourages BSCC to access federal Byrne Justice Assistance Grants to support the program. *In the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

SB 505 (Mendoza, D. – Artesia). CalGang and shared gang databases. As amended, establishes the California Gang Intelligence Executive Steering Committee within the state Department of Justice to oversee shared gang databases, including the CalGang data base. States that the CalGang Executive Board shall no longer have responsibility for oversight of the CalGang data system. Specifies the membership and appointing authorities for the new 9 member CalGang Executive Steering Committee. Requires the new committee to maintain an internet website covering its activities and to hold, at least once annually, a public hearing to gather input from concerned stakeholders and community members. Requires the Department of Justice to conduct periodic audits of shared gang data bases to ensure their accuracy and to produce annual reports summarizing key gang data base information including audit results. *In the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

SB 607 (Skinner, D. – Berkeley). School suspension for willful defiance. SB 607 places new limits on the criteria or reasons for a pupil may be suspended from school. Current law (Education Code Section 48900) does not allow a pupil in grades 1-3 to be suspended for disrupting school activities or otherwise willfully defying the valid authority of those school personnel. SB 607 would extend this ban on suspension for disruption or willful defiance to cover pupils in grades 1-5 (permanently) and additionally to cover pupils in grades 6-12 with a sunset date for the grade 6-12 group of July 2028. *On the Senate Floor.*

SB 612 (Mitchell, D. – L.A.). Transitional housing placement program (THPP) definitions and rules. Among other changes, SB 612 modifies the requirement that a THPP provider have an employee living in the same building with a minor or nonminor dependent by permitting the THPP employer to either reside or provide supervision to the minor or nonminor dependent in the program. The bill also provides new options governing who can share a bedroom with a youth in the THPP residence. Furthermore, the bill specifies new qualifications for program managers of Transitional Housing Placement-Plus Foster Care programs. *In the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

SB 613 (De Leon, D. – L.A.). Removal of mandate for cooperation by the Division of Juvenile Justice with the U.S. Bureau of Immigration. SB 613 deletes Section 1008 of the Welfare and Institutions Code which now requires that the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) must cooperate with the US Bureau of Immigration in arranging for the deportation of aliens committed to the Division of Juvenile Justice. The bill also deletes similar provisions requiring state-federal cooperation on deportation between the US Immigration Bureau and both the California Dept. of Developmental Services and the Calif. Dept. of State Hospitals. *On the Senate Floor.*

SB 625 (Atkins, D. – San Diego). Honorable Discharge from the Division of Juvenile Facilities. Prior to the realignment of state youth parole to counties in 2010, Honorable Discharge status could be awarded to wards paroled from the Division of Juvenile Facilities (also known as DJJ or the Division of Juvenile Justice). After DJJ parole realignment this practice became dormant. AB 625 would now authorize the Board of Juvenile Hearings (BJH) to award Honorable Discharge status to DJJ wards who have been discharged to the county for continuing probation supervision. Honorable discharge status is to be granted by the BJH to an individual whose “discharge is granted based on good performance on release”. The effect of honorable discharge is to release the individual “from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offense or crime for which he or she was committed, including, but not limited to, any disqualification for any employment or occupational license”, but includes limits on employment as a peace officer. *On suspense in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

SB 695 (Lara, D. – L.A.). Tiered sex offender registration. This bill revises the terms and time periods for which individuals must register as sex offenders with local law enforcement agencies. Current lifetime sex offender registration is modified by breaking the registration into three tiers (10 year, 20 year or lifetime registration) based on the conviction offense and subsequent offense history. The bill does not provide relief from lifetime registration requirement now imposed on Division of Juvenile Justice wards with listed sex offenses. *Bill not moved. This bill has been shifted to authorship by Senator Scott Wiener in a separate measure-- see SB 421, above.*

SB 767 (Atkins, D. – San Diego). Commercially Exploited Children (CSEC) protocols, training and courts. Requires each county to create a foster family placement protocol to provide commercially sexually exploited children (CSEC) with named services. Requires each county to provide stipends to CSEC foster family providers. Requires each county to provide CSEC training to dependency attorneys and juvenile court judges. Authorizes counties to create CSEC courts based on models in Los Angeles and Alameda counties. *Double-referred to the Senate Human Services and Judiciary Committees; bill not moved; missed deadline for policy committee, two-year bill.*

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