**These are bills that the Legislation, Policy, Practices Subcommittee will be voting on during our Phone Conference**

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| [AB 2835, Mark Stone](http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201920200AB2835)Prisoners, identification cards | ASSEMBLY   PRINT2/20/2020 – Read first time To print. | Existing law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Department of Motor Vehicles to ensure that all eligible inmates released from state prison have valid identification cards. Existing law also establishes requirements for the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation for persons in state prison who are exonerated, including transitional services and financial support, as specified.This bill would authorize the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to process original and renewal requests for California identification cards and all licenses contained in the Vehicle Code. The bill would authorize the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to take necessary steps to process original and renewal requests, such as obtaining Department of Motor Vehicles-approved cameras, obtaining documents on behalf of inmates, and administering licensing examinations, as specified. This bill would also require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to allow inmates to retain their prison-issued identification cards upon release and directs the Department of Motor Vehicles to accept this form of identification for California identification cards and driver’s license applications, as specified. This bill would require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to prepare an annual report for the Legislature regarding this program that includes information about the number of inmates assisted, the number of facilities providing services, and impediments to program implementation.This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to the law pertaining to exonerated persons.Vote: majority   Appropriation: no   Fiscal Committee: yes   Local Program: no   |   |
| [AB 3073, Wicks](http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201920200AB3073&search_keywords=reentry). CalFresh: preenrollment | 2/21/2020 introduced | Existing federal law provides for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Existing law also authorizes counties to participate in the CalFresh Employment and Training program, established by federal law, to provide, among other things, work experience or training and job search training to CalFresh recipients. Existing federal law generally prohibits a resident of an institution, including the state prison or a county jail, from receiving these benefits.This bill would require the State Department of Social Services, on or before March 1, 2021, to issue an all-county letter containing recommendations and suggested methods for county human services agencies to partner with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and county jails to enroll otherwise eligible applicants for the CalFresh program so that an applicant’s benefits may begin as soon as possible upon **reentry** of the applicant into the community from the state prison or a county jail. The bill would require the all-county letter to also advise county human services agencies of promising practices for connecting individuals released from the state prison with employment or employment and training opportunities. The bill would require the department to submit a waiver to the federal government to allow for preenrollment of applicants prior to release from the state prison or county jail if the department deems it necessary to maximize CalFresh enrollment outcomes or employment placement success rates for those individuals.Vote: majority   Appropriation: no   Fiscal Committee: yes   Local Program: no   |  |
| [SB 803, Beall](http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201920200SB803&search_keywords=peer)Introduced by Senator BeallMental health services: **peer** support specialist certification. | 1/8/2020Introduced(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Waldron)(Coauthors: Senators Wiener and Wilk)(Coauthors: Assembly Members Aguiar-Curry, Arambula, Grayson, Reyes, and Weber) | Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income persons receive health care benefits. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law establishes a schedule of benefits under the Medi-Cal program and provides for various services, including various behavioral and mental health services.This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to create a **peer** support specialist certification program administered by the Department of Consumer Affairs.This bill would also require the State Department of Health Care Services to amend the Medicaid state plan to include a certified **peer** support specialist as a provider type for purposes of the Medi-Cal program and to include **peer**support specialist services as a distinct service type for purposes of the Medi-Cal program. The bill would require Medi-Cal reimbursement for **peer** support specialist services to be implemented only if, and to the extent that, federal financial participation is available and the department obtains all necessary federal approvals. The bill also would authorize the department to implement, interpret, or make specific its provisions by means of informal notices, plan letters, plan or provider bulletins, or similar instructions, without taking regulatory action, until regulations are adopted. The bill would require the department to adopt regulations by July 1, 2021, and, commencing July 1, 2021, would require the department to provide semiannual status reports to the Legislature until regulations have been adopted.Vote: majority   Appropriation: no   Fiscal Committee: yes   Local Program: no   |  |
| [AB 2958, Majenschein](http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201920200AB2958)Mental Health Services Act: Behavioral Health and Justice Center of Excellence. |  | Existing law sets forth various procedures relating to medical treatment of inmates in county jails, including, among other things, involuntary commitment and treatment of a person who is a danger to oneself or others and voluntary application for inpatient or outpatient mental health services.Existing law, the Mental Health Services Act, an initiative measure enacted by the voters as Proposition 63 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, establishes the Mental Health Services Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, to fund various county mental health programs. The MHSA authorizes up to 5% of the fund to be used for administrative implementation by the State Department of Health Care Services and the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission, which the MHSA creates, among other entities, and subjects funds used for this purpose to appropriation in the annual Budget Act. The MHSA provides that it may be amended by the Legislature by a 2/3 vote of each house so long as the amendment is consistent with and furthers the intent of the act, and authorizes the Legislature to amend the act to clarify procedures and terms of the act by majority vote.This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2023, the State Department of Health Care Services, in consultation with the Council on Criminal Justice and Behavioral Health and the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission, and in partnership with the University of California, to establish and maintain the Behavioral Health and Justice Center of Excellence to provide counties and local agencies with centralized access to data, training, resources, and services to aid in the facilitation and coordination of efforts to serve individuals with mental illness who are involved in the criminal justice system. The bill would require the department to partner with the University of California to have multiple branch locations at the various University of California campuses across the state, and to be staffed with trained multidisciplinary teams, as specified. The bill would require those centers of excellence to be funded with state administrative funds provided under the act. By authorizing a new use of MHSA moneys, this bill would amend the MHSA. This bill would declare that this amendment is consistent with and furthers the purposes of the act.Vote: 2/3   Appropriation: no   Fiscal Committee: yes   Local Program: no   |  |
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| [**AB 2008**](http://ctweb.capitoltrack.com/public/publishbillinfo.aspx?bi=C5x6jWP8xje%2b7%2blLB%2bg3XCq%2bo68cuv%2fBuosy8smSY8LXmvOQUoA9gpXSfBzGqifF)[**Cunningham**](https://ad35.asmrc.org/)**R**State Bar of California: legal services: victims of human trafficking. | ASSEMBLY   JUD.2/14/2020 - Referred to Com. on JUD. | The State Bar Act provides for the licensure and regulation of attorneys by the State Bar of California, a public corporation. Existing law requires the State Bar to engage with local bar associations, legal aid organizations, veterans service providers, military service providers, and volunteer attorneys to provide legal services to veterans and service members and their families who otherwise cannot afford legal services, and requires the State Bar to provide related resources and educational materials to attorneys and the public in furtherance of those provisions.This bill would additionally require the State Bar to engage with local bar associations, legal aid organizations, human trafficking victim service providers, and volunteer attorneys to encourage those groups to provide legal services to victims of human trafficking and their families who otherwise cannot afford legal services. The bill would require the State Bar to provide specified resources and educational materials for these purposes, including a list of organizations and attorneys willing to provide pro bono legal services to victims of human trafficking, and would require the State Bar to publish, before January 1, 2022, a report and recommendations on whether there is a need for legal advice clinics for victims of human trafficking.  |

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| [**SB 889**](http://ctweb.capitoltrack.com/public/publishbillinfo.aspx?bi=Wnu9%2bpsVw3pcxGT5nwGAEsBwnmfF8v9Od0B9PlsHt%2f%2b0ORzbjp2zcOSsexFtodfS)[**Skinner**](http://sd09.senate.ca.gov/)**D**Juveniles. | SENATE   RLS.2/6/2020 - Referred to Com. on RLS. | Existing law generally subjects any person under 18 years of age who commits a crime to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge that person to be a ward of the court. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to raise the age limit on California’s youth justice system.  |

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| [**AB 1950**](http://ctweb.capitoltrack.com/public/publishbillinfo.aspx?bi=lzVrWicNyXHT1hLUOhHX%2fdLDXb6%2fSDKZS36oYeEZ45IuHtJtSkU9LKpfyuIeO5ZZ)[**Kamlager**](https://a54.asmdc.org/)**D**Probation: length of terms. | ASSEMBLY   PUB. S.1/30/2020 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S. | Existing law authorizes courts that have jurisdiction in misdemeanor cases to suspend the sentence and make and enforce terms of probation in those cases, for a period not to exceed 3 years, except when the period of the maximum sentence imposed by law exceeds 3 years, in which case the terms of probation may be imposed for a longer period than 3 years, but not to exceed the time for which the person may be imprisoned.This bill would instead restrict the period of probation for a misdemeanor to no longer than 2 years.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.   |
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| AB 2351Waldron **D**AB 2351, as introduced, Waldron. Drug courts: mental health and addiction services.  | ASSEMBLY   PUB. S.02/24/2020 - Referred to Com. on Health And PUB. S. | AB 2351, as introduced, Waldron. Drug courts: mental health and addiction services. Existing law authorizes counties to provide drug court programs for specified individuals. Existing law authorizes the presiding judge of the superior court, together with the district attorney and the public defender, to establish a preguilty plea drug court program that includes a regimen of graduated sanctions and rewards, individual and group therapy, and educational or vocational counseling, among other things. This bill, until January 1, 2025, would clarify that a court may collaborate with outside organizations on a program to offer mental health and addiction treatment services, as defined, to women who are charged in a complaint that consists only of misdemeanor offenses or who are on probation for one or more misdemeanor offenses. The bill would exclude from these provisions a woman who is charged with a felony or who is under supervision for a felony conviction.  |
| SB 1045- Bradford DSB-1045 Criminal records: sealing |  | SB 1045, as introduced, Bradford. Criminal records: sealing. Existing law allows a person who has suffered an arrest that did not result in a conviction, or resulted in a conviction that was subsequently vacated or reversed on appeal, to petition the court to have their arrest and related records sealed. Existing law allows a person who has fulfilled the conditions of probation, was convicted of a misdemeanor and not granted probation, was sentenced to a county jail for a felony, or was sentenced prior to implementation of the 2011 Realignment Legislation for a crime for which they would have been eligible to be sentenced to a county jail to petition the court to set the conviction aside and dismiss the accusation or information against them.This bill would allow a person who has had their conviction set aside and dismissed to petition to have their arrest and related records sealed. Because this bill would result in additional duties on local law enforcement agencies to seal these arrest records, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.  |
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