



*Building bridges between
criminal justice & behavioral health
to prevent incarceration*

COMIO Priority Bill List

AB 42	(Bonta D) Bail: pretrial release
	Current Text: Amended: 3/27/2017
	Introduced: 12/5/2016
	Status: 3/28/2017-Re-referred to Com. On PUB. S.
	Location: 2/13/2017-A. PUB. S.
	Calendar: 4/18/2017 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 126 ASSEMBLY PUBLIC SAFETY, JONES-SAWYER, Chair Summary: Existing law provides for the procedure of approving and accepting bail, and issuing an order for the appearance and release of an arrested person. Existing law requires that bail be set in a fixed amount, as specified, and requires, in setting, reducing, or denying bail, a judge or magistrate to take into consideration the protection of the public, the seriousness of the offense charged, the previous criminal record of the defendant, and the probability of his or her appearing at trial or at a hearing of the case. Under existing law, the magistrate or commissioner to whom the application is made is authorized to set bail in an amount that he or she deems sufficient to ensure the defendant's appearance or to ensure the protection of a victim, or family member of a victim, of domestic violence, and to set bail on the terms and conditions that he or she, in his or her discretion, deems appropriate, or he or she may authorize the defendant's release on his or her own recognizance. Existing law provides that a defendant being held for a misdemeanor offense is entitled to be released on his or her own recognizance, unless the court makes a finding on the record that his or her release would compromise public safety or would not reasonably ensure the appearance of the defendant as required. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to safely reduce the number of people detained pretrial, while addressing racial and economic disparities in the pretrial system, to ensure that people are not held in pretrial detention simply because of their inability to afford money bail. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.
AB 208	(Eggman D) Deferred entry of judgment: pretrial diversion.
	Current Text: Amended: 3/8/2017
	Introduced: 1/23/2017
	Status: 3/15/2017- From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. On APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (March 14). Re-referred to Com. On APPR.
	Location: 3/15/2017-A. APPR.
	Summary: Existing law allows individuals charged with specified crimes to qualify for deferred entry of judgment. A defendant qualifies if he or she has no conviction for any offense involving controlled substances, the charged offense did not involve violence, there is no evidence of a violation relating to narcotics or restricted dangerous drugs other than a violation that qualifies for the program, the defendant's record does not indicate that probation or parole has ever been revoked without being completed, and the defendant's record does not indicate that he or she has been granted diversion, deferred entry of judgment, or was convicted of a felony within 5 years prior to the alleged commission of the charged offense. This bill would make the deferred entry of judgment program a pretrial diversion program. The bill would make a defendant qualified for the pretrial diversion program if there is no evidence of a contemporaneous violation relating to narcotics or restricted dangerous drugs other than a violation of the offense that qualifies him or her for diversion, the charged offense did not involve violence, there is no evidence within the past 5 years of a violation relating to narcotics or restricted dangerous drugs other than a violation that qualifies for the program, and the defendant has no prior conviction for a serious or violent felony within 5 years prior to the alleged commission of the charged offense. This bill contains other existing laws.
AB 437	(Rodriguez D) At-risk persons: first responders.
	Current Text: Amended: 3/23/2017
	Introduced: 2/13/2017
	Status: 3/27/2017-Re-referred to Com. On PUB. S.
	Location: 3/23/2017-A. PUB. S.

Last Updated: 4/3/2017

	<p>Calendar: 4/18/2017 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 126 ASSEMBLY PUBLIC SAFETY, JONES-SAWYER, Chair</p> <p>Summary: Existing law requires the Attorney General to establish and maintain the Violent Crime Information Center to assist in the identification and the apprehension of persons responsible for specific violent crimes and for the disappearance and exploitation of persons, particularly children and at-risk adults. This bill would require the Attorney General to establish and maintain within the center a Voluntary Online At-Risk Community Network for purposes of providing information to first responders in order to prevent harmful interactions between first responders and seniors or persons with disabilities, as defined. The bill would prescribe the information that a senior or a person with a disability may voluntarily provide to the Attorney General for inclusion in the network, and prescribe how the network would be developed and communicated to the public, as specified. The bill would require specified first responders to broadcast a "Be on the Lookout" bulletin within its jurisdiction under circumstances upon which a person in the network is missing or needs assistance. By imposing new duties on local entities under various provisions of the bill, the bill would create 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.</p>
AB 473	<p>(Waldron R) Mental health: criminal justice: pilot project.</p>
	<p>Current Text: Amended: 3/30/2017</p>
	<p>Introduced: 2/13/2017</p>
	<p>Status: 3/30/2017- Referred to Coms. On PUB. S. and HEALTH. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. PUB. S. Read second time and amended.</p>
	<p>Location: 3/30/2017-A. PUB. S.</p>
	<p>Calendar: 4/18/2017 9am – State Capitol, Room 126 ASSEMBLY PUBLIC SAFETY, JONES-SAWYER, Chair</p> <p>Summary: Existing law authorizes a person in custody who has been charged with or convicted of a criminal offense to apply for inpatient or outpatient mental health services. This bill would require the State Department of Health Care Services, in conjunction with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, and in cooperation with the University of California Criminal Justice and Health Consortium to conduct a ____-year statewide pilot project in 6 counties for the purpose of assisting participating counties in creating cost-effective programming and treatment for the large population of mentally ill adults in county jail systems who have co-occurring substance use disorders, utilizing eligible funds from existing programs established to address mental illness in California communities for purposes of the pilot project activities. The consortium would be responsible for administering all aspects of the pilot project, as specified. The pilot project counties would be selected pursuant to a competitive application process. The bill would require each pilot project location to include a steering committee of representatives from relevant county agencies and community-based providers, as specified. The bill also would require each pilot project to implement specified practices, including screening and diagnosis, integrated treatment, and transitional case management, as prescribed. The bill would require the consortium to confer on a regular basis with the State Department of Health Care Services and the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation regarding the progress of the pilot projects, and would require the departments to provide relevant information and technical assistance as necessary to support the consortium's activities.</p>
AB 477	<p>(Ridley-Thomas D) Behavioral Health Stakeholder Advisory Panel.</p>
	<p>Current Text: Amended: 3/23/2017</p>
	<p>Introduced: 2/13/2017</p>
	<p>Last Amend: 3/23/2017</p>
	<p>Status: 3/27/2017-Re-referred to Com. On HEALTH.</p>
	<p>Location: 3/23/2017-A. HEALTH</p>
	<p>Calendar: 4/25/2017 1:30 pm – State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HEALTH, WOOD, Chair</p> <p>Summary: Existing law provides for the California Health and Human Services Agency, which includes, among other agencies, the State Department of Health Care Services, the State Department of Developmental Services, and the Department of Managed Health Care. Under existing law, various state and local agencies are responsible for providing or arranging for the provision of behavioral health services to adults and children in the state. This bill would establish the Behavioral Health Stakeholder Advisory Panel, an independent, statewide advisory board to provide ongoing advice and assistance on behavioral health program needs and priorities to the California Health and Human Services Agency, including making recommendations on actions to improve the collaboration and processes of the multiple agencies involved in California's behavioral health delivery system. The bill would specify the membership of the panel, as appointed by the Secretary of California Health and Human Services, and members of the advisory panel would serve on a voluntary basis, without compensation. The bill would set forth the minimum powers and duties</p>

	of the advisory panel and the agency. The bill would require the panel to annually report to the Legislature on the advisory panel's accomplishments, effectiveness, efficiency, including any recommendations for statutory changes needed to improve the effective delivery of behavioral health services in the state and the ability of the advisory panel to fulfill its purpose. The bill would be implemented only to the extent that funding from nonstate sources is received for its purposes.
AB 529	(Stone, Mark D) Juveniles: sealing of records.
	Current Text: Introduced: 2/13/2017
	Introduced: 2/13/2017
	Status: 3/28/2017-From committee: do pass and re-refer to Com. On APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 1.) (March 28). Re-referred to Com. On APPR.
	Locations: 3/28/2017-A. APPR.
	Summary: 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. Under existing law, juvenile court proceedings to declare a minor a ward of the court are commenced by the filing of a petition by the probation officer, the district attorney after consultation with the probation officer, or the prosecuting attorney, as specified. Existing law authorizes a judge of the juvenile court to dismiss a petition, or set aside the findings and dismiss a petition, if the court finds that the interests of justice and the welfare of the minor require that dismissal, or if the court finds that the minor is not in need of treatment or rehabilitation. This bill would require, if a person who has been alleged to be a ward of the juvenile court and has his or her petition dismissed or if the petition is not sustained by the court after an adjudication hearing, the court to seal all records pertaining to that dismissed petition that are in the custody of the juvenile court, and in the custody of law enforcement agencies, the probation department, or the Department of Justice in accordance with a specified procedure. By imposing new duties on local agencies relating to sealing juvenile records, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.
AB 620	(Holden D) Prisoners: trauma focused programming.
	Current Text: Amended: 3/16/2017
	Introduced: 2/14/2017
	Status: 3/21/2017 – From committee: do pass and re-refer to Com. On APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 1.) (March 21). Re-referred to Com. On APPR.
	Location: 3/21/2017-A. APPR.
	Summary: Existing law authorizes the Board of Parole Hearings to establish and enforce rules and regulations under which inmates committed to state prisons may be allowed to go upon parole outside the prison buildings and enclosures when eligible for parole. Existing law requires the board to meet with each inmate before the inmate's minimum eligible parole date, as specified, for the purposes of reviewing and documenting the inmate's activities and conduct pertinent to parole eligibility. Existing law charges the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation with administering the state prisons. This bill would require the department to provide a meaningful opportunity for the successful release of a qualified inmate, as defined, by providing effective trauma focused programming, as defined, by a clinical social worker, psychologist, violence peer counselor, as specified, or other qualified professional to a qualified inmate during the 5 years preceding his or her parole hearing date upon, his or her request. If the state prison does not have one of the aforementioned professionals available to provide trauma focused programming to a qualified inmate, the department shall contract with a nonprofit organization that meets specified requirements to provide this service. The bill provides that, among other purposes, "meaningful opportunity" means access to therapy to address traumatic experiences that lead to substance abuse, criminal behavior, and violent actions. The bill would authorize the board to consider a qualified inmate's participation in and completion of trauma focused programming as a performance milestone for purposes of credit reductions from the inmate's term of confinement.
AB 689	(Oberholte R) Juvenile proceedings: competency.
	Current Text: Amended: 3/16/2017
	Introduced: 2/15/2017
	Status: 3/21/2017-From committee: do pass and re-refer to Com. On APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (March 21). Re-referred to Com. On APPR.
	Location: 3/21/2017-A. APPR.

	<p>Summary: Existing law authorizes, during the pendency of any juvenile proceeding, the minor's counsel or the court to express a doubt as to the minor's competency. Existing law requires proceedings to be suspended if the court finds substantial evidence raises a doubt as to the minor's competency. Existing law requires the court to appoint an expert, as specified, to evaluate whether the minor suffers from a mental disorder, developmental disability, developmental immaturity, or other condition and, if so, whether the condition or conditions impair the minor's competency. This bill would revise and recast these provisions to, among other things, expand upon the duties imposed upon an expert during his or her evaluation of a minor whose competency is in doubt, as specified. The bill would authorize the district attorney or minor's counsel to retain or seek the appointment of additional qualified experts with regard to determining competency, as specified. The bill would require the Judicial Council to adopt a rule of court relating to the qualifications of those experts, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>
AB 727	(Nazarian D) Mental Health Services Act: housing assistance.
	Current Text: Introduced: 2/15/2017
	Introduced: 2/15/2017
	Status: 3/2/2017-Referred to Com. On HEALTH
	Location: 3/2/2017-A. HEALTH.
	<p>Calendar: 4/4/2017 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HEALTH, WOOD, Chair Summary: The Mental Health Services Act (MHSA), an initiative measure enacted by the voters as Proposition 63 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, imposes a 1% tax on that portion of a taxpayer's taxable income that exceeds \$1,000,000 and requires that the revenue from that tax be deposited in the Mental Health Services Fund. Existing law specifies the manner in which counties are to use the funds distributed from the Mental Health Services Fund, including using the majority of the funds for services provided by county mental health programs. Existing law specifies a target population for these programs, including seriously emotionally disturbed children or adolescents and adults or older adults who have a serious mental disorder. This bill would clarify that counties may spend MHSA moneys on housing assistance, as defined, for people in the target population.</p>
AB 750	(Gallagher R) Criminal law: competency: State Department of State Hospitals: appropriation.
	Current Text: Amended: 3/30/2017
	Introduced: 2/15/2017
	Status: 3/30/2017-Referred to Com. On HEALTH. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. On HEALTH. Read second time and amended.
	Location: 3/30/2017-A. HEALTH
	<p>Summary: Existing law requires, if a defendant in a criminal proceeding is found mentally incompetent, the trial or judgment to be suspended until the person becomes mentally competent. Existing law requires the court to order a mentally incompetent defendant to be delivered by the sheriff to a state hospital for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered, as directed by the State Department of State Hospitals, or to any other available public or private treatment facility approved by the community program director that will promote the defendant's speedy restoration to mental competence, or placed on outpatient status, as specified. This bill would appropriate an unspecified sum to the State Department of State Hospitals for the purpose of expanding jail-based competency treatment programs for those deemed incompetent to stand trial.</p>
AB 935	(Stone, Mark D) Juvenile proceedings: competency.
	Current Text: Amended: 3/28/2017
	Introduced: 2/16/2017
	Status: 3/28/2017 – From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. On PUB. S. Read second time and amended.
	Location: 3/27/2017-A. PUB. S.
	<p>Summary: Existing law authorizes, during the pendency of any juvenile proceeding, the minor's counsel or the court to express a doubt as to the minor's competency. Existing law requires proceedings to be suspended if the court finds substantial evidence raises a doubt as to the minor's competency. Upon suspension of proceedings, existing law requires the court to order that the question of the minor's competence be determined at a hearing. Existing law requires the court to appoint an expert, as specified, to evaluate whether the minor suffers from a mental disorder, developmental disability, developmental immaturity, or other condition and, if so, whether the condition or conditions impair the minor's competency. This bill would revise and recast these provisions to, among other things, expand upon the duties imposed upon the expert during his or her evaluation of a minor whose competency is in doubt, as specified. The bill would authorize the district attorney or minor's counsel to retain or seek the appointment of additional qualified experts with regard to determining competency, as specified. The bill would require the Judicial</p>

	<p>Council to adopt a rule of court relating to the qualifications of those experts, as specified. The bill would require the minor's competency to be determined at an evidentiary hearing, except as specified, and establish a presumption of competency, unless it is proven by a preponderance of the evidence that he or she is incompetent. If the minor is found incompetent and the petition contains only misdemeanor offenses, the bill would require the petition to be dismissed. The bill would require the court, upon a finding of incompetency, to refer the minor to services designed to help the minor attain competency and would require the county mental health department to provide those services, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. If the court finds that the minor will not achieve competency within 6 months, the bill would require the court to dismiss the petition. The bill would authorize the court to invite specified persons and agencies to discuss any services that may be available to the minor after the court's jurisdiction is terminated, and would require the court to make certain referrals for the minor. The bill would require, among others, the presiding judge of a juvenile court, the probation department, and the county mental health department to develop a written protocol describing the competency process and a program to ensure that minors who are found incompetent receive appropriate remediation services. The bill would prohibit secure confinement from extending beyond 6 months from the finding of incompetency. By imposing additional duties on local officials, 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.</p>
AB 1008	<p>(McCarty D) Employment discrimination: prior criminal history.</p> <p>Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2017</p> <p>Introduced: 2/16/2017</p> <p>Status: 3/9/2017-Referred to Com. On L. & E.</p> <p>Location: 3/9/2017-A. L & E.</p> <p>Summary: Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, prohibits an employer from engaging in various defined forms of discriminatory employment practices. This bill would provide it is an unlawful employment practice for an employer to include on any application for employment any question that seeks the disclosure of an applicant's criminal history, to inquire into or consider the conviction history of an applicant until that applicant has received a conditional offer, and, when conducting a conviction history background check, to consider, distribute, or disseminate specified information related to prior criminal convictions, except as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>
AB 1065	<p>(Jones-Sawyer D) Prisoners: payment upon release.</p> <p>Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2017</p> <p>Introduced: 2/16/2017</p> <p>Status: 3/21/2017-From committee: do pass and re-refer to Com. On APPR. With recommendation: to consent calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (March 21). Re-referred to Com. On APPR></p> <p>Location: 3/21/2017-A. APPR.</p> <p>Summary: Existing law requires that a prisoner be paid \$200, in addition to any other payment to which the prisoner is entitled by law, upon release from a state prison. Existing law requires that the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation prescribe rules and regulations to establish procedures for the payment of the \$200 within the first 60 days of a prisoner's release. This bill would require the payment of \$300 upon release and would require the department to establish procedures for the payment of the sum within the first 40 days of the prisoner's release.</p>
AB 1115	<p>(Jones-Sawyer D) Convictions: expungement.</p> <p>Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2017</p> <p>Introduced: 2/17/2017</p> <p>Status: 3/6/2017-Referred to Com. On PUB. S.</p> <p>Location: 3/6/2017-A. PUB. S.</p> <p>Calendar: 4/4/2017 9 am – State Capitol, Room 126 ASSEMBLY PUBLIC SAFETY, JONES-SAWYER, Chair</p> <p>Summary: Existing law authorizes a court to allow a defendant sentenced to county jail for a felony to withdraw his or her plea of guilty or plea of nolo contendere and enter a plea of not guilty, after the lapse of one or 2 years following the defendant's completion of the sentence, as specified, provided that the defendant is not under supervision as specified, and is not serving a sentence for, on probation for, or charged with the commission of any offense. Existing law requires the defendant to be released from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offense of which he or she was convicted, except as specified. This bill would allow a defendant sentenced to state prison for a felony that, if committed after the 2011 Realignment Legislation, would have been eligible for sentencing to a county jail to obtain the above-specified relief.</p>

AB 1116	(Grayson D) Peer Support and Crisis Referral Services Act.
	Current Text: Amended: 3/29/2017
	Introduced: 2/17/2017
	Status: 3/29/2017-Referred to Coms. On HEALTH and JUD.
	Location: 3/9/2017-A. HEALTH
	Calendar: 4/4/2017 1:30 pm – State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HEALTH, WOOD, Chair Summary: Under existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, the Governor is authorized to proclaim a state of emergency, as defined, under specified circumstances. The California Emergency Services Act also authorizes the governing body of a city, county, city and county, or an official designated by ordinance adopted by that governing body, to proclaim a local emergency, as defined. This bill would create the Peer Support and Crisis Referral Services Act. The bill would, for purposes of the act, define a “peer support team” as a local critical incident response team comprised of individuals from emergency services professions, emergency medical services, hospital staff, clergy, educators, and mental health professionals who have completed a peer support training course developed by the Office of Emergency Services, the California Firefighter Joint Apprenticeship Committee, or the Commission on Correctional Peace Officer Standards and Training, as specified. The bill would provide that a communication made by emergency service personnel to a peer support team member while the emergency service personnel receives peer support services, as defined, is confidential and shall not be disclosed in a civil or administrative proceeding, except as specified. The bill would also provide that, except for an action for medical malpractice, a peer support team or a peer support team member providing peer support services is not liable for damages, as specified, relating to the team’s or team member’s act, error, or omission in performing peer support services, unless the act, error, or omission constitutes wanton, willful, or intentional misconduct. The bill would provide that a communication made by emergency service personnel to a crisis hotline or crisis referral service, as defined, is confidential and shall not be disclosed in a civil or administrative proceeding, except as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.
AB 1136	(Eggman D) Health facilities: residential mental or substance use disorder treatment.
	Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2017
	Introduced: 2/17/2017
	Status: 3/6/2017-Referred to Com. On HEALTH.
	Location: 3/6/2017-A. HEALTH
	Calendar: 4/25/2017 1:30pm – State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HEALTH, WOOD, Chair Summary: Under existing law, the State Department of Public Health licenses and regulates health facilities, defined to include, among others, acute psychiatric hospitals. A violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would require the State Department of Public Health to develop and submit a proposal to solicit a grant under the federal 21st Century Cures Act to develop a real-time, Internet-based database to collect, aggregate, and display information about beds in inpatient psychiatric facilities, crisis stabilization units, residential community mental health facilities, and residential substance use disorder treatment facilities. This bill contains other existing laws.
AB 1181	(Stone, Mark D) Juveniles: court records.
	Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2017
	Introduced: 2/17/2017
	Status: 3/9/2017-Referred to Com. On JUD.
	Location: 3/9/2017-A. JUD.
	Calendar: 4/18/2017 9am – State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY, STONE, Chair Summary: Existing law authorizes, except as specified, a person who is the subject of a juvenile court record, or the county probation officer, to petition the court to seal the records relating to the person’s case, including records in the custody of the juvenile court and the probation officer and any other agencies, including law enforcement agencies and public officials as the petitioner alleges to have custody of the records. Existing law authorizes the petition to be filed 5 years or more after the jurisdiction of the juvenile court has terminated or, if no petition was filed, 5 years or more after the person was cited to appear before a probation officer or was taken before a probation officer or law enforcement officer, or, in any case, at any time after the person reaches 18 years of age. This bill would instead authorize the court to seal all records relating to a juvenile dependency case at the time the dependency petition is dismissed, including those held by the child welfare agency, the court, law enforcement agency, the minor’s or nonminor’s school, and any agency with which the minor was placed. The bill would also authorize the court, at the time the petition is dismissed, to order the records destroyed. If the court does not order the records sealed at the time the dependency petition is dismissed, the bill would authorize the minor or nonminor to petition the court to seal the records and, unless the court finds compelling evidence that the records should not be destroyed, require the court to

	order the records sealed. The bill would authorize the sealed records to be available for inspection in certain instances, including if the minor is the subject of subsequently dependency petition. The bill would require the court to order the destruction of sealed juvenile court records when the minor or nonminor attains 21 years of age. The bill would require the minor or nonminor to be provided a copy of the records, at no cost, prior to their destruction, if he or she has not previously been provided a copy.
AB 1372	(Levine D) Crisis stabilization units: psychiatric patients.
	Current Text: Amended: 3/30/2017
	Introduced: 2/17/2017
	Status: 3/30/2017-Referred to Com. On HEALTH. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. On HEALTH. Read second time and amended.
	Location: 3/30/2017-A. HEALTH
	Summary: Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid Program provisions. Under existing law, the department and counties provide specialty mental health services for Medi-Cal beneficiaries through mental health managed care plans, as specified. Under existing law, these services may include crisis stabilization services and inpatient psychiatric care. This bill would authorize a crisis stabilization unit designated by a mental health managed care plan, at the discretion of the mental health managed care plan, to provide medically necessary crisis stabilization services to individuals beyond the service time of 24 hours in those cases in which the individual needs inpatient psychiatric care or outpatient care and crisis stabilization beds or outpatient services are not reasonably available. The bill would require a mental health plan that elects to provide crisis stabilization services as described in these provisions to amend its mental health plan contract to include a provision authorizing the provision of crisis stabilization services for more than 24 hours. The bill would require the department to require these mental health plans to establish treatment protocols, documentation standards, and administrative procedures, consistent with best practices and other evidence-based medicine, to be followed by a crisis stabilization unit for appropriate treatment to individuals who are provided crisis stabilization services for more than 24 hours. The bill would require the department to seek any state plan amendments or waivers, or amendments to existing waivers that are necessary to implement these provisions.
SB 8	(Beall D) Diversion: mental disorders.
	Current Text: Amended: 2/21/2017
	Introduced: 12/5/2016
	Last Amend: 2/21/2017
	Status: 3/24/2017-Set for hearing April 3.
	Location: 3/21/2017-S. APPR.
	Calendar: 4/3/2017 10 am – John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, LARA, Chair Summary: Existing law authorizes a court, with the consent of the defendant and a waiver of the defendant's speedy trial right, to postpone prosecution of a misdemeanor and place the defendant in a pretrial diversion program if defendant is suffering from sexual trauma, a traumatic brain injury, post-traumatic stress disorder, substance abuse, or mental health problems as a result of his or her military service. Existing law authorizes the defendant to be referred to services for treatment and requires the responsible agencies to report to the court and the prosecution not less than every 6 months. This bill would authorize a court, with the consent of the defendant and a waiver of the defendant's speedy trial right, to postpone prosecution of a misdemeanor or a felony punishable in a county jail, and place the defendant in a pretrial diversion program if the court is satisfied the defendant suffers from a mental disorder, that the defendant's mental disorder played a significant role in the commission of the charged offense, and that the defendant would benefit from mental health treatment. The bill would allow the defense to arrange, to the satisfaction of the court, for a program of mental health treatment utilizing existing inpatient or outpatient mental health resources. The bill would require the defense to provide reports on the defendant's progress to the court and the prosecution not less than every 6 months. By increasing the duties of local prosecutors, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the arrest, upon successful completion of the diversion program, to be deemed never to have occurred, except as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.
SB 10	(Hertzberg D) Bail: pretrial release.
	Current Text: Amended: 3/27/2017
	Introduced: 12/5/2016
	Last Amend: 3/27/2017
	Status: 3/27/2017-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. On PUB. S.

	<p>Location: 1/26/2017-S. PUB. S.</p> <p>Calendar: 4/4/2017 8:30 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE PUBLIC SAFETY, SKINNER, Chair</p> <p>Summary: Existing law provides for the procedure of approving and accepting bail, and issuing an order for the appearance and release of an arrested person. Existing law requires that bail be set in a fixed amount, as specified, and requires, in setting, reducing, or denying bail, a judge or magistrate to take into consideration the protection of the public, the seriousness of the offense charged, the previous criminal record of the defendant, and the probability of his or her appearing at trial or at a hearing of the case. Under existing law, the magistrate or commissioner to whom the application is made is authorized to set bail in an amount that he or she deems sufficient to ensure the defendant's appearance or to ensure the protection of a victim, or family member of a victim, of domestic violence, and to set bail on the terms and conditions that he or she, in his or her discretion, deems appropriate, or he or she may authorize the defendant's release on his or her own recognizance. Existing law provides that a defendant being held for a misdemeanor offense is entitled to be released on his or her own recognizance, unless the court makes a finding on the record that an own recognizance release would compromise public safety or would not reasonably ensure the appearance of the defendant as required. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would safely reduce the number of people detained pretrial, while addressing racial and economic disparities in the pretrial system, and to ensure that people are not held in pretrial detention simply because of their inability to afford money bail. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>
SB 142	(Beall D) Criminal offenders: mental health.
	Current Text: Amended: 3/8/2017
	Introduced: 1/13/2017
	Last Amend: 3/8/2017
	Status: 3/23/2017-Set for hearing April 18.
	Location: 3/16/2017-S. PUB. S.
	<p>Calendar: 4/18/2017 8:30 am – John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE PUBLIC SAFETY, SKINNER, Chair</p> <p>Summary: (1)Existing law generally requires, if a person is convicted of a felony and is eligible for probation, before judgment is pronounced, the court to immediately refer the matter to a probation officer to investigate and report to the court upon the circumstances surrounding the crime and the prior history and record of the person. Existing law also authorizes, when a defendant has been granted probation, the court to impose conditions of probation, including, among others, that the probationer go to work and earn money for the support of his or her dependents or to pay any fine imposed or reparation condition. This bill would require, upon the request of the defendant, the probation officer to include in his or her report whether the defendant is currently, or was at any prior time, eligible for public mental health services due to a serious mental illness or eligible for Social Security Disability Insurance due to a diagnosed mental illness. The bill would prohibit a finding that the defendant suffers from a mental disorder, any progress report concerning his or her treatment, or any other record related to a mental disorder from being used in any other civil or administrative proceeding without the defendant's consent. The bill would also require the court, when the probation report specified that the circumstances described above are present, to consider the defendant's mental health history when determining sentencing and whether treatment in the community, including residential treatment, is appropriate in lieu of incarceration. By imposing additional duties on probation officers, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>
SB 143	(Beall D) Sentencing: persons confined to a state hospital.
	Current Text: Amended: 2/21/2017
	Introduced: 1/13/2017
	Last Amend: 2/21/2017
	Status: 3/24/2017 – Set for hearing April 3.
	Location: 3/21/2017-S. APPR.

	<p>Calendar: 4/3/2017 10am – John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, LARA, Chair Summary: Existing law, the Three Strikes Reform Act of 2012, passed by the voters as Proposition 36 at the November 6, 2012, statewide general election, amended the Three Strikes Law and provided for lower sentences in specified circumstances, including when the current crime is not a serious or violent crime. The act provided a means by which a person serving an indeterminate term of imprisonment can be resentenced in conformance with the provisions of the act. This bill would authorize a person who is committed to a state hospital after being found not guilty by reason of insanity to petition the court to have the maximum term of commitment reduced to what it would have been had Proposition 36 or Proposition 47 been in effect at the time of the original determination. The bill would require the petitioner to show that he or she would have been eligible to have his or her sentence reduced under the relevant proposition and to file the petition prior to January 1, 2021, or at a later date with a showing of good cause. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>
SB 215	(Beall D) Incarcerated persons: victim advocates.
	Current Text: Amended: 3/6/2017
	Introduced: 2/1/2017
	Last Amend: 3/6/2017
	Status: 3/16/2017-Set for hearing April 18.
	Location: 2/9/2017- S. PUB. S.
	<p>Calendar: 4/18/2017 8:30 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE PUBLIC SAFETY, SKINNER, Chair Summary: Existing law authorizes a person sentenced to imprisonment in a state prison or to imprisonment in a county jail for the conviction of a felony, during that period of confinement, to be deprived of those rights, and only those rights, as are reasonably related to legitimate penological interests. Existing law provides, subject to that provision, that prisoners have certain civil rights, including, among others, the right to correspond, confidentially, with any member of the State Bar or holder of public office, provided that the prison authorities may open and inspect incoming mail to search for contraband. 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. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>
SB 222	(Hernandez D) Inmates: health care enrollment.
	Current Text: Introduced: 2/2/2017
	Introduced: 2/2/2017
	Status: 3/10/2017-Set for hearing April 5.
	Location 2/16/2017-S. HEALTH
	<p>Calendar: 4/5/2017 1:30 p.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE HEALTH, HERNANDEZ, Chair Summary: Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law requires Medi-Cal benefits to an individual who is an inmate of a public institution to be suspended effective the date he or she becomes an inmate of a public institution. Existing law requires the suspension to end on the date that he or she is no longer an inmate of a public institution or one year from the date he or she becomes an inmate of a public institution, whichever is sooner. This bill instead would require the suspension of Medi-Cal benefits to end on the date he or she is no longer an inmate of a public institution or is no longer otherwise eligible for benefits under the Medi-Cal program. The bill would require the department, in consultation with specified stakeholders, to develop and implement a simplified annual renewal process for individuals in a suspended eligibility status, and would require the department to seek any necessary federal approvals or waivers to implement this provision.</p>
SB 237	(Hertzberg D) Criminal procedure: arrest.
	Current Text: Introduced: 2/6/2017
	Introduced: 2/6/2017
	Status: 3/30/2017-Action from CONSENT CALENDAR: Read third time. Passed Senate to ASSEMBLY.
	Location: 3/30/2017-A. ASSEMBLY

	<p>Summary: Existing law requires that a person arrested without a warrant be taken before a magistrate without unnecessary delay. Existing law also provides certain circumstances under which a person arrested without a warrant may be released from custody before being taken before a magistrate, including, among others, when the arresting officer believes that insufficient grounds exist to make a criminal complaint against the person arrested or when the person is arrested for intoxication only and no further proceedings are desirable. This bill would authorize an arresting officer to release an arrested person from custody without taking him or her before a magistrate if the person is delivered, subsequent to being arrested, to a specified facility for the purpose of mental health evaluation and treatment and no further criminal proceedings are desirable.</p>
SB 312	(Skinner D) Juveniles: sealing of records.
	Current Text: Introduced: 2/13/2017
	Introduced: 2/13/2017
	Status: 3/9/2017-Set for hearing April 4.
	Location: 2/23/2017-S. PUB. S.
	<p>Calendar: 4/4/2017 8:30 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE PUBLIC SAFETY, SKINNER, Chair Summary: (1) 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. Under existing law, juvenile court proceedings to declare a minor a ward of the court are commenced by the filing of a petition by the probation officer, the district attorney after consultation with the probation officer, or the prosecuting attorney, as specified. Existing law requires the juvenile court to order the petition of a minor who is subject to the jurisdiction of the court dismissed if the minor satisfactorily completes a term of probation or an informal program of supervision, as specified, and requires the court to seal all records pertaining to that dismissed petition in the custody of the juvenile court and in the custody of law enforcement agencies, the probation department, or the Department of Justice in accordance with a specified procedure. Existing law prohibits the court from sealing a record or dismissing a petition under this provision if the petition was sustained based on the commission of any specified serious or violent offense, including murder, that was committed when the individual was 14 years of age or older unless the finding on that offense was dismissed or was reduced to a lesser offense that is not listed among those specified offenses. This bill would expand the exception described in paragraph (1) to require the court to seal a record or dismiss a petition under the provisions described in paragraph (1) if the finding on that serious or violent offense was reduced to a misdemeanor. By expanding the duties imposed on local agencies relating to sealing of juvenile records, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>
SB 350	(Galgiani D) Incarcerated persons: health records.
	Current Text: Introduced: 2/14/2017
	Introduced: 2/14/2017
	Status: 3/28/2017-VOTE: Do pass as amended, but first amend, and re-refer to the Committee on [Public Safety] with the recommendation: To Consent Calendar
	Location: 2/23/2017-S. JUD.
	<p>Summary: (1) Existing law, the Confidentiality of Medical Information Act, prohibits a health care provider, a contractor, or a health care service plan from disclosing medical information, as defined, regarding a patient of the provider or an enrollee or subscriber of the health care service plan without first obtaining an authorization, except as specified. Existing law authorizes a provider of health care or a health care service plan to disclose medical information when, among other things, the information is disclosed to an insurer, employer, health care service plan, hospital service plan, employee benefit plan, governmental authority, contractor, or other person or entity responsible for paying for health care services rendered to the patient, to the extent necessary to allow responsibility for payment to be determined and payment to be made. This bill would additionally authorize the disclosure of information between a county correctional facility, a county medical facility, a state correctional facility, or a state hospital to ensure the continuity of health care of an inmate being transferred between those facilities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>
SB 393	(Lara D) Arrests: sealing.
	Current Text: Amended: 3/20/2017
	Introduced: 2/15/2017
	Status: 3/28/2017-Action from PUB. S.: Do pass. To JUD.
	Location: 3/28/2017-S. JUD.

	<p>Summary: Existing law authorizes a person who was arrested and has successfully completed a pre-filing diversion program, a person who has successfully completed a specified drug diversion program, and a person who has successfully completed a specified deferred entry of judgment program to petition the court to seal his or her arrest records. Existing law also specifies that, with regards to arrests that resulted in the defendant participating in certain other deferred entry of judgment programs, the arrest upon which the judgment was deferred shall be deemed not to have occurred. This bill would also authorize a person who has suffered an arrest that did not result in a conviction to petition the court to have his or her arrest sealed. Under the bill, a person would be ineligible for this relief if he or she may still be charged with any offense upon which the arrest was based or if any of the arrest charges or charges in the accusatory pleading based on the arrest, if filed, is a charge of murder or any other offense for which there is no statute of limitations, except when the person has been acquitted or found factually innocent of the charge. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>
SB 462	(Atkins D) Juveniles: case files: access.
	Current Text: Amended: 3/20/2017
	Introduced: 2/16/2017
	Status: 3/20/2017-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. On RLS.
	Location: 2/16/2017-S. RLS.
	<p>Summary: Existing law generally makes confidential information regarding a minor in proceedings in the juvenile court and related court proceedings and limits access to juvenile case files. Existing law authorizes only certain individuals to inspect a case file, including, among others, the attorneys for the parties, judges, referees, other hearing officers, probation officers, and law enforcement officers who are actively participating in criminal or juvenile proceedings involving the minor. This bill would similarly allow juvenile case files to be accessed by a law enforcement agency, probation department, court, the Department of Justice, or other state or local agency that has custody of the sealed record for the limited purpose of complying with data collection or data reporting requirements. The bill would allow a court, upon the request of the chief probation officer, to authorize a program evaluator, researcher, or research organization to access information contained in juvenile case files for the purpose of conducting research on juvenile justice populations, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>
SB 625	(Atkins D) Juveniles: honorable discharge.
	Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2017
	Introduced: 2/17/2017
	Status: 3/9/2017-Set for hearing April 4.
	Location: 3/2/2017-S. PUB. S.
	<p>Calendar: 4/4/2017 8:30 am – John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE PUBLIC SAFETY, SKINNER, Chair Summary: Existing law sets forth provisions for the discharge of wards from the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Facilities to the jurisdiction of the committing court. Under existing law, the department has no further jurisdiction over a ward who is discharged by the Board of Juvenile Hearings. Existing law requires the committing court to establish the conditions of the ward's supervision and requires the county of commitment to supervise the reentry of the ward. Existing law authorizes the court, if it makes a finding of a serious violation or a series of repeated violations of the conditions of supervision, to order the reconfinement of the ward in a juvenile facility, a local adult facility, or the Division of Juvenile Facilities, as specified. This bill would authorize the department to determine if a youth previously committed to the division is eligible for an honorable discharge. The bill would also authorize the board to make honorable discharge determinations upon termination of the jurisdiction of the committing court. This bill would make conforming changes to provisions relating to the powers and duties of the division. The bill would also make conforming changes, reflecting the jurisdiction of the committing court, to provisions relating to the powers and duties of the board with regard to parole, violation of the conditions of parole, and the honorable discharge of a ward. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>