

COMMONWEAL
The Juvenile Justice Program

**JUVENILE JUSTICE AND YOUTH
CRIME & VIOLENCE PREVENTION BILLS**

As of adjournment of the 2012 Session of the California Legislature

Updated September 4, 2012

This report contains digests of bills as of the adjournment of the 2012 session California Legislature on August 31st, on the subjects of juvenile justice, youth crime and violence prevention and related youth programs and placements. This version of the report also includes bills proposing changes in school discipline, suspension and expulsion procedure. For bills passed by the Legislature less than 12 days before adjournment, the Governor has 30 days from the date he receives a bill (not to exceed October 1, 2012) in which to sign or veto the bill. The full text and status of all bills (including when an enrolled bill has been received by the Governor) can be found on the California legislative website at www.leginfo.ca.gov.

Assembly bills

AB 324 (Buchanan, D.- San Ramon). Sex offender eligibility for commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). Overcomes the 2011 California Supreme Court ruling in *In re. C. H.*, which held that due to statutory drafting flaws, juvenile sex offenders lacking a WIC 707 (b) (adult court) adjudicated offense are not eligible for commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice. This bill revises the DJJ realignment provisions adopted in 2007 (SB 81) to clarify the authority of the Juvenile Court to commit a juvenile to DJJ on a non-707 sex offense for which registration is required under Penal Code Section 290.008. The bill also permits counties to contract with DJJ to continue to house committed sex offenders in DJJ facilities, thus authorizing continued DJJ confinement on a contract basis for juvenile sex offenders whose DJJ commitments were invalidated by the ruling *In re. C.H.* *Signed into law, Stats of 2012, Chapter 7.*

AB 526 (Dickinson, D. - Sacramento). Board of State and Community Corrections. Adds mandates for the new Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) which replaces the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) effective July 1, 2012. Requires the new BSCC to identify delinquency and gang prevention grants having similar purposes and target populations for the purpose of consolidating these grant programs and adopting a single grant application process. As amended in the Senate in June, requires BSCC to develop funding allocation policies by July 1, 2014 to “ensure that within three years no less than 70 percent of funding for gang and youth violence suppression, intervention and prevention programs and strategies is used in programs that utilize promising and proven evidence-based principles and practices”. Requires BSCC to develop “incentives for units of local government to develop comprehensive regional partnerships whereby adjacent jurisdictions pool grant funds in order to deliver services to a broader target population and maximize the impact of state funds”. A late June amendment, promoted by CPOC, makes it clear that the grant-related provisions of the bill will not apply to juvenile justice grant programs now funded through 2011 “realignment” (i.e., excluding application to JJCPA, Juvenile Probation Camp Funds and Youthful Offender Block Grant funds). *Passed both houses, to enrollment for the Governor.*

AB 1072 (Fuentes, D. – L.A.) Promise Neighborhoods. The federal Promise Neighborhoods Initiative is an Obama Administration program that has provided funds through the U.S. Dept. of Education to 21 low-income communities across the nation to support a range of community development activities. This bill would implement a California version of the Promise Neighborhoods Initiative. It requires the California Office of Economic Development develop an application process for sites to become promise neighborhoods. Requires the Office to establish 40 Promise Neighborhoods in California, including three that already participate in the federal initiative (Hayward, Pacoima and Pico-Aliso). Requires the Office to work with diverse agencies to identify grant opportunities and to access the federal tax credits for promise neighborhoods. Specifies criteria for non-profit organizations to receive grants based on low high school graduation rates combined with high poverty and unemployment rates. As amended June 21, establishes funding priority for schools and school districts in promise neighborhoods for funding under the After School Education and Safety Act (ASESA), the California Partnership Academies program, School Improvement Grants, and other listed education grant programs. Also establishes funding priority for cities and counties in promise neighborhoods for a range of employment grants and other programs identified by the Office, including priority for state funding for new parks and recreation activities. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee, dead.*

AB 1709 (Mitchell, D. – L.A.) Jury trials for juveniles in “strike” cases. Provides that if a juvenile over 16 is charged with an offense that would constitute a future felony conviction under the Three Strikes law, he or she is entitled to a trial by jury in the Juvenile Court. The jury is to hear evidence and adjudicate the case in accordance with the procedures that currently govern court-adjudicated cases. If the jury finds that the minor is under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court under Section 602, the case proceeds to disposition by the Court under existing provisions of the Welfare and Institutions Code. As amended 3/14, removes WIC 601 (status offender) wards from eligibility for diagnostic referral to DJJ. *Held in Assembly Appropriations, dead.*

AB 1712 (Beall, D. – San Jose). AB 12 cleanup bill on extended benefits for foster youth beyond age 18. Yet another massive (250 page) cleanup bill covering multiple issues and provisions related to AB 12, the 2010 reform bill that implemented the federal Fostering Connections to Success program in California, extended numerous rights, service options and benefits to transition age foster youth up to age 21. Among many other technical provisions, the bill redefines THPP-Plus Foster Care programs as community care facilities subject to CDSS community care licensing and regulation; makes non-minor dependents eligible for CASA (Court Appointed Special Advocate) programs; adjusts court procedures on notice, reports and termination of jurisdiction; and makes other substantive and technical changes too numerous to cover here. As amended, an urgency bill to take effect immediately upon final adoption. Amended in May to extend benefits for 19 year olds whose benefits would otherwise terminate in January 2013 under the phase-in provisions of the bill. Readers concerned with AB 12 amendments should consult the bill or other specialists in the field for additional details. *Passed both houses, to enrollment and the Governor.*

AB 1729 (Ammiano, D.- S.F.) School suspension and expulsion. States intent to address inappropriate or unnecessary suspensions and expulsions of pupils of based on color, disability or sexual orientation. Changes the description of school-based behaviors, including bullying, that constitute grounds for pupil suspension or expulsion. Expands and re-defines the list of alternative and other means of correcting behavior problems prior to suspension, and authorizes school districts to document the alternatives and other means of correction used and to place the documentation in the pupil’s record. *Passed both houses, to enrollment to the Governor.*

AB 1849 (Carter, D. – Rialto). *Balanced and restorative justice programs.* A reintroduction of the balanced and restorative justice (BARJ) bills that were thrice vetoed in 2009, 2010 and 2011. Last year's bill (AB 114) would have permitted a county to establish a restorative justice program under an interagency protocol among juvenile justice agencies, to accept referrals of qualifying cases from the Juvenile Court. The bill was vetoed on the basis that a county could already do this without legislation. The new bill, AB 1849, would allow a Juvenile Court to adopt a restorative justice program under a multi-agency protocol, as in the prior-year (vetoed) bill. In a new twist, SB 1849 requires that a minor be referred to a restorative justice program by the Court where the Court's order is based on WIC 654 informal probation, WIC 725 nonward probation or WIC 709 Deferred Entry of Judgment, unless the Court determines that such a referral is not in the minor's best interest. Referrals to a restorative justice program are disallowed for WIC 707 (serious/violent) and listed sex and gang offenses. The bill also requires that a minor referred to a restorative justice program must "accept responsibility for the offense and...agree to cooperate with the restorative justice process". The Administrative Office of the Court is directed to establish SB 1849 programs in five pilot counties, with the approval of the presiding judge in a pilot county. *Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee, dead.*

AB 1856 (Ammiano, D.- S.F.). *Foster care training requirements.* Adds new training requirements for licensed foster care and group home providers in California, to include "instruction on cultural competency and sensitivity relating to, and best practices for, providing adequate care to lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth in out-of-home care." Adds, to the foster care bill of rights, (WIC Section 61000.9) the right to have caregivers who have received this additional training. *Passed both houses, to enrollment for the Governor.*

AB 1880 (Lara, D. – South Gate). *School safety plans and teen dating abuse.* Adds new and expanded definitions of "teen dating abuse" and "dating partners" to the school safety plan provisions of the Education Code. Requires school safety plans, upon review and updating, to incorporate provisions on the prohibition and prevention of teen dating abuse as defined in middle and high schools (grades 6-12). *Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee, dead.*

AB 1909 (Ammiano, D. – S.F.) *Foster care education liaisons and school suspension procedures for foster youth.* Seeks to ensure that notice and participation rights now available to parents and guardians in school discipline proceedings are extended to individuals who have the right to make educational decisions for a foster child who is subject to those proceedings. Makes numerous changes affecting responsibilities of foster care education liaisons. Adjusts education code procedures on discretionary suspension and expulsion of pupils who are placed in foster care. Makes other education code changes affecting children placed out-of-home. *Passed both houses, to enrollment for the Governor.*

AB 1956 (Portantino, D. - Pasadena). *DJJ Tattoo removal program.* Amends existing WIC Section 1915-16 provisions setting up a tattoo removal program operated by the Division of Juvenile Justice in cooperation with other public and community-based agencies serving offenders between the ages of 14 and 24. Expands eligibility for tattoo removal services under a grant program established by WIC Section 1916, presently limited to those with gang related tattoos, to include those with tattoos received for "identification in trafficking and prostitution". Substitutes the Board of State and Community Corrections for CalEMA as the administrator of the tattoo removal grant program. Encourages the BSCC to dedicate a share of Byrne Juvenile Assistance Grant dollars to support the tattoo removal programs. *Passed both houses, to enrollment for the Governor.*

AB 2031 (Fuentes, D. - Los Angeles). Board of State and Community Corrections, local Community Corrections Partnerships. As amended in the Senate Public Safety Committee in July, adds four members (all Governor's appointees with Senate confirmation) to the 12 member Board of State and Community Corrections, raising the Board total to 16 members. The additional members would include:

- One additional public member,
- One probation officer or deputy juvenile probation officer,
- One deputy sheriff at sergeant or lower rank, and
- One social worker with experience serving at risk youth, adult criminal offenders or persons with alcohol or substance abuse problems.

These amendments replace the original BSCC add-ons of rank and file deputy sheriffs and probation officers. As amended, the bill also adds four members to local Community Corrections Partnerships (CCPS) making decisions on adult corrections realignment reforms, redefined in as follows:

- A rank and file deputy sheriff, to be appointed by the local labor organization,
- A rank and file probation officer, to be appointed by the local labor organization,
- A rank and file social worker employed by the county department of social services, and
- A counselor employed by a county alcohol and substance abuse program.

Passed both houses, to enrollment for the Governor.

AB 2040 (Swanson, D. – Oakland). Sealing juvenile records of prostitution offenses, pleas in prostitution cases. Amends the records sealing provisions of the Juvenile Court law by allowing a minor who was adjudicated for a listed prostitution offense, upon reaching the age of 18, to petition the Court to have his or her record sealed without also having to show that there has been no subsequent conviction for a felony or for a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude. *Signed into law, Stats. of 2012, Chapter 197.*

AB 2060 (Bonilla, D. - Martinez) Juvenile court ward education decisions. Requires the Juvenile Court, upon limiting parental education rights of wards in dependency or delinquency proceedings, to determine whether there is a relative, nonrelative extended family member or other adult known to the child who can serve as the child's educational representative or surrogate, before appointing an educational representative who is not known to the child. Authorizes the court to make education decisions for the child under specified circumstances. Outlines requirements for representatives or surrogates who make education decisions for the ward. *Signed into law, Stats. of 2012, Chapter 176.*

AB 2089 (Alejo, D.- Salinas). Civil citations to appear in juvenile misdemeanor cases. Establishes a new procedure for the civil citation of minors in first-time misdemeanor cases, in lieu of formal processing under WIC Section 602. Authorizes a peace officer in a misdemeanor case without a warrant to issue a civil citation requiring the minor to report to the Probation Department within 7 days. The Probation Department, upon the minor's appearance, must conduct a risk and needs assessment and "*following the assessment...shall require the minor to serve no more than 50 hours of community services and may require to participate in intervention services, including counseling, substance abuse treatment and mental health treatment*". If the minor fails to report or fails the conditions imposed by probation, the department must proceed with formal processing of the misdemeanor charges by presenting the matter to the district attorney. The bill provides that the minor may refuse the civil citation at the point of arrest and may elect to have the officer proceed with the other processing options (release, citation to appear, transport to the probation department) outlined in WIC Section 626. *Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee, dead.*

AB 2101 (Achadjian, R. – San Luis Obispo). Juvenile Training Camp in San Luis Obispo County. Would establish a Juvenile Rehabilitation Training Camp Pilot program in San Luis Obispo County. Any minor adjudicated under WIC Section 602 may be placed by order of the Juvenile Court in this program. The camp is to be “licensed and funded” as a group home to the extent permitted by law. The camp must include an emphasis on “academics, physical fitness and transforming the criminal mindset”. The camp must have been “previously licensed as a group home in San Luis Obispo County” and must comply with group home regulations with listed exceptions including exemption from fingerprinting and criminal history checks on certain staff, open dorms and allowance to use an existing military base for the camp. Includes limits on use of physical and chemical force except in emergencies. *Not moved by the author, missed policy committee deadlines, dead.*

AB 2145 (Alejo, D. – Salinas, and Dickinson, D. - Sacramento). School data on suspensions and expulsions. Modifies the CalPADS data system to require that suspension and expulsion data be disaggregated by race, ethnicity, gender and other factors. Requires data on referrals to school attendance review boards to be disaggregated by race, ethnicity, gender and other factors. Makes other changes in code provisions on the collection and reporting of data on suspensions and expulsions by race, ethnicity, gender and other factors. Requires CalPADS suspension and expulsion data as modified to be posted annually for public access on the Department of Education’s website. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee, dead.*

AB 2241 (Dickinson, D.- Sacramento). Transitioning Youth for Success Program. Establishes a process and priority for the allocation of federal “No Child Left Behind” funds for services to support the transition of institutionalized youth from juvenile court schools to schools or employment in the community. Describes multiple services and strategies for which transition funds may be used including, e.g., after school programs, gang abatement, violence reduction, community services and independent living. Establishes a process for local education agencies to apply for transition funds and sets out detailed program requirements for applicants. Requires individual transition plans for each eligible youth. Requires the state Superintendent of Public Instruction, in coordination with the Board of (State and Community) Corrections and county education offices, to track the outcomes for youth served by the program. *Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee, dead.*

AB 2242 (Dickinson, D. – Sacramento). Limits on school suspension. Substitutes more restrictive criteria for suspension or expulsion of a pupil in grades 4-12 on the basis of disruptive behavior, by requiring that the behavior be severe or pervasive behavior reasonably likely to create substantial disorder. For lesser forms of disruption or defiance of school authorities, the bill provides that the pupil may be subject to other means of correction including community service during nonschool hours or in-school suspension in a supervised suspension classroom, but not including an extended suspension or to an expulsion from school. *Passed both houses, to enrollment for the Governor.*

AB 2300 (Swanson, D.- Oakland). Limits on disclosure of suspension information to post-secondary schools. Adds Sec. 48900.0 to the Education Code providing that at the request of a pupil or a pupil’s parent or guardian, a school providing transcript or other information to a post-secondary educational institution shall not disclose disciplinary records relating to the pupil’s suspension for minor offenses, as specified in the school district policy, if the pupil has performed five hours of community service for each suspension involved. *Held in Assembly Appropriations Committee, dead.*

AB 2530 (Atkins, D. – San Diego, Mitchell, D.- L.A, and Skinner, D- Berkeley). Limits on restraints applied to pregnant women in state and local correctional facilities. Extends existing protections for pregnant women in state and local corrections facilities, including those confined in the Division of Juvenile Justice and local juvenile justice facilities. Specifically prohibits a pregnant inmate or one who is in labor or recovery after delivery from being restrained by leg irons, waist chains or handcuffs behind the body. Further provides that pregnant inmates in labor or delivery or recovery after delivery shall not be restrained by wrists or ankles unless deemed necessary for the safety and security of the inmate, the staff or the public. Requires the Board of State and Community Corrections to adopt conforming standards for local detention facilities at its next biennial standards review after enactment of the bill. *Passed both houses, to enrollment to the Governor.*

AB 2537 (M. Perez, D.- Coachella). School expulsion criteria. Changes to the listed offenses for which a pupil must be recommended for expulsion by the principal or superintendent of the school—for example, by exempting possession of over-the-counter medications or medication prescribed for the pupil. Authorizes a principal or superintendent to not recommend expulsion for listed offenses if he or she determines that it should not be recommended under the circumstances or (as a new and added consideration) if he or she determines that an alternative means of correction would address the conduct. Specifies that possession of an imitation firearm is not an automatic suspension or expulsion offense. Removes the infraction for willful failure to report suspension and expulsion information to local law enforcement. *Passed both houses, to enrollment for the Governor.*

AB 2547 (Blumenfield, D. - Van Nuys). Statewide Office of the Homeless Youth Advocate. Would establish the Office of the Homeless Youth Advocate within the Health and Human Services Agency. The mission of the Office includes: coordinate services and facilitate interagency collaboration on behalf of homeless youth; identify and remove barriers to services for homeless youth; identify housing and support funds for homeless youth. The bill sets out a list of specific tasks for the Office and requires the Office to issue a biennial report on various homeless youth data points. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee, dead.*

Senate bills

SB 9 (Yee, D. – S.F.). Juvenile life without parole (LWOP) sentences. Reintroduction of this author's juvenile LWOP bills that failed passage in previous sessions. Provides for periodic review and resentencing of juveniles with LWOP sentences. After having served 15 years of an LWOP sentence, a defendant who was under 18 at the time of the crime may petition the sentencing court for recall of the LWOP sentence and re-sentencing. In July 2012 amendments, certain defendants are ineligible for this relief including juveniles LWOP defendants sentenced for crimes where the victim was tortured, was a public safety officer or firefighter or law enforcement officer in any government agency. For eligible petitioners, the court must then hold a recall and resentencing hearing if the defendant meets one of four criteria related to criminal and rehabilitation history. Based upon review at the hearing of eight factors related to the defendant's criminal and developmental history and progress toward rehabilitation, the Court may recall the LWOP sentence and re-sentence the defendant, provided that the new sentence is not greater than the initial sentence. If the LWOP sentence is not recalled on the first attempt, the defendant may reapply for recall after having served 20 and (for the last time) 24 years. Other procedural details are in the bill which has retroactive application. Narrowly defeated in an Assembly floor vote last year, the bill is up again for a reconsideration floor vote in 2012. *Passed the Assembly floor by one vote, enrolled to the Governor.*

SB 57 (Runner, R. - Lancaster). Sex offender registration requirements on internet use. Effective 1/1/13, requires any person subject to Penal Code sex offender registration requirements, including parolees of the Division of Juvenile Justice, to inform law enforcement of on-line addresses, e-mail and user names for all social networking internet accounts as defined. Provides for sharing of this information between law enforcement agencies. *Held in Assembly Appropriation Committee, dead.*

SB 119 (Lowenthal, D. – Long Beach). Emergency youth shelter facilities. Adds to the list of licensed community care facilities in the Health & Safety Code (Sec. 1503) a new category of “emergency youth shelter facility” defined as a “group care facility that provides voluntary temporary emergency shelter and case management to minors”. These facilities are to serve youth between the ages of 12 and 18 who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, including foster youth. As amended in June allows the programs to serve 18 year olds who are still completing high school. Requires CDSS to adopt regulations and licensing criteria for emergency youth shelters by Jan. 2013. Pending the adoption of regulations, CDSS is authorized to grant limited waivers of current licensing standards. *Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee, dead.*

SB 988 (Liu, D.- Pasadena). Competency standards for counsel in delinquency proceedings. As amended, requires the California Judicial Council, by 1/1/14, to adopt rules of the court on the qualifications of appointed counsel in WIC 601 (status offense) and 602 (delinquency) proceedings. The rules must establish minimum levels of training and education for affected defense counsel not to exceed a requirement of eight training hours per year. The training is to cover topics including child and adolescent development, developments in delinquency law, special education, mental health, child abuse, attorney ethics and securing effective rehabilitative services. The rules must encourage public defender offices and agencies to provide training for defense counsel qualifying for MCLE credit; this provision is tied to a statement in the bill that “district attorneys should also be encouraged to pursue education in the relevant areas”. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee, dead.*

SB 1048 (Liu, D. – Pasadena). Service providers as parties in juvenile proceedings. Under current law the Juvenile Court may join in a juvenile dependency or delinquency proceeding any agency that has failed, in the Court’s determination, to meet a legal obligation to provide services to the minor. This bill expands the joinder provision in WIC 601/602 cases by adjusting the definition of agencies that may be joined to include public or private agencies receiving any public funds. In addition, the bill clarifies the authority of the Court to join such an agency any time after a 601 or 602 petition has been filed. As amended, extends the joinder authority to cover non-minor dependents who may be over the age of 18 under the provisions of AB 12. Exempts cases under the jurisdiction of the state Division of Juvenile Justice. *Signed into law, Stats. of 2012, Chapter 130.*

SB 1088 (Price, D.- L.A.) School re-enrollment after juvenile justice contact. Provides that a pupil shall not be denied enrollment or readmission to a public school solely on the basis of having had contact with the juvenile justice system, including arrest, adjudication, detention and formal or informal supervision by a probation officer. *Passed both houses, to enrollment for the Governor.*

SB1089 (Liu, D.- Pasadena). Accreditation requirements for private youth bootcamp programs. As introduced, the bill sought to require privately operated bootcamps for youth to be licensed under the community care licensing provisions of the Health & Safety Code. As later amended, the bill moved moving the licensing requirement under the Child Day Care Facilities Act. The bill was then overhauled in July amendments, removing the state licensing mandates. It now adds section 1502.2 to the Health and Safety Code defining a “private nontraditional alternative treatment facility for youth” as “any residential or nonresidential program that provides aggressive nontraditional

punitive, retaliatory, aversive or military style behavioral treatment or intervention services for youth.” Requires the operator of any such program to meet all applicable licensing requirements and that the program be accredited by an independent non profit accrediting organization approve by the Department of Social Services. Bans the use of corporal punishment as defined in such programs and voids any resolution, bylaw or ordinance that purports to authorize a program that is not in compliance with the bill’s provisions. Exempts programs under the jurisdiction of listed government agencies (such as the Division of Juvenile Justice, the State Departments of Education or Developmental Services and county-operated programs) and other licensed community care facilities from its provisions. *Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee, dead.*

SB 1098 (La Malfa, R. - Butte). CDCR classification information on forestry camp inmates and wards. Requires CDCR to furnish all inmate and ward classification score documents to Department of Forestry and Fire Protection personnel stationed at the forestry camp in which the inmate or ward is placed. *Passed both houses, enrolled to the Governor.*

SB 1124 (Canella, R. – Ceres). Inmate payment of the cost of imprisonment. Under current law a Court committing a defendant to state prison may require the defendant to disclose assets and may determine that the defendant has the ability to pay the costs of his or her state imprisonment. If the Court determines that the defendant has the ability to pay all or part of these costs, the Court must order the defendant to pay CDCR on a schedule established by the Court. This bill would require (rather than allow) the Court to assess each defendant’s ability to pay the cost of imprisonment, thus exposing each defendant to Court ordered reimbursement of CDCR prison costs. Would apply to juveniles convicted in adult criminal courts. *Failed passage in the Senate Public Safety Committee.*

SB 1235 (Steinberg, D.- Sacramento). Reductions of subgroup disproportionality in school suspensions. Significantly modified in late August to *encourage* (rather than to *require*) school districts, starting in 2014-15, to implement one of two listed strategies to reduce suspension rates that (in the prior school year) exceeded 25 percent of the schools total enrollment or of any numerically significant subgroup of the school’s enrollment. Defines a numerically significant subgroup to apply to five categories of students, each to consist of not less than 50 pupils and at least 15 percent the school’s population, or alternatively to consist of a minimum of 100 enrolled students. The four subgroup categories to which these minimums apply are: racial and ethnic subgroups, socioeconomically disadvantaged pupils, English learners, pupils with disabilities and gender-based subgroups. The listed suspension reduction strategies are 1) evidence-based, schoolwide positive behavioral interventions supporting broad measures of pupil success, or 2) other schoolwide strategies that are evidence-based and designed to address school climate to and to create positive learning environments. Requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction, commencing in the 2015-16 school year, to invite a school that exceeds threshold suspension limits to a regional forum to receive training and technical assistance on suspension reduction strategies. Imposes related notice and training requirements on the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Makes these requirements contingent upon the availability of funds. *Passed both houses, to enrollment for the Governor.*

SB 1307 (Canella, R. –Ceres). California Criminal Gang Register. Gutted and amended in April to remove the juvenile gang registration changes authored previously under this bill number by Senator George Runner. Now, the recast bill would create the California Criminal Gang Register within the California Department of Justice. The register is to include the name, date of birth and (if applicable) prison ID number of every person convicted of a listed California criminal gang offense, with the information to be made available electronically to California law enforcement agencies. *Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee, dead.*

SB 1319 (Liu, D. – Pasadena). Foster family homes, community care nursing staff, CDSS regulation waivers. Provides that licensed foster family homes shall have insulation from civil penalties under the Community Care Facilities Act, on a par with certified foster family homes of foster family agencies under current law. Removes the year 2014 sunset on CDSS authorization of the use of volunteers as caregivers in crisis nurseries under defined circumstances. Removes the year 2014 sunset on community care facility standards governing nursing staff in community treatment facilities serving children not requiring 24 hour nursing coverage. Adjusts the regulatory weights that determine a payment (RCL) level for a group home to account for the ratio of AFDC-FC eligible and non-eligible children in the facility. Removes the sunset on the exemption from CDSS child day care licensing for crisis nurseries. Allows CDSS to extend regulation waivers granted under WIC Section 18987.62 for additional three year increments. *Passed both houses, enrolled to the Governor.*

SB 1363 (Yee, D. – S.F.). Juvenile solitary confinement, makeup of local Juvenile Justice Commissions. Prohibits solitary confinement of juveniles who are detained in or sentenced to any juvenile facility or other state or local secure facility, unless the minor or ward poses an immediate and substantial risk of harm to others or to the security of the facility, and all other less restrictive options have been exhausted. Sets out guidelines governing the holding of minors who qualify for solitary confinement. Bans the use of solitary confinement for punishment, coercion, convenience or staff retaliation and sets out specific additional limits and conditions for the solitary confinement of minors on the basis of suicidal or self-harming behavior. As amended, the bill also changes the makeup of local juvenile justice commissions by requiring at least two members to be parents of previously incarcerated youth and one member to be a licensed social worker. Requires juvenile justice commissions, upon mandatory annual facility inspections, to review and report on records pertaining to the use of solitary confinement. *Failed passage 4/24 in the Senate Public Safety Committee.*

SB 1568 (DeSaulnier, D. – Concord). School placements for former foster youth. Current law sets out the criteria for permitting a foster child (including a probation foster child under the Court's delinquency jurisdiction) to continue to attend his or her school or origin upon replacement or termination of jurisdiction. SB 1568 expands these provisions by providing that a former foster child who is in high school may, upon termination of court jurisdiction, continue to attend his or her school of origin through graduation. As amended in June, also provides that a former foster child in grades 1 through 8 whose court jurisdiction has been terminated can continue in his or her school of origin through the end of the academic school year. *Passed both houses, to enrollment for the Governor.*

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