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Editor's Notes

- ***Categorization of Bills.*** Many of the bills in this summary could fall under several different subject headings but have been limited to one category in the interest of brevity. Readers may wish to skim the Contents section to identify any new laws of particular interest. In addition, those who focus on specific code areas may skim the Table of Sections Affected information, described below.

- ***Previous Votes not Relevant.*** The legislative history for some measures contained in this summary note where the committee/floor votes of a prior version of a measure are not included. The votes that are shown in each bill summary refer to the committee/floor votes of the signed or vetoed measure. Where measures well into the legislative process have been substantially amended (gutted) and replaced with new language, earlier votes do not provide relevant information in determining the action of the Legislature on the enacted or vetoed version of the measure.

- ***Effective Date of Bills – Effect of Urgency Clause.*** Article IV, Section 8(c) of the California Constitution provides, ". . . a statute enacted at a regular session shall go into effect on January 1 next following a 90-day period from the date of enactment of the statute," and "urgency statutes shall go into effect immediately upon their enactment." Regardless of the date a bill takes effect, some measures may contain a delayed "operative" date for all or part of the measure; that is most common when a start-up period may be useful to prepare for the measure's impact.

- ***Contingent Measures.*** A bill may have language added which makes it operative, if enacted, only if another measure (or measures) also is enacted.

- ***Sunset Dates.*** Some measures have "sunset" dates that make them inoperative unless a later enacted statute becomes effective on or before the sunset date.

- ***Conflicts and "Double-Jointing" Language.*** If two or more measures both amend the same statutory section in the same year, then whichever measure is chaptered/enacted last will "chapter out" any changes made by the earlier measure(s) unless the last enacted bill contains double-jointing language that provides both the changes to the section made by the earlier measure(s) and the last enacted bill are to take effect. It generally may be assumed that measures in this summary which amend the same statutory section have the requisite double-jointing language so that all of the changes made by all of the measures will take effect.

- ***Jurisdiction of the Committee.*** The Senate Committee on Public Safety jurisdiction does not always include measures that involve misdemeanor and infraction criminal penalties. There are some bills, however, included in this summary which were not heard by this Committee but are included because they concern related subjects that may be of interest.

- ***Table of Sections Affected.*** This summary does not contain a Table of Sections Affected (TOSA). However, the TOSA prepared by the Legislative Counsel is available online at the Legislative Counsel's "Official California Legislative Information" site at: http://www.leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/.

- ***Only "Final" Votes Included in this Summary.*** There may be more than one vote on a bill in a given legislative location. For example, hostile amendments (not offered by the author) may be proposed on the Senate Floor and those amendments may be defeated or "tabled"; a bill may first fail in a committee or on the Senate or Assembly Floor, reconsideration may be granted, and the bill may be amended and subsequently approved; or a bill may pass the Legislature and be returned at the Governor's request with amendments then adopted before the bill is sent again to the Governor. This summary reflects only the final votes on a bill in each legislative location.

- ***Full Legislative History.*** The text of measures included in this summary, as well as analyses and vote records, are available online through the Office of Legislative Counsel, at; http://www.leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/.

- ***Online availability.*** The text of this summary is also available online under the Committee's publications tab at http://www.spsf.senate.ca.gov/.

Assault and Battery

AB-394 (Wilson) - Public transportation providers.

(Amends Section 527.8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and amends Section 243.3 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law defines an "assault" as an unlawful attempt, coupled with a present ability, to inflict a violent injury upon another person, and makes the offense punishable by up to six months in the county jail, by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by both. Existing law defines a "battery" as the willful and unlawful use of force or violence upon another person and makes the offense punishable by up to six months in the county jail, by a fine not to exceed $2,000, or by both. Existing law provides that when a battery is committed against the person of an operator, driver, or passenger on a bus, taxicab, streetcar, cable car, trackless trolley, or other motor vehicle, including a vehicle operated on stationary rails or on a track or rail suspended in the air, used for the transportation of persons for hire, or against a school bus driver, or against the person of a station agent or ticket agent for the entity providing the transportation, and the person who commits the offense knows or reasonably should know that the victim, in the case of an operator, driver, or agent, is engaged in the performance of his or her duties, or is a passenger, the offense is punishable by a fine not exceeding $10,000, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year.

Existing law sets forth standards and procedures under which an employer or a collective bargaining representative may seek a civil restraining order (both a temporary restraining order and an order after a hearing) on behalf of an employee who has suffered from unlawful violence or a credible threat of violence that can reasonably be construed to be carried out or to have been carried out at the workplace. "Unlawful violence" for purposes of a civil workplace violence restraining order is defined as any assault, battery, or stalking, excluding lawful acts of self-defense or defense of others.

This bill expands the heightened criminal penalties that apply to a person that commits battery against certain transit workers to include battery against a public transportation provider, or employees and contractors of a public transportation provider. This bill clarifies, declaratory of existing law, that an "employer," for the purpose of when an employer may seek a temporary workplace restraining order, or order after hearing, on behalf of an employee, includes a joint powers authority or a public transit operator, whether operated directly by a public entity or through a contract or subcontract. This bill

clarifies, declaratory of existing law, that "unlawful violence," for the purpose of when an employer or collective bargaining representative may seek a temporary workplace restraining order, or order after hearing, on behalf of an employee, includes any violation of the crime of battery of specified transit officials.

Status: Chapter 147, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (77 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (76 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (14 - 0)
Assembly Judiciary - (12 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (40 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Senate Judiciary - (13 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

Background Checks

AB-354 (Michelle Rodriguez) - Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

(Adds Section 15169 to the Government Code, and amends Sections 13500, 13510.8, and 13510.9 of, and adds Section 13503.1 to, the Penal Code.)

Existing law establishes the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to, among other functions, certify the eligibility of those persons appointed as peace officers throughout the state, and authorizes POST to decertify a certified peace officer for engaging in serious misconduct. Existing law requires any agency that employs peace officers to, within 10 days, notify POST of specified occurrences including any complaint, charge, or allegation of serious misconduct by a peace officer employed by that agency and the final disposition of any investigation into that complaint, charge, or allegation, regardless of the discipline actually imposed. Existing law further provides that each law enforcement agency shall be responsible for the completion of an investigation into any allegation of serious misconduct by an officer regardless of the officer's employment status. Existing law establishes the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) within the Department of Justice to facilitate the exchange and dissemination of information between law enforcement agencies in the state.

This bill requires POST employees whose job duties require access to criminal offender record information, state summary criminal history information, or information obtained from CLETS to undergo a fingerprint-based state and national criminal history background check.

Existing law requires the Department of Justice to maintain state summary criminal history information, as defined, and to furnish this information to various state and local government officers, officials, and other prescribed entities, if needed in the course of their duties. Existing law makes it a crime for a person authorized by law to receive state summary criminal history information to knowingly furnish that information to a person who is not authorized to receive it.

This bill authorizes POST and all persons for whom background checks have been completed and their duties require access to inspect or duplicate any information derived from CLETS. The bill additionally authorizes POST and the Peace Officer Standards Accountability Division to inspect and duplicate any criminal history information, criminal offender record information, or criminal justice information, or any other sensitive, confidential or privileged information if POST determines that the information is needed in the course of its duties.

Status: Chapter 32, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (69 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (14 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (38 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

Child Abuse and Neglect

SB-848 (Pérez) - Pupil safety: school employee misconduct: child abuse prevention: criminal communications with a minor.

(Amends Sections 32280, 32281, 32282, 44010, 44242.5, 44830.1, 44939.5, and 51950 of, amends, repeals, and adds Section 44691 of, adds Sections 44051 and 44052 to, and adds Article 10 (commencing with Section 32100) to Chapter 1 of Part 19 of Division 1 of Title 1 of, the Education Code, and amends Section 11165.7 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law requires local educational agencies (LEAs) to adopt comprehensive school safety plans addressing crime, violence prevention, crisis response, and safe pupil conduct. Existing law prohibits employment by schools of individuals convicted of sex offenses, requiring LEAs to conduct background checks through fingerprinting and criminal history records, and establishes procedures for LEAs to dismiss certificated employees for immoral conduct, unprofessional conduct, or crimes involving moral turpitude. Existing law defines specific offenses as "sex offenses" triggering mandatory reporting and disciplinary action, including suspension and revocation of teaching credentials.

Existing law establishes the Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act (CANRA) and states that the intent and purpose of the Act is to protect children from abuse and neglect. Existing law enumerates close to 50 categories of mandatory child abuse reporters, including teachers and athletic coaches.

This bill establishes a statewide system for tracking employee misconduct investigations and expands the definition and reporting responsibilities of mandated reporters. Specifically, this bill broadens the definition of mandated reporters to explicitly include specified school volunteers, governing board members, and private school employees. This bill requires annual mandated reporter training covering child abuse reporting, grooming behavior identification, and maintaining professional boundaries. This bill also establishes a statewide data system managed by the Commission on Teacher Credentialing by July 1, 2027, tracking substantiated investigations of employee misconduct accessible to all LEAs and private schools for employment screening.

Status: Chapter 460, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (71 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Assembly Education - (9 - 0)

Senate Floor - (37 - 0)
Senate Floor - (38 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (6 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)
Senate Education - (7 - 0)

AB-653 (Lackey) - Child abuse: mandated reporters: talent agents, managers, and coaches.

(Amends Section 11165.7 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law establishes the Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act (CANRA) and states that the intent and purpose of the Act is to protect children from abuse and neglect. Existing law enumerates close to 50 categories of mandatory child abuse reporters. Specific occupations that are mandated reporters include, but are not limited to, teachers, athletic coaches, social workers, peace officers, firefighters, physicians, psychologists, psychiatrists, emergency medical technicians, licensed family therapists, child visitation monitors, and clergy. Existing law requires that mandated reporters be trained about their responsibilities and duties to report, including specifying that the first report must be made by telephone and a subsequent written report must be made within 36 hours of receiving information about the incident. The penalty for a mandated reporter who fails to report an incident in a timely manner is up to six months in jail and a fine of up to $1,000, or both.

This bill makes talent agents, talent managers, and talent coaches working with minors mandated reporters under the CANRA.

Status: Chapter 379, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (75 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (77 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (14 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (40 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

AB-741 (Ransom) - Department of Justice: child abuse reporting.

(Amends Section 11105.04 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law requires the Department of Justice (DOJ) to disclose information contained in the Child Abuse Central Index (CACI) to multiple identified parties for purposes of child abuse investigation, licensing, and employment applications for positions that have interaction with children. Existing law requires DOJ to make information contained in the CACI available to a Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) program that is conducting a background investigation of an applicant seeking employment with the program or a volunteer position.

This bill requires DOJ to monitor the CACI and notify the CASA program if a child abuse investigation record involving a CASA employee or volunteer is submitted. This bill states that if a CASA program knows that an individual for whom notification is requested is no longer in a position for which notification is authorized, the CASA program shall immediately notify the department to terminate notification for that individual, and DOJ shall terminate notification for that individual. This bill also requires a CASA program to verify, not less than every six months, that each individual for whom notification has not been terminated is still in a position with the program for which notification is authorized. This bill states that if a CASA program receives a subsequent notification for an individual unknown to the CASA program or for whom the CASA program terminated notification, it shall immediately inform DOJ that the individual is unknown to the CASA program or that it terminated the notification request for the individual.

Status: Chapter 619, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (79 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (75 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (14 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (40 - 0)
Senate Floor - (38 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

Controlled Substances

SB-497 (Wiener) - Legally protected health care activity.

(Amends Section 56.109 of the Civil Code, amends Sections 2029.300 and 2029.350 of the Code of Civil Procedure, amends Section 11165 of the Health and Safety Code, and amends Section 1326 of the Penal Code.)

The United States Constitution generally requires a state to give full faith and credit to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. Existing law generally authorizes a California court or attorney to issue a subpoena if a foreign subpoena has been sought in this state but prohibits the issuance of a subpoena based on another states law that interferes with a persons right to allow a child to receive gender-affirming health care or gender-affirming mental health care. Existing law generally prohibits a provider of health care, a health care service plan, or a contractor from disclosing medical information

regarding a patient, enrollee, or subscriber without first obtaining an authorization unless an exception applies, including that the disclosure is in response to a subpoena. Existing law prohibits a provider of health care, a health care service plan, or a contractor from releasing medical information related to a person or entity allowing a child to receive gender-affirming health care or gender-affirming mental health care in response to a civil action, including a foreign subpoena, based on another state's law that authorizes a person to bring a civil action against a person or entity that allows a child to receive gender-affirming health care or gender-affirming mental health care.

This bill additionally prohibits a provider of health care, a health care service plan, or a contractor from releasing medical information related to a person seeking or obtaining gender-affirming health care or gender-affirming mental health care in response to a criminal or civil action, including a foreign subpoena, based on another state's law that interferes with an individual's right to seek or obtain gender-affirming health care or gender-affirming mental health care. The bill also prohibits a provider of health care, health care service plan, contractor, or employer from cooperating with or providing medical information to an individual, agency, or department from another state or, to the extent permitted by federal law, to a federal law enforcement agency that would identify an individual and that is related to an individual seeking or obtaining gender-affirming health care, as specified. The bill prohibits these entities from releasing medical information related to sensitive services, as defined, in response to a foreign subpoena that is based on a violation of another state's laws authorizing a criminal action against a person or entity for provision or receipt of legally protected health care activity, as defined. The bill also generally prohibits the issuance of a subpoena based on a violation of another state's law that interferes with a person's right to seek or obtain gender-affirming health care or gender-affirming mental health care, as specified.

Existing law requires the Department of Justice to maintain the Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES) for the electronic monitoring of the prescribing and dispensing of certain controlled substances by a health care practitioner authorized to prescribe, order, administer, furnish, or dispense those controlled substances. Existing law authorizes the department to enter into an agreement with an entity operating an interstate data sharing hub, or an agency operating a prescription drug monitoring program in another state, for purposes of interstate data sharing of prescription drug monitoring program information. Existing law limits the entities to which data may be provided from CURES, as well as the type of data that may be released and it’s uses.

This bill prohibits a state or local agency or employee, appointee, officer, contractor, or official or any other person acting on behalf of a public agency from knowingly providing any CURES data or knowingly expending any resources in furtherance of any interstate investigation or proceeding seeking to impose civil, criminal, or disciplinary liability based upon another state's law for the provision or receipt of legally protected health care activity, as defined. The bill prohibits the department from sharing data with an out-of-state law enforcement agency without a warrant, subpoena, or court order and would prohibit an out-of-state user from providing any data in furtherance of an investigation or proceeding to impose liability based on another state's law for the provision or receipt of legally protected health care activity.

This bill also makes it a misdemeanor for a person to access the CURES database when not authorized by law and makes it a misdemeanor for a person who is authorized to access the database to knowingly furnish information from the CURES database to a person who is not authorized by law to receive that information.

Status: Chapter 764, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (61 - 17)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 4)
Assembly Public Safety - (7 - 1)
Assembly Judiciary - (9 - 2)

Senate Floor - (30 - 10)
Senate Floor - (28 - 10)
Senate Appropriations - (5 - 1)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)
Senate Judiciary - (11 - 2)

AB-82 (Ward) - Health care: legally protected health care activity.

(Amend Sections 6215, 6215.1, 6215.2, 6218, 6218.01, and 6218.05 of the Government Code, amends Sections 11165 and 11190 of the Health and Safety Code, and amends Sections 629.51, 1269b, 13778.2, and 13778.3 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law classifies controlled substances into five schedules according to their danger and potential for abuse. Existing law establishes the Controlled Substances Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES), a prescription drug monitoring program maintained by the Department of Justice, the purpose of which is to assist health care practitioners in their efforts to ensure appropriate prescribing, ordering, administering,

furnishing, and dispensing of controlled substances, and law enforcement and regulatory agencies in controlling diversion and abuse of Schedule II, III, IV, and V controlled substances and for statistical analysis, education, and research.

This bill prohibits the reporting of testosterone and mifepristone to California's prescription drug monitoring program. This bill requires DOJ to remove from CURES existing records of these prescriptions created or maintained on or before January 1, 2026, by January 1, 2027.

Existing law authorizes a court, by local rule, to prescribe the procedure by which the uniform countywide schedule of bail is prepared, adopted, and annually revised by the judges. Existing law requires the countywide bail schedule to contain a list of the offenses and the amounts of bail applicable for each as the judges determine to be appropriate; and requires the schedule, if the schedule does not list all offenses specifically, to contain a general clause for designated amounts of bail as the judges of the county determine to be appropriate for all the offenses not specifically listed in the schedule. Existing law requires the countywide bail schedule to set $0 bail for an individual who has been arrested in connection with a proceeding in another state regarding an individual performing, supporting, or aiding in the performance of an abortion in this state, or an individual obtaining an abortion in this state, if the abortion is lawful under the laws of this state.

This bill expands the requirement that a countywide bail schedule set $0 bail for any person arrested in connection with a proceeding in another state regarding an individual performing, supporting, or aiding in the performance of abortion specifically to reproductive health care services, gender-affirming health care services, and gender-affirming mental health care services.

Existing law makes it a crime for a person to post on the internet or social media, with the intent that another person imminently use that information to commit a crime involving violence or threat of violence against a reproductive health care patient, provider, or assistant, or other individuals residing at the same home address, the personal information or image of the patient, provider, or assistant, or other individuals residing at the same home address. Existing law establishes an address confidentiality (or "Safe at Home") program within the Office of the Secretary of State in order to enable state and local agencies to both accept and respond to requests for public records without disclosing the name or address of a victim of specified crimes. It also allows reproductive health care

providers, employees, volunteers, and patients to apply to the address confidentiality program through a community-based victims' assistance program, as specified.

This bill expands safe haven protections against adverse action for aiding and assisting the access of legally protected health care activities in California. This bill makes it a crime for a person to post on the internet or social media, with the intent that another person imminently use that information to commit a crime involving violence or threat of violence against a gender-affirming health care or gender-affirming mental health care patient, provider, or assistant, or other individuals residing at the same home address, the personal information or image of the patient, provider, or assistant, or other individuals residing at the same home address.

Status: Chapter 679, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (61 - 12)
Assembly Floor - (62 - 5)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 0)
Assembly Judiciary - (9 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (8 - 0)
Senate Floor - (29 - 8)
Senate Appropriations - (5 - 2)
Senate Judiciary - (11 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)

AB-1152 (Patterson) - Controlled substances: human chorionic gonadotropin.

(Amends Section 11056 of the Health and Safety Code.)

Existing law, the California Uniform Controlled Substances Act, categorizes controlled substances into five schedules and places the greatest restrictions on those substances contained in Schedule I. Under existing law, the substances in Schedule I are deemed to have a high potential for abuse and no accepted medical use while substances in Schedules II through V are substances that have an accepted medical use, but have the potential for abuse. Existing law generally restricts the prescription, furnishing, possession, sale, and use of controlled substances, and makes a violation of those laws a crime, except as specified. Existing law categorizes chorionic gonadotropin, including human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG), as a Schedule III controlled substance except when the hCG is possessed by, sold to, purchased by, transferred to, or administrated by, a licensed veterinarian or a licensed veterinarian's designated agent, exclusively for veterinary use.

This bill removes hCG from the list of Schedule III controlled substances.

Status: Chapter 183, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (74 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (68 - 0)
Assembly Local Government - (10 - 0)
Assembly Housing and Community Development - (11 - 0)

Senate Floor - (39 - 1)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

Corrections

SB-75 (Smallwood-Cuevas) - Employment: Reentry Pilot Project.

(Adds and repeals Chapter 9.8 (commencing with Section 6275) of Title 7 of Part 3 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law provides for various employment programs to assist formerly incarcerated individuals in finding and retaining employment, including the Pre-Release Construction Trades Certificate Program administered by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Prison to Employment Program administered by the California Workforce Development Board.

Existing law establishes the California Workforce Development Board as the body responsible for assisting the Governor in the development, oversight, and continuous improvement of California's workforce investment system and the alignment of the education and workforce investment systems to the needs of the 21st century economy and workforce.

This bill would have required the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, in partnership with the Department of Industrial Relations, to establish the Preapprenticeship Pathways to Employment Pilot Program by January 1, 2028. The bill would have provided incarcerated individuals access to preapprenticeship training in the skilled construction and building trades. The bill would have required the program to provide, among other things, instruction based on the Multi-Craft Core Curriculum and content coordinated with joint apprenticeship training committees. The bill would have required the Department of

Corrections and Rehabilitation to implement the program at one men's facility and one women's facility. The bill also would have required the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, beginning January 1, 2029, to annually report certain data regarding participation in the program to the Legislature. The pilot program created by this bill would have ended on January 1, 2032.

Status: VETOED

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (79 - 1)
Assembly Appropriations - (15 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Assembly Labor and Employment - (7 - 0)

Senate Floor - (37 - 0)
Senate Floor - (38 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (6 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)
Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement - (5 - 0)

Governor's Veto Message:

I am returning Senate Bill 75 without my signature.

This bill would require the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), in partnership with the Department of Industrial Relations, to launch a pre-apprenticeship pilot program for five different trades in at least two institutions by 2028 through 2032, with annual reporting starting in 2029.

Providing the incarcerated population with skills to use upon release is critical to the successful reintegration of these individuals back into their communities. In this spirit, California has made significant, targeted investments over the past several years to support multiple educational and work-based programs within the state prison system. This includes the Adult Basic Education program, partnerships with institutions of higher education, the availability of Career Technical Education courses, and apprenticeship work opportunities.

While I am proud of this ongoing work, I appreciate the author's commitment to expand rehabilitative programming and career pathways - and I acknowledge there is more work to be done. However, this bill would establish a structure that cannot be implemented, conflicts with existing work, and creates cost pressures exceeding several million dollars annually to establish and operate a new pre-apprenticeship pilot program.

I encourage the Legislature to revisit this issue as part of next year's budget process, so that targeted investments in CDCR's rehabilitative programming can be considered in the context of ongoing work to assist the incarcerated population with reentry into the community.

SB-551 (Cortese) - Corrections and rehabilitation: state policy.

(Amends Sections 1170 and 5000 of, and adds Section 5000.5 to, the Penal Code.)

Under existing law, the Legislature finds and declares that the purpose of sentencing is public safety achieved through punishment, rehabilitation, and restorative justice, and that programs should be available for incarcerated persons, including educational, rehabilitative, and restorative justice programs that are designed to promote behavioral change and to prepare all incarcerated persons for successful reentry into the community. Existing law directs the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to maintain a mission statement consistent with these principles.

This bill makes legislative findings and declarations relating to corrections and rehabilitation, including, among others, that the Legislature recognizes that life in prison can never be the same as life in a free society, and that active steps should be taken to make conditions in prison as close to normal life as possible, aside from loss of liberty, to ensure that this normalization does not lead to inhumane prison conditions. The bill directs the department to maintain a mission statement consistent with the principles of normalization and dynamic security, and requires the department to facilitate access for community-based programs.

Existing law provides that the primary objective of adult incarceration is to facilitate the successful reintegration of the individuals in the department's care back to their communities equipped with the tools to be drug-free, healthy, and employable members of society by providing education, treatment, and rehabilitative and restorative justice programs in a safe and humane environment.

This bill includes that the primary objective of adult incarceration is to promote personal growth for all residents in the department’s care. The bill also provides that the department should develop training for all correctional staff on the principles of normalization and dynamic security in order to meaningfully effectuate these principles.

Status: Chapter 225, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (57 - 20)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 4)
Assembly Public Safety - (7 - 2)
Senate Floor - (30 - 9)
Senate Floor - (28 - 10)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)

SB-553 (Cortese) - Prisons: clearances.

(Amends Sections 7460, 7461, 7462, 7463, 7464, 7465, 7466, and 7467 of, amends the heading of Chapter 18 (commencing with Section 7460) of Title 7 of Part 3 of, and adds Section 7468 to, the Penal Code.)

Existing law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to conduct rehabilitative programming in a manner that meets specified requirements, including minimizing program wait times and offering a variety of program opportunities to inmates regardless of security level or sentence length. Existing law establishes various clearance levels for program providers in state prisons, including short-term clearance, annual program provider clearance, and statewide program provider clearance, as defined. Existing law establishes a procedure for a program provider to receive one of these clearances and an identification card to gain entry into the state prison and requires the department to provide state prisons with forms for program providers to obtain the clearances.

This bill expands these provisions to allow legal professionals and attorney support personnel, as defined, to apply for these clearances. The bill revises the names of these clearances to annual gate clearances and short-term gate clearances. The bill also requires the department to, upon request, give a short-term gate clearance for any institution without the requirement to apply for a long-term gate clearance to specified individuals, including, among others, the Governor and all cabinet members, members of the Legislature and their staff, and current judges of the state.

Status: Chapter 226, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (80 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (37 - 0)
Senate Floor - (38 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (6 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

AB-247 (Bryan) - Incarcerated individual hand crew members: wages.

(Amends Section 4019.2 of, and adds Section 2714 to, the Penal Code, and adds Section 1760.46 to the Welfare and Institutions Code.)

Under existing law, an incarcerated individual can reduce their term of imprisonment by earning credit for, among other things, continuous incarceration, good behavior, and participation in approved rehabilitative programming. Existing law makes a person incarcerated in a county jail or state prison who has completed training for assignment to a conservation camp, state or county facility, or a correctional institution as an incarcerated firefighter, or who is assigned to a state or county facility or a correctional institution as an incarcerated firefighter, and who is eligible to earn one day of credit for every one day of incarceration, instead eligible to earn 2 days of credit for every one day served in that assignment or after completing that training.

Existing law authorizes a juvenile court to order placement of a ward at the Pine Grove Youth Conservation Camp if specified criteria are met, including if the county has entered into a contract with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the department has found the ward amenable. Existing law authorizes the department to enter into contracts with counties to operate the Pine Grove Youth Conservation Camp through a state-local partnership, or other management arrangement, to train justice-involved youth, as specified, in wildland firefighting skills.

This bill requires an incarcerated individual hand crew member, in addition to receiving credits, and a ward or youth hand crew member placed at the Pine Grove Youth Conservation Camp to be paid an hourly wage equal to $7.25 while assigned to an active fire incident. The bill requires that wage rate to be reviewed annually. The bill also requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and counties to maintain regulations regarding an administrative adjudication and remedy process for any disputes over sums owned pursuant to these provisions.

Status: Chapter 681, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (78 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (74 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (9 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (12 - 2)
Assembly Public Safety - (8 - 0)
Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

AB-799 (Celeste Rodriguez) - Prisons: death benefit for incarcerated firefighters.

(Adds Section 2780.6 to the Penal Code.)

Existing law establishes the California Conservation Camps for the purpose of having incarcerated persons work on projects supervised by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Existing law requires the department to utilize incarcerated persons assigned to conservation camps in performing fire prevention, fire control, and other work of the department. Existing law allows an incarcerated individual, as specified, who has successfully participated in either a California Conservation Camp program or a county program as an incarcerated individual hand crew member, as determined by specified authorities, and has been released from custody, to file a petition for relief with a court.

This bill requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to pay a death benefit, as specified, for the death of any incarcerated individual hand crew members in the California Conservation Camp program, as specified.

Status: Chapter 711, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (80 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (76 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (15 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (40 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

AB-812 (Lowenthal) - Recall and resentencing: incarcerated firefighters.

(Amends Section 1172.1 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law authorizes a court, on its own motion within 120 days of the date of the defendant's commitment, or at any time if the applicable sentencing laws have changed or upon a recommendation from the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Board of Parole Hearings, or the district attorney, to recall a defendant's sentence and resentence that defendant to a lesser sentence.

Existing law establishes the California Conservation Camps for the purpose of having incarcerated persons work on projects supervised by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Existing law requires the department to utilize incarcerated persons assigned to conservation camps in performing fire prevention, fire control, and other work at the department.

This bill requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, no later than July 1, 2027, to promulgate regulations, as specified, regarding the referral of participants in the California Conservation Camp program and incarcerated persons working at institutional firehouses for resentencing.

Status: Chapter 712, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (57 - 5)
Assembly Floor - (57 - 4)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 1)
Assembly Public Safety - (8 - 0)
Senate Floor - (30 - 10)
Senate Appropriations - (5 - 2)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)

AB-952 (Elhawary) - Youth Offender Program Camp Pilot Program.

(Adds Section 2786.5 to the Penal Code.)

Existing law authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to prescribe rules and adopt regulations for the administration of the prisons and administration of the parole of specified persons. Existing law generally requires that these regulations be adopted pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, but exempts from that requirement regulations relating to pilot programs that are legislatively authorized or mandated, or departmentally authorized, as specified. Existing law requires a regulation adopted under that exemption to be repealed by operation of law, two years after the commencement of the pilot program being implemented unless the regulation is adopted, amended, or repealed pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act.

Existing law requires the department to automatically grant a youth offender a lower security level than the level that corresponds with that individual's classification score or placement in a facility that permits increased access to programs, except as specified.

Under the authority of those provisions, the department established the Youth Offender Program Camp Pilot Program, with the purpose of the program being to encourage youth offenders to commit to positive change and self-improvement with the goal of being law-abiding members of society upon release and to provide youth the opportunity to receive wildland firefighting training.

This bill requires the secretary to make permanent the Youth Offender Program Camp Pilot Program, and authorizes the secretary to expand the program to include some or all of California Conservation Camps.

Status: Chapter 718, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (76 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (15 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

Crimes

SB-11 (Ashby) - Artificial intelligence technology.

(Adds Chapter 22.6 to Division 8 of the Business and Professions Code, amends Section 3344 of the Civil Code, adds Article 2.5 to Chapter 1 of Division 11 of the Evidence Code, and adds Chapter 9 to Title 13 of Part 1 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law prohibits the false impersonation of another person in either their personal or official capacity with the intent to steal or defraud, and creates a civil cause of action against any person who knowingly uses the name, voice, signature, photograph, or likeness of another person, without their consent, for specified purposes. When a photograph or likeness of an employee of the person using the photograph or likeness appearing in an advertisement or other publication is incidental and not essential to the purpose of the publication, existing law establishes a rebuttable presumption affecting the burden of producing evidence that failure to obtain the consent of an employee was not a knowing use of an employee's photograph or likeness.

This bill would have defined various terms related to artificial intelligence and digital replication, and clarifies that false impersonation includes the use of a digital replica with the intent to impersonate another for purposes of these and other criminal provisions. The bill would have clarified that for purposes of the cause of action described above, a voice or likeness includes a digital replica, as defined, and would have removed the provisions establishing the rebuttable presumption when an employee's likeness or photograph appears in an advertisement or other publication.

Existing law governs the admissibility of evidence in court proceedings and prescribes procedures for the authentication of photographs and audio and video recordings. Additionally, existing law, known as the Unfair Competition Law, also establishes a statutory cause of action for unfair competition, including any unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice and unfair, deceptive, untrue, or misleading advertising, and establishes remedies and penalties in that regard, including civil penalties.

This bill would have required the Judicial Council, by no later than January 1, 2027, to review the impact of artificial intelligence on the admissibility of proffered evidence in court proceedings and develop any necessary rules of court to assist courts in assessing claims that proffered evidence has been generated by or manipulated by artificial intelligence and determining whether such evidence is admissible. Additionally, this bill would have required, by December 1, 2026, and except as provided, any person or entity that makes available to consumers any artificial intelligence technology that enables a user to create a digital replica, as defined, to provide a consumer warning that unlawful use of the technology to depict another person without prior consent may result in civil or criminal liability for the user. The bill also would have required the warning to be hyperlinked on any page or screen where the consumer may input a prompt to the technology and included in the terms and conditions for use of the technology. The bill would have imposed a civil penalty for violations of the requirement.

Status: VETOED

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (79 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 0)
Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection - (15 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Assembly Judiciary - (11 - 0)
Senate Floor - (37 - 0)
Senate Floor - (38 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (6 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)
Senate Judiciary - (12 - 0)

Governor's Veto Message:

I am returning Senate Bill 11 without my signature.

This bill would amend existing statutes regarding the right of publicity and the crime of false impersonation to address situations involving digital replicas. It would also direct the Judicial Council to consider issues raised by evidence generated or manipulated by artificial intelligence (AI).

I commend the author for working to ensure that our state is prepared for the challenges raised by AI's ability to produce highly realistic digital content. I share the author's concern over the risks posed by synthetic content, including the use of AI to impersonate or appropriate another's likeness without their consent.

However, this bill also requires any AI technology that enables a user to create a digital replica to include, wherever a user may input a prompt, a hyperlink to a clear and conspicuous disclosure to warn users of potential civil or criminal liability. Failure to include the hyperlink exposes the technology provider to significant civil liability under this measure.

This year, I have signed bills requiring companion chatbot operators to disclose to users that they are interacting with an artificial system (SB 243, Padilla) and internet companies to warn minors of the potential dangers of social media use (AB 56, Bauer-Kahan). Under certain circumstances, public disclosures and warning labels can play a key role in providing transparency to the public and mitigating harm. In this case, however, it is unclear whether a warning would be sufficient to dissuade wrongdoers from using AI to impersonate others without their consent.

SB-19 (Rubio) - Threats: schools and places of worship.

(Adds Section 422.3 to the Penal Code.)

Existing law states that any person who willfully threatens to commit a crime which will result in death or great bodily injury to another person, with the specific intent that the statement made (either verbally, in writing, or by means of an electronic device) is to be taken as a threat, even if there is no intent of carrying it out, which, on its face and under the circumstances in which it is made, is so unequivocal, unconditional, immediate, and

specific as to convey to the person threatened a gravity of purpose and an immediate prospect of execution, and which thereby causes the person reasonably to be in sustained fear for their own safety or that of their family, is guilty of criminal threats, punishable either as a misdemeanor or felony,

This bill creates a new crime of threatening to commit a crime that will result in death or great bodily injury at a daycare, school, university, workplace, house of worship, or medical facility, punishable as an alternate felony-misdemeanor.

Status: Chapter 594, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (74 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (15 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (8 - 0)
Senate Floor - (40 - 0)
Senate Floor - (38 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (6 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

SB-36 (Umberg) - Price gouging: state of emergency.

(Adds Section 17206.3 to the Business and Professions Code, amends Sections 1770 and 3345 of, and adds Title 1.4E (commencing with Section 1749.9) to Part 4 of Division 3 of, the Civil Code, and amends Section 396 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law provides that upon the declaration of a state of emergency or local emergency resulting from specified crises, including earthquakes, floods, fires, and other disasters, and for a period following that declaration, it is unlawful for a person, contractor, business, or other entity to sell or offer to sell specified goods and services, such as consumer food items, goods or services used for emergency cleanup, emergency supplies, building materials, housing, gasoline or repair or reconstruction services for a price of more than 10 percent above the price charged immediately prior to the proclamation of emergency.

This bill would have removed the one-year lease term limit from the definition of "housing" in the price gouging statute. This bill would have imposed requirements related to price gouging on online housing listing platforms. This bill would have clarified that for purposes of the crime of price gouging, an extension of a declared state of emergency authorized by the Governor may be terminated by a concurrent resolution of the Legislature declaring it at an end.

Status: VETOED

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (60 - 17)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 4)
Assembly Public Safety - (7 - 2)
Assembly Judiciary - (9 - 3)

Senate Floor - (30 - 8)
Senate Floor - (29 - 7)
Senate Appropriations - (5 - 1)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)
Senate Judiciary - (10 - 0)

Governor's Veto Message:

I am returning Senate Bill 36 without my signature.

This bill expands price gouging protections following a State of Emergency or Local Emergency declaration, establishes a housing listing program to report and remove listings that violate price gouging, and imposes criminal and civil penalties on violators. This bill would also allow the Legislature to terminate an extension of price gouging limitations via a concurrent resolution.

I appreciate the author's intent to strengthen and expand protections against price gouging for those displaced by a state or local emergency. Unfortunately, this bill includes a provision that would allow the Legislature to terminate extensions of emergency protections by concurrent resolution. This shift would weaken the Governor's authority under the Emergency Services Act and undermine the executive branch's flexibility to respond to rapidly evolving disasters. In times of emergency, Californians expect swift and decisive action to protect public safety, deliver resources, and maintain stability. Making the Governor's actions subject to termination by concurrent vote of the Legislature could delay critical measures and create uncertainty when Californians can least afford it.

SB-221 (Ochoa Bogh) - Crimes: stalking.

(Amends Section 646.9 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law states that any person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or willfully and maliciously harasses another person and who makes a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for his or her safety, or the safety of their immediate family is guilty of stalking. Existing law defines "credible threat" to mean, among other things, a verbal, or written threat, or a threat implied by a pattern of conduct.

It is not necessary to prove that the defendant had the intent to actually carry out the threat, but rather that the defendant intended to place the person targeted by the threat in reasonable fear for their safety or the safety of their immediate family.

This bill expands the definition of "credible threats" in the crime of stalking to include threats to the safety of a victim's pet, service animal, emotional support animal, or horse.

Status: Chapter 576, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (73 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (15 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (8 - 0)
Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Senate Floor - (36 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (6 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

SB-258 (Wahab) - Crimes: rape.

(Amends Section 261 of the Penal Code.)

In 2021, the Legislature passed AB 1171 (C. Garcia), Chapter 626, Statutes of 2021, which repealed the stand-alone spousal rape statute (Pen. Code, § 262) and expanded the definition of rape (Pen. Code, § 261) to include the rape of a spouse in all but one circumstance. Existing law maintains a limited exemption for the act of sexual intercourse with a spouse who is incapable of giving “legal consent” because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability. (Pen. Code, § 261, subd. (a)(1).)

This bill eliminates the spousal exception from the definition of rape based on the victim's inability to legally consent because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability. This bill requires that a person with a mental disorder or development or physical disability shall not be presumed to be unable to give legal consent to sexual intercourse due to that disability. This bill also requires the prosecutor to prove, as an element of the offense, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving consent. This bill requires that in making this determination, both of the following be considered, as applicable: any mitigating measure in place and any voluntary supports in place.

Status: Chapter 599, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (77 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)

Senate Floor - (38 - 0)
Senate Floor - (37 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (6 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

SB-276 (Wiener) - City and County of San Francisco: merchandising sales.

(Adds and repeals Section 53076.5 of the Government Code.)

Under existing law, knowingly buying or receiving stolen property or property that has been obtained in any manner constituting theft or extortion is punishable as either a misdemeanor or a felony if the value of the property exceeds $950. Existing law also prohibits a local authority from regulating sidewalk vendors, except in accordance with certain provisions, including that a local authority may, by ordinance or resolution, adopt requirements regulating the time, place, and manner of sidewalk vending if the requirements are directly related to objective health, safety, or welfare concerns.

This bill, until January 1, 2031, authorizes the City and County of San Francisco to adopt an ordinance requiring a permit for the sale of specified merchandise on public property, if the ordinance includes certain written findings supported by substantial evidence, including, among other things, that there has been a significant pattern of merchandise being the subject of retail theft and then appearing for sale on public property within the City and County of San Francisco. The bill requires an ordinance adopted by the City and County of San Francisco to, among other things, identify a local permitting agency that is responsible for administering a permit system, and authorizes the ordinance to provide specified punishments for selling merchandise without a permit, including that 2nd and 3rd violations within 18 months of the first violation would be punishable as infractions, and that subsequent violations after 3 prior violations, that occur within 18 months of the first violation, would be punishable as infractions or misdemeanors by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed 6 months, or by both that imprisonment and a fine.

In addition, this bill authorizes the City and County of San Francisco to charge a fee for the cost of issuing a permit, not to exceed the reasonable regulatory costs of implementing the bill, and authorizes the permitting agency to accept specified forms of identification in lieu of a social security number, if the permitting agency otherwise requires a social security number for the issuance of a permit or business license, but would require the number collected from the alternative identification to be confidential, except as provided.

However, the bill prohibits the permitting agency from inquiring into or collecting certain information, including, information about an individual's immigration or citizenship status or criminal history.

If an ordinance is adopted, this bill requires the permitting agency to submit a report to the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco and the Legislature by January 1 of each year that includes specified information, including, among other things, the list or lists of merchandise that the City and County of San Francisco determined was a common target of retail theft. The bill additionally requires the City and County of San Francisco, at least 60 days prior to the enactment of an ordinance, to hold one or more workshops to inform the development of the ordinance, and requires the City and County of San Francisco to administer a public information campaign for at least 30 calendar days prior to the enactment of the ordinance, including public announcements in major media outlets and press releases.

Status: Chapter 406, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (65 - 2)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Assembly Local Government - (10 - 0)
Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)
Senate Local Government - (7 - 0)

SB-398 (Umberg) - Election crimes: payment based on voting or voter registration.

(Adds Section 18107.5 to the Elections Code.)

Existing federal law provides that whoever knowingly or willfully pays or offers to pay any person to register to vote or to vote, or accepts payment for registering to vote or voting, shall be fined not more than $10,000, imprisoned not more than five years, or both. Under existing state law, it is a crime to pay or provide valuable consideration to a person to induce them to vote for a particular person or measure or to reward them for voting for a particular person or measure. It is also a crime to pay or receive any money or other valuable consideration in order to reward a person or as a reward for voting for or against or agreeing to vote for or against the election or endorsement of any other person as the nominee or candidate of any caucus, convention, organized assemblage of delegates, or

other body representing or claiming to represent a political party, candidate, or principle, or any club, society, or association. Both offenses are punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for 16 months, two years, or three years.

This bill expands on these provisions to more broadly prohibit paying money or other valuable consideration to a person with the intent to induce them to vote or where the payment is contingent upon them voting, irrespective of whether they vote for a particular person or measure. This bill also prohibits paying money or valuable consideration to a person with the intent to induce them to register to vote or where the payment is contingent on them registering to vote. This bill defines "other valuable consideration" as including, but not limited to, the chance to win a lottery or similar prize-drawing contest. This bill makes this crime punishable by a fine up to $10,000, imprisonment in the county jail for 16 months, two years, or three years, or both fine and imprisonment. This bill also establishes that this law does not apply to a person transporting someone to or from a voting location, compensation provided to an individual by a governmental entity, or granting time off to an employee to vote.

Status: Chapter 246, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (79 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (15 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Assembly Elections - (7 - 0)

Senate Floor - (40 - 0)
Senate Floor - (38 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (6 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)
Senate Elections and Constitutional Amendments - (5 - 0)

SB-571 (Archuleta) - Looting.

(Amends Section 451.5 of, and adds Sections 463.2 and 538i to, the Penal Code.)

Several provisions of the Penal Code prohibit the fraudulent impersonation or attempted impersonation of peace officers, firefighters, and other public officers and employees. These provisions proscribe, among other things, willfully wearing, exhibiting, or using the authorized badge, uniform, insignia, emblem, device, label, certificate, card, or writing of those officers and employees to commit the fraudulent impersonation.

The statutes criminalizing false personation of these first responders also criminalize impersonation committed on an internet website or by other electronic means when done for purposes of defrauding another. Existing law punishes false impersonation of emergency personnel as a misdemeanor.

This bill provides for increased penalties for impersonating a first responder in an area subject to an evacuation order. Specifically, this bill provides that that any person, other than a first responder, who willfully wears, exhibits, or uses the uniform, insignia, emblem, device, label, certificate, card, or writing of a first responder with the intent of fraudulently impersonating a first responder in an area subject to an evacuation order as defined, or who willfully and credibly impersonates a first responder on an internet website, or by other electronic means during an evacuation order or within 30 days of its termination, for purposes of defrauding another, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, by a fine not to exceed $2,000, or by both, or by imprisonment for 16 months, two years, or three years in county jail and a fine of up $20,000. This bill includes within the definition of "first responder" any employee of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Existing law defines looting as the commission of specified theft-related offenses during and within an affected county during a state or local of emergency, or under an evacuation order resulting from a natural or manmade disaster.

This bill provides that the fact that a person convicted of looting committed the offense while impersonating emergency personnel is a factor in aggravation at sentencing.

Status: Chapter 545, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (76 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (40 - 0)
Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (6 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

SB-701 (Wahab) - Signal jammers.

(Adds Section 636.6 to the Penal Code.)

Federal law prohibits a person from willfully or maliciously interfering with or causing interference to radio communications. Federal law prohibits a person from manufacturing, importing, selling, offering for sale, or shipping a device that interferes with radio communications. Federal law makes a violation of these prohibitions punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000 or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or both the fine and imprisonment. Existing California law makes it a misdemeanor for a person to intercept a public safety radio service communication for the purpose of using the communication to assist in the commission of a criminal offense or to avoid arrest, as specified. California law also makes it an infraction to possess or equip a vehicle with a device that is capable of interfering with a device used by a law enforcement agency to measure the speed of moving objects, as specified, and makes it a misdemeanor to possess four or more of those devices.

This bill makes it a crime to manufacture, import, market, purchase, sell, or operate a signal jammer, defined as a device that intentionally blocks, jams, or interferes with authorized radio or wireless communications, unless authorized to do so by the Federal Communications Commission, punishable as an infraction for a first offense, and a misdemeanor for a 2nd offense. The bill also makes it a misdemeanor to operate a signal jammer in conjunction with the commission of a misdemeanor or felony, punishable by a fine of up to $1,000 or by imprisonment. Further, the bill makes it a crime to willfully or maliciously use a signal jammer to block state or local public safety communications, if the person knows or should know that using the signal jammer is likely to result in death or great bodily injury and great bodily injury or death is sustained by any person as a result of that use, punishable as either a misdemeanor or a felony. The bill requires forfeiture of the signal jamming device upon conviction for any of these crimes.

Status: Chapter 458, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (75 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (15 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)

Senate Floor - (40 - 0)
Senate Floor - (38 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (6 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

SB-805 (Pérez) - Crimes.

(Adds Chapter 17.45 (commencing with Section 7288) to Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code, and amends Sections 538d, 538e, 538f, 538g, 538h, and 1299.07 of, and adds Sections 13653 and 13654 to, the Penal Code.)

Existing law requires a peace officer to wear a badge, nameplate, or other device that clearly bears the identification number or name of the officer. Existing law defines peace officers to include police officers, county sheriffs, certain superior court marshals and California Highway Patrol officers, and other specified officers.

This bill requires a law enforcement agency operating in California to maintain and publicly post a written policy on the visible identification of sworn personnel by January 1, 2026, containing specified requirements. This bill defines "law enforcement agency" as any agency, department, or entity of the state or a political subdivision of the state that employs peace officers, any law enforcement agency from another state, and any federal law enforcement agency. This bill requires specified law enforcement officers operating in California that are not uniformed, and therefore not required to clearly display identification, to visibly display identification that includes their agency and either a name or badge number or both name and badge number when performing their enforcement duties, unless expressly exempted. A violation of these provisions is a crime, except that the criminal penalties do not apply to any law enforcement agency, or its personnel, if that agency maintains and publicly posts a written policy on the visible identification of sworn personnel. This bill makes the identification requirement pertaining to officers who are not in uniform and the criminal penalty operative on January 1, 2026.

Existing law provides that any person other than one who by law is given the authority of a peace officer, who willfully wears, exhibits, or uses the authorized badge, uniform, insignia, emblem, device, label, certificate, card, or writing, of a peace officer, with the intent of fraudulently impersonating a peace officer, or of fraudulently inducing the belief that he or she is a peace officer, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Existing law also provides that any person who willfully and credibly impersonates a peace officer through or on an internet website, or by other electronic means for purposes of defrauding another is guilty of a misdemeanor.

This bill expands the crime of false impersonation of a peace officer to include all law enforcement officers, including federal peace officers, and expands the conduct covered by the statute to include false personation committed by any means.

Status: Chapter 126, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (60 - 15)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 4)
Assembly Public Safety - (7 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)
Senate Floor - (30 - 10)
Senate Floor - (36 - 0)
Senate Insurance - (7 - 0)

AB-352 (Pacheco) - Crimes: criminal threats.

(Amends Section 422 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law provides that when a judgment of imprisonment is to be imposed for a criminal offense and the statute specifies three possible terms, the court shall in its sound discretion order imposition of a sentence not to exceed the middle term, except as specified. The court may impose a sentence exceeding the middle term only when there are circumstances in aggravation of the crime that justify the imposition of a term of imprisonment exceeding the middle term and the facts underlying those circumstances have been stipulated to by the defendant or have been found true beyond a reasonable doubt at trial by the jury or by the judge in a court trial.

This bill provides that for purposes of sentencing a person for a felony violation of criminal threats, the court may consider as an aggravating factor that the defendant willfully threatened to commit a crime that would result in the death or great bodily injury of a person the defendant knew to be a constitutional officer, member of the Legislature, judge, or court commissioner.

Status: Chapter 554, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (75 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (77 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (14 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

AB-394 (Wilson) - Public transportation providers.

(Amends Section 527.8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and to amend Section 243.3 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law defines an "assault" as an unlawful attempt, coupled with a present ability, to inflict a violent injury upon another person, and makes the offense punishable by up to six months in the county jail, by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by both. Existing law defines a "battery" as the willful and unlawful use of force or violence upon another person, and makes the offense punishable by up to six months in the county jail, by a fine not to exceed $2,000, or by both. Existing law provides that when a battery is committed against the person of an operator, driver, or passenger on a bus, taxicab, streetcar, cable car, trackless trolley, or other motor vehicle, including a vehicle operated on stationary rails or on a track or rail suspended in the air, used for the transportation of persons for hire, or against a school bus driver, or against the person of a station agent or ticket agent for the entity providing the transportation, and the person who commits the offense knows or reasonably should know that the victim, in the case of an operator, driver, or agent, is engaged in the performance of his or her duties, or is a passenger, the offense is punishable by a fine not exceeding $10,000, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year.

Existing law sets forth standards and procedures under which an employer or a collective bargaining representative may seek a civil restraining order (both a temporary restraining order and an order after a hearing) on behalf of an employee who has suffered from unlawful violence or a credible threat of violence that can reasonably be construed to be carried out or to have been carried out at the workplace. "Unlawful violence" for purposes of a civil workplace violence restraining order is defined as any assault, battery, or stalking, excluding lawful acts of self-defense or defense of others.

This bill expands the heightened criminal penalties that apply to a person that commits battery against certain transit workers to include battery against a public transportation provider, or employees and contractors of a public transportation provider. This bill clarifies, declaratory of existing law, that an "employer," for the purpose of when an employer may seek a temporary workplace restraining order, or order after hearing, on behalf of an employee, includes a joint powers authority or a public transit operator, whether operated directly by a public entity or through a contract or subcontract. This bill clarifies, declaratory of existing law, that "unlawful violence," for the purpose of when an employer or collective bargaining representative may seek a temporary workplace

restraining order, or order after hearing, on behalf of an employee, includes any violation of the crime of battery of specified transit officials.

Status: Chapter 147, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (77 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (76 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (14 - 0)
Assembly Judiciary - (12 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (40 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Senate Judiciary - (13 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

AB-468 (Gabriel) - Crimes: looting.

(Amends Section 459 of, and repeals and adds Section 463 of, the Penal Code, relating to crimes.)

Existing law provides that a person who commits specified theft-related offense during and within an affected county in a state of emergency, or a local emergency, or under an evacuation order resulting from a natural or manmade disaster, is guilty of looting. Existing law punishes looting as follows:
1) Where the underlying offense is second-degree burglary, by imprisonment in county jail for one year, or by or by imprisonment in the county jail for 16 months, two years, or three years.
2) Where the underlying offense is grand theft, except grand theft of a firearm, by imprisonment in a county jail for one year, or by imprisonment in the county jail for 16 months, two years, or three years.
3) Where the underlying offense is grand theft of a firearm, by imprisonment in state prison for 16 months, or two or three years.
4) Where the underlying offense is petty theft, by imprisonment in a county jail for six months.

This bill provides that all of the following offenses when committed during and within an evacuation zone are looting and subject to increased punishment as follows:

1) First-degree burglary is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or seven years.
2) Second-degree burglary is punishable by imprisonment for 16 months, two years, or three years in county jail.
3) Grand theft, except grand theft of a firearm, is punishable by imprisonment for 16 months, two years, or three years in county jail.
4) Trespass with the intent to commit larceny is punishable by imprisonment in county jail for one year, or for 16 months, two years, or three years in county jail.
5) Theft from an unlocked vehicle is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for one year, or by imprisonment 16 months, two years, or three years in county jail.

This bill defines "evacuation zone" as any of the following:
1) An evacuation area (area subject to a mandatory evacuation order) or an area subject to an evacuation warning, as specified.
2) Includes one or more residential dwelling units in an evacuation area that is damaged or destroyed by an earthquake, fire, flood, riot, or other natural or manmade disaster, for one year after the date an evacuation order or warning went into effect, regardless of whether the evacuation order or warning has been lifted, but does not include detached structures on the same property that are not dwelling units or are not otherwise usable for human habitation.
3) Includes one or more residential dwelling units in an area identified in an evacuation area that is damaged or destroyed by an earthquake, fire, flood, riot, or other natural or manmade disaster, and is currently undergoing reconstruction, for up to three years after the date an evacuation order or warning went into effect, regardless of whether the evacuation order or warning has been lifted, but does not include detached structures on the same property that are not dwelling units or are not otherwise usable for human habitation.

This bill clarifies that the fact that the structure entered has been damaged by a natural or other disaster, does not preclude a conviction for looting.

Status: Chapter 533, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (72 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (72 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (14 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (8 - 0)
Senate Floor - (38 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

AB-486 (Lackey) - Crimes: burglary tools.

(Amends Section 486 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to have specified tools or other items, with the intent to feloniously break or enter into a building or other specified place. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to make, alter, or repair specified instruments if the person knows or has reason to believe the instrument is intended to be used in the commission of a misdemeanor or felony.

This bill adds key programming devices, key duplicating devices, and signal extenders to the list of instruments above. This bill defines "key programming device" or "key duplicating device" as any device with the capability to access a vehicle's onboard computer to allow additional keys to be made, delete keys, or remotely start the vehicle without the use of any key. A key duplicating device also includes any device with the ability to capture a key code or signal in order to remotely access a vehicle. This bill defines "signal extender" as a key fob amplifier or other device that extends the signal range of a keyless entry car fob to send a coded signal to a receiver in a vehicle to lock, unlock, access a vehicle, start the engine, or interact with other remote commands associated to the vehicle's onboard computer.

Status: Chapter 367, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (67 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (73 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)

Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

AB-535 (Schiavo) - Threatening a witness: assisting a prosecution.

(Amends Section 136.1 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law provides that any person who attempts to prevent or dissuade another person who has been the victim of a crime or who is witness to a crime from doing any of the following is guilty of witness dissuasion and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or in the state prison:

1) Making any report of that victimization to any peace officer or state or local law enforcement officer or probation or parole or correctional officer or prosecuting agency or to any judge;
2) Causing a complaint, indictment, information, probation or parole violation to be sought and prosecuted, and assisting in the prosecution thereof; or,
3) Arresting or causing or seeking the arrest of any person in connection with that victimization.

This bill specifies that the offense of witness dissuasion during the prosecution stage can be based on either dissuasion during the charging stage or while the witness is assisting in the prosecution.

Status: Chapter 373, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (79 - 0)	Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (14 - 0)	Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)	Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

AB-831 (Valencia) - Gambling: operation of a contest or sweepstakes.

(Amends Section 17539.1 of the Business and Professions Code, and adds Section 337o to the Penal Code.)

Under existing law, sweepstakes are legal as long as they comply with consumer protection laws, avoid becoming an illegal lottery, and avoid violating other anti-gambling laws. A lottery is defined by having three elements: prize, chance, and consideration (i.e., requiring payment or significant effort to enter). A prize is anything of value awarded to participants, such as cash, merchandise, or services. Chance refers to the winner being determined by luck or randomness rather than skill or merit. Consideration involves participants giving something of value, which could be money, a purchase, or even a significant amount of effort or time. To avoid being considered a lottery, sweepstakes must eliminate "consideration" by offering a free alternative method of entry (AMOE).

This bill creates a misdemeanor punishable by up to one year imprisonment in the county jail and/or a fine of up to $25,000, for any person or entity to operate, conduct, or offer an online sweepstakes game in this state, or for any entity to knowingly and willfully support directly or indirectly the operation, conduct, offer, or promotion of an online sweepstakes game within this state. This bill defines "online sweepstakes game" as a game, contest, or promotion that meets all of the following conditions: available on the internet or accessible on a mobile phone, computer terminal, or similar device; utilizes a dual-currency system of payment that allows a person to play or participate with direct consideration or indirect consideration, and for which the person playing or participating may become eligible for a prize, award, cash, or cash equivalents or a chance to win a prize, award, cash, or cash equivalents; simulates gambling, which includes, but is not limited to, slot machines, video poker, table games, lotteries, bingo, and sports wagering; and awards cash or cash equivalents.

This bill specifies that it does not make unlawful or otherwise restrict lawful games and methods used by a gambling enterprise licensed under the Gambling Control Act or operations of the California State Lottery. This bill also prohibits online sweepstakes games that mimic real money gambling by using a virtual gaming system.

Status: Chapter 623, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (79 - 0)
Assembly Governmental Organization - (20 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (77 - 0)
Assembly Governmental Organization - (21-0)

Senate Floor - (36 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)
Senate Governmental Organization - (15 - 0)
Senate Governmental Organization - (14-0)

Criminal Procedure

SB-27 (Umberg) - Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program.

(Amends Section 1370.01 of the Penal Code, and amends Sections 5971, 5972, 5975, 5977, 5977.1, 5977.3, 5978, and 5985 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.)

Existing law establishes the Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act - a civil court process to provide clinically appropriate, community-based services and supports to people with mental illness. The CARE Act allows specific people (petitioners) to ask the court to create a voluntary CARE agreement or court-ordered CARE plan for other persons (respondents) who have schizophrenia or other psychotic disorders. A CARE agreement or plan may include treatment, housing support, and other services.

This bill makes changes to the CARE Act including program eligibility and how respondents are referred, among other changes. This bill expands eligibility for CARE to additionally include bipolar I disorder with psychotic features, except psychosis related to current intoxication. The bill clarifies that no hearing is necessary to determine prima facie evidence of eligibility. This bill authorizes the CARE court to direct that an investigation be conducted if information in the referral does not provide all of the information necessary for a petition. And, significantly, this bill amends existing procedures for graduation from CARE proceedings to require court approval of the respondent's request to graduate from the program.

Existing law provides that if a person has been charged with a crime and is not able to understand the nature of the criminal proceedings and/or is not able to assist counsel in his or her defense, the court may determine that the offender is incompetent to stand trial (IST). For defendants charged with a misdemeanor, if the defendant is found IST, the proceedings shall be suspended and the court may either: 1) conduct a hearing to determine whether the defendant is eligible for mental health diversion; or 2) dismiss the charges. If the court finds that the defendant is not eligible for diversion, the court may, after notice to the defendant, defense counsel, and the prosecution, hold a hearing to determine whether to do any of the following: 1) order modification of the treatment plan in accordance with a recommendation from the treatment provider; 2) refer the defendant to assisted outpatient treatment; 3) refer the defendant to the county conservatorship investigator for possible conservatorship if the defendant appears to be gravely disabled, as defined; or 4) refer the defendant to the CARE program; if the defendant is accepted into CARE the charges shall be dismissed.

The bill allows a criminal court to refer the defendant—even if eligible for diversion—to CARE court. However, this bill states that the referral is contingent on both the defense agreeing to the referral as well as the court having reason to believe the person is eligible. Additionally, this bill provides that if the person is not accepted into the CARE program or if the CARE court refers the defendant back to criminal court before the expiration of the six-month time period, the court shall proceed as it normally would have in considering the defendant for diversion.

Status: Chapter 528, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (74 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Assembly Health - (16 - 0)
Assembly Judiciary - (11 - 0)
Senate Floor - (38 - 0)
Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Senate Judiciary - (12 - 0)

SB-245 (Reyes) - Criminal procedure.

(Amends Section 1203.4b of the Penal Code.)

Existing law allows a person who has successfully participated in the California Conservation Camp Program, at an institutional firehouse, or in a county incarcerated hand crew to petition for expungement of their conviction. Existing law states that the defendant may file a petition for relief with the court in the county where they were sentenced. Existing law requires the court to provide a copy of the petition to the Secretary of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), or in the case of a county incarcerated individual hand crew member, the appropriate county authority. Existing law provides that if the Secretary of CDCR or the appropriate county authority certifies to the court that the person successfully completed the incarcerated conservation camp program, the court, in its discretion and in the interests of justice, may issue an order to dismiss the accusations or information against them.

This bill requires CDCR to notify the Department of Justice (DOJ) of formerly-incarcerated fire crew members who are potentially eligible for expungement. This bill requires DOJ to regularly identify convictions that are eligible for expungement on the

basis of a person's service as an incarcerated firefighter. Finally, this bill creates a court process for ordering such expungements.

Status: Chapter 746, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (65 - 5)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (7 - 0)
Senate Floor - (29 - 7)
Senate Floor - (29 - 9)
Senate Appropriations - (5 - 1)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)

SB-281 (Pérez) - Pleas: immigration advisement.

(Amends Section 1016.5 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law requires, prior to acceptance of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to any offense punishable as a crime under state law, the court shall administer the following advisement on the record to the defendant: "[i]f you are not a citizen, you are hereby advised that conviction of the offense for which you have been charged may have the consequences of deportation, exclusion from admission to the United States, or denial of naturalization pursuant to the laws of the United States." Existing law provides that if the court fails to advise the defendant as required and the defendant shows that conviction of the offense to which defendant pleaded guilty or nolo contendere may have the consequences for the defendant of deportation, exclusion from admission to the United States, or denial of naturalization pursuant to the laws of the United States, the court, on defendant's motion, shall vacate the judgment and permit the defendant to withdraw the plea of guilty or nolo contendere, and enter a plea of not guilty.

This bill requires judges to recite the statutory immigration advisement verbatim before accepting a plea. This bill states that for a plea entered before January 1, 2026, it is not the Legislature's intent that a court's failure to provide a verbatim immigration advisement requires the vacation of judgment and withdrawal of the plea or otherwise constitutes grounds for finding a prior conviction invalid due to a failure to provide the immigration advisement, although this does not inhibit a court in the exercise of its discretion, or as otherwise required by law, from vacating a judgment and permitting a defendant to withdraw a plea as otherwise authorized by law.

Status: Chapter 666, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (53 - 18)
Assembly Public Safety - (7 - 2)
Senate Floor - (30 - 10)
Senate Floor - (28 - 10)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)

SB-820 (Stern) - Inmates: psychiatric medication: administration.

(Amends Section 4011.6 of, and adds and repeals Section 2603.5 of, the Penal Code.)

Existing law prohibits, except as specified, a person confined in a county jail from being administered any psychiatric medication without prior informed consent. Existing law authorizes a county department of mental health, or other designated county department, to involuntarily administer psychiatric medication to an inmate on a nonemergency basis only after the inmate is provided, among other things, a hearing before a superior court judge, a court-appointed commissioner or referee, or a court-appointed hearing officer. Existing law also provides for the involuntary administration of psychiatric medication to an inmate in an emergency situation. Existing law limits the duration during which an inmate can be involuntarily administered psychiatric medication on an emergency basis and requires that, except as specified, the inmate be provided the same due process protections they would be entitled to when psychiatric medication is involuntarily administered on a nonemergency basis.

This bill authorizes, until January 1, 2030, a separate process to involuntarily medicate individuals charged with a misdemeanor who have been found to be incompetent to stand trial (IST). This bill provides that, notwithstanding existing procedures for involuntary medication of pretrial county jail inmates, if an individual charged with a misdemeanor and who is confined in county jail has been found IST, antipsychotic medication may be administered without the defendant's informed consent in either an emergency or upon a court's determination that the defendant is gravely disabled and does not have the capacity to consent to or refuse treatment with antipsychotic medication. This bill provides that emergency medication may be administered before a capacity hearing for up to 72 hours if the medication is necessary to address the emergency condition and is administered in the least restrictive manner, with the opportunity to go beyond the 72 hours upon petition to

the superior court to order continued treatment. For persons deemed gravely disabled, this bill requires the court, prior to issuing an involuntary medication order after hearing, to find by clear and convincing evidence that, among other things, a psychiatrist or psychologist has determined that the individual has a serious mental health disorder that can be treated with antipsychotic medication, and there is no less intrusive alternative to the involuntary administration of antipsychotic medication, and involuntary administration of the medication is in the individual's best interest. This bill requires the court to review an involuntary medication order at least every 60 days and requires the psychiatrist to file an affidavit at that review. This bill specifies an individual's rights before an order for involuntary medication may issue, including the right to be present and represented by counsel at all stages and to present evidence and cross-examine witnesses. This bill set limits on the amount of time the orders are valid.

Status: Chapter 330, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (70 - 0)	Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (15 - 0)	Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)	Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

AB-223 (Pacheco) - Jury selection: acknowledgment and agreement.

(Amends Section 232 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

Under existing law, prior to voir dire (jury selection), the court is required to read language to prospective jurors which they must acknowledge and agree to, regarding their obligations to answer the questions posed accurately and truthfully and the consequences for failing to do so. After voir dire is completed, another oath is taken by the jurors by which they agree to hear the case and render a verdict based on the evidence and instructions.

This bill updates the language used in the acknowledgments and agreements obtained from prospective jurors before conducting voir dire and from jurors once selected for trial regarding their obligations and duties.

Status: Chapter 29, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (72 - 0)
Assembly Judiciary - (12 - 0)
Senate Floor - (38 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)
Senate Judiciary - (12 - 0)

AB-321 (Schultz) - Misdemeanors.

(Amends Section 17 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law provides a mechanism for defendants to have to a wobbler offense reduced to a misdemeanor. Under existing law, there are only certain times in the proceedings when the can be reduced from a felony to a misdemeanor. The judge has the discretion to reduce a felony charge to a misdemeanor at the preliminary hearing. Other opportunities for reduction to a misdemeanor are in the sentencing context, namely: when the sentence imposed does not include imprisonment in state prison or county jail under realignment; or when the judge designates the offense to be a misdemeanor on commitment to the (former) Division of Juvenile Justice; and when the court grants felony probation without the imposition of sentence, but later declared the offense to be a misdemeanor.

This bill expands the pre-sentencing opportunities for a judge to reduce a wobbler. Specifically, this bill allows a court to reduce a wobbler to a misdemeanor at any time before trial, rather than at the preliminary hearing, either on the court's own motion or upon a defendant's motion. This bill provides that if the pre-trial motion to reduce a wobbler is denied, a subsequent motion can only be made if there is a showing of a change in circumstances.

Status: Chapter 611, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (55 - 12)
Assembly Floor - (52 - 6)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (23 - 13)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)

AB-572 (Kalra) - Criminal procedure: interrogations.

(Adds Chapter 17.43 (commencing with Section 7287) to Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code.)

Existing law requires a state prosecutor to investigate incidents involving officer-involved use of force resulting in the death of an unarmed civilian, and incidents involving a shooting by a peace officer that results in the death of a civilian if the civilian was unarmed or if there is a reasonable dispute as to whether the person was armed.

This bill requires, beginning January 1, 2027, every law enforcement and prosecutorial agency to have a policy for when law enforcement initiates a formal interview to gather evidence related to a law enforcement incident resulting in a person's death or serious bodily injury. The policy must require law enforcement officers to identify themselves and provide specified information prior to interviewing, questioning, or interrogating the family member of a person who has been killed or seriously injured by an officer. This bill exempts the following circumstances from these requirements: when a reasonable officer believes that delay would result in the loss or destruction of evidence or pose an imminent threat to public safety; and, when an immediate family member has received advisements substantially equivalent to Miranda warnings.

Status: Chapter 697, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (42 - 22)
Assembly Floor - (44 - 22)
Assembly Appropriations - (10 - 4)
Assembly Public Safety - (5 - 2)
Senate Floor - (22 - 10)
Sen Public Safety - (5 - 1)

AB-1036 (Schultz) - Criminal procedure: postconviction discovery.

(Amends Section 1054.9 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law requires the court, in a case involving a conviction of a serious or violent felony resulting in a sentence of 15 years or more, to order that the defendant be provided reasonable access to discovery materials upon the prosecution of a postconviction writ of habeas corpus or a motion to vacate judgment and a showing that good faith efforts to obtain discovery materials from trial counsel were made and were unsuccessful.

Existing law defines "discovery materials" as materials in the possession of the prosecution and law enforcement authorities that the defendant would have been entitled to at the time of trial. Existing law requires trial counsel to retain copies of files for criminal convictions of serious or violent felonies resulting in a sentence greater than 15 years for the duration of the client's imprisonment. An electronic copy is sufficient if every item in the file is digitally copied.

This bill extends post-conviction discovery to include cases in which a defendant is or has ever been convicted of a felony resulting in incarceration in state prison. This bill excepts from post-conviction discovery cases in which a protective order prohibits the disclosure. This bill expands the definition of post-conviction "discovery materials" to include materials that tend to negate guilt, mitigate the offense, mitigate the sentence, or otherwise are favorable or exculpatory to the defendant. This bill also specifies that post-conviction "discovery materials" includes all materials that the convicted person would be entitled to if they were being tried today, irrespective of whether the materials were discoverable at the time of the convicted person's original trial and the prosecution's jury selection notes. Under this bill, if the prosecution believes there is good cause to shield jury selection notes from disclosure, they must make a foundational proffer describing how information in their file would bear on their case strategy. If the court finds good cause, the court must conduct an in-camera review and order necessary redactions. This bill specifies that the prosecution's lack of exercised peremptory challenges during jury selection constitutes good cause to withhold disclosure of jury selection notes.

Status: Chapter 444, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (54 - 18)
Assembly Floor - (53 - 13)
Assembly Appropriations - (12 - 2)
Assembly Public Safety - (7 - 0)
Senate Floor - (28 - 9)
Senate Appropriations - (5 - 2)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)

AB-1071 (Kalra) - Criminal procedure: discrimination.

(Amends Sections 745, 1473, and 1473.7 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law, the California Racial Justice Act (RJA), prohibits the state from seeking or obtaining a criminal conviction, or imposing a sentence based on race, ethnicity or national

origin. The RJA prohibits racially discriminatory conduct by law enforcement, legal professionals, and jurors, both inside and outside of the courtroom. The RJA also prohibits racially discriminatory conduct in charging and sentencing, which can be based on statistical evidence. Under existing law, the RJA has a motion and a habeas corpus procedure to allow defendants to allege a violation and to seek remedies. If trial is pending, an RJA violation can be alleged by motion filed by the defendant. For post-judgment claims, an RJA violation can be alleged in a habeas petition filed by an incarcerated petitioner. For individuals who are no longer incarcerated, a motion to vacate (vacatur) the conviction or sentence can be filed on the grounds that it was obtained in violation of the RJA.

This bill amends the RJA, authorizing a defendant to file a motion for disclosure of all relevant evidence in any proceeding alleging a violation of the RJA, as well as in preparation for filing a habeas petition or motion to vacate based on an RJA violation. This bill specifies that RJA definitions and legal thresholds apply to motions to vacate and habeas petitions based on an RJA violation. This bill requires that habeas counsel be appointed if a petitioner is unable to afford counsel and pleads a plausible allegation of an RJA violation. This bill mandates that a prima facie determination in a habeas proceeding be based on the petitioner's showing and the record. The court may request an informal response from the state. This bill also clarifies that if the court finds a violation of the RJA on habeas or a motion to vacate, the court must impose one or more of the applicable remedies outlined in the RJA.

Status: Chapter 721, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (42 - 21)	Senate Floor - (25 - 11)
Assembly Floor - (48 - 16)	Senate Appropriations - (5 - 2)
Assembly Public Safety - (7 - 2)	Senate Public Safety - (4 - 1)

AB-1134 (Bains) - Coerced marriage.

(Amends, repeals, and adds Section 2211 of the Family Code, and amends Section 265 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law prohibits any person who "takes any woman," unlawfully, against her will, and by force, menace, or duress, compels "her to marry him," or "to be defiled." Existing

law requires a proceeding to obtain a judgment of nullity of marriage by the party whose consent was obtained by fraud or by force, to be commenced within 4 years after the marriage.

This bill revises and recasts this offense to instead criminalize compelling a person to marry against their will and specifies that this provision shall be applied equally regardless of the age of the victim of a forced marriage at the time of the forced marriage. This bill also, as of January 1, 2027, allows, if a petition for nullity of marriage brought on the grounds that consent was obtained by force is filed beyond the four-year period, a court to grant permission for the party to proceed upon a showing of good cause. This bill requires the Judicial Council to modify or develop the forms necessary to implement this provision.

Status: Chapter 633, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (79 - 0)	Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (14 - 0)	Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Assembly Judiciary - (12 - 0)	Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (8 - 0)	Senate Judiciary - (12 - 0)

Evidence

SB-11 (Ashby) - Artificial intelligence technology.

(Adds Chapter 22.6 to Division 8 of the Business and Professions Code, amends Section 3344 of the Civil Code, adds Article 2.5 to Chapter 1 of Division 11 of the Evidence Code, and adds Chapter 9 to Title 13 of Part 1 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law prohibits the false impersonation of another person in either their personal or official capacity with the intent to steal or defraud, and creates a civil cause of action against any person who knowingly uses the name, voice, signature, photograph, or likeness of another person, without their consent, for specified purposes. When a photograph or likeness of an employee of the person using the photograph or likeness appearing in an advertisement or other publication is incidental and not essential to the purpose of the publication, existing law establishes a rebuttable presumption affecting the burden of producing evidence that failure to obtain the consent of an employee was not a knowing use of an employee's photograph or likeness.

This bill would have defined various terms related to artificial intelligence and digital replication, and clarifies that false impersonation includes the use of a digital replica with the intent to impersonate another for purposes of these and other criminal provisions. The bill would have clarified that for purposes of the cause of action described above, a voice or likeness includes a digital replica, as defined, and would have removed the provisions establishing the rebuttable presumption when an employee's likeness or photograph appears in an advertisement or other publication.

Existing law governs the admissibility of evidence in court proceedings and prescribes procedures for the authentication of photographs and audio and video recordings. Additionally, existing law, known as the Unfair Competition Law, also establishes a statutory cause of action for unfair competition, including any unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice and unfair, deceptive, untrue, or misleading advertising, and establishes remedies and penalties in that regard, including civil penalties.

This bill would have required the Judicial Council, by no later than January 1, 2027, to review the impact of artificial intelligence on the admissibility of proffered evidence in court proceedings and develop any necessary rules of court to assist courts in assessing claims that proffered evidence has been generated by or manipulated by artificial intelligence and determining whether such evidence is admissible.

Additionally, this bill would have required, by December 1, 2026, and except as provided, any person or entity that makes available to consumers any artificial intelligence technology that enables a user to create a digital replica, as defined, to provide a consumer warning that unlawful use of the technology to depict another person without prior consent may result in civil or criminal liability for the user. The bill also would have required the warning to be hyperlinked on any page or screen where the consumer may input a prompt to the technology and included in the terms and conditions for use of the technology. The bill would have imposed a civil penalty for violations of the requirement.

Status: VETOED

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (79 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 0)
Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection - (15 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Assembly Judiciary - (11 - 0)
Senate Floor - (37 - 0)
Senate Floor - (38 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (6 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)
Senate Judiciary - (12 - 0)

Governor's Veto Message:

I am returning Senate Bill 11 without my signature.

This bill would amend existing statutes regarding the right of publicity and the crime of false impersonation to address situations involving digital replicas. It would also direct the Judicial Council to consider issues raised by evidence generated or manipulated by artificial intelligence (AI).

I commend the author for working to ensure that our state is prepared for the challenges raised by AI's ability to produce highly realistic digital content. I share the author's concern over the risks posed by synthetic content, including the use of AI to impersonate or appropriate another's likeness without their consent.

However, this bill also requires any AI technology that enables a user to create a digital replica to include, wherever a user may input a prompt, a hyperlink to a clear and conspicuous disclosure to warn users of potential civil or criminal liability. Failure to include the hyperlink exposes the technology provider to significant civil liability under this measure.

This year, I have signed bills requiring companion chatbot operators to disclose to users that they are interacting with an artificial system (SB 243, Padilla) and internet companies to warn minors of the potential dangers of social media use (AB 56, Bauer-Kahan). Under certain circumstances, public disclosures and warning labels can play a key role in providing transparency to the public and mitigating harm. In this case, however, it is unclear whether a warning would be sufficient to dissuade wrongdoers from using AI to impersonate others without their consent.

SB-733 (Wahab) - Sexual assault forensic evidence: testing.

(Amends Section 680 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law, the Sexual Assault Victims' DNA Bill of Rights, requires law enforcement agencies, for sexual assault forensic evidence received on or after January 1, 2016, to either submit the evidence to a crime lab within 20 days after it is booked into evidence or ensure that a rapid turnaround deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) program is in place, as specified. Existing law also authorizes a sexual assault victim to request that a kit collected from

them not be tested and prohibits a kit for which this request had been made from being tested.

This bill authorizes a sexual assault victim who is 18 years of age or older to request that all medical evidence collected from them not be tested; the victim may later request that their kit be tested, regardless of whether they also decide to make a report to law enforcement. This bill also imposes requirements for the handling of the sexual assault evidence kit when a request not to test is made.

Status: Chapter 783, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (79 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (15 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (77 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (34 - 0)
Senate Floor - (37 - 0)
Senate Housing - (11 - 0)

Fines and Penalty Assessments

SB-763 (Hurtado) - Conspiracy against trade: punishment.

(Amends Section 16755 of, and adds Sections 16755.1 and 16762 to, the Business and Professions Code.)

Under existing law, the Cartwright Act, businesses are prohibited from restraining trade. The Cartwright Act provides criminal and civil enforcement mechanisms.

This bill modifies the available penalties under the Cartwright Act. First, the bill increases the criminal fines available under the Cartwright Act against a corporate and an individual violator. For a corporate violator, the fine is increased from $1 million to $6 million. For an individual violator, the fine is increased from $250,000 to $1 million. Second, the bill authorizes the Attorney General or a district attorney to seek civil penalties in any civil suit they bring under the Cartwright Act. Additionally, the bill allows any penalties recovered by the Attorney General to be deposited in the Attorney General antitrust account within the General Fund of the State Treasury.

Status: Chapter 426, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (53 - 20)
Assembly Appropriations - (10 - 4)
Assembly Public Safety - (7 - 2)
Assembly Judiciary - (8 - 3)

Senate Floor - (29 - 8)
Senate Floor - (29 - 10)
Senate Appropriations - (5 - 1)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)
Senate Judiciary - (11 - 2)

Firearms and Dangerous Weapons

SB-704 (Arreguín) - Firearms: firearm barrels.

(Amends Section 28235 of, adds Section 16525 to, and adds Chapter 11 to Division 10 of Title 4 of Part 6 of, the Penal Code.)

Existing law generally requires the sale or transfer of firearms to be conducted through a licensed firearms dealer. For purposes of these provisions, existing law defines "firearm" to mean a device, designed to be used as a weapon, from which is expelled through a barrel a projectile by the force of an explosion or other form of combustion and to include the frame or receiver of the weapon, including both a completed frame or receiver, or a firearm precursor part. For these purposes, existing law defines "firearm precursor part" as any forging, casting, printing, extrusion, machined body, or similar article that has reached a stage in manufacture where it may readily be completed, assembled, or converted to be used as the frame or receiver of a functional firearm, or that is marketed or sold to the public to become or be used as the frame or receiver of a functional firearm once completed, assembled, or converted.

This bill, except as specified, prohibits the sale or transfer of a firearm barrel, as defined, unless the transaction is completed in person by a licensed firearms dealer, and also prohibits a person from possessing a firearm barrel with the intent to sell, or offering to sell, unless the person is a licensed firearms dealer. Commencing July 1, 2027, except as specified, the bill requires the licensed firearms dealer to conduct an eligibility check of the purchaser or transferee and to record specified information pertaining to the transaction, including the date of the sale or transfer. The bill makes a first and 2nd violation of these provisions punishable as a misdemeanor, and any additional violations punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony. In addition, the bill requires the department to require the licensed firearms dealer to charge a fee up to $5 for each firearm barrel eligibility check, as specified.

Status: Chapter 591, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (57 - 20)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 4)
Assembly Public Safety - (7 - 2)
Senate Floor - (29 - 10)
Senate Floor - (28 - 11)
Senate Appropriations - (5 - 1)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)

AB-383 (Davies) - Firearms: prohibition: minors.

(Amends Sections 1524, 29615 and 29810 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law prohibits a juvenile who is adjudged a ward of the juvenile court due to the commission of specified serious or violent offenses from subsequently owning, possessing, or having under their custody or control a firearm until they are 30 years of age. A violation of this prohibition is punishable as a misdemeanor or as a felony.

Existing law also prohibits certain other persons, including a person who is convicted of a felony offense, from owning, possessing, or having under their custody or control a firearm or ammunition. Existing law requires a person subject to those orders to relinquish any firearms or ammunition they own, possess, or have under their custody or control and specifies the procedures to be used to relinquish those firearms or ammunition. Those procedures, among other things, require the court to provide specific instructions to the defendant and to assign the matter to a probation officer to investigate whether the defendant owns, possesses, or has under their custody or control any firearms, require a law enforcement agency to update the Automated Firearms System to reflect any firearms that were relinquished to the agency pursuant to these procedures, and require a defendant to timely file a completed Prohibited Persons Relinquishment Form. Existing law makes it an infraction for a defendant to fail to timely file that form.

This bill makes those procedures to relinquish firearms or ammunition applicable to a juvenile who is prohibited from owning, possessing, or having under their custody or control a firearm until they are 30 years of age.

Existing law allows a search warrant to be issued upon probable cause, supported by affidavit, naming or describing the person to be searched or searched for, and particularly describing the property, thing, or things and the place to be searched. Existing law also specifies the grounds upon which a search warrant may be issued, including, among other grounds, that the property or things to be seized include a firearm that is owned by, or in

the possession of, or in the custody or control of, a person prohibited from owning, possessing, or having the custody and control of a firearm pursuant to specified provisions of law, and the court has made a finding that the person has failed to relinquish the firearm as required by law.

This bill additionally allows a search warrant to be issued when the property or things to be seized include a firearm that is owned by, or in the possession of, or in the custody or control of, a juvenile who is subject to the prohibition on owning or possessing a firearm until they are 30 years of age when the court has made a finding that the person has failed to relinquish the firearm as required by law.

Status: Chapter 362, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (70 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (69 - 1)
Assembly Appropriations - (14 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (8 - 0)
Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

AB-451 (Petrie-Norris) - Law enforcement policies: restraining orders.

(Adds Section 13667 to the Penal Code.)

Existing law requires law enforcement agencies to maintain policies on specified subjects, including, among others, the use of force, gun violence restraining orders, and responding to domestic violence calls.

This bill requires each municipal police department and county sheriff's department, the Department of the California Highway Patrol, and the University of California and California State University Police Departments to, on or before January 1, 2027, develop, adopt, and implement written policies and standards to promote safe, consistent, and effective service, implementation, and enforcement of court protection and restraining orders that include firearm access restrictions. The bill requires these policies and standards to, among other things, provide a standard agency process for law enforcement to serve an order against a restrained person in a timely manner and ensure the agency consistently complies with specified requirements under California law governing service of protection and restraining orders.

Status: Chapter 693, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (80 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (78 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (14 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (8 - 0)
Senate Floor - (40 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Senate Judiciary - (13 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

AB-584 (Hadwick) - Firearms dealers and manufacturers: secure facilities.

(Amends Sections 17110 and 29141 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law defines a secure facility, for purposes of requirements for firearms dealers to store firearms when the dealer is not open for business, as a building that, among other requirements, has perimeter doorways with specified characteristics, including that the doorway is a windowless or windowed steel security door equipped with both a dead bolt and a doorknob lock or a metal grate that is padlocked and affixed to the licensee's premises. Existing law defines a secure facility, for purposes of requirements for firearms manufacturers to store manufactured firearms and barrels, as a facility that has perimeter doorways with additional specified characteristics, including that the doorway has hinges and hasps attached to doors by welding, riveting, or bolting with nuts on the inside of the door or that are installed so that they cannot be removed when the doors are closed and locked. Under existing law, failure to comply with these requirements is grounds for the forfeiture or revocation of a license or the imposition of a civil fine.

This bill expands the definition of a secure facility for the entities described above to allow a doorway with a windowed or windowless steel door that is equipped with panic hardware that operates a multipoint lock that bolts into the interior frame of the door.

Status: Chapter 40, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (75 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (14 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (38 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

AB-1078 (Berman) - Firearms.

(Amends Sections 171.7, 26150, 26155, 26162, 26185, 26190, 26195, 26202, 26205, 26206, 26225, 26230, and 29800 of, and amends, repeals, and adds Sections 26835, 27535, and 27540 of, the Penal Code.)

Existing law prohibits a person from carrying a concealed firearm or carrying a loaded firearm in public. Existing law authorizes a licensing authority, if certain requirements and other criteria are met, including, among other things, the applicant has completed a specified course of training, to issue a license to carry a concealed handgun or to carry a loaded and exposed handgun. Existing law requires a licensing authority to conduct an investigation to determine whether an applicant can receive or renew a license that includes, among other things, a review of all information provided in the application for a license, and a review of the information in the California Restraining and Protective Order System. The licensing authority is prohibited from issuing a license if, among other things, the applicant has been convicted of contempt of court, has been subject to a restraining order, protective order, or other type of court order, unless that order expired or was vacated or otherwise canceled more than 5 years prior to receipt of the completed application, or, in the 10 years prior to the licensing authority receiving the completed application, has been convicted of specified criminal statutes.

This bill also prohibits a licensing authority from issuing a license if an applicant was convicted of, under any federal law or law of any other state that includes comparable elements of, contempt of court or specified criminal statutes in the 10 years prior to the completed application, was subject to any restraining order, protective order, or other type of court order, or is an unlawful user of, or addicted to, any controlled substance. Upon determining that an applicant is a disqualified person due to being an unlawful user of, or addicted to, any controlled substance, the bill requires the licensing authority to, within 5 days, submit to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System Index specified information of the disqualified person and supporting documentation. Additionally, this bill requires the review of the California Restraining and Protective Order System to include information concerning whether the applicant is reasonably likely to be a danger to self, others, or the community at large. The bill also exempts from the licensure prohibition for applicants previously subject to a restraining order, protective order, or other type of court order, applicants who were previously subject to an above-described order that did not receive notice and an opportunity to be heard before the order was issued.

Existing law prohibits a person who is licensed to carry a firearm from carrying a firearm in specified places, including schools, government buildings, hospitals, zoos, parks, churches, and a bus, train, or other form of public transportation. Existing law exempts a firearm that is secured in a lock box, as specified, under certain circumstances, from these prohibitions.

This bill exempts a firearm that is unloaded and locked in a lock box for the purpose of transporting the firearm from the prohibition on carrying the firearm on a bus, train, or other form of public transportation, including a building, real property, or parking area under the control of a public transportation authority.

Existing law requires, when a person applies for a new license or license renewal to carry a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, a licensing authority, as specified, to issue or renew a license if the applicant has provided proof that, among other things, the applicant has completed a specified course of training, including live-fire shooting exercises on a firing range, and the applicant is the recorded owner of the pistol, revolver, or other firearm for which the license will be issued. If a psychological assessment on an initial application to carry a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person is required by a licensing authority, existing law requires the applicant to be referred to a licensed psychologist acceptable to the licensing authority. Existing law also prohibits a license to carry a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person from being issued if the Department of Justice determines that the applicant is prohibited by state or federal law from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm. Under existing law, this license may be revoked by the local licensing authority if, at any time, the local licensing authority determines that, among other reasons, the licensee is prohibited by state or federal law from owning or purchasing a firearm.

This bill clarifies that these requirements for a new license or license renewal specifically apply to a California resident. For non-California residents, the bill additionally requires, among other requirements, the applicant to attest, under oath, that the jurisdiction in which the applicant has applied is the primary location in California in which they intend to travel or spend time, and that the applicant has completed live-fire shooting exercises for each pistol, revolver, or other firearm for which the applicant is applying to be licensed to carry in California. This bill authorizes a licensing authority to allow a non-California resident applicant to satisfy this psychological assessment with a virtual psychological assessment, as specified, or approve this examination with a provider located within 75 miles of the

applicant's residence. This bill revokes or prohibits the issuance of a concealed carry license by the local licensing authority if any certain situation occurred, including that an applicant knowingly provides any inaccurate or incomplete information in connection with an application for a license, a license renewal, or an amendment to a license. The bill requires a licensee to inform the local authority that issued the license of any restraining order or arrest, charge, or conviction of a specified crime and would prohibit the issuance of, or require the revocation of, that license based on the licensee's failure to inform the local licensing authority of any restraining order or arrest, charge, or conviction of a specified crime.

Existing law prohibits a person from making an application to purchase more than one firearm within any 30-day period. Existing law prohibits a dealer from delivering a firearm to a purchaser when the dealer is notified by the Department of Justice that, within the preceding 30-day period, the purchaser has made another application to purchase a firearm. Licensed firearm dealers are required to conspicuously post a prescribed firearms safety warning message within the licensed premises, including that no person shall make an application to purchase more than one firearm, as specified, within any 30-day period, and no delivery shall be made to any person who has made an application to purchase more than one firearm, as specified, within any 30-day period.

An existing federal district court order in a case pending appeal has enjoined the enforcement of the law limiting the number of firearms that a person is allowed to purchase in a 30-day period. This bill, beginning April 1, 2026, increases the number of firearms that a person can apply to purchase within any 30-day period from one to 3 and would prohibit, beginning April 1, 2026, delivery of a firearm by a dealer if the dealer is notified by the Department of Justice that the purchaser has made an application to purchase one or more firearms that would result in the purchase of more than 3 firearms cumulatively within the 30-day period preceding the date of the application, as specified. The bill makes a conforming change to the required firearms safety warning.

Existing law makes it a crime for a person to own or possess a firearm if the person has been convicted of a felony, as specified. Existing law makes those provisions inapplicable to a conviction or warrant for a felony if, both the conviction of a like offense under California law can only result in imposition of felony punishment and the defendant received either, or both, a sentence to a federal correctional facility for more than 30 days and a fine exceeding $1,000.

This bill additionally makes those provisions inapplicable to a conviction for a nonviolent felony under the laws of any other state if the conviction has been vacated, set aside, expunged, or otherwise dismissed and, if the conviction resulted in a firearms prohibition, the conviction relief restored the firearms rights, or if the conviction did not involve the use of a dangerous weapon and the person received a pardon.

Existing law requires a licensing authority to give written notice to an applicant, who is applying for a new license or license renewal to carry a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, indicating if the license is approved or denied. Existing law requires the licensing authority to give this notice within 120 days of receiving the completed application for a new license or 30 days after receipt of specified information and report from the Department of Justice, whichever is later, and for a license renewal, the licensing authority has within 120 days of receiving the completed application to give this notice. In determining whether to approve or deny these applications, existing law requires the licensing authority to apply the statutory requirements in effect as of the date the licensing authority received the completed applications, except as specified.

This bill applies the 120-day notice requirement for a license renewal to a completed application for a license renewal submitted prior to September 1, 2026. For license renewal applications submitted on or after September 1, 2026, the bill applies the above notice requirement for a completed application for a new license. The bill deletes the provision requiring the licensing authority to apply the statutory requirements in effect as of the date of receiving the completed application.

Status: Chapter 570, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (57 - 20)
Assembly Floor - (57 - 19)
Assembly Appropriations - (10 - 3)
Assembly Public Safety - (6 - 2)
Senate Floor - (29 - 10)
Senate Appropriations - (5 - 2)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)

AB-1127 (Gabriel) - Firearms: converter pistols.

(Amends Section 3273.50 of the Civil Code, and amends Section 16880, and adds Sections 16885, 17015, 27595, 27595.1, and 32103 to, the Penal Code.)

Existing law prohibits any person from selling, leasing, or transferring any firearm unless the person is licensed as a firearms dealer, as specified. Existing law prescribes certain requirements and prohibitions for licensed firearms dealers. A violation of any of these requirements or prohibitions is grounds for forfeiture of a firearms dealer's license. For purposes of these provisions, existing law defines "machinegun" to mean, among other definitions, any weapon that shoots or is designed to shoot automatically more than one shot, without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger.

This bill, on and after July 1, 2026, prohibits a licensed firearms dealer to sell, offer for sale, exchange, give, transfer, or deliver any semiautomatic machinegun-convertible pistol, except as specified. For these purposes, the bill defines "machinegun-convertible pistol" as any semiautomatic pistol with a cruciform trigger bar that can be readily converted by hand or with common household tools into a machinegun by the installation or attachment of a pistol converter, as specified, and "pistol converter" as any device or instrument that, when installed in or attached to the rear of the slide of a semiautomatic pistol, replaces the backplate and interferes with the trigger mechanism and thereby enables the pistol to shoot automatically more than one shot by a single function of the trigger. The bill makes a violation of these provisions punishable by a fine, a 2nd violation punishable by a fine that may result in a suspension or revocation of the dealer’s license and removal from certain centralized lists maintained by the Department of Justice, and a 3rd violation punishable as a misdemeanor that shall result in the revocation of the dealer’s license and removal from certain centralized lists.

Existing law prohibits the manufacture, sale, possession, or transportation of a machinegun, except as authorized. A violation of these prohibitions is punishable as a felony.

This bill expands the above definition of "machinegun" to include any machinegun-convertible pistol equipped with a pistol converter and, thus, prohibit the manufacture, sale, possession, or transportation of a machinegun-convertible pistol equipped with a pistol converter.

Existing law, subject to certain exceptions, generally makes it an offense to manufacture or sell an unsafe handgun, as defined, and requires the Department of Justice to compile a roster listing all of the handguns that have been tested and determined not to be unsafe

handguns. Existing law establishes criteria for determining if a handgun is an unsafe handgun, including, for firearms manufactured after a certain date and not already listed on the roster, the lack of a chamber load indicator and a magazine disconnect mechanism.

For any pistol listed on the roster on January 1, 2026, that was not subject to the above-described requirements to be on the list because it was submitted for testing before specified dates, that is thereafter only modified to change the design features that brought the pistol within the definition of a machinegun-convertible pistol, and that is submitted to an independent certified laboratory for testing pursuant to the above-described testing provisions before January 1, 2027, this bill authorizes that pistol to be submitted for testing and added to the roster without meeting those requirements.

Status: Chapter 572, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (54 - 16)
Assembly Floor - (58 - 17)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 2)
Assembly Judiciary - (9 - 2)
Assembly Public Safety - (7 - 1)
Senate Floor - (29 - 9)
Senate Appropriations - (5 - 2)
Senate Judiciary - (11 - 2)
Senate Public Safety - (4 - 1)

AB-1263 (Gipson) - Firearms: ghost guns.

(Amends Sections 3273.50, 3273.51, 3273.60, and 3273.61 of, and adds Section 3273.625 to, the Civil Code, and amends Section 29805 of, and adds Section 29186 to, the Penal Code.)

Existing law makes it a crime for a person to manufacture or cause to be manufactured specified firearms. Existing law prohibits a person, other than a state-licensed firearms manufacturer, from using a computer numerical control (CNC) milling machine or three-dimensional printer to manufacture a firearm.

This bill prohibits a person from knowingly or willfully causing another person to engage in the unlawful manufacture of firearms or knowingly or willfully aiding, abetting, prompting, or facilitating the unlawful manufacture of firearms, including the manufacture of assault weapons or .50 BMG rifles or the manufacture of any firearm using a three-dimensional printer or CNC milling machine, and makes a violation of these provisions a misdemeanor.

Existing law authorizes a civil action against a person who knowingly distributes or causes to be distributed any digital firearm manufacturing code to any person, except as specified. For these purposes, existing law defines "digital firearm manufacturing code" to mean any digital instructions in the form of computer-aided design files or other code or instructions that may be used to program a CNC milling machine, a three-dimensional printer, or a similar machine to manufacture or produce a firearm, including a completed frame or receiver or a firearm precursor part. Existing law authorizes the Attorney General, county counsel, or city attorney to bring an action against this person and seek a civil penalty, as specified, for each violation, as well as injunctive relief.

This bill includes computer-aided manufacturing files as a digital instruction and include the manufacture or production of a machinegun and specified firearm components, including large-capacity magazines, as part of the definition of digital firearm manufacturing code. The bill also authorizes a person who has suffered harm in California as a result of a violation of these provisions to seek compensatory damages and injunctive relief. Further, the bill creates a rebuttable presumption that a person violated the provision of unlawfully distributing or causing to be distributed any digital firearm manufacturing code if the person owns or participates in the management of an internet website that makes digital firearm manufacturing code available for purchase, download, or other distribution to individuals, and the internet website, under the totality of the circumstances, encourages individuals to upload, disseminate, or use digital firearm manufacturing code to manufacture firearms, as specified.

Existing law establishes a firearm industry standard of conduct, which requires a firearm industry member to establish, implement, and enforce reasonable controls, as defined, and to take reasonable precautions to ensure that the member does not sell, distribute, or provide a firearm-related product, as defined, to a downstream distributor or retailer of firearm-related products who fails to establish, implement, and enforce reasonable controls. For these purposes, existing law defines firearm accessory and firearm manufacturing machine.

This bill requires, prior to completing the sale or delivery in California or to a California resident of a firearm barrel that is unattached to a firearm, firearm accessory, or a firearm manufacturing machine, a firearm industry member to comply with specified requirements, including providing a prospective purchaser with clear and conspicuous notice that specified conduct is generally a crime in California, including manufacturing firearms to be sold or transferred to an individual without a license to manufacture firearms.

Existing law, subject to exceptions, provides that any person who has been convicted of certain misdemeanors may not, within 10 years of the conviction, own, purchase, receive, possess, or have under their custody or control any firearm and makes a violation of that prohibition a crime.

This bill also prohibits any person convicted of specified misdemeanor violations, including manufacturing an undetectable firearm or knowingly or willfully causing another person to engage in the unlawful manufacture of firearms, on or after January 1, 2026, from owning, purchasing, or receiving any firearm within 10 years of the conviction, and makes a violation of that prohibition a public offense punishable by imprisonment in a county jail, a fine, or by both the fine and imprisonment.

Status: Chapter 636, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (62 - 13)
Assembly Floor - (63 - 10)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 2)
Assembly Judiciary - (10 - 1)
Assembly Public Safety - (7 - 0)
Senate Floor - (30 - 10)
Senate Appropriations - (5 - 2)
Senate Judiciary - (11 - 1)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)

AB-1344 (Irwin) - Restrictions on firearm possession: pilot project.

(Adds and repeals Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 18210) of Division 3.2 of Title 2 of Part 6 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law authorizes a court to issue a gun violence restraining order to prohibit a person from purchasing or possessing a firearm or ammunition for a period of one to 5 years, subject to renewal for additional one- to 5-year periods, if the subject of the petition poses a significant danger of self-harm or harm to another in the near future by having a firearm and the order is necessary to prevent personal injury to the subject of the petition or another. Existing law also allows a gun violence restraining order to be issued on an ex parte basis for up to 21 days. Existing law allows a petition for these gun violence restraining orders to be made by a law enforcement officer, or an immediate family member, employer, coworker, or teacher, as specified, of the subject of the petition.

This bill authorizes the Counties of Alameda, El Dorado, Santa Clara, and Ventura to establish, until January 1, 2032, a pilot program to additionally authorize a district attorney to request that the court issue a temporary emergency gun violence restraining order, as specified. The bill requires the district attorney of a county that establishes a pilot program, commencing April 1, 2027, to annually submit specified data to the California Firearm Violence Research Center at UC Davis, and authorizes the center, commencing July 1, 2027, to conduct an evaluation of the pilot program and annually report that evaluation to the Legislature. The bill additionally requires the district attorney of a county that establishes a pilot program, commencing April 1, 2027, to make the data described above available upon request to the Department of Justice and the Judicial Council.

Status: Chapter 573, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (65 - 5)
Assembly Floor - (69 - 3)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (8 - 0)
Senate Floor - (32 - 4)
Senate Appropriations - (5 - 2)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 0)

Human Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation

AB-379 (Schultz) - Crimes: prostitution.

(Amends Sections 52.6 and 52.65 of the Civil Code, and amends Section 647 of, adds Sections 647.5 and 653.25 to, and adds Chapter 5.8 (commencing with Section 13849) to Title 6 of Part 4 of, the Penal Code.)

Under existing law, solicitation of a minor is generally a misdemeanor offense. In 2024, the Legislature increased the punishment for solicitation of a minor under the age of 16, and of a minor under the age of 18 who is a victim of human trafficking. (SB 1414 (Grove), Chapter 617, Statutes of 2024.) Solicitation of a minor who was under the age of 16 at the time of the offense is a wobbler (may be charged as a misdemeanor or felony at the discretion of the prosecutor). Solicitation of a minor who was 16 or 17 years old at the time of the offense and was a victim of human trafficking is also a wobbler.

Under prior law, repealed as of 2022, it was a misdemeanor to loiter in a public place for the purpose of engaging in prostitution, meaning loitering with the intent to participate in a commercial sex transaction as a sex buyer or a sex worker.

This bill makes solicitation of a minor a wobbler if the solicited minor was more than three years younger than the defendant at the time of the offense. This bill also makes it a misdemeanor for any person to loiter in any public place with the intent to purchase commercial sex, as specified; creates the Survivor Support Fund to fund grant programs to community-based organizations (CBOs) that provide direct services and outreach to victims of sex trafficking and exploitation; creates the human trafficking vertical prosecution grant program; and increases civil penalties for specified human trafficking-related violations by businesses.

Status: Chapter 82, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (74 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (15 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (56 - 21)
Assembly Floor - (21 - 55)
Assembly Floor - (18 - 50)
Assembly Public Safety - (7 - 0)
Senate Floor - (33 - 2)
Senate Appropriations - (6 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

AB-1239 (Dixon) - Human trafficking: data.

(Adds Section 13012.9 of the Penal Code.)

Under existing law, any person who deprives or violates the personal liberty of another with the intent to obtain forced labor or services, is guilty of human trafficking.

Existing law requires the Department of Justice (DOJ) to maintain and annually update its OpenJustice online portal. OpenJustice is a website on which DOJ publishes California criminal justice data and DOJ's annual reports that analyze the data. In 2016, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Director informed all state Statistical Analysis Centers that the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program would be transitioning to a National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) only data collection by January 1, 2021. The California Incident Based Reporting System (CIBRS) is the California specific version of NIBRS.

This bill requires the OpenJustice Web portal to include information concerning arrests for human trafficking and the number of individuals who have been reported as a victim of human trafficking through the California Incident-Based Reporting System.

Status: Chapter 393, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (79 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (78 - 0)
Assem Appropriations - (14 - 0)
Assem Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

Immigration Enforcement

SB-635 (Durazo) - Food vendors and facilities: enforcement activities.

(Amends Sections 51036, 51038, and 51039 of the Government Code, and amends Sections 114368.8 and 114381 of, and adds Section 114381.3 to, the Health and Safety Code.)

Existing law allows, pursuant to the California Constitution, a city or county to make and enforce within its limits all local, police, sanitary, and other ordinances and regulations not in conflict with general laws. Existing law limits the regulations that a local agency can apply to sidewalk vending (also known as street vending), including to prohibit criminal penalties for violations of sidewalk vending ordinances. Existing law prohibits law enforcement agencies from using resources to investigate, interrogate, detain, detect, or arrest people for immigration enforcement purposes, except as specified. These provisions are commonly known as the Values Act.

This bill prohibits an agency or department of a local authority that regulates street vendors or compact mobile food operations, or enforces sidewalk vending regulations, from collecting citizenship or criminal background data, and limits the activities that a local government can do related to immigration enforcement.

Status: Chapter 463, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (58 - 15)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 4)
Assembly Public Safety - (7 - 0)
Assembly Local Government - (8 - 1)

Senate Floor - (29 - 8)
Senate Floor - (28 - 10)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)
Senate Local Government - (5 - 2)

Jurors

AB-223 (Pacheco) - Jury selection: acknowledgment and agreement.

(Amends Section 232 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

Under existing law, prior to voir dire (jury selection), the court is required to read language to prospective jurors which they must acknowledge and agree to, regarding their obligations to answer the questions posed accurately and truthfully and the consequences for failing to do so. After voir dire is completed, another oath is taken by the jurors by which they agree to hear the case and render a verdict based on the evidence and instructions.

This bill updates the language used in the acknowledgments and agreements obtained from prospective jurors before conducting voir dire and from jurors once selected for trial regarding their obligations and duties.

Status: Chapter 29, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (72 - 0)
Assembly Judiciary - (12 - 0)

Senate Floor - (38 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)
Senate Judiciary - (12 - 0)

AB-1036 (Schultz) - Criminal procedure: postconviction discovery.

(Amends Section 1054.9 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law requires the court, in a case involving a conviction of a serious or violent felony resulting in a sentence of 15 years or more, to order that the defendant be provided reasonable access to discovery materials upon the prosecution of a postconviction writ of habeas corpus or a motion to vacate judgment and a showing that good faith efforts to obtain discovery materials from trial counsel were made and were unsuccessful. Existing law defines "discovery materials" as materials in the possession of the prosecution and law enforcement authorities that the defendant would have been entitled to at the time of trial. Existing law requires trial counsel to retain copies of files for criminal convictions of serious or violent felonies resulting in a sentence greater than 15 years for the duration of the client's imprisonment. An electronic copy is sufficient if every item in the file is digitally copied.

This bill extends post-conviction discovery to include cases in which a defendant is or has ever been convicted of a felony resulting in incarceration in state prison. This bill excepts from post-conviction discovery cases in which a protective order prohibits the disclosure. This bill expands the definition of post-conviction "discovery materials" to include materials that tend to negate guilt, mitigate the offense, mitigate the sentence, or otherwise are favorable or exculpatory to the defendant. This bill also specifies that post-conviction "discovery materials" includes all materials that the convicted person would be entitled to if they were being tried today, irrespective of whether the materials were discoverable at the time of the convicted person's original trial and the prosecution's jury selection notes. Under this bill, if the prosecution believes there is good cause to shield jury selection notes from disclosure, they must make a foundational proffer describing how information in their file would bear on their case strategy. If the court finds good cause, the court must conduct an in-camera review and order necessary redactions. This bill specifies that the prosecution's lack of exercised peremptory challenges during jury selection constitutes good cause to withhold disclosure of jury selection notes.

Status: Chapter 444, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (54 - 18)
Assembly Floor - (53 - 13)
Assembly Appropriations - (12 - 2)
Assembly Public Safety - (7 - 0)
Senate Floor - (28 - 9)
Senate Appropriations - (5 - 2)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)

Juvenile Justice

AB-1258 (Kalra) - Deferred entry of judgment pilot program.

(Amends Section 1000.7 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law provides that the counties of Alameda, Butte, Napa, Nevada, and Santa Clara may establish a pilot program to operate a deferred entry of judgment pilot program, known as the Transition Age Youth Pilot Program, until January 1, 2026, for certain eligible defendants. To be eligible for the Transition Age Youth deferred entry of judgment program, the defendant must be between the ages of 18 and 21 and must not have a prior or current conviction for a serious, violent, or sex offense. Individuals between the age of 21 and 24 may also participate in the program with approval of the local multidisciplinary team. Participants must consent to participate in the program, be assessed and found suitable for the program, and show the ability to benefit from the services generally provided to juvenile hall youth. The probation department is required to develop a plan for reentry services, including, but not limited to, housing, employment, and education services, as a component of the program. Finally, a person participating in the program cannot serve more than one year in juvenile hall.

This bill extends the operation of the Transition Age Youth Pilot Program operating in Butte, Nevada, and Santa Clara counties until January 1, 2029. This bill removes Alameda County from the pilot program. This bill assigns the Office of Youth and Community Restoration to conduct "sight and sound" inspections for counties participating in the pilot program and to communicate their findings to the Board of State and Community Corrections.

Status: Chapter 394, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (61 - 13)
Assembly Floor - (61 - 13)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 1)
Assembly Public Safety - (7 - 0)
Senate Floor - (32 - 8)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)

AB-1376 (Bonta) - Wards: probation.

(Amends Sections 729, 729.1, 729.2, 729.6, 729.8, 729.9, 730, and 742.16 of, and adds Section 602.05 to, the Welfare and Institutions Code.)

Existing law subjects a minor between 12 and 17 years of age, inclusive, who violates any federal, state, or local law or ordinance, who persistently or habitually refuses to obey the reasonable and proper orders or directions of the minor's parents, guardian, or custodian, or who is beyond the control of that person, who violates an ordinance establishing a curfew or is truant, and a minor under 12 years of age who is alleged to have committed specified serious offenses, to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge the minor to be a ward of the court. When a minor is adjudged to be a ward of the court, as previously described, and is placed under the supervision of the probation officer or committed to the care, custody, and control of the probation officer, existing law authorizes the court to make any and all reasonable orders for the conduct of the ward, and to impose and require any and all reasonable conditions that it may determine fitting and proper to the end that justice may be done and the reformation and rehabilitation of the ward enhanced.

This bill limits to 12 months from the most recent disposition hearing the period of time a ward may remain on probation, except that a court may extend the probation period after a noticed hearing and upon proof by a preponderance of the evidence that it is in the ward's and the public's best interest. The bill requires the probation agency to submit a report to the court detailing the basis for any request to extend probation at the noticed hearing. The bill requires the court to provide the ward and the prosecuting attorney with the opportunity to present relevant evidence, as specified. The bill requires the court to hold noticed hearings for the ward not less frequently than every 6 months for the remainder of the wardship period if the court extends probation. The bill specifies that all of these provisions do not apply to specified wards, including a ward who is serving a custodial commitment to a juvenile hall, juvenile home, ranch, camp, or forestry camp. The bill additionally requires, among other things, that conditions of probation for a ward be individually tailored, developmentally appropriate, and reasonable.

Existing law authorizes the court, as part of the order adjudging the minor to be a ward of the court, to order the ward to pay restitution, to pay a fine up to $250 for deposit in the county treasury if the court finds the minor has the financial ability to pay, or to participate in an uncompensated work program.

This bill removes the authority of the court to order the minor to pay the $250 fine or participate in an uncompensated work program in lieu of restitution.

Existing law requires the court, for specified offenses, to order certain actions as a condition of a minor's probation, including attending counseling, repairing property, repaying the cost of apprehension to the city or county, and performing community service.

This bill no longer requires the court, in specified instances, to order certain actions as a condition of a minor's probation.

Status: Chapter 575, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (48 - 21)	Senate Floor - (24 - 10)
Assembly Floor - (49 - 18)	Senate Appropriations - (5 - 2)
Assembly Public Safety - (5 - 1)	Senate Public Safety - (4 - 1)

Mental Health

SB-27 (Umberg) - Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program.

(Amends Section 1370.01 of the Penal Code, and amends Sections 5971, 5972, 5975, 5977, 5977.1, 5977.3, 5978, and 5985 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.)

Existing law establishes the Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act - a civil court process to provide clinically appropriate, community-based services and supports to people with mental illness. The CARE Act allows specific people (petitioners) to ask the court to create a voluntary CARE agreement or court-ordered CARE plan for other persons (respondents) who have schizophrenia or other psychotic disorders. A CARE agreement or plan may include treatment, housing support, and other services.

This bill makes changes to the CARE Act including program eligibility and how respondents are referred, among other changes. This bill expands eligibility for CARE to additionally include bipolar I disorder with psychotic features, except psychosis related to current intoxication. The bill clarifies that no hearing is necessary to determine prima facie evidence of eligibility. This bill authorizes the CARE court to direct that an investigation be conducted if information in the referral does not provide all of the information necessary for a petition. And, significantly, this bill amends existing procedures for graduation from CARE proceedings to require court approval of the respondent's request to graduate from the program.

Existing law provides that if a person has been charged with a crime and is not able to understand the nature of the criminal proceedings and/or is not able to assist counsel in his or her defense, the court may determine that the offender is incompetent to stand trial (IST). For defendants charged with a misdemeanor, if the defendant is found IST, the proceedings shall be suspended, and the court may either: 1) conduct a hearing to determine whether the defendant is eligible for mental health diversion; or 2) dismiss the charges. If the court finds that the defendant is not eligible for diversion, the court may, after notice to the defendant, defense counsel, and the prosecution, hold a hearing to determine whether to do any of the following: 1) order modification of the treatment plan in accordance with a recommendation from the treatment provider; 2) refer the defendant to assisted outpatient treatment; 3) refer the defendant to the county conservatorship investigator for possible conservatorship if the defendant appears to be gravely disabled, as defined; or 4) refer the defendant to the CARE program; if the defendant is accepted into CARE the charges shall be dismissed.

The bill allows a criminal court to refer the defendant—even if eligible for diversion—to CARE court. However, this bill states that the referral is contingent on both the defense agreeing to the referral as well as the court having reason to believe the person is eligible. Additionally, this bill provides that if the person is not accepted into the CARE program or if the CARE court refers the defendant back to criminal court before the expiration of the six-month time period, the court shall proceed as it normally would have with considering the defendant for diversion.

Status: Chapter 528, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (74 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Assembly Health - (16 - 0)
Assembly Judiciary - (11 - 0)
Senate Floor - (38 - 0)
Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Senate Judiciary - (12 - 0)

SB-820 (Stern) - Inmates: psychiatric medication: administration.

(Amends Section 4011.6 of, and adds and repeals Section 2603.5 of, the Penal Code.)

Existing law prohibits, except as specified, a person confined in a county jail from being administered any psychiatric medication without prior informed consent. Existing law authorizes a county department of mental health, or other designated county department, to involuntarily administer psychiatric medication to an inmate on a nonemergency basis only after the inmate is provided, among other things, a hearing before a superior court judge, a court-appointed commissioner or referee, or a court-appointed hearing officer. Existing law also provides for the involuntary administration of psychiatric medication to an inmate in an emergency situation. Existing law limits the duration during which an inmate can be involuntarily administered psychiatric medication on an emergency basis and requires that, except as specified, the inmate be provided the same due process protections they would be entitled to when psychiatric medication is involuntarily administered on a nonemergency basis.

This bill authorizes, until January 1, 2030, a separate process to involuntarily medicate individuals charged with a misdemeanor who have been found to be incompetent to stand trial (IST). This bill provides that, notwithstanding existing procedures for involuntary medication of pretrial county jail inmates, if an individual charged with a misdemeanor and who is confined in county jail has been found IST, antipsychotic medication may be administered without the defendant's informed consent in either an emergency or upon a court's determination that the defendant is gravely disabled and does not have the capacity to consent to or refuse treatment with antipsychotic medication. This bill provides that emergency medication may be administered before a capacity hearing for up to 72 hours if the medication is necessary to address the emergency condition and is administered in the least restrictive manner, with the opportunity to go beyond the 72 hours upon petition to the superior court to order continued treatment.

For persons deemed gravely disabled, this bill requires the court, prior to issuing an involuntary medication order after hearing, to find by clear and convincing evidence that, among other things, a psychiatrist or psychologist has determined that the individual has a serious mental health disorder that can be treated with antipsychotic medication, and there is no less intrusive alternative to the involuntary administration of antipsychotic medication, and involuntary administration of the medication is in the individual's best interest. This bill requires the court to review an involuntary medication order at least every 60 days and requires the psychiatrist to file an affidavit at that review. This bill specifies an individual's rights before an order for involuntary medication may issue, including the right to be present and represented by counsel at all stages and to present evidence and cross-examine witnesses. This bill set limits on the amount of time the orders are valid.

Status: Chapter 330, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (70 - 0)	Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (15 - 0)	Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)	Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

Miscellaneous

SB-303 (Smallwood-Cuevas) - Evidence: privileges and exclusions.

(Adds Section 12940.2 to the Government Code.)

Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, prohibits various forms of employment and housing discrimination based on numerous characteristics including race, gender, disability, and national origin. Existing law empowers the Civil Rights Department to investigate and prosecute complaints alleging unlawful practices.

This bill provides that an employee's assessment, testing, admission, or acknowledgment of their own personal bias that was made in good faith and solicited or required as part of a bias mitigation training does not, by itself, constitute unlawful discrimination. This bill states the Legislature's intent to encourage employers to conduct bias mitigation trainings and affirm that conducting such a training does not, by itself, constitute unlawful discrimination. This bill defines "bias mitigation training" as bias mitigation or bias

elimination training, education, and activities provided by an employer for the purpose of educating employees on understanding, recognizing, or acknowledging the influence of conscious and unconscious thought processes and their associated impacts. Bias mitigation training shall include implementing specific strategies to mitigate the impact of employees' personal biases. This bill also provides that "specific strategies" includes, but is not limited to, assessing or testing for personal bias, analyzing bias assessments or tests, conducting bias training, conducting workshops, using toolkits, and tracking bias mitigation and elimination.

Status: Chapter 216, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (72 - 0)
Assembly Judiciary - (11 - 0)
Senate Floor - (36 - 0)
Senate Floor - (28 - 10)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)
Senate Judiciary - (11 - 2)

SB-398 (Umberg) - Election crimes: payment based on voting or voter registration.

(Adds Section 18107.5 to the Elections Code.)

Existing federal law provides that whoever knowingly or willfully pays or offers to pay any person to register to vote or to vote, or accepts payment for registering to vote or voting, shall be fined not more than $10,000, imprisoned not more than five years, or both. Under existing state law, it is a crime to pay or provide valuable consideration to a person to induce them to vote for a particular person or measure or to reward them for voting for a particular person or measure. It is also a crime to pay or receive any money or other valuable consideration in order to reward a person or as a reward for voting for or against or agreeing to vote for or against the election or endorsement of any other person as the nominee or candidate of any caucus, convention, organized assemblage of delegates, or other body representing or claiming to represent a political party, candidate, or principle, or any club, society, or association. Both offenses are punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for 16 months, two years, or three years.

This bill expands on these provisions to more broadly prohibit paying money or other valuable consideration to a person with the intent to induce them to vote or where the payment is contingent upon them voting, irrespective of whether they vote for a particular person or measure. This bill also prohibits paying money or valuable consideration to a person with the intent to induce them to register to vote or where the payment is contingent on them registering to vote. This bill defines "other valuable consideration" as including, but not limited to, the chance to win a lottery or similar prize-drawing contest. This bill This bill makes this crime punishable by a fine up to $10,000, imprisonment in the county jail for 16 months, two years, or three years, or both fine and imprisonment. This bill also establishes that this law does not apply to a person transporting someone to or from a voting location, compensation provided to an individual by a governmental entity, or granting time off to an employee to vote.

Status: Chapter 246, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (79 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (15 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Assembly Elections - (7 - 0)

Senate Floor - (40 - 0)
Senate Floor - (38 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (6 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)
Senate Elections and Constitutional Amendments - (5 - 0)

SB-485 (Reyes) - County public defender: appointment.

(Amends Section 27703 of the Government Code.)

Existing law provides that in any county a county counsel may be appointed by the board of supervisors. Existing law provides that an appointed county counsel may be removed at any time by the board of supervisors for neglect of duty, malfeasance or misconduct in office, or other good cause shown, upon written accusation to be filed with the board of supervisors, by a person not a member of the board, and heard by the board and sustained by a three-fifths vote of the board. Existing law also authorizes the county board of supervisors of any county to establish a public defender office for the county. Existing law states that at the time of establishing a public defender office, the board of supervisors shall determine whether the public defender is to be appointed or elected. Under existing law, if a public defender of any county is to be appointed, they shall be appointed by the board of supervisors to serve at will.

This bill would have limited a board of supervisors' authority to remove an appointed county public defender from office to neglect of duty, malfeasance or misconduct in office, or other good cause, and required a three-fifths vote by the board to do so. This bill would also have specified the intent of the Legislature that this law not be construed to exempt a public defender from a county's established performance evaluation process for appointed department heads.

Status: VETOED

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (62 - 12)	Senate Floor - (40 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (12 - 2)	Senate Floor - (36 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (7 - 0)	Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)
Assembly Local Government - (7 - 1)	Senate Local Government - (7 - 0)

Governor's Veto Message:

I am returning Senate Bill 485 without my signature.

This bill would allow an appointed county public defender to be removed from office only upon a three-fifths vote of the board of supervisors and a showing of good cause.

I appreciate the importance of protecting public defenders from undue political interference, as their role sometimes requires taking unpopular positions to fulfill their legal and ethical duties to their clients.

That said, I have not been presented with evidence that California's current system in any way impairs the effectiveness or independence of public defenders. Proponents only cite a handful of examples from other states of public defenders being removed from office for controversial advocacy.

Further, since the law does not place term limits on public defenders, this bill may ultimately make it unduly difficult to replace public defenders for legitimate reasons and leave incumbents entrenched, which I do not support.

SB-509 (Caballero) - Office of Emergency Services: training: transnational repression.

(Adds Section 8588.13 to the Government Code.)

Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, establishes the Office of Emergency Services and vests the office with responsibility for the state's emergency and disaster response services for natural, technological, or manmade disasters and emergencies, as specified. Existing law establishes the California Specialized Training Institute within the Office of Emergency Services.

This bill would have required, on or before January 1, 2027, the Office of Emergency Services, through the California Specialized Training Institute, to develop a transnational repression recognition and response training, as specified.

Status: VETOED

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (59 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (12 - 0)
Assembly Emergency Management - (5 - 0)
Senate Floor - (40 - 0)
Senate Floor - (38 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (6 - 0)
Senate Governmental Organization - (15-0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

Governor's Veto Message:

I am returning Senate Bill 509 without my signature.

This bill would require the Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), in consultation with the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST), to develop training on recognizing and responding to transnational repression.

While I appreciate the author's intent to enhance the state's ability to identify and respond to transnational repression, this issue is best addressed through administrative action in coordination with federal agencies. By codifying definitions related to this training, this bill

would remove the state's flexibility and ability to avoid future inconsistencies related to this work, especially since no unified federal definition exists.

Cal OES has already developed a training to help law enforcement recognize and respond to transnational repression. Information about this Transnational Repression Awareness class can be found on Cal OES's California Specialized Training Institute Criminal Justice / Homeland Security webpage. This work was done in coordination with Cal OES, POST, and federal partners to ensure alignment with national standards and equip local law enforcement with the tools needed to identify and react to this threat. My administration moved quickly to provide local agencies with the necessary tools to protect these impacted communities while maintaining the essential administrative flexibility to adapt to this evolving issue.

SB-641 (Ashby) - Department of Consumer Affairs and Department of Real Estate: states of emergency: waivers and exemptions.

(Amends Sections 122, 136, and 10176 of, and adds Sections 108.1, 136.5, 7058.9, and 10089 to, the Business and Professions Code.)

Existing law establishes in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency the Department of Real Estate to license and regulate real estate licensees, and the Department of Consumer Affairs, which is composed of various boards that license and regulate various businesses and professions.

This bill would have authorized the Department of Real Estate and boards under the jurisdiction of the Department of Consumer Affairs to waive the application of certain provisions of the licensure requirements that the board or department is charged with enforcing for licensees and applicants who reside in or whose primary place of business is in a location damaged by a natural disaster for which a state of emergency is proclaimed by the Governor, as specified, or for which an emergency or major disaster is declared by the President of the United States, including certain examination, fee, and continuing education requirements. The bill would have required a board to notify the director of the Department of Consumer Affairs in writing of any waiver approved by that board, and would have prohibited the waiver from taking effect for a period of 5 business days after the director receives the notification from the board. The bill would have authorized the director to

approve or disapprove a waiver within the 5 business days described above, and would have required the director to notify the board of any decision to approve or disapprove a waiver within those 5 business days. The bill would have prohibited a waiver from taking effect if the director disapproves the waiver, and would have required a waiver that is approved by the director, or that fails to be approved or disapproved by the director within the 5 business days described above, to take effect the following day. The bill would have required the Department of Consumer Affairs to, among other things, post each waiver that takes effect on its website.

The bill would have exempted the above-described licensees of boards from, among other requirements, the payment of duplicate license fees. The bill would have required all applicants and licensees of the boards under the Department of Consumer Affairs to provide the board with an email address. The bill would have prohibited a contractor licensed pursuant to the Contractors State License Law from engaging in debris removal unless the contractor has one of specified license qualifications or has been authorized by the registrar of contractors during a declared state of emergency or for a declared disaster area due to a natural disaster. The bill would have required a licensee authorized to perform debris removal to pass an approved hazardous substance certification examination, and comply with certain occupational safety and health requirements concerning hazardous waste operations and emergency response, as specified. The bill would also have required the Real Estate Commissioner, immediately upon the declaration of a natural disaster for which a state of emergency, emergency, or major disaster is proclaimed or declared as described above, to determine the nature and scope of any unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent practices, as specified, and provide specified notice to the public regarding those practices. The bill would have authorized the commissioner to suspend or revoke a real estate license if the licensee, until one year following the declaration of a natural disaster for which a state of emergency, emergency, or major disaster is proclaimed or declared as described above, makes an unsolicited offer to an owner of real property to purchase or acquire an interest in the real property, when that property is located in an area included in a declared federal, state, or local emergency or disaster, for an amount less than the fair market value, as defined, of the property or interest of the property, as specified.

Status: VETOED

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (80 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 0)
Assembly Business and Professions - (17 - 0)

Senate Floor - (37 - 0)
Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (6 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)
Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development - (10 - 0)

Governor's Veto Message:

I am returning Senate Bill 641 without my signature.

This bill would authorize licensing boards under the Department of Consumer Affairs and the Department of Real Estate to waive the application of specified laws for licensees and applicants who are impacted by a proclaimed federal, state, or local emergency, or whose homes or businesses are located in a disaster area. Additionally, this bill would ban unsolicited offers by real estate licensees and their clients that are below market value, as it was the day before the disaster, and would ban it throughout the entire geographic area in which the disaster is proclaimed.

I appreciate the intent of the author to help those impacted by natural disasters to find regulatory relief quickly and to protect those with property in disaster areas. In response to recent disasters, my Administration worked closely with the Legislature to coordinate targeted relief and consumer protections to disaster victims - absent the authority sought in this bill.

With respect to the real estate protection provisions, the bill is overly broad, applying to all natural disasters even when housing is unaffected. It also leaves an enforcement gap by regulating licensees only when acting for clients, not for themselves. Together, these issues call into question whether the bill is properly tailored to achieve its stated goals.

SB-857 (Committee on Public Safety) - Public safety omnibus.

(Amends Sections 7583.7 and 7598.2 of the Business and Professions Code, amends Sections 49428.2, 49428.15, and 56366.1 of the Education Code, amends Section 6389 of the Family Code, amends Sections 7286, 8589.11, 8589.15, 12838, 12838.6, 13332.09, 14612, and 20403 of the Government Code, amends Sections 1180.2, 1180.4, 1250.10, 1522.41, 1562.01, 1563, and 127825 of the Health and Safety Code, amends Section 6401.8 of the Labor Code, amends Sections 311.2, 835a, 1171, 1370, 1370.01, 1463.007, 1473.1, 2052, 2056, 2700, 2701, 2716.5, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2804, 2806, 2808, 2810.5, 2811, 2816, 2817, 2818, 4497.50, 4497.52, 4497.54, 4497.56, 6025, 6202, 13511.1, 13515.26, 13515.27, 13515.28, 13515.295, 13515.30, 13519.10, 13652, 13652.1, and 18108 of, and adds Section 2800.5 to, the Penal Code, amends Sections 6108, 10103.5, 10332, and 12217 of the Public Contract Code, amends Sections 4953 and 42989.2.1 of the Public Resources Code, amends Section 99243 of the Public Utilities Code, amends Section 1095 of the Unemployment Insurance Code, amends Sections 1808.4 and 5072 of the Vehicle Code, and amends Sections 755, 786, 788, 16001.9, 16527, 16529, 18358.10, 18358.20, 18358.30, 18360.10, and 18999.93 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.)

Existing law establishes the Board of State and Community Corrections to provide statewide leadership, coordination, and technical assistance to promote effective state and local efforts and partnerships in California's adult and juvenile criminal justice system. The duties of the board, among others, include establishing standards for local correctional facilities and correctional officers. Under existing law, the board is composed of 15 members, as specified, and 7 members constitutes a quorum.

This bill instead requires 8 members to constitute a quorum.

Existing law creates within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation the Prison Industry Authority.

This bill renames the Prison Industry Authority as the California Correctional Training and Rehabilitation Authority, renames the Prison Industry Board as the California Correctional Training and Rehabilitation Board, renames the Prison Industries Revolving Fund as the California Correctional Training and Rehabilitation Revolving Fund, and requires that any reference to the Prison Industry Authority be deemed a reference to the California Correctional Training and Rehabilitation Authority.

Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court over minors who are between 12 and 17 years of age, who have violated a federal, state, or local law or ordinance, as specified, and over minors under 12 years of age who have been alleged to have committed specified crimes. Existing law authorizes a juvenile court to adjudge a person under these circumstances to be a ward of the court. Existing law authorizes the juvenile court to permit a person adjudged a ward of the juvenile court, or placed on probation by the juvenile court, to reside in a county other than their county of legal residence. Existing law authorizes a ward who is permitted to reside in a county other than their county of legal residence to be supervised by the probation officer of the county of actual residence, with the consent of that probation officer.

This bill clarifies that these provisions apply to wards discharged to probation supervision after having been confined in a secure youth treatment facility, or after having been transferred to a less restrictive program from a secure youth treatment facility.

Existing law authorizes any county or court to implement a "comprehensive collection program" as a separate revenue collection activity, and requires the program to meet certain criteria, one of which is that the program engages in specified activities in collecting fines or penalties, including, among other things, initiating a driver's license suspension or hold, as specified.

This bill deletes initiating suspensions or holds for driver's licenses from the list of activities in which the program may engage.

Various provisions of the Health and Safety Code, Penal Code, and Welfare and Institutions Code, among others, refer to training and other requirements related to "deescalation techniques."

This bill revises all references to "deescalation" to "de-escalation."

The bill makes other technical changes, both conforming and nonsubstantive.

Status: Chapter 241, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (74 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (15 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (40 - 0)
Senate Floor - (34 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

AB-82 (Ward) - Health care: legally protected health care activity.

(Amend Sections 6215, 6215.1, 6215.2, 6218, 6218.01, and 6218.05 of the Government Code, amends Sections 11165 and 11190 of the Health and Safety Code, and amends Sections 629.51, 1269b, 13778.2, and 13778.3 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law classifies controlled substances into five schedules according to their danger and potential for abuse. Existing law establishes the Controlled Substances Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES), a prescription drug monitoring program maintained by the Department of Justice, the purpose of which is to assist health care practitioners in their efforts to ensure appropriate prescribing, ordering, administering, furnishing, and dispensing of controlled substances, and law enforcement and regulatory agencies in controlling diversion and abuse of Schedule II, III, IV, and V controlled substances and for statistical analysis, education, and research.

This bill prohibits the reporting of testosterone and mifepristone to California's prescription drug monitoring program. This bill requires DOJ to remove from CURES existing records of these prescriptions created or maintained on or before January 1, 2026, by January 1, 2027.

Existing law authorizes a court, by local rule, to prescribe the procedure by which the uniform countywide schedule of bail is prepared, adopted, and annually revised by the judges. Existing law requires the countywide bail schedule to contain a list of the offenses and the amounts of bail applicable for each as the judges determine to be appropriate; and requires the schedule, if the schedule does not list all offenses specifically, to contain a general clause for designated amounts of bail as the judges of the county determine to be appropriate for all the offenses not specifically listed in the schedule. Existing law requires the countywide bail schedule to set $0 bail for an individual who has been arrested in connection with a proceeding in another state regarding an individual performing, supporting, or aiding in the performance of an abortion in this state, or an individual obtaining an abortion in this state, if the abortion is lawful under the laws of this state.

This bill expands the requirement that a countywide bail schedule set $0 bail for any person arrested in connection with a proceeding in another state regarding an individual performing, supporting, or aiding in the performance of abortion specifically to reproductive health care services, gender-affirming health care services, and gender-affirming mental health care services.

Existing law makes it a crime for a person to post on the internet or social media, with the intent that another person imminently use that information to commit a crime involving violence or threat of violence against a reproductive health care patient, provider, or assistant, or other individuals residing at the same home address, the personal information or image of the patient, provider, or assistant, or other individuals residing at the same home address. Existing law establishes an address confidentiality (or "Safe at Home") program within the Office of the Secretary of State in order to enable state and local agencies to both accept and respond to requests for public records without disclosing the name or address of a victim of specified crimes. It also allows reproductive health care providers, employees, volunteers, and patients to apply to the address confidentiality program through a community-based victims' assistance program, as specified.

This bill expands safe haven protections against adverse action for aiding and assisting the access of legally protected health care activities in California. This bill makes it a crime for a person to post on the internet or social media, with the intent that another person imminently use that information to commit a crime involving violence or threat of violence against a gender-affirming health care or gender-affirming mental health care patient, provider, or assistant, or other individuals residing at the same home address, the personal information or image of the patient, provider, or assistant, or other individuals residing at the same home address.

Status: Chapter 679, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (61 - 12)
Assembly Floor - (62 - 5)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 0)
Assembly Judiciary - (9 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (8 - 0)
Senate Floor - (29 - 8)
Senate Appropriations - (5 - 2)
Senate Judiciary - (11 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)

AB-461 (Ahrens) - Truancy: CalWORKs: school attendance.

(Repeals Section 270.1 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law, the Compulsory Education Law, generally makes persons between the ages of 6 and 18 years of age subject to compulsory full-time education, unless exempted.

Existing law makes a parent or guardian of a pupil of 6 years of age or more who is in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 8, inclusive, and subject to compulsory full-time or continuing education, whose child is a chronic truant, as defined, who has failed to reasonably supervise and encourage the pupil's school attendance, and who has been offered support services to address the pupil's truancy, guilty of a misdemeanor that is punishable by a fine of up to $2,000, or imprisonment in a county jail for up to one year, or both that fine and imprisonment.

This bill repeals that criminal offense.

Status: Chapter 154, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (60 - 14)
Assembly Floor - (60 - 9)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 2)
Assembly Public Safety - (7 - 0)
Assembly Human Services - (5 - 1)
Senate Floor - (29 - 9)
Senate Appropriations - (5 - 2)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)
Senate Human Services - (4 - 1)

AB-851 (McKinnor) - Real property transactions: County of Los Angeles wildfires: unsolicited offers.

(Adds and repeals Article 3 (commencing with Section 2079.26) of Chapter 3 of Title 6 of Part 4 of Division 3 of the Civil Code.)

Existing law provides that a person who violates any of the provisions of the California Emergency Services Act, or who refuses or willfully neglects to obey any lawful order or regulation promulgated or issued pursuant to the Act, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed $1,000, or by imprisonment not to exceed six months,

or by both. Existing law authorizes the Department of Real Estate to investigate the actions of any person engaged in the business or acting in the capacity of a real estate licensee and temporarily suspend or permanently revoke a real estate license for performing, or attempting to perform, specified violations of the Real Estate Law. Existing law states that any person, including officers, directors, agents or employees of corporations, who willfully violates or knowingly participates in violating provisions of the Real Estate Law is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding $10,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both. Existing law prohibits unfair and deceptive practices in real estate transactions, including fraud, misrepresentation, and undue influence in contractual agreements.

This bill prohibits a person from making an unsolicited offer to purchase residential real property in specified ZIP codes, requires that the buyer and seller execute a specified written attestation affirming that the purchase agreement was not entered into as a result of an unsolicited offer, and provides various civil and criminal enforcement provisions. This bill states that a person licensed under the Real Estate Law who makes a written offer on behalf of a buyer in violation of this section is deemed to have violated that person's licensing law. This bill states that a person who makes an unsolicited offer in the specified zip codes may be assessed a civil penalty of up to $25,000 per violation. This bill makes a violation of these provisions a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to $1,000, or by imprisonment not to exceed six months. This bill repeals these provisions on January 1, 2027.

Status: Chapter 535, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (66 - 7)
Assembly Floor - (67 - 6)
Assembly Appropriations - (12 - 0)
Assembly Judiciary - (12 - 0)
Senate Floor - (30 - 8)
Senate Appropriations - (5 - 2)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)
Senate Judiciary - (11 - 2)

AB-1085 (Stefani) - License plates: obstruction or alteration.

(Amends Sections 5201 and 5201.1 of the Vehicle Code.)

Existing law prohibits the sale of a product or device that obscures, or is intended to obscure, the reading or recognition of a license plate by visual means, or by an electronic device operated in connection with a toll road, high-occupancy toll lane, toll bridge or other toll facility and prohibits a person from operating a vehicle with such a product.

This bill makes it an infraction to manufacture in California a product or device that obscures, or is intended to obscure, a license plate by visual or electronic means and strengthens penalties against those who sell these products.

Status: Chapter 179, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (76 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (69 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (15 - 0)
Assembly Transportation - (15 - 0)
Senate Floor - (35 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)
Senate Transportation - (13 - 0)

AB-1108 (Hart) - County officers: coroners: in-custody deaths.

(Amends Section 27522 of, and adds Section 27491.56 to, the Government Code.)

Existing law specifies the officers of a county, including, but not limited to, the coroner. Existing law authorizes the board of supervisors of a county to consolidate the duties of various county offices in various combinations, including combining the duties of the sheriff and the coroner. Existing law defines a "forensic autopsy" as an examination of a body of a decedent to generate medical evidence for which the cause of death is determined. In cases in which a forensic autopsy is performed, existing law requires the manner of death to be determined by the coroner or medical examiner of a county.

This bill enacts the Forensic Accountability, Custodial Transparency, and Safety (FACTS) Act of 2025, and commencing January 1, 2027, in any county in which the offices of the sheriff and the coroner are combined, prohibits the sheriff-coroner from determining the circumstances, manner, and cause of death, as provided, for an in-custody death, as

defined. The bill, instead, requires the sheriff-coroner to contract with one or more counties that have a coroner's office that operates independently from the office of the sheriff, or that have established an office of medical examiner, as specified, or with one or more private third-party medical examination providers that are separate and independent from the office of the sheriff-coroner and that meet certain physician qualification requirements, as specified, to determine the circumstances, manner, and cause of death. The bill further requires the county board of supervisors to annually enter into a service agreement or service agreements with those medical examiners, independent coroner offices, or private third-party medical examination providers, or with any combination thereof. The bill prohibits a private third-party medical examination provider that has entered into a service agreement from, during the term of the service agreement, being contracted by the county or the sheriff-coroner of that county to provide medical examination for any cases that do not involve in-custody deaths. The bill defines "in-custody death" for purposes of the bill to include, among other things, the death of a person who is detained, under arrest, or is in the process of being detained or arrested, is en route to be incarcerated, or is incarcerated at a municipal or county jail or state prison, or who is en route to be detained, or is detained, at a federal correctional facility or immigration detention facility, as provided. Finally, this bill exempts an independent medical examination performed pursuant to those provisions from the provisions described above that require, in the case of a forensic autopsy, the manner of death to be determined by the coroner or medical examiner of a county.

Status: Chapter 389, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (71 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (72 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 0)
Assembly Local Government - (10 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (8 - 0)
Senate Floor - (29 - 9)
Senate Appropriations - (5 - 2)
Senate Local Government - (5 - 2)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)

AB-1134 (Bains) - Coerced marriage.

(Amends, repeals, and adds Section 2211 of the Family Code, and amends Section 265 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law prohibits any person who "takes any woman," unlawfully, against her will, and by force, menace, or duress, compels "her to marry him," or "to be defiled." Existing law requires a proceeding to obtain a judgment of nullity of marriage by the party whose consent was obtained by fraud or by force, to be commenced within 4 years after the marriage.

This bill revises and recasts this offense to instead criminalize compelling a person to marry against their will and specifies that this provision shall be applied equally regardless of the age of the victim of a forced marriage at the time of the forced marriage. This bill also, as of January 1, 2027, allows, if a petition for nullity of marriage brought on the grounds that consent was obtained by force is filed beyond the four-year period, a court to grant permission for the party to proceed upon a showing of good cause. This bill requires the Judicial Council to modify or develop the forms necessary to implement this provision.

Status: Chapter 633, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (79 - 0)	Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (14 - 0)	Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Assembly Judiciary - (12 - 0)	Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (8 - 0)	Senate Judiciary - (12 - 0)

AB-1197 (Calderon) - Rental passenger vehicles: electronic surveillance technology: renter liability for loss due to theft.

(Amends Sections 1939.03 and 1939.23 of the Civil Code.)

Existing law prohibits a rental car company from using, accessing, or obtaining any information relating to the renter's use of the rental vehicle that was obtained using electronic surveillance technology, except in limited circumstances, such as when a vehicle is reported stolen, has not been returned within 24 hours after the agreed-upon return date (with notice to the renter), or in response to a subpoena or law enforcement request.

Existing law establishes a rebuttable presumption that a renter is not liable for the theft of a rental vehicle under specified circumstances. Existing law provides that the renter shall be presumed to have no liability if (1) an authorized driver either has possession of the ignition key furnished by the rental company or can establish that the key was not in the vehicle at the time of the theft, and (2) an authorized driver files an official police report within 24 hours and reasonably cooperates with the rental company and law enforcement. This presumption is defined as one affecting the burden of proof, meaning the burden shifts to the rental company to rebut it by showing that the renter or authorized driver committed or aided and abetted the theft.

This bill expands the authority of rental vehicle companies to use electronic surveillance of rental vehicles and rolls back liability protections for rental vehicle customers in the event a rental vehicle is stolen. Specifically, this bill provides that a rental company can use geofence technology to detect the movement of a rental vehicle outside of the country, if travel outside the country is not authorized by the rental agreement, and into an impound or tow yard. Second, the bill narrows the statutory presumption that a renter is not liable for theft. Under the revised language, the presumption applies only if the authorized driver both returns the ignition key furnished by the rental company and files a police report within 24 hours while reasonably cooperating with the rental company and law enforcement. This replaces current law, which allows the presumption to apply if the renter either returns the key or demonstrates that it was not left in the vehicle.

Status: Chapter 449, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (78 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (73 - 0)
Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection - (14 - 0)
Assembly Judiciary - (11 - 0)
Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)
Senate Judiciary - (11 - 1)

AB-1363 (Stefani) - Protective orders: Wyland's Law.

(Adds Section 6380.5 to the Family Code.)

Existing law requires each county to develop a procedure for electronically transmitting, upon the issuance of certain types of protective orders, the contents of the order and other specified information to the Department of Justice through the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System. Existing law also requires the department to maintain a California Restraining and Protective Order System and to make specified information electronically available to court clerks and law enforcement personnel.

This bill, Wyland's Law, authorizes, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, the department to establish, or contract with a vendor to establish, an automated protected person information and notification system to provide a petitioner or a protected person in a protective order case with automated access to information about their case, as specified. The bill requires a record demonstrating whether the superior court has fulfilled its transmission obligations or a record demonstrating receipt of information about a protective order that the department maintains to be open to public inspection and copying.

Status: Chapter 574, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (80 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (79 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 0)
Assembly Judiciary - (12 - 0)
Senate Floor - (40 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)
Senate Judiciary - (13 - 0)

AB-1504 (Berman) - California Massage Therapy Council.

(Amends Sections 4600.5, 4602, 4604, 4608, 4609, 4610, 4615, and 4621 of the Business and Professions Code, and Section 94934.5 of the Education Code.)

Existing law establishes the California Massage Therapy Counsel (CAMTC) to provide for the voluntary certification of massage therapists by CAMTC, a private nonprofit organization and sunsets the CAMTC on January 1, 2026. Under existing law, CAMTC is authorized to deny an application for a certificate or to impose discipline on a certificate holder on specified grounds, including being convicted of any felony, misdemeanor,

infraction, or municipal code violation, or being held liable in an administrative or civil action for an act, that is substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of a certificate holder. A record of the conviction or other judgment or liability is conclusive evidence of the crime or liability.

This bill provides that CAMTC may take action on the aforementioned grounds when the time for appeal has elapsed, the judgment of conviction has been affirmed on appeal, or an order granting probation is made suspending the imposition of sentence. This bill defines "conviction" as a judgment following a plea or verdict of guilty, a plea of nolo contendere, or a finding of guilt. This bill adds being determined to be a threat to public safety based on mental health reasons by a medical or mental health professional, or rendered a finding of not guilty in a criminal proceeding by reason of insanity as grounds for the CAMTC to deny an application or impose discipline on a certificate holder. This bill also extends the sunset of the CAMTC to January 1, 2030.

Status: Chapter 197, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (75 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (67 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (15 - 0)
Assembly Business and Professions - (16 - 0)
Senate Floor - (35 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (5 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 0)
Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development - (7 - 0)

Parole

AB-1094 (Bains) - Crimes: torture of a minor: parole.

(Amends Section 206.1 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law makes a person who, with the intent to cause cruel or extreme pain and suffering for the purpose of revenge, extortion, persuasion, or for any sadistic purpose, inflicts great bodily injury upon the person of another guilty of torture, and makes the crime punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of life. Existing law specifies that an inmate imprisoned under a life sentence shall not be paroled until they have served a term of at least 7 years or as established pursuant to a law that establishes a minimum term.

This bill prohibits a person imprisoned for committing the crime of torture from being eligible for parole until they have served at least 10 years, if the defendant is an adult who had care or custody of the victim and the victim was 14 years of age or younger at the time of the crime.

Status: Chapter 631, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (72 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (74 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

Peace Officers

SB-229 (Alvarado-Gil) - Peace officers: deputy sheriffs.

(Amends Section 830.1 of the Penal Code)

Existing law establishes categories of peace officers with varying powers and authority to make arrests and carry firearms. Under existing law, in certain counties, a deputy sheriff who is employed to perform duties exclusively or initially relating to custodial assignments with responsibilities for maintaining the operations of county custodial facilities, is a peace officer whose authority extends to any place in the state only while engaged in the performance of the duties of the officer's employment and for the purpose of carrying out the primary function of employment relating to the officer's custodial assignments, or when performing other law enforcement duties directed by the officer's employing agency during a local state of emergency.

This bill includes a deputy sheriff employed by the Counties of Amador and Nevada within that definition of peace officer.

Status: Chapter 51, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (71 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (34 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

SB-385 (Seyarto) - Peace officers.

(Amends Section 13511.1 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law required the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, on or before June 1, 2023, in consultation with specified entities, to develop a modern policing degree program and to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature outlining a plan to implement the program. Existing law also establishes the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) within the Department of Justice and requires the commission, within 2 years of the submission of the report, to approve and adopt the education criteria for peace officers, based on the recommendations in the report.

This bill repeals the requirement for POST to approve and adopt the criteria described above.

Status: Chapter 218, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (77 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (15 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (38 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

SB-459 (Grayson) - Peace officers: confidential communications: group peer support services.

(Amends Sections 8669.3 and 8669.4 of the Government Code.)

Existing law, the Law Enforcement Peer Support and Crisis Referral Services Program, authorizes a local or regional law enforcement agency to establish a peer support and crisis referral program to provide an agencywide network of peer representatives available to aid fellow employees on emotional or professional issues. Under existing law, a law

enforcement personnel has a right to refuse to disclose, and to prevent another from disclosing, a confidential communication, as defined, between the law enforcement personnel and a peer support team member while the peer support team member was providing peer support services, or a confidential communication made to a crisis hotline or crisis referral service. Existing law authorizes a confidential communication to be disclosed under specified circumstances, including a criminal proceeding.

This bill authorizes disclosure of a confidential communication in a juvenile delinquency proceeding. The bill also gives law enforcement personnel the right to refuse to disclose, and to prevent another from disclosing, a confidential communication between the law enforcement personnel and a peer support team member while the peer support team member was providing group peer support services, as defined, and a confidential communication between law enforcement personnel recipients of group peer support services while a peer support team member or mental health professional provides group peer support services to those recipients. The bill expands the definition of confidential communication to include the communication between law enforcement personnel recipients of group peer support services.

Status: Chapter 456, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (72 - 0)
Assembly Judiciary - (12 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (37 - 0)
Senate Floor - (34 - 0)
Senate Judiciary - (12 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

SB-524 (Arreguín) - Law enforcement agencies: artificial intelligence.

(Adds Section 13663 to the Penal Code.)

Existing law generally provides for the regulation of law enforcement agencies, including, among other things, requiring each local law enforcement agency to conspicuously post on their internet websites all current standards, policies, practices, operating procedures, and education and training materials that would otherwise be available to the public under specified circumstances.

This bill requires each law enforcement agency to maintain a policy to require an official report prepared by a law enforcement officer or any member of a law enforcement agency that is generated using artificial intelligence either fully or partially to include specified information, including a disclosure statement and the signature of the law enforcement officer or member of a law enforcement agency who prepared the official report. If an officer or any member of an agency uses artificial intelligence to create an official report, the bill requires the first draft created to be retained for as long as the official report is retained. Moreover, except for the official report, this bill prohibits a draft of any report created with the use of artificial intelligence from constituting an officer's statement, and requires an agency utilizing artificial intelligence to generate a first draft or official report to maintain an audit trail that identifies, at a minimum, certain things, including the person who used artificial intelligence to create a report. Finally, this bill prohibits a contracted vendor from sharing, selling, or otherwise using information provided by a law enforcement agency to be processed by artificial intelligence, except as provided.

Status: Chapter 587, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (50 - 17)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 3)
Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection - (12 - 2)
Assembly Public Safety - (6 - 0)
Senate Floor - (28 - 10)
Senate Floor - (28 - 10)
Senate Appropriations - (5 - 1)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)

SB-627 (Wiener) - Law enforcement: masks.

(Adds Chapter 17.45 to Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code, and adds Section 185.5 to the Penal Code.)

Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to wear a mask, false whiskers, or any personal disguise, as specified, with the purpose of evading or escaping discovery, recognition, or identification while committing a public offense, or for concealment, flight, evasion, or escape from arrest or conviction for any public offense.

This bill makes it a crime for a law enforcement officer to wear a facial covering in the performance of their duties, except as specified, and defines law enforcement officer as anyone designated by California law as a peace officer who is employed by a city, county, or other local agency, and any officer or agent of a federal law enforcement agency or law enforcement agency of another state, or any person acting on behalf of a federal law enforcement agency or agency of another state. The bill provides that a violation of these provisions is punishable as an infraction or a misdemeanor.

Additionally, the bill requires any law enforcement agency operating in California to, by July 1, 2026, maintain and publicly post a written policy limiting the use of facial coverings, as specified, and exempts personnel of any agency from the crime of wearing a facial covering if an agency maintains a policy pursuant to this section no later than July 1, 2026. The bill deems a policy consistent with these provisions for the purposes of that exception unless a member of the public, an oversight body, or a local governing authority challenges it. The bill also imposes a specified civil penalty against certain officers for tortious conduct, including, but not limited to, false imprisonment or false arrest of an individual while wearing a facial covering. If the agency does not address deficiencies in their masking policy within 90 days, the bill authorizes the complaining party to proceed to a court of competent jurisdiction for a judicial determination of the exemption, as specified. For the purposes of the provisions in this paragraph, the bill defines a law enforcement agency for these purposes as any entity of a city, county, or other local agency, that employs anyone designated by California law as a peace officer, any federal law enforcement agency, or any law enforcement agency of another state.

Status: Chapter 125, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (45 - 23)
Assembly Appropriations - (10 - 3)
Assembly Public Safety - (5 - 2)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)
Senate Floor - (28 - 11)
Senate Floor - (30 - 10)
Senate Floor - (27 - 10)
Senate Floor - (36 - 0)
Senate Housing - (11 - 0)
Senate Local Government - (7 - 0)

SB-734 (Caballero) - Criminal procedure: discrimination.

(Adds Section 3305.6 to the Government Code, and amends Sections 745, 1473, 1473.7, and 13510.8 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law establishes the Racial Justice Act (RJA) which prohibits the state from seeking or obtaining a criminal conviction or seeking, obtaining or imposing a sentence on the basis of race, ethnicity, or national origin. Existing law allows a defendant to file a motion in the trial court, or if judgment has been imposed, may file a petition for writ of habeas corpus or a motion to vacate the conviction or sentence in a court of competent jurisdiction alleging a violation of the RJA.

Existing law establishes the Public Safety Officers Procedural Bill of Rights Act (POBOR). POBOR provides peace officers with procedural protections relating to investigation and interrogations of peace officers, self-incrimination, privacy, polygraph exams, searches, personnel files, and administrative appeals. If a law enforcement officer is accused of racial bias or animus during the course of their work, the officer can be subject to disciplinary proceedings.

Existing law charges the Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) with conducting investigations into serious misconduct that may provide grounds for suspension or revocation of a peace officer's certification. POST has defined "serious misconduct" to include "demonstrating bias on the basis of actual or perceived race, national origin, religion, gender identity or expression, housing status, sexual orientation, mental or physical disability, or other protected status in violation of law or department policy or inconsistent with a peace officer's obligation to carry out their duties in a fair and unbiased manner."

This bill prohibits a public agency from relying on a court finding made in a motion under the RJA in order to take punitive action against a peace officer. However, this bill allows the agency to consider the underlying conduct as a basis for punitive action if the proceedings otherwise conform to all the applicable rules and procedures, and the officer is afforded their due process rights in those proceedings. Similarly, this bill prohibits POST from relying on a court finding made in a motion under the RJA, but still allows POST to consider the underlying conduct as a basis for revocation, if the decertification proceedings otherwise conform to all the applicable rules and procedures, and the officer is afforded their due process rights in those proceedings.

Status: Chapter 784, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (76 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (14 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)

Senate Floor - (40 - 0)
Senate Floor - (38 - 0)
Senate Floor - (38 - 0)
Senate Floor - (36 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

SB-805 (Pérez) - Crimes.

(Adds Chapter 17.45 (commencing with Section 7288) to Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code, and amends Sections 538d, 538e, 538f, 538g, 538h, and 1299.07 of, and adds Sections 13653 and 13654 to, the Penal Code.)

Existing law requires a peace officer to wear a badge, nameplate, or other device that clearly bears the identification number or name of the officer. Existing law defines peace officers to include police officers, county sheriffs, certain superior court marshals and California Highway Patrol officers, and other specified officers.

This bill requires a law enforcement agency operating in California to maintain and publicly post a written policy on the visible identification of sworn personnel by January 1, 2026 containing specified requirements. This bill defines "law enforcement agency" as any agency, department, or entity of the state or a political subdivision of the state that employs peace officers, any law enforcement agency from another state, and any federal law enforcement agency. This bill requires specified law enforcement officers operating in California that are not uniformed, and therefore not required to clearly display identification, to visibly display identification that includes their agency and either a name or badge number or both name and badge number when performing their enforcement duties, unless expressly exempted. A violation of these provisions is a crime, except that the criminal penalties do not apply to any law enforcement agency, or its personnel, if that agency maintains and publicly posts a written policy on the visible identification of sworn personnel. This bill makes the identification requirement pertaining to officers who are not in uniform and the criminal penalty operative on January 1, 2026.

Existing law provides that any person other than one who by law is given the authority of a peace officer, who willfully wears, exhibits, or uses the authorized badge, uniform, insignia, emblem, device, label, certificate, card, or writing, of a peace officer, with the intent of fraudulently impersonating a peace officer, or of fraudulently inducing the belief that he or she is a peace officer, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Existing law also provides that any person who willfully and credibly impersonates a peace officer through or on an internet website, or by other electronic means for purposes of defrauding another is guilty of a misdemeanor.

This bill expands the crime of false impersonation of a peace officer to include all law enforcement officers, including federal peace officers, and expands the conduct covered by the statute to include false personation committed by any means.

Status: Chapter 126, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (60 - 15)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 4)
Assembly Public Safety - (7 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)
Senate Floor - (30 - 10)
Senate Floor - (36 - 0)
Senate Insurance - (7 - 0)

AB-15 (Gipson) - Open unsolved murder: review and reinvestigation.

(Adds Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 11483) to Title 1 of Part 4 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law defines murder as the unlawful killing of a human being, or a fetus, with malice aforethought, and defines manslaughter as the unlawful killing of a human being without malice, and establishes 3 kinds of manslaughter: voluntary, involuntary, and vehicular.

This bill would have required a law enforcement agency to review the casefile regarding an open unsolved homicide upon written application by certain persons to determine if a reinvestigation would result in probative investigative leads. The bill also would have defined a homicide to include murder and manslaughter and an open unsolved homicide as a homicide committed after January 1, 1990, but no less than 3 years prior to the date of the

application for case review, that was investigated by a law enforcement agency, for which all probative investigative leads have been exhausted and for which no suspect has been identified. If the review determines that a reinvestigation would have resulted in probative investigative leads, this bill would have required a reinvestigation, but the bill would have allowed only one reinvestigation from being undertaken at any one time with respect to the same victim.

Status: VETOED

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (72 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (70 - 2)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 1)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (30 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (5 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 0)

Governor's Veto Message:

I am returning Assembly Bill 15 without my signature.

This bill requires law enforcement agencies to review case files regarding open unsolved homicides, upon application of a victim's immediate family member, to determine if reinvestigation would result in probative investigative leads.

I strongly support the author's goal of resolving these cases and ensuring justice and peace for survivors. However, unsolved cases are more often the result of a lack of evidence than a lack of diligence. To meet the timelines mandated under this bill, most law enforcement agencies would have to hire new personnel for case file review. Those that could not afford to do so would have to divert law enforcement personnel away from investigating active cases, including active homicides, to instead review case files. Diverting resources from active cases could lead to more unsolved crimes, not fewer, inadvertently undermining the intent of this bill.

AB-354 (Michelle Rodriguez) - Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

(Adds Section 15169 to the Government Code, and amends Sections 13500, 13510.8, and 13510.9 of, and adds Section 13503.1 to, the Penal Code.)

Existing law establishes the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to, among other functions, certify the eligibility of those persons appointed as peace officers throughout the state, and authorizes POST to decertify a certified peace officer for engaging in serious misconduct. Existing law requires any agency that employs peace officers to, within 10 days, notify POST of specified occurrences including any complaint, charge, or allegation of serious misconduct by a peace officer employed by that agency and the final disposition of any investigation into that complaint, charge, or allegation, regardless of the discipline actually imposed. Existing law further provides that each law enforcement agency shall be responsible for the completion of an investigation into any allegation of serious misconduct by an officer, regardless of the officer's employment status. Existing law establishes the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) within the Department of Justice to facilitate the exchange and dissemination of information between law enforcement agencies in the state.

This bill requires POST employees whose job duties require access to criminal offender record information, state summary criminal history information, or information obtained from CLETS to undergo a fingerprint-based state and national criminal history background check.

Existing law requires the Department of Justice to maintain state summary criminal history information, as defined, and to furnish this information to various state and local government officers, officials, and other prescribed entities, if needed in the course of their duties. Existing law makes it a crime for a person authorized by law to receive state summary criminal history information to knowingly furnish that information to a person who is not authorized to receive it.

This bill authorizes POST and all persons for whom background checks have been completed and their duties require access to inspect or duplicate any information derived from CLETS. The bill additionally authorizes POST and the Peace Officer Standards

Accountability Division to inspect and duplicate any criminal history information, criminal offender record information, or criminal justice information, or any other sensitive, confidential or privileged information if POST determines that the information is needed in the course of its duties.

Status: Chapter 32, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (69 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (14 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (38 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

AB-400 (Pacheco) - Law enforcement: police canines.

(Adds and repeals Section 13514.7 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law establishes the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) within the Department of Justice and requires the commission to, among other things, develop and disseminate guidelines for all peace officers in California.

This bill would have required, on or before July 1, 2028, POST to study and issue recommendations to the Legislature on the use of canines by law enforcement, and required POST to consider in its recommendations, among other things, instances of appropriate patrol use with a canine and instances of appropriate use with a canine for detection. The bill would have repealed these provisions on July 1, 2031.

Status: VETOED

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (73 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (71 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (14 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (8 - 0)
Senate Floor - (40 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 0)

Governor's Veto Message:

I am returning Assembly Bill 400 without my signature.

This bill would require the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to study and issue recommendations to the Legislature regarding the use of canines by law enforcement.

I share the author's goal of ensuring the safe and unbiased use of canines by law enforcement. However, this bill is unnecessary. POST has provided guidelines regarding the use of police canines since 1991. It recently updated these guidelines after convening meetings with a variety of subject matter experts in canine use, including employees of urban and rural sheriff's offices and police departments, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, California Highway Patrol, and California State Parks. The makeup of these convenings reflected the many situations in which canines are relied upon by law enforcement statewide. As to bias in canine deployment, the POST Use of Force guidelines already begin with the directive: "Officers shall carry out their duties, including use of force, in a manner that is fair and unbiased."

AB-572 (Kalra) - Criminal procedure: interrogations.

(Adds Chapter 17.43 (commencing with Section 7287) to Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code.)

Existing law requires a state prosecutor to investigate incidents involving officer-involved use of force resulting in the death of an unarmed civilian, and incidents involving a shooting by a peace officer that results in the death of a civilian if the civilian was unarmed or if there is a reasonable dispute as to whether the person was armed.

This bill requires, beginning January 1, 2027, every law enforcement and prosecutorial agency to have a policy for when law enforcement initiates a formal interview to gather evidence related to a law enforcement incident resulting in a person's death or serious bodily injury. The policy must require law enforcement officers to identify themselves and provide specified information prior to interviewing, questioning, or interrogating the family member of a person who has been killed or seriously injured by an officer.

This bill exempts the following circumstances from these requirements: when a reasonable officer believes that delay would result in the loss or destruction of evidence or pose an imminent threat to public safety; and, when an immediate family member has received advisements substantially equivalent to Miranda warnings.

Status: Chapter 697, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (42 - 22)
Assembly Floor - (44 - 22)
Assembly Appropriations - (10 - 4)
Assembly Public Safety - (5 - 2)
Senate Floor - (22 - 10)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)

AB-847 (Sharp-Collins) - Peace officers: confidentiality of records.

(Amends Section 25303.7 of the Government Code, and Section 832.7 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law, the California Public Records Act, authorizes the inspection and copying of any public record except where specifically prohibited by law. Existing law, with specified exemptions, also makes confidential the personnel records of peace officers and custodial officers and certain other records maintained by their employing agencies. Existing law provides that this exemption from disclosure does not apply to investigations of these officers or their employing agencies or to related proceedings conducted by a grand jury, a district attorney's office, or the Attorney General's office.

This bill additionally grants access to the confidential personnel records of peace officers and custodial officers and records maintained by their employing agencies, as specified, to civilian law enforcement oversight boards or commissions during investigations or related proceedings concerning the conduct of those officers. The bill requires those oversight boards to maintain the confidentiality of those records, and would authorize them to conduct closed sessions, as specified, to review confidential records. The bill additionally authorizes a county inspector general to access those personnel records.

Status: Chapter 383, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (50 - 16)
Assembly Floor - (53 - 15)
Assembly Public Safety - (5 - 0)
Senate Floor - (23 - 10)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)

AB-992 (Irwin) - Peace officers.

(Amends Section 1031 of, and adds Section 1031.5 to, the Government Code, and amends Section 13511.1 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law requires the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, in consultation with specified entities, to develop a modern policing degree program and to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature outlining a plan to implement the program. Existing law establishes the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training within the Department of Justice and requires the commission to approve and adopt the education criteria for peace officers, based on the recommendations in the report.

This bill repeals the requirement for the commission to approve and adopt the criteria described above.

Existing law requires a peace officer to meet specified requirements, including, to be a high school graduate or meet equivalency standards, as specified, or to attain a 2-year, 4-year, or advanced degree from an accredited college or university.

This bill authorizes specified credential evaluation services to evaluate the equivalency of a foreign college or university degree for purposes of attaining a degree as described above. The bill also requires, commencing January 1, 2031, a peace officer to attain one or more specified degrees or certificates no later than 36 months after receiving their basic certificate by the commission, unless the person is employed by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation or as a deputy sheriff of specified counties and is employed to perform duties relating to custodial facilities, has at least 8 years of experience as a sworn peace officer of another state or at least 8 years of military service in the Armed Forces of the United States, is employed as a peace officer by the State Department of State Hospitals, or is, as of December 31, 2030, currently enrolled in a basic academy or is employed as a peace officer by a public entity in California. The bill further requires a peace officer with experience as a sworn peace officer from another state or with

experience serving in the Armed Forces of the United States who served for less than 8 years, to attain one or more of the specified degrees or certificates no later than 48 months after receiving their basic certificate by the commission. The bill authorizes coursework completed as part of military or law enforcement training to count toward a degree or certificate, as specified.

Status: Chapter 175, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (78 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (69 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (15 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (40 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

AB-1108 (Hart) - County officers: coroners: in-custody deaths.

(Amends Section 27522 of, and adds Section 27491.56 to, the Government Code.)

Existing law specifies the officers of a county, including, but not limited to, the coroner. Existing law authorizes the board of supervisors of a county to consolidate the duties of various county offices in various combinations, including combining the duties of the sheriff and the coroner. Existing law defines a "forensic autopsy" as an examination of a body of a decedent to generate medical evidence for which the cause of death is determined. In cases in which a forensic autopsy is performed, existing law requires the manner of death to be determined by the coroner or medical examiner of a county.

This bill enacts the Forensic Accountability, Custodial Transparency, and Safety (FACTS) Act of 2025, and commencing January 1, 2027, in any county in which the offices of the sheriff and the coroner are combined, prohibits the sheriff-coroner from determining the circumstances, manner, and cause of death, as provided, for an in-custody death, as defined. The bill, instead, requires the sheriff-coroner to contract with one or more counties that have a coroner's office that operates independently from the office of the sheriff, or that have established an office of medical examiner, as specified, or with one or more private third-party medical examination providers that are separate and independent from the office of the sheriff-coroner and that meet certain physician qualification requirements, as specified, to determine the circumstances, manner, and cause of death. The bill further

requires the county board of supervisors to annually enter into a service agreement or service agreements with those medical examiners, independent coroner offices, or private third-party medical examination providers, or with any combination thereof. The bill prohibits a private third-party medical examination provider that has entered into a service agreement from, during the term of the service agreement, being contracted by the county or the sheriff-coroner of that county to provide medical examination for any cases that do not involve in-custody deaths. The bill defines "in-custody death" for purposes of the bill to include, among other things, the death of a person who is detained, under arrest, or is in the process of being detained or arrested, is en route to be incarcerated, or is incarcerated at a municipal or county jail or state prison, or who is en route to be detained, or is detained, at a federal correctional facility or immigration detention facility, as provided. Finally, this bill exempts an independent medical examination performed pursuant to those provisions from the provisions described above that require, in the case of a forensic autopsy, the manner of death to be determined by the coroner or medical examiner of a county.

Status: Chapter 389, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (71 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (72 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 0)
Assembly Local Government - (10 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (8 - 0)
Senate Floor - (29 - 9)
Senate Appropriations - (5 - 2)
Senate Local Government - (5 - 2)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)

AB-1178 (Pacheco) - Peace officers: confidentiality of records.

(Amends Section 832.7 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law, the California Public Records Act, generally requires public records to be open for inspection by the public, but provides numerous exceptions to this requirement. Under existing law, the personnel records of peace officers and custodial officers are confidential and not subject to public inspection. Existing law provides certain exemptions to this confidentiality, including the reports, investigations, and findings of certain incidents involving the use of force by a peace officer. Further, existing law authorizes an agency to redact the records disclosed for specified purposes including, among others, to remove personal data or information, as specified, and where there is a specific, articulable,

and particularized reason to believe that disclosure of the record would pose a significant danger to the physical safety of the peace officer, custodial officer, or another person.

This bill requires a court in an action to compel disclosure pursuant to specified provisions, in determining whether there is a specific, articulable, and particularized reason to believe that disclosure of the record would pose a significant danger to the physical safety of a person, to consider whether a particular peace officer is currently operating undercover and their duties demand anonymity.

Status: Chapter 635, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (67 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (60 - 2)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (29 - 2)
Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 0)

AB-1388 (Bryan) - Law enforcement: settlement agreements.

(Amends Sections 832.7 and 13510.9 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law establishes the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, and requires the commission to, among other things, establish a certification program for peace officers. Existing law requires POST to establish procedures for accepting complaints from members of the public regarding peace officers or law enforcement agencies that may be investigated, and establishes, within POST, the Peace Officer Standards Accountability Division which, among other duties, is required to bring proceedings seeking the suspension or revocation of certification of a peace officer.

Existing law, the California Public Records Act, generally requires public records to be open for inspection by the public but provides numerous exceptions to this requirement. Under existing law, the personnel records of peace officers and custodial officers are confidential and not subject to public inspection, although the law provides certain exemptions to this confidentiality, including the reports, investigations, and findings of certain incidents involving the use of force by a peace officer.

This bill additionally exempts agreements between an employing agency and a peace officer that, among other things, require the agency to destroy, remove, or conceal a record of a misconduct investigation. The bill also generally prohibits these types of agreements.

Status: Chapter 729, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (74 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (69 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (7 - 1)
Senate Floor - (38 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

Privacy

SB-274 (Cervantes) - Automated license plate recognition systems.

(Amends Sections 1798.90.5, 1798.90.51, 1798.90.52, 1798.90.53, 1798.90.54, and 1798.90.55 of, and adds Sections 1798.90.56 and 1798.90.57 to, the Civil Code.)

Existing law prohibits a public agency, which includes the state, a city, a county, a city and county, or any agency or political subdivision of the state, a city, a county, or a city and county, including, but not limited to, a law enforcement agency, from selling, sharing, or transferring automated license plate recognition (ALPR) information, except to another public agency, and only as otherwise permitted by law. Existing law defines "ALPR information" as information or data collected through the use of an ALPR system, defines an "ALPR operator" as a person that operates an ALPR system, which does not include a transportation agency, and defines an "ALPR end-user" a person that accesses or uses an ALPR system, which does not include, among other things, a transportation agency.

This bill would have provided that "public agency" does not include a transportation agency, a public transit operator, or a local department of transportation or public works department and, beginning January 1, 2026, would have required new, updated, expansions of, or addendums of contractual agreements with ALPR vendors, manufacturers, or suppliers to mandate that no default access is provided to any national ALPR database and that an agency's collected scans are by default not accessible to any other agency, and further imposes new requirements on sharing between California state law enforcement agencies. The bill also would have authorized a law enforcement agency to use ALPR information only for purposes of locating vehicles or persons when either are reasonably

suspected of being involved in the commission of a public offense, and prohibited a public agency from retaining ALPR information for more than 60 days after the date of collection if it did not match information on an authorized hot list, as defined, and as of January 1, 2026, would have required a public agency to delete all ALPR information that had been held for more than 60 days and did not match information on an authorized hot list within 14 days. Additionally, this bill would have excluded from the definitions of "ALPR operator" and "ALPR end-user" a public transit operator, a local department of transportation or public works department, or an airport or airport operator.

Existing law requires an ALPR operator and ALPR end-user to maintain reasonable security procedures and practices, including operational, administrative, technical, and physical safeguards, to protect ALPR information from unauthorized access, destruction, use, modification, or disclosure. Existing law also requires these entities to implement a usage and privacy policy that includes, among other things, a description of the job title or other designation of the employees and independent contractors who are authorized to access and use ALPR information.

This bill would have required those security procedures and practices to include safeguards for managing which employees can see the data from their systems, and required data security training and data privacy training for all employees that access ALPR information. In addition, this bill would have required the usage and privacy policy specified above to identify what purpose employees and independent contractors access and use ALPR information for, and would have required the Department of Justice to, contingent upon an appropriation of sufficient funds, conduct annual random audits on a public agency that was an ALPR operator or ALPR end-user to determine whether they had implemented and were adhering to that usage and privacy policy.

Finally, existing law requires an ALPR operator that accesses or provides access to ALPR information to require that ALPR information only be used for the authorized purposes described in the usage and privacy policy and to maintain a record of that access that includes, among other things, the purpose for accessing the information.

This bill instead would have required that record of access maintained by the ALPR operator to include the case file number or task force name, as applicable, that justifies the search query, and would have provided that no queries shall be allowed without a log entry with a valid and current case file number or task force name from the agency conducting the query.

Status: VETOED

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (41 - 29)
Assembly Appropriations - (10 - 3)
Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection - (9 - 4)
Assembly Transportation - (12 - 4)
Senate Floor - (28 - 6)
Senate Floor - (27 - 10)
Senate Floor - (26 - 10)
Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (5 - 1)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)
Senate Judiciary - (10 - 2)

Governor's Veto Message:

I am returning Senate Bill 274 without my signature.

This bill restricts the use and sharing of automated license plate reader (ALPR) data, including by placing a default 60-day limit on how long public entities may retain ALPR data.

I appreciate the author's intent to prevent information regarding a person's whereabouts from falling into the wrong hands. Nevertheless, this measure does not strike the delicate balance between protecting individual privacy and ensuring public safety. For example, it may not be apparent, particularly with respect to cold cases, that license plate data is needed to solve a crime until after the 60-day retention period has elapsed. Conversely, restrictions on inter-agency data sharing may impair solving crimes in real time, such as highway shootings, where the suspect may be rapidly crossing jurisdictional boundaries. Further, by restricting law enforcement agencies' use of ALPR information only for locating persons or vehicles suspected of involvement in crimes, this bill would prevent the use of this information to locate missing persons.

This bill also creates cost pressures, which are not accounted for in this year's budget, by requiring the Department of Justice to conduct random audits of public entities in order to ensure compliance with this bill. In partnership with the Legislature this year, my Administration has enacted a balanced budget that recognizes the challenging fiscal landscape our state faces while maintaining our commitment to working families and our most vulnerable communities. With significant fiscal pressures and the federal

government's hostile economic policies, it is vital that we remain disciplined when considering bills with significant fiscal implications that are not included in the budget, such as this measure.

AB-1197 (Calderon) - Rental passenger vehicles: electronic surveillance technology: renter liability for loss due to theft.

(Amends Sections 1939.03 and 1939.23 of the Civil Code.)

Existing law prohibits a rental car company from using, accessing, or obtaining any information relating to the renter's use of the rental vehicle that was obtained using electronic surveillance technology, except in limited circumstances, such as when a vehicle is reported stolen, has not been returned within 24 hours after the agreed-upon return date (with notice to the renter), or in response to a subpoena or law enforcement request.

Existing law establishes a rebuttable presumption that a renter is not liable for the theft of a rental vehicle under specified circumstances. Existing law provides that the renter shall be presumed to have no liability if (1) an authorized driver either has possession of the ignition key furnished by the rental company or can establish that the key was not in the vehicle at the time of the theft, and (2) an authorized driver files an official police report within 24 hours and reasonably cooperates with the rental company and law enforcement. This presumption is defined as one affecting the burden of proof, meaning the burden shifts to the rental company to rebut it by showing that the renter or authorized driver committed or aided and abetted the theft.

This bill expands the authority of rental vehicle companies to use electronic surveillance of rental vehicles and rolls back liability protections for rental vehicle customers in the event a rental vehicle is stolen. Specifically, this bill provides that a rental company can use geofence technology to detect the movement of a rental vehicle outside of the country, if travel outside the country is not authorized by the rental agreement, and into an impound or tow yard. Second, the bill narrows the statutory presumption that a renter is not liable for theft. Under the revised language, the presumption applies only if the authorized driver both returns the ignition key furnished by the rental company and files a police report within 24 hours while reasonably cooperating with the rental company and law enforcement. This replaces current law, which allows the presumption to apply if the renter either returns the key or demonstrates that it was not left in the vehicle.

Status: Chapter 449, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (78 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (73 - 0)
Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection - (14 - 0)
Assembly Judiciary - (11 - 0)
Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)
Senate Judiciary - (11 - 1)

Probation and Local Corrections

AB-248 (Bryan) - County jails: wages.

(Amends Section 4019.3 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law provides that a county jail is kept by the sheriff of the county in which the jail is situated and is to be used for specified purposes, including for the confinement of persons sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail upon a criminal conviction. Existing law authorizes the board of supervisors to credit each prisoner confined in or committed to county jail up to $2 for each 8 hours of work performed in jail.

This bill instead authorizes the board to credit each prisoner with a sum of money to be determined by the board.

Status: Chapter 252, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (57 - 12)
Assembly Floor - (51 - 12)
Assembly Public Safety - (6 - 0)
Senate Floor - (30 - 4)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 0)

AB-651 (Bryan) - Juveniles: dependency: incarcerated parent.

(Amends Section 2625 of the Penal Code, and amends Section 349 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.)

Existing law requires notice of, and the opportunity for an incarcerated parent to be physically present in, proceedings terminating their parental rights or seeking to adjudicate

the child of an incarcerated person a dependent child of the court. Existing law prohibits these proceedings from being adjudicated without the physical presence of the parent unless the court receives a knowing waiver from the parent of their right to be physically present at the proceedings, or an affidavit signed by a person in charge of the incarcerating institution that the prisoner does not intend to appear at the proceeding. Existing law authorizes, in the court's discretion, an incarcerated parent who has waived the right to be physically present at those proceedings to be given the opportunity to participate in the proceeding by videoconference, if that technology is available. Existing law authorizes, if videoconferencing technology is not available, the use of teleconferencing.

This bill requires notice of, and the opportunity for an incarcerated parent to be physically present in, specified additional dependency hearings relating to their child. The bill additionally requires an incarcerated parent who has waived the right to be physically present to be given the opportunity to participate in those proceedings by videoconference, and, if videoconferencing technology is not available, require the use of teleconferencing.

Existing law entitles a minor who is the subject of a juvenile court hearing to be present at that hearing and specifies that the minor has the right to be represented at the hearing by counsel of their choice. Existing law requires the court to inform the minor, if the minor is present at the hearing, of their right to address the court and participate in the hearing. Existing law requires the court, if the minor is 10 years of age or older and not present at the hearing, to determine whether the minor was properly notified of their right to attend the hearing and inquire whether they were given an opportunity to attend. Existing law generally requires the court to continue the hearing to allow the minor to be present, if they were not properly notified or if they wished to present, but were not given the opportunity. Existing law requires the court to continue the hearing only for the period of time necessary to provide the child notice and secure their presence.

This bill expands the above provisions to include nonminor dependents.

Status: Chapter 274, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (79 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (14 - 0)
Assembly Judiciary - (12 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)

Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Senate Judiciary - (13 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

AB-1087 (Patterson) - Crimes: vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated.

(Amends Section 191.5 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law limits probation to two years for a felony and one year for a misdemeanor, except for "an offense that includes specific probation lengths within its provisions." Existing law provides for a period of between three and five years of probation for any person convicted of driving under the influence (DUI). However, if the maximum sentence for the offense exceeds five years, the period of probation may be for a longer period than three years but may not exceed the maximum time for which imprisonment may be pronounced. DUI is a lesser included offense of both vehicular manslaughter and gross vehicular manslaughter. Under existing law, however, there is no specified probation term for the latter crimes, making the maximum term of probation for both vehicular manslaughter and gross vehicular manslaughter two years.

This bill increases the term of probation from two years to three to five years for a person convicted of vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated or gross vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated.

Status: Chapter 180, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (78 - 0)	Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (14 - 0)	Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)	Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

AB-1210 (Lackey) - Postrelease community supervision.

(Amends Section 3451 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law subjects a person to no more than 3 years of postrelease community supervision after release from prison or after the person's term of imprisonment has been deemed to have been served, except as specified. Existing law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to, among other things, inform each prisoner subject to postrelease community supervision of their responsibility to report to the county probation department. Existing law requires the department, 30 days before release, to notify the county of all information that would otherwise be required for parolees, as specified.

This bill would have required the department to provide the county probation department written and verbal notification of the scheduled release date of the person and the information described above no less than 90 days before the person's release, and if the discharge date is set or reset for 90 or fewer days into the future, requires the department to provide notification within 5 business days, but no later than 30 days before the discharge date of the person. The bill would have required the department to notify the county probation department of the county in which a person is being released of the name and contact information of the prerelease care manager, postrelease care manager, and enhanced care manager for the person being released to ensure California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal (CalAIM) processes are integrated with local reentry service delivery and court-ordered conditions. The bill additionally would have required, if a county probation department identifies, prior to the release of a person, that the person's current county of residence may be different than the county of the person's last legal residence, the department to coordinate with the probation department to determine the person's current county of residence and to develop coordinated plans for the release and transport of the released person to the person's current county of residence

Status: VETOED

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (73 - 1)
Assembly Floor - (78 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (14 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (40 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

Governor's Veto Message:

I am returning Assembly Bill 1210 without my signature.

This bill requires the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to notify a county probation department 90 days prior to the discharge of a person on post-release community supervision, instead of 30 days prior.

While well-intentioned, the practical implications of this bill would result in significant, ongoing costs to the state with limited benefit to public safety. There are numerous factors that trigger recalculations of an incarcerated person's release date, such as changes in workgroup assignments, program credit earnings, credit losses or restorations, and

modifications to sentencing terms or case credits. Any one of these factors could lead to changes to the incarcerated person's release date, thereby triggering multiple recurring notifications to a county prior to the individual's release. Additionally, the requirements of this bill would result in significant impacts on the General Fund not included in the 2025 Budget Act.

In partnership with the Legislature this year, my Administration has enacted a balanced budget that recognizes the challenging fiscal landscape our state faces while maintaining our commitment to working families and our most vulnerable communities. With significant fiscal pressures and the federal government's hostile economic policies, it is vital that we remain disciplined when considering bills with significant fiscal implications that are not included in the budget, such as this measure.

AB-1258 (Kalra) - Deferred entry of judgment pilot program.

(Amends Section 1000.7 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law provides that the counties of Alameda, Butte, Napa, Nevada, and Santa Clara may establish a pilot program to operate a deferred entry of judgment pilot program, known as the Transition Age Youth Pilot Program, until January 1, 2026, for certain eligible defendants. To be eligible for the Transition Age Youth deferred entry of judgment program, the defendant must be between the ages of 18 and 21, and must not have a prior or current conviction for a serious, violent, or sex offense. Individuals between the age of 21 and 24 may also participate in the program with approval of the local multidisciplinary team. Participants must consent to participate in the program, be assessed and found suitable for the program, and show the ability to benefit from the services generally provided to juvenile hall youth. The probation department is required to develop a plan for reentry services, including, but not limited to, housing, employment, and education services, as a component of the program. Finally, a person participating in the program cannot serve more than one year in juvenile hall.

This bill extends the operation of the Transition Age Youth Pilot Program operating in Butte, Nevada, and Santa Clara counties until January 1, 2029. This bill removes Alameda County from the pilot program. This bill assigns the Office of Youth and Community Restoration to conduct "sight and sound" inspections for counties participating in the pilot program and to communicate their findings to the Board of State and Community Corrections.

Status: Chapter 394, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (61 - 13)
Assembly Floor - (61 - 13)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 1)
Assembly Public Safety - (7 - 0)
Senate Floor - (32 - 8)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)

AB-1269 (Bryan) - County and city jails: incarcerated person contacts.

(Adds Section 4032.5 to the Penal Code.)

Existing law requires every person incarcerated in a state prison to be asked to provide contact information for specific circumstances, including for medical release of information and next of kin authorizing control over body and possessions in case of death. Existing law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to notify all persons covered by the medical release of information within 24 hours of a person incarcerated in a state prison being hospitalized for a serious or critical medical condition, as defined. Existing law requires the department to notify all persons covered by the medical release of information and next of kin within 24 hours of the death of a person incarcerated in state prison.

Existing law provides that a county jail is kept by the sheriff of the county in which the jail is situated and is to be used for specified purposes, including for the confinement of persons sentenced to imprisonment in a county jail upon a criminal conviction.

This bill, Wakiesha's Law, requires the county or city jail to notify all people covered by the medical release of information and next of kin forms within 24 hours of the death of a person incarcerated in the county or city jail.

Status: Chapter 726, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (78 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (78 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (7 - 0)
Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

AB-1387 (Quirk-Silva) - Mental health multidisciplinary personnel team.

(Adds Part 9 (commencing with Section 5990) to Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.)

Existing law authorizes a county to establish a homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team, as defined, with the goal of facilitating the expedited identification, assessment, and linkage of homeless individuals to housing and supportive services within that county and to allow provider agencies to share confidential information for the purpose of coordinating housing and supportive services to ensure continuity of care.

This bill would have authorized a county to also establish a behavioral health multidisciplinary personnel team, as defined, with the goal of facilitating the expedited identification, assessment, and linkage of a justice-involved person, as defined, diagnosed with a mental illness to supportive services within that county while incarcerated and upon release from county jail and to allow provider agencies and members of the personnel team to share confidential information, as specified, for the purpose of coordinating supportive services to ensure continuity of care. The bill would have required the sharing of information permitted under these provisions to be governed by protocols developed in each county, as specified.

This bill additionally would have authorized a behavioral health multidisciplinary personnel team to designate a qualified person to be a member of the team for a particular case and would require a member who receives information or records regarding a justice-involved person in their capacity as a member of the team to be under the same privacy and confidentiality obligations and subject to the same confidentiality penalties as the person disclosing or providing the information or records. The bill would also have required the information or records to be maintained in a manner that ensures the maximum protection of privacy and confidentiality rights.

Status: VETOED

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (76 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (76 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (15 - 0)
Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection - (13 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (35 - 0)
Senate Judiciary - (13 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

Governor's Veto Message:

I am returning Assembly Bill 1387 without my signature.

This bill would authorize counties to establish a behavioral health multidisciplinary personnel team to serve justice-involved (JI) individuals with mental illness and allow provider agencies to share information to coordinate supportive services.

Last year, I vetoed a nearly identical bill, stating it was both premature and duplicative of the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) CalAIM JI Initiative. Through this initiative, counties are already allowed to establish multidisciplinary teams and share confidential information among providers to ensure JI individuals have continuity of coverage upon release and access to essential health services that will help them successfully return to their communities.

While I appreciate the author's commitment to this issue, like its predecessor, this bill remains duplicative of these existing efforts. It would be more timely to assess this proposal following full implementation of the CalAIM JI Initiative and once data is available to identify any remaining gaps.

Sentencing

SB-571 (Archuleta) - Looting.

(Amends Section 451.5 of, and adds Sections 463.2 and 538i to, the Penal Code.)

Several provisions of the Penal Code prohibit the fraudulent impersonation or attempted impersonation of peace officers, firefighters, and other public officers and employees. These provisions proscribe, among other things, willfully wearing, exhibiting, or using the authorized badge, uniform, insignia, emblem, device, label, certificate, card, or writing of those officers and employees to commit the fraudulent impersonation. The statutes criminalizing false personation of these first responders also criminalize impersonation committed on an internet website or by other electronic means when done for purposes of defrauding another. Existing law punishes false impersonation of emergency personnel as a misdemeanor.

This bill provides for increased penalties for impersonating a first responder in an area subject to an evacuation order. Specifically, this bill provides that that any person, other than a first responder, who willfully wears, exhibits, or uses the uniform, insignia, emblem, device, label, certificate, card, or writing of a first responder with the intent of fraudulently impersonating a first responder in an area subject to an evacuation order as defined, or who willfully and credibly impersonates a first responder on an internet website, or by other electronic means during an evacuation order or within 30 days of its termination, for purposes of defrauding another, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, by a fine not to exceed $2,000, or by both, or by imprisonment for 16 months, two years, or three years in county jail and a fine of up $20,000. This bill includes within the definition of "first responder" any employee of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Existing law defines looting as the commission of specified theft-related offenses during and within an affected county during a state or local of emergency, or under an evacuation order resulting from a natural or manmade disaster.

This bill provides that the fact that a person convicted of looting committed the offense while impersonating emergency personnel is a factor in aggravation at sentencing.

Status: Chapter 545, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (76 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)

Senate Floor - (40 - 0)
Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (6 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

SB-763 (Hurtado) - Conspiracy against trade: punishment.

(Amends Section 16755 of, and adds Sections 16755.1 and 16762 to, the Business and Professions Code.)

Under existing law, the Cartwright Act, businesses are prohibited from restraining trade. The Cartwright Act provides criminal and civil enforcement mechanisms.

This bill modifies the available penalties under the Cartwright Act. First, the bill increases the criminal fines available under the Cartwright Act against a corporate and an individual violator. For a corporate violator, the fine is increased from $1 million to $6 million. For an individual violator, the fine is increased from $250,000 to $1 million. Second, the bill authorizes the Attorney General or a district attorney to seek civil penalties in any civil suit they bring under the Cartwright Act. Additionally, the bill allows any penalties recovered by the Attorney General to be deposited in the Attorney General antitrust account within the General Fund of the State Treasury.

Status: Chapter 426, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (53 - 20)
Assembly Appropriations - (10 - 4)
Assembly Public Safety - (7 - 2)
Assembly Judiciary - (8 - 3)

Senate Floor - (29 - 8)
Senate Floor - (29 - 10)
Senate Appropriations - (5 - 1)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)
Senate Judiciary - (11 - 2)

AB-352 (Pacheco) - Crimes: criminal threats.

(Amends Section 422 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law provides that when a judgment of imprisonment is to be imposed for a criminal offense and the statute specifies three possible terms, the court shall in its sound discretion order imposition of a sentence not to exceed the middle term, except as specified. The court may impose a sentence exceeding the middle term only when there are circumstances in aggravation of the crime that justify the imposition of a term of imprisonment exceeding the middle term and the facts underlying those circumstances have been stipulated to by the defendant or have been found true beyond a reasonable doubt at trial by the jury or by the judge in a court trial.

This bill provides that for purposes of sentencing a person for a felony violation of criminal threats, the court may consider as an aggravating factor that the defendant willfully threatened to commit a crime that would result in the death or great bodily injury of a person the defendant knew to be a constitutional officer, member of the Legislature, judge, or court commissioner.

Status: Chapter 554, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (75 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (77 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (14 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

AB-812 (Lowenthal) - Recall and resentencing: incarcerated firefighters.

(Amends Section 1172.1 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law authorizes a court, on its own motion within 120 days of the date of the defendant's commitment, or at any time if the applicable sentencing laws have changed or upon a recommendation from the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Board of Parole Hearings, or the district attorney, to recall a defendant's sentence and resentence that defendant to a lesser sentence.

Existing law establishes the California Conservation Camps for the purpose of having incarcerated persons work on projects supervised by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Existing law requires the department to utilize incarcerated persons assigned to conservation camps in performing fire prevention, fire control, and other work at the department.

This bill requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, no later than July 1, 2027, to promulgate regulations, as specified, regarding the referral of participants in the California Conservation Camp program and incarcerated persons working at institutional firehouses for resentencing.

Status: Chapter 712, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (57 - 5)
Assembly Floor - (57 - 4)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 1)
Assembly Public Safety - (8 - 0)
Senate Floor - (30 - 10)
Senate Appropriations - (5 - 2)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)

AB-848 (Soria) - Sexual battery.

(Amends Section 243.4 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law provides that when a judgment of imprisonment is to be imposed for a criminal offense and the statute specifies three possible terms, the court shall in its sound discretion order imposition of a sentence not to exceed the middle term, except as specified. The court may impose a sentence exceeding the middle term only when there are circumstances in aggravation of the crime that justify the imposition of a term of imprisonment exceeding the middle term and the facts underlying those circumstances have been stipulated to by the defendant or have been found true beyond a reasonable doubt at trial by the jury or by the judge in a court trial.

This bill provides that for purposes of sentencing a person for a felony violation of sexual battery, the court may consider as an aggravating factor that the defendant was employed at a hospital where the offense occurred and the victim was in the defendant's care or seeking medical care at the hospital.

Status: Chapter 625, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (78 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (77 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (14 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

Sexual Offenses and Sexual Offenders

SB-258 (Wahab) - Crimes: rape.

(Amends Section 261 of the Penal Code.)

In 2021, the Legislature passed AB 1171 (C. Garcia), Chapter 626, Statutes of 2021, which repealed the stand-alone spousal rape statute (Pen. Code, § 262) and expanded the definition of rape (Pen. Code, § 261) to include the rape of a spouse in all but one circumstance. Existing law maintains a limited exemption for the act of sexual intercourse with a spouse who is incapable of giving "legal consent" because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability. (Pen. Code, § 261, subd. (a)(1).)

This bill eliminates the spousal exception from the definition of rape based on the victim's inability to legally consent because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability. This bill requires that a person with a mental disorder or development or physical disability shall not be presumed to be unable to give legal consent to sexual intercourse due to that disability. This bill also requires the prosecutor to prove, as an element of the offense, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving consent. This bill requires that in making this determination, both of the following be considered, as applicable: any mitigating measure in place and any voluntary supports in place.

Status: Chapter 599, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (77 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (38 - 0)
Senate Floor - (37 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (6 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

SB-380 (Jones) - Sexually violent predators: transitional housing facilities: report.

(Adds Section 6608.9 to the Welfare and Institutions Code.)

Existing law provides for the civil commitment of a person who is determined to be a sexually violent predator. Existing law establishes a procedure by which a person committed as a sexually violent predator may petition for conditional release under the conditional release program, and requires the court, if it makes a specified determination, to place the person on conditional release. Existing law generally requires that a person released on conditional release pursuant to these provisions be placed in the person's county of domicile prior to their incarceration unless extraordinary circumstances exist requiring placement outside the county and notice and an opportunity to comment on the proposed placement is given to the designated county of placement, as specified. Existing law requires the State Department of State Hospitals, or its designee, to consider specified factors when recommending a specific placement for community outpatient treatment, including the concerns and proximity of the victim or the victim's next of kin and the age and profile of the victim or victims in the sexually violent offenses committed by the person subject to placement. This bill requires the State Department of State Hospitals to

conduct an analysis of the benefits and feasibility of establishing transitional housing facilities for the conditional release program by January 1, 2027, and to submit the findings of the analysis in a report to the Legislature.

Status: Chapter 581, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (77 - 0)	Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (15 - 0)	Senate Appropriations - (6 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)	Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

SB-680 (Rubio) - Sex offender registration: unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor.

(Amends Section 290 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law requires persons convicted of specified sex offenses to register a sex offender, or re-register if the person has been previously registered, upon release from incarceration, placement, commitment, or release on probation. Existing law includes an exemption for mandatory registration for a person who is convicted of participating in non-forcible acts (i.e. voluntary) of oral copulation, sodomy, or sexual penetration with a minor (15 years or older) providing that registration is not required if the difference between their ages is 10 years or less. However, under existing law, the court may still require the person to register as a sex offender under its discretionary powers.

This bill makes a defendant convicted of statutory rape subject to mandatory sex offender registration if there is more than a 10-year age gap with the minor, as specified. This bill places the defendant on tier one of the sex offender registry which is subject to a minimum registration period of 10 years. This bill applies prospectively to offenses that occurred on or after January 1, 2026.

Status: Chapter 780, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (72 - 0)	Senate Floor - (37 - 1)
Assembly Appropriations - (15 - 0)	Senate Appropriations - (6 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)	Senate Public Safety - (4 - 1)

SB-733 (Wahab) - Sexual assault forensic evidence: testing.

(Amends Section 680 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law, the Sexual Assault Victims' DNA Bill of Rights, requires law enforcement agencies, for sexual assault forensic evidence received on or after January 1, 2016, to either submit the evidence to a crime lab within 20 days after it is booked into evidence or ensure that a rapid turnaround deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) program is in place, as specified. Existing law also authorizes a sexual assault victim to request that a kit collected from them not be tested and prohibits a kit for which this request had been made from being tested.

This bill authorizes a sexual assault victim who is 18 years of age or older to request that all medical evidence collected from them not be tested; the victim may later request that their kit be tested, regardless of whether they also decide to make a report to law enforcement. This bill also imposes requirements for the handling of the sexual assault evidence kit when a request not to test is made.

Status: Chapter 783, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (79 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (15 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (77 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (34 - 0)
Senate Floor - (37 - 0)
Senate Housing - (11 - 0)

AB-848 (Soria) - Sexual battery.

(Amends Section 243.4 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law provides that when a judgment of imprisonment is to be imposed for a criminal offense and the statute specifies three possible terms, the court shall in its sound discretion order imposition of a sentence not to exceed the middle term, except as specified. The court may impose a sentence exceeding the middle term only when there are circumstances in aggravation of the crime that justify the imposition of a term of imprisonment exceeding the middle term and the facts underlying those circumstances have been stipulated to by the defendant or have been found true beyond a reasonable doubt at trial by the jury or by the judge in a court trial.

This bill provides that for purposes of sentencing a person for a felony violation of sexual battery, the court may consider as an aggravating factor that the defendant was employed at a hospital where the offense occurred and the victim was in the defendant's care or seeking medical care at the hospital.

Status: Chapter 625, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (78 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (77 - 0)
Assem Appropriations - (14 - 0)
Assem Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

Theft

SB-276 (Wiener) - City and County of San Francisco: merchandising sales.

(Adds and repeals Section 53076.5 of the Government Code.)

Under existing law, knowingly buying or receiving stolen property or property that has been obtained in any manner constituting theft or extortion is punishable as either a misdemeanor or a felony if the value of the property exceeds $950. Existing law also prohibits a local authority from regulating sidewalk vendors, except in accordance with certain provisions, including that a local authority may, by ordinance or resolution, adopt requirements regulating the time, place, and manner of sidewalk vending if the requirements are directly related to objective health, safety, or welfare concerns.

This bill, until January 1, 2031, authorizes the City and County of San Francisco to adopt an ordinance requiring a permit for the sale of specified merchandise on public property, if the ordinance includes certain written findings supported by substantial evidence, including, among other things, that there has been a significant pattern of merchandise being the subject of retail theft and then appearing for sale on public property within the City and County of San Francisco. The bill requires an ordinance adopted by the City and County of San Francisco to, among other things, identify a local permitting agency that is responsible for administering a permit system, and authorizes the ordinance to provide specified punishments for selling merchandise without a permit, including that 2nd and 3rd violations within 18 months of the first violation would be punishable as infractions, and

that subsequent violations after 3 prior violations, that occur within 18 months of the first violation, would be punishable as infractions or misdemeanors by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed 6 months, or by both that imprisonment and a fine.

In addition, this bill authorizes the City and County of San Francisco to charge a fee for the cost of issuing a permit, not to exceed the reasonable regulatory costs of implementing the bill, and authorizes the permitting agency to accept specified forms of identification in lieu of a social security number, if the permitting agency otherwise requires a social security number for the issuance of a permit or business license, but would require the number collected from the alternative identification to be confidential, except as provided. However, the bill prohibits the permitting agency from inquiring into or collecting certain information, including, information about an individual's immigration or citizenship status or criminal history.

If an ordinance is adopted, this bill requires the permitting agency to submit a report to the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco and the Legislature by January 1 of each year that includes specified information, including, among other things, the list or lists of merchandise that the City and County of San Francisco determined was a common target of retail theft. The bill additionally requires the City and County of San Francisco, at least 60 days prior to the enactment of an ordinance, to hold one or more workshops to inform the development of the ordinance, and requires the City and County of San Francisco to administer a public information campaign for at least 30 calendar days prior to the enactment of the ordinance, including public announcements in major media outlets and press releases.

Status: Chapter 406, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (65 - 2)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Assembly Local Government - (10 - 0)
Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)
Senate Local Government - (7 - 0)

AB-468 (Gabriel) - Crimes: looting.

(Amends Section 459 of, and repeals and adds Section 463 of, the Penal Code, relating to crimes.)

Existing law provides that a person who commits specified theft-related offense during and within an affected county in a state of emergency, or a local emergency, or under an evacuation order resulting from a natural or manmade disaster, is guilty of looting. Existing law punishes looting as follows:
1) Where the underlying offense is second-degree burglary, by imprisonment in county jail for one year, or by or by imprisonment in the county jail for 16 months, two years, or three years.
2) Where the underlying offense is grand theft, except grand theft of a firearm, by imprisonment in a county jail for one year, or by imprisonment in the county jail for 16 months, two years, or three years.
3) Where the underlying offense is grand theft of a firearm, by imprisonment in state prison for 16 months, or two or three years.
4) Where the underlying offense is petty theft, by imprisonment in a county jail for six months.

This bill provides that all of the following offenses when committed during and within an evacuation zone are looting and subject to increased punishment as follows:
1) First-degree burglary is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or seven years.
2) Second-degree burglary is punishable by imprisonment for 16 months, two years, or three years in county jail.
3) Grand theft, except grand theft of a firearm, is punishable by imprisonment for 16 months, two years, or three years in county jail.
4) Trespass with the intent to commit larceny is punishable by imprisonment in county jail for one year, or for 16 months, two years, or three years in county jail.
5) Theft from an unlocked vehicle is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for one year, or by imprisonment 16 months, two years, or three years in county jail.

This bill defines "evacuation zone" as any of the following:
1) An evacuation area (area subject to a mandatory evacuation order) or an area subject to an evacuation warning, as specified.
2) Includes one or more residential dwelling units in an evacuation area that is damaged or destroyed by an earthquake, fire, flood, riot, or other natural or manmade disaster, for one

year after the date an evacuation order or warning went into effect, regardless of whether the evacuation order or warning has been lifted, but does not include detached structures on the same property that are not dwelling units or are not otherwise usable for human habitation.
3) Includes one or more residential dwelling units in an area identified in an evacuation area that is damaged or destroyed by an earthquake, fire, flood, riot, or other natural or manmade disaster, and is currently undergoing reconstruction, for up to three years after the date an evacuation order or warning went into effect, regardless of whether the evacuation order or warning has been lifted, but does not include detached structures on the same property that are not dwelling units or are not otherwise usable for human habitation.

This bill clarifies that the fact that the structure entered has been damaged by a natural or other disaster, does not preclude a conviction for looting.

Status: Chapter 533, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (72 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (72 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (14 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (8 - 0)
Senate Floor - (38 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

AB-476 (Mark González) - Metal theft.

(Amends Sections 21606 and 21609.1 of the Business and Professions Code, and amends Sections 496a and 496e of the Penal Code.)

Existing law governs the business of buying, selling, and dealing in secondhand and used machinery and all ferrous and nonferrous scrap metals and alloys, also known as "junk." Existing law requires junk dealers and recyclers to keep a written record of all sales and purchases made in the course of their business, including the place and date of each sale or purchase of junk and a description of the item or items, as specified. This written record must include a statement indicating either that the seller of the junk is the owner of it, or the name of the person they obtained the junk from, as shown on a signed transfer document. Junk dealers and recyclers are prohibited from providing payment for nonferrous materials until the junk dealer or recycler obtains a copy of a valid driver’s license of the seller or other specified identification.

Existing law requires a junk dealer or recycler to preserve the written record for at least 2 years, and makes a violation of the recordkeeping requirements a misdemeanor.

This bill requires junk dealers and recyclers to include additional information in the written record, including the time and amount paid for each sale or purchase of junk made, and the name of the employee handling the transaction, and revises the type of information required to be included in the description of the item or items of junk purchased or sold. The bill also requires the statement referenced above indicating ownership or the name of the person from whom the seller obtained the junk from to be signed.

Existing law prohibits a junk dealer or recycler from possessing certain materials, including a fire hydrant or manhole cover or lid, without written certification from the agency owning or previously owning the material specifying that the agency has either sold the material or is offering the material for sale, salvage, or recycling and that the person is authorized to negotiate the sale of the material. Existing law makes it a crime for any person who is engaged in the salvage, recycling, purchase, or sale of scrap metal to possess specified items, including a fire hydrant or a manhole cover or lid, that were owned or previously owned by specified public entities and that have been stolen or obtained in a manner constituting theft or extortion, knowing the property to be stolen or obtained in that manner, or to fail to report possession of those items, as specified. A person who violates those provisions is subject to a criminal fine of not more than $3,000.

This bill expands the list of materials and items subject to those provisions to include, among other things, items reasonably recognizable as street lights and related equipment, and increases the maximum amount of the criminal fine to $5,000.

Existing law makes a person who is a dealer in or collector of junk, metals, or secondhand materials, or their agent, employee, or representative, who buys or receives any wire, cable, copper, lead, solder, mercury, iron, or brass that the person knows or reasonably should know is used by or belongs to specified entities, including a railroad, certain utility companies, or a public entity engaged in furnishing public utility service, without using due diligence to ascertain that the person selling or delivering that material has a legal right to do so, guilty of criminally receiving that property and, in addition to imprisonment, makes that act punishable by a fine of not more than $1,000.

This bill instead makes the act above punishable by a fine of not more than $5,000.

Status: Chapter 694, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (80 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (79 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (14 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Assembly Business and Professions - (18 - 0)
Senate Floor - (40 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)
Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development - (11 - 0)

AB-486 (Lackey) - Crimes: burglary tools.

(Amends Section 486 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to have specified tools or other items, with the intent to feloniously break or enter into a building or other specified place. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to make, alter, or repair specified instruments if the person knows or has reason to believe the instrument is intended to be used in the commission of a misdemeanor or felony.

This bill adds key programming devices, key duplicating devices, and signal extenders to the list of instruments above. This bill defines "key programming device" or "key duplicating device" as any device with the capability to access a vehicle's onboard computer to allow additional keys to be made, delete keys, or remotely start the vehicle without the use of any key. A key duplicating device also includes any device with the ability to capture a key code or signal in order to remotely access a vehicle. This bill defines "signal extender" as a key fob amplifier or other device that extends the signal range of a keyless entry car fob to send a coded signal to a receiver in a vehicle to lock, unlock, access a vehicle, start the engine, or interact with other remote commands associated to the vehicle's onboard computer.

Status: Chapter 367, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (67 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (73 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

Undocumented Persons

SB-635 (Durazo) - Food vendors and facilities: enforcement activities.

(Amends Sections 51036, 51038, and 51039 of the Government Code, and amends Sections 114368.8 and 114381 of, and adds Section 114381.3 to, the Health and Safety Code.)

Existing law allows, pursuant to the California Constitution, a city or county to make and enforce within its limits all local, police, sanitary, and other ordinances and regulations not in conflict with general laws. Existing law limits the regulations that a local agency can apply to sidewalk vending (also known as street vending), including to prohibit criminal penalties for violations of sidewalk vending ordinances. Existing law prohibits law enforcement agencies from using resources to investigate, interrogate, detain, detect, or arrest people for immigration enforcement purposes, except as specified. These provisions are commonly known as the Values Act.

This bill prohibits an agency or department of a local authority that regulates street vendors or compact mobile food operations, or enforces sidewalk vending regulations, from collecting citizenship or criminal background data, and limits the activities that a local government can do related to immigration enforcement.

Status: Chapter 463, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (58 - 15)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 4)
Assembly Public Safety - (7 - 0)
Assembly Local Government - (8 - 1)

Senate Floor - (29 - 8)
Senate Floor - (28 - 10)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)
Senate Local Government - (5 - 2)

Vehicles and Driving Under the Influence (DUI)

SB-274 (Cervantes) - Automated license plate recognition systems.

(Amends Sections 1798.90.5, 1798.90.51, 1798.90.52, 1798.90.53, 1798.90.54, and 1798.90.55 of, and adds Sections 1798.90.56 and 1798.90.57 to, the Civil Code.)

Existing law prohibits a public agency, which includes the state, a city, a county, a city and county, or any agency or political subdivision of the state, a city, a county, or a city and county, including, but not limited to, a law enforcement agency, from selling, sharing, or transferring automated license plate recognition (ALPR) information, except to another public agency, and only as otherwise permitted by law. Existing law defines "ALPR information" as information or data collected through the use of an ALPR system, defines an "ALPR operator" as a person that operates an ALPR system, which does not include a transportation agency, and defines an "ALPR end-user" a person that accesses or uses an ALPR system, which does not include, among other things, a transportation agency.

This bill would have provided that "public agency" does not include a transportation agency, a public transit operator, or a local department of transportation or public works department and, beginning January 1, 2026, would have required new, updated, expansions of, or addendums of contractual agreements with ALPR vendors, manufacturers, or suppliers to mandate that no default access is provided to any national ALPR database and that an agency's collected scans are by default not accessible to any other agency, and further imposes new requirements on sharing between California state law enforcement agencies. The bill also would have authorized a law enforcement agency to use ALPR information only for purposes of locating vehicles or persons when either are reasonably suspected of being involved in the commission of a public offense, and prohibited a public agency from retaining ALPR information for more than 60 days after the date of collection if it did not match information on an authorized hot list, as defined, and as of January 1, 2026, would have required a public agency to delete all ALPR information that had been held for more than 60 days and did not match information on an authorized hot list within 14 days. Additionally, this bill would have excluded from the definitions of "ALPR operator" and "ALPR end-user" a public transit operator, a local department of transportation or public works department, or an airport or airport operator.

Existing law requires an ALPR operator and ALPR end-user to maintain reasonable security procedures and practices, including operational, administrative, technical, and physical safeguards, to protect ALPR information from unauthorized access, destruction, use, modification, or disclosure. Existing law also requires these entities to to implement a usage and privacy policy that includes, among other things, a description of the job title or other designation of the employees and independent contractors who are authorized to access and use ALPR information.

This bill would have required those security procedures and practices to include safeguards for managing which employees can see the data from their systems, and required data security training and data privacy training for all employees that access ALPR information. In addition, this bill would have required the usage and privacy policy specified above to identify what purpose employees and independent contractors access and use ALPR information for, and would have required the Department of Justice to, contingent upon an appropriation of sufficient funds, conduct annual random audits on a public agency that was an ALPR operator or ALPR end-user to determine whether they had implemented and were adhering to that usage and privacy policy.

Finally, existing law requires an ALPR operator that accesses or provides access to ALPR information to require that ALPR information only be used for the authorized purposes described in the usage and privacy policy and to maintain a record of that access that includes, among other things, the purpose for accessing the information.

This bill instead would have required that record of access maintained by the ALPR operator to include the case file number or task force name, as applicable, that justifies the search query, and would have provided that no queries shall be allowed without a log entry with a valid and current case file number or task force name from the agency conducting the query.

Status: VETOED

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (41 - 29)
Assembly Appropriations - (10 - 3)
Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection - (9 - 4)
Assembly Transportation - (12 - 4)
Senate Floor - (28 - 6)
Senate Floor - (27 - 10)
Senate Floor - (26 - 10)
Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (5 - 1)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 1)
Senate Judiciary - (10 - 2)

Governor's Veto Message:

I am returning Senate Bill 274 without my signature.

This bill restricts the use and sharing of automated license plate reader (ALPR) data, including by placing a default 60-day limit on how long public entities may retain ALPR data.

I appreciate the author's intent to prevent information regarding a person's whereabouts from falling into the wrong hands. Nevertheless, this measure does not strike the delicate balance between protecting individual privacy and ensuring public safety. For example, it may not be apparent, particularly with respect to cold cases, that license plate data is needed to solve a crime until after the 60-day retention period has elapsed. Conversely, restrictions on inter-agency data sharing may impair solving crimes in real time, such as highway shootings, where the suspect may be rapidly crossing jurisdictional boundaries. Further, by restricting law enforcement agencies' use of ALPR information only for locating persons or vehicles suspected of involvement in crimes, this bill would prevent the use of this information to locate missing persons.

This bill also creates cost pressures, which are not accounted for in this year's budget, by requiring the Department of Justice to conduct random audits of public entities in order to ensure compliance with this bill. In partnership with the Legislature this year, my Administration has enacted a balanced budget that recognizes the challenging fiscal landscape our state faces while maintaining our commitment to working families and our most vulnerable communities. With significant fiscal pressures and the federal government's hostile economic policies, it is vital that we remain disciplined when considering bills with significant fiscal implications that are not included in the budget, such as this measure.

AB-366 (Petrie-Norris) - Ignition interlock devices.

(Amends Sections 13352, 13352.1, 13352.4, 13353.3, 13353.4, 13353.5, 13353.6, 13353.75, 13386, 13390, 23103.5, 23247, 23573, 23575, 23575.3, 23576, and 23597 of the Vehicle Code.)

Existing Law establishes an IID pilot program through January 1, 2026, which requires a court to order the installation of an IID for repeat DUI offenders and any DUI causing bodily injury to another person, as specified, and authorizes the court to order the installation of an IID for a first-time DUI offender period not to exceed six months from the date of conviction, or allows the offender to apply for a restricted driver's license upon specified conditions. Existing law sunsets the IID pilot project on January 1, 2026.

This bill extends the operative date of the IID pilot program from January 1, 2026, to January 1, 2033.

Status: Chapter 689, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (78 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (78 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (37 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

AB-875 (Muratsuchi) - Vehicle removal.

(Adds Section 22651.08 to the Vehicle Code.)

Existing law authorizes a peace officer or a regularly employed and salaried employee who is engaged in directing traffic or enforcing parking laws and regulations to remove a vehicle when, among other things, the officer arrests a person driving or in control of a vehicle for an alleged offense, and the officer is, by the Vehicle Code or other law, required or permitted to take, and does take, the person into custody.

This bill additionally authorizes a peace officer to remove a vehicle that (1) has fewer than 4 wheels, but that does not meet the definition of an electric bicycle, if that vehicle is powered by an electric motor capable of exclusively propelling the vehicle in excess of 20 miles per hour on a highway and is being operated by an operator without a current license

to operate the vehicle, or (2) is a class 3 electric bicycle being operated by a person under 16 years of age. The bill also authorizes a city, county, or city and county to adopt a regulation, ordinance, or resolution imposing charges equal to its administrative costs relating to the removal, seizure, and storage costs of the vehicle, and requires an agency to release a seized vehicle to the owner, violator, or their agent after a minimum of 48 hours if certain conditions are met, including that the costs of removal, seizure, and storage have been paid. The bill, in certain circumstances, authorizes an agency to require, as a condition of release, proof that the violator has completed an electric bicycle safety and training program or a related local bicycle safety course.

Status: Chapter 168, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (75 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (71 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (15 - 0)
Assembly Transportation - (16 - 0)
Senate Floor - (37 - 0)
Senate Transportation - (15 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

AB-1085 (Stefani) - License plates: obstruction or alteration.

(Amends Sections 5201 and 5201.1 of the Vehicle Code.)

Existing law prohibits the sale of a product or device that obscures, or is intended to obscure, the reading or recognition of a license plate by visual means, or by an electronic device operated in connection with a toll road, high-occupancy toll lane, toll bridge or other toll facility and prohibits a person from operating a vehicle with such a product.

This bill makes it an infraction to manufacture in California a product or device that obscures, or is intended to obscure, a license plate by visual or electronic means and strengthens penalties against those who sell these products.

Status: Chapter 179, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (76 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (69 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (15 - 0)
Assembly Transportation - (15 - 0)
Senate Floor - (35 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)
Senate Transportation - (13 - 0)

AB-1087 (Patterson) - Crimes: vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated.

(Amends Section 191.5 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law limits probation to two years for a felony and one year for a misdemeanor, except for "an offense that includes specific probation lengths within its provisions." Existing law provides for a period of between three and five years of probation for any person convicted of driving under the influence (DUI). However, if the maximum sentence for the offense exceeds five years, the period of probation may be for a longer period than three years but may not exceed the maximum time for which imprisonment may be pronounced. DUI is a lesser included offense of both vehicular manslaughter and gross vehicular manslaughter. Under existing law, however, there is no specified probation term for the latter crimes, making the maximum term of probation for both vehicular manslaughter and gross vehicular manslaughter two years.

This bill increases the term of probation from two years to three to five years for a person convicted of vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated or gross vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated.

Status: Chapter 180, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (78 - 0)	Senate Floor - (39 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (14 - 0)	Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)	Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

Victims and Restitution

AB-379 (Schultz) - Crimes: prostitution.

(Amends Sections 52.6 and 52.65 of the Civil Code, and amends Section 647 of, adds Sections 647.5 and 653.25 to, and adds Chapter 5.8 (commencing with Section 13849) to Title 6 of Part 4 of, the Penal Code.)

Under existing law, solicitation of a minor is generally a misdemeanor offense. In 2024, the Legislature increased the punishment for solicitation of a minor under the age of 16, and of a minor under the age of 18 who is a victim of human trafficking. (SB 1414 (Grove), Chapter 617, Statutes of 2024.) Solicitation of a minor who was under the age of 16 at the time of the offense is a wobbler (may be charged as a misdemeanor or felony at the

discretion of the prosecutor). Solicitation of a minor who was 16 or 17 years old at the time of the offense and was a victim of human trafficking is also a wobbler.

Under prior law, repealed as of 2022, it was a misdemeanor to loiter in a public place for the purpose of engaging in prostitution, meaning loitering with the intent to participate in a commercial sex transaction as a sex buyer or a sex worker.

This bill makes solicitation of a minor a wobbler if the solicited minor was more than three years younger than the defendant at the time of the offense. This bill also makes it a misdemeanor for any person to loiter in any public place with the intent to purchase commercial sex, as specified; creates the Survivor Support Fund to fund grant programs to community-based organizations (CBOs) that provide direct services and outreach to victims of sex trafficking and exploitation; creates the human trafficking vertical prosecution grant program; and increases civil penalties for specified human trafficking-related violations by businesses.

Status: Chapter 82, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (74 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (15 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (56 - 21)
Assembly Floor - (21 - 55)
Assembly Floor - (18 - 50)
Assembly Public Safety - (7 - 0)
Senate Floor - (33 - 2)
Senate Appropriations - (6 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

AB-1213 (Stefani) - Restitution: priority.

(Amends Section 1202.4 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law states that it is the unequivocal intention of the People of the State of California that all persons who suffer losses as a result of criminal activity shall have the right to seek and secure restitution from the persons convicted of the crimes causing the losses they suffer. Existing law requires the court to order the defendant to pay victim restitution in every case in which a victim has suffered an economic loss as a result of the defendant's conduct. Several existing statutes prioritize the order in which delinquent court-ordered debt received is to be satisfied, with victim restitution required to be collected first.

This bill specifies within the restitution statute itself that a victim restitution order be paid before all fines, restitution fines, penalty assessments, and other fees on a criminal defendant.

Status: Chapter 184, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (78 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (76 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (15 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (9 - 0)
Senate Floor - (40 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

Warrants and Orders

AB-451 (Petrie-Norris) - Law enforcement policies: restraining orders.

(Adds Section 13667 to the Penal Code.)

Existing law requires law enforcement agencies to maintain policies on specified subjects, including, among others, the use of force, gun violence restraining orders, and responding to domestic violence calls.

This bill requires each municipal police department and county sheriff's department, the Department of the California Highway Patrol, and the University of California and California State University Police Departments to, on or before January 1, 2027, develop, adopt, and implement written policies and standards to promote safe, consistent, and effective service, implementation, and enforcement of court protection and restraining orders that include firearm access restrictions. The bill requires these policies and standards to, among other things, provide a standard agency process for law enforcement to serve an order against a restrained person in a timely manner and ensure the agency consistently complies with specified requirements under California law governing service of protection and restraining orders.

Status: Chapter 693, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (80 - 0)
Assembly Floor - (78 - 0)
Assembly Appropriations - (14 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (8 - 0)
Senate Floor - 40 - 0)
Senate Appropriations - (7 - 0)
Senate Judiciary - (13 - 0)
Senate Public Safety - (6 - 0)

AB-1344 (Irwin) - Restrictions on firearm possession: pilot project.

(Adds and repeals Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 18210) of Division 3.2 of Title 2 of Part 6 of the Penal Code.)

Existing law authorizes a court to issue a gun violence restraining order to prohibit a person from purchasing or possessing a firearm or ammunition for a period of one to 5 years, subject to renewal for additional one- to 5-year periods, if the subject of the petition poses a significant danger of self-harm or harm to another in the near future by having a firearm and the order is necessary to prevent personal injury to the subject of the petition or another. Existing law also allows a gun violence restraining order to be issued on an ex parte basis for up to 21 days. Existing law allows a petition for these gun violence restraining orders to be made by a law enforcement officer, or an immediate family member, employer, coworker, or teacher, as specified, of the subject of the petition.

This bill authorizes the Counties of Alameda, El Dorado, Santa Clara, and Ventura to establish, until January 1, 2032, a pilot program to additionally authorize a district attorney to request that the court issue a temporary emergency gun violence restraining order, as specified. The bill requires the district attorney of a county that establishes a pilot program, commencing April 1, 2027, to annually submit specified data to the California Firearm Violence Research Center at UC Davis, and authorizes the center, commencing July 1, 2027, to conduct an evaluation of the pilot program and annually report that evaluation to the Legislature. The bill additionally requires the district attorney of a county that establishes a pilot program, commencing April 1, 2027, to make the data described above available upon request to the Department of Justice and the Judicial Council.

Status: Chapter 573, Statutes of 2025

Legislative History:

Assembly Floor - (65 - 5)
Assembly Floor - (69 - 3)
Assembly Appropriations - (11 - 0)
Assembly Public Safety - (8 - 0)
Senate Floor - (32 - 4)
Senate Appropriations - (5 - 2)
Senate Public Safety - (5 - 0)

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