



JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

520 Capitol Mall, Suite 600 • Sacramento, California 95814-3368

Telephone 916-323-3121 • Fax 916-323-4347 • TDD 415-865-4272

MEMORANDUM

Date

October 1, 2020

Action Requested

For Your Information

To

Hon. Tani Cantil-Sakauye
Members of the Legislation Committee
Mr. Martin Hoshino
Ms. Millicent Tidwell
Mr. John Wordlaw
Mr. Robert Oyung

Deadline

N/A

Contact

Cory Jaspersen, 916-323-3121
cory.jaspersen@jud.ca.gov

From

Cory T. Jaspersen, Director

Subject

Final Status of 2020 Legislation considered by the Legislation Committee

Following is the final status report on 2020 legislation considered by the Judicial Council's Legislation Committee during the 2019–2020 legislative session. The bills are listed in numerical order by house (Assembly and Senate) and are indexed by subject matter. The second “description” column summarizes the relevant provisions of the bill—and the version of the bill—on which the Legislation Committee's position is based. This column also includes an updated summary to reflect the most current version of the bill. The “position” column tracks the council's initial position and any subsequent change to that position.

The text of all versions of a bill, committee analyses, vote information, history, and bill status can be found on the Legislature's website at: leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billSearchClient.xhtml. Position letters on legislation as well as fiscal impact statements for those bills that would have a substantial fiscal impact on the judicial branch are published on the Judicial Council's Governmental Affairs Website at: www.courts.ca.gov/position-letters.htm.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA
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Legislation Committee Action on 2020 Legislation
and Status of Bills

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Judicial Council Position	Sponsor	Status as of October 1, 2020
AB 281 (Cory Jaspersen)	<p><u>AB 281 (Frazier) – Transmission and distribution lines: undergrounding and fire hardening: CEQA: administrative and judicial streamlining</u></p> <p>As amended March 21, 2019 Requires CEQA actions or proceedings, including any appeals therefrom, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court.</p> <p>UPDATE: As amended April 22, 2019 <i>Removed above expedited judicial review provisions that formed the basis for the council’s opposition.</i></p>	<p>Oppose</p> <p>UPDATE: <i>As amended April 22, 2019</i> No Position</p>	<p>Author</p>	<p>Assembly Utilities and Energy Committee</p> <p>Dead</p>
AB 310 (Sharon Reilly)	<p><u>AB 310 (Santiago) – Trial Jury Selection and Management Act</u></p> <p>As amended May 16, 2019 Prohibits the selection of designated probation officers for voir dire in criminal matters. Sunsets these exemptions on January 1, 2024. Directs the Judicial Council to submit a report to the Legislature by January 1, 2023 on the impact of categorical exemptions to jury service, including the impacts to court administration, jury pool diversity, and overall access to justice caused by delays in scheduling.</p> <p>UPDATE: As amended June 26, 2020 <i>Amended to address a non-court-related matter.</i></p>	<p>Oppose categorical exemption; no position on remaining provisions.</p> <p>UPDATE: <i>As amended June 26, 2020</i> No Position</p>	<p>Chief Probation Officers of California and State Coalition of Probation Organizations</p>	<p>Senate Governance and Finance Committee</p> <p>Dead</p>

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Judicial Council Position	Sponsor	Status as of October 1, 2020
<p>AB 465 (Andi Liebenbaum)</p>	<p>AB 465 (Eggman) – Firearm relinquishment: persons under protective orders</p> <p>As amended May 29, 2019 Defines various terms for purposes of tracking the involvement of youth in both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. States the intent of the Legislature to replace the term “delinquency” with “juvenile justice” in all parts of the code that address child welfare and juvenile justice. Seeks to codify the “identifying terms” and “terms necessary for tracking outcomes” within the “Recommendations regarding terms and definitions” presented in the Dual Status Youth Data Standards (AB 1911): 2017 Report to the Legislature submitted by the Judicial Council to the California Legislature in November 2017.</p> <p>UPDATE: As amended August 28, 2019 <i>Codifies California Rules of Court 4.700 and 5.495 regarding judicial oversight of the relinquishment of firearms by parties subject to domestic violence restraining orders. Aligns the standards and timelines for setting review hearings when the court finds that the restrained person likely possesses a firearm in the two rules (one of which applies to the Family Code and the other to the Penal Code). Creates new notice, service of process, and other court procedures related to the relinquishment of firearms by restrained persons, including a provision allowing a restrained person to be noticed about a firearms review hearing via e-mail.</i></p> <p>UPDATE: As amended August 19, 2020 <i>Amended to address a non-court related matter.</i></p>	<p>Support</p> <p>UPDATE: As amended August 28, 2019 <i>Oppose</i></p> <p>UPDATE: As amended August 19, 2020 <i>No Position</i></p>	<p>Children’s Advocacy Institute, University of San Diego School of Law</p> <p>California Partnership to End Domestic Violence, Giffords Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence, and WEAVE Sacramento</p>	<p>Signed into law (Stats. 2020, chapter number not yet assigned.)</p>
<p>AB 490 (Cory Jaspersen)</p>	<p>AB 490 (Salas) – California Environmental Quality Act: development projects: streamlining</p> <p>As amended April 11, 2019 Requires CEQA actions or proceedings, including any appeals therefrom, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court. Prohibits a court from staying or enjoining the construction or operation of these projects as specified.</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Author</p>	<p>Assembly Natural Resources Committee</p> <p>Dead</p>
<p>AB 581 (Sharon Reilly)</p>	<p>AB 581 (Levine) – Sentencing: members of military: trauma</p> <p>As introduced Allows a defendant who is currently serving a felony sentence who is or was a member of the United States military who may be suffering from sexual trauma, traumatic brain injury, post-traumatic stress disorder, substance abuse, or mental health problems as a result of the defendant’s military service, to petition for resentencing, to consider that circumstance as a factor in mitigation if those criteria were not considered at the time of sentencing without regard to whether the defendant was sentenced prior to January 1, 2015. Clarifies that this relief is available whether or not there was argument or evidence about the defendant’s condition at trial.</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Author</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations Committee—suspense file.</p> <p>Dead</p>

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Judicial Council Position	Sponsor	Status as of October 1, 2020
AB 607 (Sharon Reilly)	<p>AB 607 (Carrillo) – Probation: eligibility: crimes relating to controlled substances</p> <p>As amended April 3, 2019 Deletes various crimes relating to controlled substances from the prohibitions against granting probation or a suspended sentence. Authorizes the remaining prohibitions on probation to be waived by a court in the interests of justice. Requires the court to both specify on the record and enter into the minutes the circumstances supporting the findings when probation is granted under those provisions.</p>	Oppose unless amended	California Public Defender’s Association and the Drug Policy Alliance	Senate Appropriations Committee—suspense file. Dead
AB 1244 (Cory Jaspersen)	<p>AB 1244 (Fong) – Environmental quality: judicial review: housing projects</p> <p>As introduced Prohibits, as specified, a court in a judicial action or proceeding under the California Environmental Quality Act from staying or enjoining a housing project for which an environmental impact report has been certified.</p>	Oppose	Author	Assembly Natural Resources Committee Dead
AB 1636 (Sharon Reilly)	<p>AB 1636 (Bonta) – Criminal procedure: determination of probable cause</p> <p>As amended April 4, 2019 Authorizes a person charged with a felony to, at the time of arraignment, make a motion for a determination of probable cause on each count charged, which shall be made by the court immediately on the basis of the complaint, warrant, police reports, or other documents of similar reliability, or may be continued for not more than 3 days for good cause. Requires the court to dismiss any count charged for which the court does not make a finding of probable cause. Provides that any charge dismissed pursuant to such a motion can be refiled. Clarifies that a finding of probable cause pursuant to such a motion is not binding on the court in any later hearing for determining probable cause.</p>	Oppose	Alameda County Public Defender and San Francisco Public Defender	Assembly Appropriations Committee—suspense file. Dead
AB 1648 (Cory Jaspersen)	<p>AB 1648 (Levine) – California Environmental Quality Act: local educational agencies: affordable housing projects: administrative and judicial streamlining</p> <p>As amended March 27, 2019 Requires CEQA actions or proceedings, including any appeals therefrom, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court.</p> <p>UPDATE: As amended April 11, 2019 Removed expedited judicial review provisions that formed the basis for the council’s opposition.</p>	Oppose UPDATE: As amended April 11, 2019 No Position	Author	Assembly Housing and Community Development Committee Dead

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Judicial Council Position	Sponsor	Status as of October 1, 2020
AB 1667 (Andi Liebenbaum)	<p>AB 1667 (Santiago) – Wills: electronic wills</p> <p>As amended June 28, 2019 Authorizes the creation and execution of an electronic will as an additional type of will that is a writing created, generated, sent, communicated, received, or stored by electronic means and signed electronically, if it meets specified requirements, including, among others, the requirement to be witnessed.</p> <p>UPDATE: As amended June 25, 2020 <i>For the estates of decedents with a date of death on or after January 1, 2021, provides that a will executed in compliance with the provisions applicable to written wills is not invalid solely because it is written or stored in an electronic record, as defined, or signed by the testator or witnesses using an electronic signature, as defined. Provides, for the estates of decedents with a date of death on or after January 1, 2021, that a will that was not executed in compliance with specified requirements relating to witnesses to a will to be treated as if the will was executed in compliance, if the proponent of the will establishes by clear and convincing evidence that the testator intended the will to constitute the testator’s will. Authorizes an electronic record to be deemed a valid will if the proponent of the will establishes by clear and convincing evidence that, at the time the testator finalized the will, the testator intended the will to constitute the testator’s will. Provides the methods for a testator to revoke a will that is written, signed, or stored in an electronic record, including, among other methods, a physical act by the testator performed on a copy of the will stored in an electronic record that shows the testator’s intent to revoke the will by clear and convincing evidence. Clarifies that the custodian of a will stored in an electronic record is required to comply with the same requirements described for other wills, and also requires the custodian of a will stored in an electronic record to certify the copy of the will by attaching to the copy a declaration, under penalty of perjury, that the copy is a complete, true, and accurate copy of the original will as entrusted to the custodian.</i></p> <p>UPDATE: As amended August 10, 2020 <i>Amended to remove language implementation electronic wills in California to, instead, a comprehensive study by the California Law Revision Commission about electronic wills.</i></p>	<p>Oppose, due to conflicts of law and policy between standard written wills and proposed e-wills; fails to provide court authority to protect testators’ interests.</p> <p>UPDATE: <i>As amended June 25, 2020</i> Oppose unless amended</p> <p>UPDATE: <i>As amended August 10, 2020</i> Remove opposition</p>	<p>LegalZoom.com</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations Committee</p> <p>Dead</p>
AB 1737 (Cory Jasperson)	<p>AB 1737 (Obernolte) – Courts: unexpended funds</p> <p>As amended April 24, 2019 Repeals the 1 percent limitation on trial courts carrying over unexpended funds, and, instead, allows the Judicial Council to authorize a trial court to carry unexpended funds over from one fiscal year to the next.</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Author</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations Committee—suspense file.</p> <p>Dead</p>

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Judicial Council Position	Sponsor	Status as of October 1, 2020
AB 1796 (Andi Liebenbaum)	<u>AB 1796 (Levine) – Domestic violence: restraining orders</u> As amended July 14, 2020 Requires, at locations where restraining order petitions are filed, courts to provide a drop box for the filing of those petitions, both during and outside of regular court operating hours. Also requires that courts observe the deadlines applicable to any action taken with respect to a petition filed directly with the court for any action taken with respect to a petition submitted in a drop box. Requires the Judicial Council to develop rules and assist courts in developing local rules or procedures necessary to effectuate these requirements.	Oppose unless amended	Author	Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense file. Dead
AB 1950 (Sharon Reilly)	<u>AB 1950 (Kamlager) – Probation: length of terms</u> As amended June 10, 2020 Provides that a court may not impose a term of probation longer than two years for a felony conviction and one year for a misdemeanor conviction.	Support if amended	Author	Signed into law (Stats. 2020, ch. 328)
AB 1976 (Sharon Reilly)	<u>AB 1976 (Eggman) – Mental health services: assisted outpatient treatment</u> As amended August 20, 2020 Among other things, requires a county or group of counties to offer mental health programs under Laura’s Law (assisted outpatient treatment) unless a county opts out by a resolution passed by the governing body.	Support	California Psychiatric Association	Signed into law (Stats. 2020, ch. 140)
AB 2025 (Sharon Reilly)	<u>AB 2025 (Gipson) – Mental illness and substance use disorder: restorative care program: pilot projects</u> As amended June 4, 2020 Authorizes the County of Los Angeles to establish a pilot project for up to 6 years to develop a restorative care program for community-based care and treatment that addresses the interrelated and complex needs of individuals suffering from mental illness and substance use disorder, along with other medical comorbidities, and homelessness.	Support	County of Los Angeles	Senate Health Committee Dead
AB 2038 (Andi Liebenbaum)	<u>AB 2038 (Committee on Transportation) – Transportation: omnibus bill</u> As amended May 4, 2020 Changes references in Vehicle Code section 76000.3 to “parking offense.” Specifically, changes “infraction parking violation,” and “parking violation” to “parking offense,” and changes “violation” to “offense” in the same section.	Support: Section 1	Author	Signed into law (Stats. 2020, ch. 70)
AB 2108 (Andi Liebenbaum)	<u>AB 2108 (Oberholte) – Judgeships</u> As introduced Adds 50 new judgeships, upon an allocation by the Legislature for Fiscal Year 2020–21, to the trial courts with the greatest need pursuant to the most current Judicial Needs Assessment.	Support	Author	Assembly Appropriations Committee—held on suspense file. Dead

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Judicial Council Position	Sponsor	Status as of October 1, 2020
AB 2165 (Mark Neuburger)	<p>AB 2165 (Rivas, Robert) – Electronic filing and service of documents</p> <p>As amended August 26, 2020 Improves access to justice and the efficiency of courts by: (1) incentivizing more courts to offer e-filing in civil cases by allowing them to recover the actual costs for e-filing in civil cases; (2) recognizing that not all e-filers are the signers of the filings; and (3) making e-filing fee provisions consistent by codifying portions of the California Rules of Court.</p>	Sponsor	Judicial Council	Signed into law (Stats. 2020, ch. 215)
AB 2265 (Sharon Reilly)	<p>AB 2265 (Quirk-Silva) – Mental Health Services</p> <p>As amended May 20, 2020 Authorizes counties to use Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) funds to, among other things: (1) treat a person with co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders when the person would be eligible for treatment of the mental health disorder pursuant to the MHSA and (2) assess whether a person has co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders and to treat a person who is preliminarily assessed to have co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders even when the person is later determined not to be eligible for services provided with MHSA funds.</p> <p>UPDATE: As amended August 12, 2020 <i>Authorizes the services for adults, older adults, and children, as well as innovative programs and prevention and early intervention programs that are provided by counties as part of the MHSA to include substance use disorder treatment for children, adults, and older adults with cooccurring mental health and substance use disorders who are eligible to receive mental health services pursuant to those programs.</i></p>	Support	Author	Signed into law (Stats. 2020, ch. 144)
AB 2271 (Andi Liebenbaum)	<p>AB 2271 (Gabriel) – Appointed legal counsel in civil matters: unlawful detainer cases</p> <p>As amended May 4, 2020 Requires programs funded through the Sargent Shriver Civil Counsel Act to provide services without regard to the citizenship or immigration status of the person represented. Specifies that if an organization is prohibited from representing certain immigrants due to a funding restriction, the organization must refer those individuals for services elsewhere. Requires the courts to collect and report to the Judicial Council specified information related to unlawful detainer actions. And, requires the Judicial Council to publish the information in an open data format on its website.”</p> <p>UPDATE: As amended June 4, 2020 <i>Pursuant to the Sargent Shriver Civil Counsel Act, requires programs that provide competitive grants to provide legal counsel to low-income persons who require legal services in civil matters involving specific types of civil matters, including, among others, housing-related matters, and domestic violence and civil harassment restraining orders, to provide services without regard to the citizenship or immigration status of the person represented, and if an organization is prohibited from representing certain immigrants due to a funding restriction, requires the organization to refer those individuals for services elsewhere. Requires courts to provide the Judicial Council with the total number of certain outcomes of unlawful detainer cases. Requires the Judicial Council to make all information received publicly available in an electronic spreadsheet that may be downloaded from its internet website.</i></p>	Oppose	Author	Senate Judiciary Committee Dead

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Judicial Council Position	Sponsor	Status as of October 1, 2020
AB 2542 (Sharon Reilly)	<p>AB 2542 (Kalra) – Criminal procedure: discrimination</p> <p>As amended August 1, 2020 Prohibits the state from seeking a criminal conviction or sentence on the basis of race, ethnicity, or national origin, as specified. Allows a writ of habeas corpus to be prosecuted on the basis of that prohibition. Requires the prosecution to disclose, pursuant to a written request, all evidence relevant to a potential violation of that prohibition. Requires a court that finds a violation of that prohibition to dispose of the case against the defendant as specified.</p> <p>Applies its provisions to adjudications and dispositions in the juvenile justice system.</p> <p><i>UPDATE, as amended August 25, 2020</i> <i>Among other things, allows a defendant to file a motion requesting disclosure to the defense of all evidence relevant to a potential violation of that is in the possession or control of the state, as defined. Applies its provisions to adjudications and dispositions in the juvenile delinquency system. Makes the provisions relating to violations prospective and provides that a writ of habeas corpus may be prosecuted for violations if judgment was entered on or after January 1, 2021. Provides that the provisions of the bill are severable.</i></p>	Note Significant Concerns	California Public Defenders and multiple social justice organizations.	Signed into law (Stats. 2020, ch. 317)
AB 2545 Sharon Reilly	<p>AB 2545 (Quirk) – Courts: electronic documents</p> <p>As introduced Enhances the efficiency of courts and other justice partners by allowing courts to electronically deliver certain documents to counsel for convicted persons, district attorneys, the California Department of Corrections and county jails when they opt into electronic delivery.</p>	Sponsor	Judicial Council	Assembly Public Safety Committee Dead. Author is not moving forward (COVID-19)
AB 2617 (Sharon Reilly)	<p>AB 2617 (Gabriel) – Firearms: gun violence restraining orders</p> <p>As amended July 28, 2020 Among other things, requires law enforcement to file copies of temporary emergency gun violence restraining orders with the court no later than three days after issuance to ensure compliance with the 21-day hearing requirement created by SB 1200 (Stats. 2018, ch. 898).</p>	Sponsor	Judicial Council	Signed into law (Stats. 2020, ch. 286)
AB 2645 (Sharon Reilly)	<p>AB 2645 (Nazarian) – Abused animals: advocates</p> <p>As introduced Creates various new criminal court procedures relating to charges of animal abuse or neglect.</p>	Oppose	Author	Not yet assigned to committee Dead. Author's office has indicated they will not be moving forward with this bill in 2020.

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Judicial Council Position	Sponsor	Status as of October 1, 2020
AB 2731 (Andi Liebenbaum)	<p>AB 2731 (Gloria) – California Environmental Quality Act: City of San Diego: Old Town Center redevelopment</p> <p>As amended August 27, 2020 Authorizes the San Diego Association of Governments to obtain site control to support the redevelopment of the Old Town Center site, including a transit and transportation facilities project, in the City of San Diego before completing the environmental review for those actions. Exempts transit-oriented development projects occurring at the Old Town Center site that meet certain requirements from the requirements of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Requires the lead agency, in certifying the environmental impact report and in granting approvals for a transit and transportation facilities project, as defined, to comply with specified procedures. Requires the lead agency to concurrently prepare the record of proceedings for the project. Applies certain rules of court establishing procedures requiring actions or proceedings seeking judicial review pursuant to CEQA or the granting of project approvals, including any appeals therefrom, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 business days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court to an action or proceeding seeking judicial review of the lead agency’s action related to the project. Prohibits a court from staying or enjoining the transit and transportation facilities project unless it makes specified findings. Requires the Judicial Council, on or before January 1, 2022, to amend the California Rules of Court, as necessary, to implement these provisions. Repeals these provisions if the lead agency fails to certify an environmental impact report for the transit and transportation facilities project before January 1, 2025.</p>	Oppose unless amended to extend the rule-making deadline to January 1, 2022, and to remove the 270-day expedited review provision	San Diego Association of Governments City of San Diego	Signed into law (Stats. 2020, ch. 291)
AB 2978 (Sharon Reilly)	<p>AB 2978 (Ting) – Criminal records: automatic relief</p> <p>As introduced Expands the recently enacted law (AB 1076, Ting, Stats. 2019, ch. 578) making individuals with arrests or convictions eligible for automatic relief if, among other criteria, the arrest or conviction occurred on or after January 1, 1973. Current law provides this automatic relief only to arrests or convictions that occur on or after January 1, 2021.</p>	Oppose unless funded	Californians for Safety and Justice and San Francisco District Attorney’s Office	Assembly Public Safety Committee Dead. Author’s office has indicated they will not be moving forward with this bill in 2020.
AB 2991 (Andi Liebenbaum/Cory Jasperson)	<p>AB 2991 (Santiago) – Environmental quality: Jobs and economic improvement through Environmental Leadership Act of 2011</p> <p>As amended May 19, 2020 Extends the authority of the Governor, through January 1, 2023, to certify a project pursuant to the Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2011. Provides that the certification expires and is no longer valid if the lead agency fails to approve a certified project before January 1, 2024. Repeals the act on January 1, 2024. The Act includes a requirement that CEQA lawsuits challenging any projects are eligible for 270-day expedited judicial review, including any appeals therefrom.</p>	Oppose	Author	Assembly Appropriations Committee— hearing canceled at request of author. Dead

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Judicial Council Position	Sponsor	Status as of October 1, 2020
<p>AB 3005 (Cory Jaspersen)</p>	<p>AB 3005 (Rivas, Robert) – Leroy Anderson Dam and Reservoir: environmental review, permitting, and public contracting</p> <p>As amended June 3, 2020 Among other things, expedites permitting and contracting requirements in order to facilitate the replacement of the Leroy Anderson Dam and Reservoir (Anderson Dam)., as defined, located in the County of Santa Clara.</p> <p><i>UPDATE: Prior amendments of May 4, 2020, delete provisions of the bill that applied certain rules of court establishing procedures requiring actions or proceedings seeking judicial review pursuant to CEQA or the granting of project approvals, including any appeals therefrom, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court to an action or proceeding seeking judicial review of the lead agency’s action related to the Anderson Dam project under CEQA.</i></p> <p><i>UPDATE: As amended August 24, 2020</i> <i>Authorizes state agencies with permitting authority over the Leroy Anderson Dam project to take certain actions to expedite the permitting process for the project, including entering into an agreement for the recovery of certain costs. Authorizes the Santa Clara Water District (district), upon approval by its board of directors, to award contracts on a best value basis for any work of construction to retrofit, repair, or replace the Leroy Anderson Dam and Reservoir, owned by the district and located in the County of Santa Clara. Requires the district, if the board elects to award contracts on a best value basis, to comply with specified requirements governing the documents setting forth the scope and estimated price of the project and the request for qualifications. Prohibits a best value contractor from being prequalified or shortlisted unless the contractor provides an enforceable commitment to the district that the contractor and its subcontractors at every tier will use a skilled and trained workforce to perform all work on the project, in accordance with certain criteria. Applies certain rules of court establishing procedures requiring actions or proceedings seeking judicial review pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or the granting of project approvals, including any appeals therefrom, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court to an action or proceeding seeking judicial review of the lead agency’s action related to the project. Requires the Judicial Council, on or before October 1, 2021, to amend the California Rules of Court, as necessary, to implement these provisions.</i></p>	<p>No Position</p> <p>UPDATE: <i>August 24, 2020</i> <i>Oppose unless amended</i></p>	<p>Author</p>	<p>Vetoed</p>
<p>AB 3070 (Sharon Reilly)</p>	<p>AB 3070 (Weber) – Juries: Peremptory Challenges</p> <p>As amended August 21, 2020 Prohibits a party from using a peremptory challenge to remove a prospective juror on the basis of race, ethnicity, gender, and other characteristics, and outlines a court procedure for objecting to, evaluating, and resolving improper bias in peremptory challenges.</p>	<p>No Position</p> <p>Approved providing technical feedback at the request of the Author and Assembly Leadership, with further recommendations to the Legislation Committee after discussions with Author.</p>	<p>California Attorneys for Criminal Justice</p>	<p>Signed into law (Stats. 2020, ch. 318)</p>

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Judicial Council Position	Sponsor	Status as of October 1, 2020
AB 3234 (Sharon Reilly)	AB 3234 (Ting) – Public Safety As amended August 24, 2020 Authorizes a judge to offer misdemeanor diversion to a defendant over the objection of a prosecuting attorney. Allows the judge to continue a diverted case for a period not to exceed 24 months and order the defendant to comply with the terms, conditions, and programs the judge deems appropriate based on the defendant’s specific situation. Requires the judge to dismiss the action against the defendant if they comply with all required terms, conditions, and programs. Deems the arrest upon which diversion was imposed to have never occurred. Provides that if it appears to the court that the defendant is not complying with the terms and conditions of diversion., the court shall, after notice to the defendant, hold a hearing to determine whether the criminal proceedings should be reinstated. Changes the age for elderly parole eligibility from 60 to 50 and the time served requirement from 25 to 20 years.	Oppose unless amended and funded	Author	Signed into law (Stats. 2020, ch. 334)
AB 3364 (Sharon Reilly)	AB 3364 (Committee on Judiciary) As amended August 20, 2020 Delays until October 1, 2021, the provisions of SB 10 (Hertzberg; Stats. 2018, ch. 244) which repeal the cash bail system and instead requires Pretrial Assessment Services to assess a person arrested or detained according to a risk assessment instrument and specifies the procedures for the detention or release of that person is delayed until October 1, 2021. Extends several deadlines related to the pretrial risk assessment tools and associated reporting on the outcomes of the use of those tools to accommodate the delayed implementation of SB 10.	Sponsor sections 35 to 42	Judicial Council	Signed into law (Stats. 2020, ch. 36)
SB 16 (Cory Jaspersen)	SB 16 (Roth) – Courts: judgeships As amended April 4, 2019 Appropriates \$36.5 million from the General Fund to support 25 superior court judgeships that have been authorized by current statute since the passage of AB 159 (Stats. 2007, ch. 722). Requires allocation of those judgeships, pursuant to uniform criteria approved outlined in Government Code section 69614(b) to courts with the greatest need.	Support and sponsor	Judicial Council	Senate Appropriations Committee—suspense file. Dead

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Judicial Council Position	Sponsor	Status as of October 1, 2020
SB 25 (Cory Jaspersen)	<p>SB 25 (Caballero) – California Environmental Quality Act: projects funded by qualified opportunity zone funds or other public funds</p> <p>As amended April 11, 2019 Among other things, requires the Judicial Council, on or before September 1, 2020, to amend certain rules of court to establish procedures applicable to actions or proceedings brought pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) seeking judicial review of the environmental review and approvals granted for an undefined number of projects throughout the state that are funded by qualified opportunity zone funds or other specified public funds. Requires these actions or proceedings, including any potential appeals therefrom, be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court. Requires a party seeking to file a CEQA action or proceeding against a project covered by this bill to provide the lead agency and the real party in interest a notice of intent to sue within 10 days of the posting of a specified notice. (See proposed Public Resources Code section 21168.6.9, subdivision (g)(1).) Sunsets the bill’s provisions on January 1, 2025.</p> <p>UPDATE: As amended July 27, 2020 Removed the limits on injunctive relief provision described above, added 5-year sunset, and made various other changes.</p>	Oppose	Author	Assembly Natural Resources Committee Dead
SB 55 (Andi Liebenbaum)	<p>SB 55 (Jackson) – California Environmental Quality Act: housing and land use</p> <p>As amended July 27, 2020 Among other things, requires the courts of appeal to issue a decision on the merits of a CEQA appeal subject to specified provisions no more than 15 months from the day the appeal is filed. States the intent of the Legislature that experienced CEQA judges sitting in courts serving populations in excess of 200,000 people should serve extended assignments in CEQA. Requires each court serving a population of more than 200,000 to collect data and compile a report to the Judicial Council on the court’s capacity to hear CEQA cases, to reduce the time CEQA cases require, and similar information on or before January 1, 2021. Requires the Judicial Council to report to the Legislature on or before July 1, 2021, on courts’ capacities to hear CEQA cases and to recommend resources needed to expedite CEQA matters. Permits a court serving a population of 200,000 people or fewer to transfer a case from its jurisdiction to a court in a jurisdiction serving more than 200,000 people or directly order the services of a temporarily assigned CEQA judicial officer.</p>	Oppose unless amended	Author	Assembly Rules Dead
SB 315 (Sharon Reilly)	<p>SB 315 (Hertzberg) – Criminal procedure: COVID-19 Alternative Adjudication Program</p> <p>As amended July 29, 2020 Establishes the COVID-19 Alternative Adjudication Program. Requires, upon a motion by the defense, a court to dismiss a misdemeanor charge or charges and allows a court to dismiss a felony charge or charges under the program if the defendant meets specified conditions including, among others, that 6 months have passed since the person was released from custody on a misdemeanor charge or 12 months for a felony charge and the defendant or minor has not been charged with a misdemeanor or felony occurring after the charge at issue was filed, with specified exceptions. Requires a court dismissing a pleading pursuant to the program to determine whether restitution is owed to a victim as a result of an offense dismissed pursuant to the program, and deems the arrest upon which the charges were based to have never occurred.</p>	Neutral if amended	San Francisco Public Defenders Office (Co-Sponsor) California Public Defenders Association (Co-Sponsor) Silicon Valley De-Bug (Co-Sponsor)	Assembly Appropriations Committee—suspense file. Dead

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Judicial Council Position	Sponsor	Status as of October 1, 2020
SB 384 (Cory Jaspersen)	<p>SB 384 (Morrell) – Housing</p> <p>As amended March 25, 2019 Requires CEQA actions or proceedings, including any appeals therefrom, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court. Prohibits a court from staying or enjoining the siting, construction or operation of these housing projects as specified.</p>	Oppose	Author	Senate Environmental Quality Committee— failed passage. Dead
SB 435 (Andi Liebenbaum)	<p>SB 435 (Moorlach) – Family law: evidence</p> <p>As amended April 11, 2019 Seeks to: (1) address admissibility of hearsay in family law cases, and (2) direct the Judicial Council to promulgate standards and develop training. As to the former, the bill allows a party in a proceeding for dissolution of marriage or for legal separation to rely on hearsay evidence in establishing the character and value of separate and community property in certain circumstances. and permits hearsay in reports by Child Custody Recommending Counselors if the hearsay statement is relied upon by an expert in forming the expert’s opinion if the hearsay statement is of the type routinely relied upon by the expert and the statement has been evaluated by the expert and determined to be trustworthy. As to the latter, requires the Judicial Council, by January 1, 2021, to draft standards for recommendations made by private child custody recommending counsel (CCRC) professionals who make recommendations relating to child custody and visitation rights. Makes a report based on a court-connected evaluation, private CCRC recommendation, investigation, or assessment prepared in compliance with those standards and any hearsay evidence contained in the report, admissible in court and constitute competent evidence if the report is provided to the court and to all parties or their counsel at least 10 days prior to the custody hearing. Requires the Judicial Council, on or before January 1, 2021, to promulgate a rule of court requiring a person conducting an evaluation, investigation, or assessment in a child custody case to make and maintain a detailed record of all interviews conducted during the evaluation, investigation, or assessment process and to maintain the interview records until the case is resolved by final order. Requires the Judicial Council to establish judicial training programs for individuals who conduct court evaluations, investigations, and assessments in child custody cases, as specified. The April 11, 2019, amendments eliminates the provision that requires the parties to stipulate before otherwise inadmissible hearsay in the form of reports is admitted as competent evidence.</p>	Oppose	Association of Certified Family Law Specialists	Senate Judiciary Committee Dead
SB 444 (Andi Liebenbaum)	<p>SB 444 (Umberg) – University of California: Berkeley and Irvine law schools: Pro Se Indigent Litigant Pilot Project</p> <p>As amended July 27, 2020 Requests the Regents of the University of California to enact a resolution, by or before July 1, 2021, to authorize the Berkeley and Irvine law schools, in collaboration with the Superior Courts of California for the counties of Alameda and Irvine, to participate in a research program to develop artificial intelligence or machine learning solutions to address issues of access to justice faced by pro se litigants who are residents of the respective counties. Requires each participating law school, no later than March 31, 2024, to submit to specified public officials copies of a report including its findings and recommendations relating to the goals, challenges, successes, and potential areas of growth and development with respect to the purposes of the pilot program. research program.</p>	Support if amended	Author	Assembly Higher Education Committee Dead

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Judicial Council Position	Sponsor	Status as of October 1, 2020
SB 516 (Sharon Reilly)	<p><u>SB 516 (Skinner) – Evidence of participation in a criminal street gang</u></p> <p>As amended March 25, 2019 Requires a case in which a person is charged with actively participating in a criminal street gang and other criminal charges to be tried in phases that separate the trier of fact’s determination of the person’s guilt of participation with the criminal street gang and guilt of the other criminal charges.</p>	Oppose	Youth Justice Coalition Alliance for Boys and Men of Color	Senate Appropriations Committee—suspense file. Dead
SB 580 (Sharon Reilly)	<p><u>SB 580 (Wilk) – Animal abuse: probation: treatment</u></p> <p>As amended May 22, 2019 Requires the court to order a psychological or psychiatric evaluation when a defendant is granted probation for: sexually assaulting an animal; poisoning an animal; improperly caring for an animal; injuring a police dog; maliciously and intentionally injuring an animal; or, overworking an animal.</p> <p>UPDATE: As amended August 10, 2020 <i>Requires a court to consider ordering a defendant placed on probation for certain animal abuse crimes to undergo a mental health evaluation by an evaluator chosen by the court and requires the defendant to complete mandatory counseling if, upon evaluation of the defendant, the mental health professional deems it necessary. Clarifies that the court may require the defendant to pay for the mental health evaluation and any subsequent treatment, except as specified. Eliminates the requirement that the court consider ordering the defendant to complete responsible animal training.</i></p>	Oppose UPDATE: <i>As amended August 10, 2020</i> <i>Neutral</i>	Animal Legal Defense Fund	Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense file. Dead
SB 592 (Mark Neuburger)	<p><u>SB 592 (Wiener) – Jury service</u></p> <p>As amended August 24, 2020 Requires the Franchise Tax Board (FTB), beginning November 1, 2021 and annually thereafter, to furnish court jury commissioners with a list of resident state tax filers, as defined, and include the list of resident state tax filers as a source list for the purposes of jury selection. Requires FTB to revise the state resident income tax return to include a line for taxpayers to indicate the address of their principal residence and their county of principal residence in time for the 2020 tax year filings. Beginning January 1, 2022, requires courts to begin using the FTB lists in addition to the current jury source lists.</p>	Support	California Public Defenders Association	Signed into law (Stats. 2020, ch. 230)
SB 621 (Cory Jaspersen)	<p><u>SB 621 (Glazer) – California Environmental Quality Act: court actions or proceedings: affordable housing projects</u></p> <p>As amended June 17, 2019 Requires CEQA actions or proceedings, including any appeals therefrom, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court.</p>	Oppose	Author	Assembly Natural Resources Committee Dead

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Judicial Council Position	Sponsor	Status as of October 1, 2020
SB 757 (Andi Liebenbaum)	<p>SB 757 (Allen) – California Environmental Quality Act: Twenty-Eight by '28 Initiative pillar projects</p> <p>As amended August 25, 2020 Among other things, requires actions or proceedings related to fixed guideway projects, as defined and pursuant to the Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2011, seeking judicial review pursuant to CEQA or the granting of project approvals, including any appeals therefrom, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings.</p>	Oppose unless amended to extend the rule-making deadline to January 1, 2022 and to remove the 270-day expedited review provision.	Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority	Veto
SB 854 (Sharon Reilly)	<p>SB 854 (Beall) – Health care coverage: substance use disorders</p> <p>As amended April 24, 2020 Among other things, requires health care service plans and health insurers that provide prescription drug benefits for the treatment of substance use disorders to place prescription medications approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) on the lowest cost-sharing tier of the plan or insurer’s prescription drug formulary. Imposes various prohibitions on those plans and insurers, including prohibitions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior authorization requirements on, or any step therapy requirements before authorizing coverage for, a prescription medication approved by the Federal Drug Administration (FDA) for the treatment of substance use disorders • Excluding coverage for any prescription medication approved by the FDA for the treatment of substance use disorders and any associated counseling or wraparound services on the grounds that those medications and services were court ordered and if the drugs and services were determined to be medically necessary, prescribed by a licensed health care provider, and provided in a community setting. 	Support	The Steinberg Institute and the Sutter Health-Kennedy Forum	Senate Health Committee Dead
SB 855 (Sharon Reilly)	<p>SB 855 (Wiener) – Health coverage: mental health or substance disorders</p> <p>As amended May 19, 2020 Requires a health care service plan contract or disability insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2021, that provides hospital, medical, or surgical coverage to provide coverage for the diagnosis and medically necessary treatment of mental health and substance use disorders, as defined, under the same terms and conditions applied to other medical conditions. Prohibits a health care service plan or health insurer from limiting benefits or coverage for chronic or pervasive mental health and substance use disorders to short-term or acute treatment.</p> <p>UPDATE: As amended August 24, 2020 Defines “generally accepted standards of mental health and substance use disorder care.” Provides that valid, evidence-based sources establishing generally accepted standards of mental health and substance use disorder care include peer-reviewed scientific studies and medical literature, clinical practice guidelines and recommendations of nonprofit health care provider professional associations, specialty societies and federal government agencies, and drug labeling approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration. Makes conforming changes.</p>	Support	The Steinberg Institute and the Sutter Health-Kennedy Forum	Signed into law (Stats. 2020, ch. 151)

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Judicial Council Position	Sponsor	Status as of October 1, 2020
SB 897 (Sharon Reilly)	<p>SB 879 (Jackson) – Temporary emergency gun violence restraining orders</p> <p>As amended March 9, 2020 Promotes compliance with the new hearing requirement for emergency gun violence restraining orders created by SB 1200, under which the court must set a hearing within 21 days of issuing, by requiring law enforcement to file a copy of the order with the court “no later than three court days” after issuance to ensure that the court has sufficient time to set and give notice of the mandatory hearing within the 21-day period.</p>	Sponsor	Judicial Council	Senate Public Safety Committee Author’s office has indicated they will not be moving forward with this bill in 2020. <i>Now included in AB 2617.</i> Dead
SB 939 (Andi Liebenbaum)	<p>SB 939 (Wiener) – Emergencies: COVID-19: evictions</p> <p>As amended May 29, 2020 Prohibits a commercial landlord, as defined, from serving a specified notice of eviction on a commercial tenant, as defined, until 90 days after the state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor on March 4, 2020, is lifted <i>and</i> if specified criteria apply, including that the commercial tenant served a written notice on the landlord affirming, under the penalty of perjury, that the commercial tenant is an eligible COVID-19 impacted commercial tenant. Defines an “eligible COVID-19 impacted commercial tenant” for the purposes of these provisions as a commercial tenant, operating primarily in California, that occupies commercial real property pursuant to a lease and that meets certain financially related criteria. Provides that specified notices of eviction served on commercial tenants are void under specified circumstances, including that the commercial tenant was an eligible COVID-19 impacted commercial tenant at the time the notice of eviction was served. Provides a means for stopping an eviction in process, prohibits nonpayment of rent during the state of emergency from being grounds for an unlawful detainer action, as provided, limits when late fees can be imposed on a commercial tenancy, and requires the landlord to provide written notice of the protections afforded by these provisions. Prohibits the landlord from willfully harassing, intimidating, threatening, or retaliating against a commercial tenant with the intent to terminate the occupancy, and would subject the landlord to various damages if found by a court to have engaged in that behavior. Makes a willful violation of these provisions an unlawful business practice and an act of unfair competition, subject to specified remedies and penalties. Authorizes an eligible COVID-19 impacted commercial tenant, defined for the purposes of these provisions as a small business that operates primarily in California <i>and</i> that is an eating or drinking establishment, place of entertainment, or performance venue that occupies commercial real property pursuant to a lease and that meets specified financially related criteria, to engage in good faith negotiations with its landlord in order to modify any rent or economic requirements. Authorizes an eligible COVID-19 impacted commercial tenant to serve written notice on the landlord, affirming under the penalty of perjury, that the commercial tenant is an eligible tenant and stating what lease modifications the commercial tenant is seeking. Provides that if the eligible tenant and the landlord do not reach a mutually satisfactory agreement within a certain timeframe, the eligible tenant is authorized to terminate the lease, as provided. Excludes publicly traded companies and affiliated companies from these provisions. Makes these provisions inoperative on December 31, 2021, or 2 months after the declared state of emergency ends, whichever is later.</p>	Oppose	Author	Senate Appropriations Committee—held on suspense file. Dead

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Judicial Council Position	Sponsor	Status as of October 1, 2020
<p>SB 995 (Andi Liebenbaum)</p>	<p><u>SB 995 (Atkins) – Environmental quality: Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2011: housing projects</u></p> <p>As amended August 25, 2020 Extends the authority of the Governor, through January 1, 2024, to certify a project pursuant to the Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2011. Requires in CEQA cases a lead agency to prepare a master EIR for a general plan, plan amendment, plan element, or specified plan for housing projects where the state has provided funding for the preparation of the master EIR. Includes housing projects meeting certain conditions as projects eligible for certification pursuant to the Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2011 (leadership act; enacted in 2011 by AB 900; Stats. 2011, ch. 354), which currently:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • authorizes the Governor, until January 1, 2020, to certify projects that meet certain requirements, including certain labor-related requirements, for streamlining benefits provided by the leadership act related to compliance with CEQA; • provides for streamlining of judicial review of action taken by a public agency to require a judicial action to be resolved within 270 days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court; • provides that if a lead agency fails to approve a project certified by the Governor before January 1, 2021, the certification expires and is no longer valid; • requires a lead agency to prepare the record of proceedings for the certified project concurrent with the preparation of the environmental documents; and, • repeals the leadership act by its own terms on January 1, 2021. <p>Revises and recasts the labor-related requirements for projects undertaken by public agencies and for projects undertaken by private entities, instead specifying that the time period for the final resolution of any judicial action is 270 business days after the filing of the record of proceedings with the court.</p> <p>Permits the Governor to certify a leadership project for streamlining if, among other requirements, the project application agrees to pay the costs of the trial court and the court of appeal in hearing or deciding any case, including payment of the costs for the appointment of a special master if deemed appropriate by the court, in a form and manner specified by the Judicial Council as provided in the Rules of Court.</p> <p>Provides that the certification expires and is no longer valid if the lead agency fails to approve a certified project before January 1, 2025.</p> <p>Repeals the leadership act on January 1, 2025.</p>	Oppose	Author	<p>In Senate Concurrence</p> <p>Dead</p>

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Judicial Council Position	Sponsor	Status as of October 1, 2020
SB 1133 (Sharon Reilly)	<p>SB 1133 (Jackson) – Peremptory challenges</p> <p>As introduced Eliminates the sunset on the law that allows six peremptory challenges if the offense charged is punishable by a maximum term of imprisonment of one year or less, except as provided for defendants who are jointly tried.</p> <p>UPDATE: As amended May 21, 2020 <i>Extends the sunset on the law that allows six peremptory challenges if the offense charged is punishable by a maximum term of imprisonment of one year or less, except as provided for defendants who are jointly tried to January 1, 2024.</i></p>	Support	California Judges Association	Assembly Public Safety Committee Dead
SB 1146 (Andi Liebenbaum)	<p>SB 1146 (Umberg) – Civil procedure: electronic filings and remote dispositions</p> <p>As amended August 27, 2020 Requires a party represented by counsel, who has appeared in an action or proceeding, to accept electronic service of a notice or document that may be served by mail, express mail, overnight delivery, or facsimile transmission. Requires a party represented by counsel, upon the request of any party who has appeared in an action or proceeding and who provides an electronic service address and a copy of this rule, to electronically serve the requesting party with any notice or document that may be served by mail, express mail, overnight delivery, or facsimile transmission. Deletes the provision authorizing a court to provide that a nonparty deponent may appear by telephone. Instead, authorizes the deponent or the deposing party to elect to have the deposition officer attend the deposition by telephone or other remote electronic means. Specifically provides that a deponent is not required to be physically present with the deposition officer when being sworn in at the time of the deposition, and that any party or attorney of record may, but is not required to, be physically present at the deposition at the location of the deponent, subject to any protective order issued by the court. Notwithstanding any other law and unless otherwise ordered by a court or agreed to by the parties, requires that a continuance or postponement of a trial date extends any deadlines that have not already passed as of March 19, 2020, applicable to discovery, including the exchange of expert witness information, mandatory settlement conferences, and summary judgment motions in the same matter. Requires the deadlines to be extended for the same length of time as the continuance or postponement of the trial date. Incorporates additional changes to Section 1010.6 of the Code of Civil Procedure proposed by AB 2165 to be operative only if this bill and AB 2165 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.</p>	Support	Consumer Attorneys of California and California Defense Counsel	Signed into law (Stats. 2020, ch. 112)

Appendix
Status of 2020 Judicial Council-Sponsored Legislation

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Sponsor	Status as of October 1, 2020
AB 2165 (Mark Neuburger)	<u>AB 2165 (Rivas, Robert) – Electronic filing and service documents</u> As amended August 26, 2020 Improves access to justice and the efficiency of courts by: (1) incentivizing more courts to offer e-filing in civil cases by allowing them to recover the actual costs for e-filing in civil cases; (2) recognizing that not all e-filers are the signers of the filings; and (3) making e-filing fee provisions consistent by codifying portions of the California Rules of Court.	Judicial Council	Signed into law (Stats. 2020, ch. 215)
AB 2545 Sharon Reilly)	<u>AB 2545 (Quirk) – Courts: electronic documents</u> As introduced Enhances the efficiency of courts and other justice partners by allowing courts to electronically deliver certain documents to counsel for convicted persons, district attorneys, the California Department of Corrections and county jails when they opt into electronic delivery.	Judicial Council	Assembly Public Safety Committee Dead. Author is not moving forward (COVID-19)
AB 2617 (Sharon Reilly)	<u>AB 2617 (Gabriel) – Firearms: gun violence restraining orders</u> As amended July 28, 2020 Among other things, requires law enforcement to file copies of temporary emergency gun violence restraining orders with the court no later than three days after issuance to ensure compliance with the 21-day hearing requirement created by SB 1200 (Stats. 2018, ch. 898).	Judicial Council	Signed into law (Stats. 2020, ch. 286)
AB 3364 (Sharon Reilly)	<u>AB 3364 (Committee on Judiciary)</u> As amended August 20, 2020 Delays until October 1, 2021, the provisions of SB 10 (Hertzberg; Stats. 2018, ch. 244) which repeal the cash bail system and instead requires Pretrial Assessment Services to assess a person arrested or detained according to a risk assessment instrument and specifies the procedures for the detention or release of that person is delayed until October 1, 2021. Extends several deadlines related to the pretrial risk assessment tools and associated reporting on the outcomes of the use of those tools to accommodate the delayed implementation of SB 10.	Judicial Council (sections 35 to 42)	Signed into law (Stats. 2020, ch. 36)

Appendix
Status of 2020 Judicial Council-Sponsored Legislation

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Sponsor	Status as of October 1, 2020
SB 16 (Cory Jaspersen)	<u>SB 16 (Roth) – Courts: judgeships</u> As amended April 4, 2019 Appropriates \$36.5 million from the General Fund to support 25 superior court judgeships that have been authorized by current statute since the passage of AB 159 (Stats. 2007, ch. 722). Requires allocation of those judgeships, pursuant to uniform criteria approved outlined in Government Code section 69614(b) to courts with the greatest need.	Judicial Council	Senate Appropriations Committee—suspense file. Dead
SB 897 (Sharon Reilly)	<u>SB 897 (Jackson) – Temporary emergency gun violence restraining orders</u> As amended March 9, 2020 Promotes compliance with the new hearing requirement for emergency gun violence restraining orders created by SB 1200, under which the court must set a hearing within 21 days of issuing, by requiring law enforcement to file a copy of the order with the court “no later than three court days” after issuance to ensure that the court has sufficient time to set and give notice of the mandatory hearing within the 21-day period.	Judicial Council	Senate Public Safety Committee Author’s office has indicated they will not be moving forward with this bill in 2020. <i>Now included in AB 2617.</i> Dead