



Judicial Council of California

520 Capitol Mall, Suite 600 · Sacramento, California 95814-4717

Telephone 916-323-3121 · Fax 916-323-4347

M E M O R A N D U M

Date

November 17, 2023

Action Requested

For Your Information

To

Hon. Patricia Guerrero
Chief Justice of California and
Chair of the Judicial Council

Deadline

N/A

Contact

Tracy Kenny, 916-323-3121
Tracy.Kenny@jud.ca.gov

From

Tracy Kenny, Supervising Attorney
Governmental Affairs

Subject

Final Status of 2023 Legislation Considered by
the Legislation Committee

Following is the status report on 2023 legislation considered by the Judicial Council's Legislation Committee during the current 2023–2024 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. Our 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 hyperlinked in the report. These letters are also published on the Judicial Council's Governmental Affairs website at: www.courts.ca.gov/position-letters.htm.

TK/CTJ/lm

cc: Members of the Legislation Committee

Ms. Millicent Tidwell

Mr. Robert Oyung

Mr. John Wordlaw

Ms. Shelly Curran

Mr. Adam Dorsey

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA
Legislation Committee Action on 2023–2024 Legislation
and Status of Bills

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JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA
Legislation Committee Action on 2022 Legislation
and Status of Bills

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Judicial Council Position	Sponsor	Status as of October 27, 2023
AB 304 (Tracy Kenny)	<p><u>AB 304 (Holden) – Domestic Violence Probation</u></p> <p>As amended May 18, 2023. Repeals existing Government Code section 68555, which requires the Judicial Council to establish domestic violence training programs for judicial officers and other specified court personnel and replaces it with a similar requirement that is augmented with a list of specific topics that must be covered in the training. In addition, it shifts the responsibility from probation departments to the Department of Justice (DOJ) to approve mandatory Batterer’s Intervention Programs (BIP) for defendants placed on probation for domestic violence and directs DOJ to oversee probation departments for compliance with the law. Finally, it requires the council by April 1, 2024, to establish a training program and guidelines for judges to ensure the consistent adjudication of probation violations.</p> <p>UPDATE: As amended September 1, 2023, requirements for DOJ to oversee probation departments have been removed, and DOJ is now required to collaborate with the Judicial Council and other stakeholders to establish guidelines for BIP.</p>	<p>Oppose unless amended to address separation of powers concerns</p>	<p>Author</p>	<p>Status</p> <p>Vetoed by Governor</p>
AB 432 (Cory Jasperson)	<p><u>AB 432 (Fong) – California Court Interpreter Workforce Pilot Program</u></p> <p>As amended April 6, 2023. Creates, until January 1, 2030, the California Court Interpreter Workforce Pilot Program to be administered by the Judicial Council to develop training and increase the number of eligible applicants for employment as court interpreters.</p> <p>UPDATE: The Budget Act of 2023 (Sen. Bill 101 (Skinner); Stats. 2023, ch. 12) contains budget control language to implement and fund the California Court Interpreter Workforce Pilot Program that includes language that addresses the Judicial Council’s concerns.</p>	<p>Support if amended</p>	<p>California Federation of Interpreters</p>	<p>Status</p> <p>Senate Judiciary Committee</p> <p>2-year bill</p>
AB 560 (Aviva Simon/Tracy Kenny)	<p><u>AB 560 (Bennett) – Sustainable Groundwater Management Act: groundwater adjudication</u></p> <p>As amended April 12, 2023. This bill requires the court to refer the proposed judgment to the board for a nonbinding advisory determination as to whether the proposed judgment will substantially impair the ability of a groundwater sustainability agency, the board, or the department to achieve sustainable groundwater management, as provided. The bill requires the board to consult with the department before making its determination.</p> <p>UPDATE: As amended June 26, 2023, parties must submit a proposed settlement to the board for a nonbinding advisory determination before filing it with the court.</p>	<p>Oppose</p> <p>As amended, remove opposition</p>	<p>Author</p>	<p>Status</p> <p>Senate Appropriations Committee–Suspense File</p> <p>Held under submission</p>

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Judicial Council Position	Sponsor	Status as of October 27, 2023
AB 600 (Sharon Reilly)	<u>AB 600 (Ting) – Criminal procedure: resentencing</u> As amended September 1, 2023. Allows a court to recall a sentence at any time if applicable sentencing laws are subsequently changed due to new statutes or case law, and makes changes to the procedural requirements to be followed when requests for recall are made.	Neutral as proposed to be amended; oppose unless amended as currently in print.	Prosecutors Alliance of California	Status Signed into law (Stats. 2023, ch. 446)
AB 806 (Sharon Reilly)	<u>AB 806 (Maienschein) – Criminal procedure: crimes in multiple jurisdictions</u> As introduced. Under existing law, if more than one violation of specified crimes, including unlawful intercourse with a minor and child abuse, occurs in more than one jurisdictional territory and the defendant and the victim are the same for all offenses, the jurisdiction of any of those offenses, and for any other offenses properly joinable with that offense, is in any jurisdiction where at least one of the offenses occurred. This bill would also make this provision applicable to any crime of domestic violence, as defined.	Support	San Diego District Attorney	Status Signed into law (Stats. 2023, ch. 666)
AB 875 (Aviva Simon)	<u>AB 875 (Gabriel) – Courts: data reporting</u> As introduced. Requires courts to conduct unlawful detainer case reviews and report specified information to the Judicial Council. <i>UPDATE: As amended September 1, 2023, delays implementation of data collection to January 1, 2025, and clarifies that data collection would begin with cases filed on or after that date.</i>	Oppose unless amended and funded	County of Los Angeles	Status Vetoed by Governor
AB 881 (Sharon Reilly/Nicole Figueroa)	<u>AB 881 (Ting) – Jury duty</u> As introduced. Increases a juror’s pay for criminal cases from \$15 to \$100 per day if the juror’s household income for the past 12 months is less than 80 percent of the area median income, and the juror is not otherwise compensated for their jury service, as specified. Makes \$15 per day the base, rather than the cap, giving courts the ability to increase juror pay in civil or criminal cases. <i>UPDATE: As amended, expands the existing pilot program authorizing the Superior Court of San Francisco County to pay low-income trial jurors \$100 per day for each day of service as a trial juror in a criminal case to four additional counties contingent upon appropriation.</i>	Support if funded Support as amended	Author	Status Vetoed by Governor
AB 945 (Sharon Reilly)	<u>AB 945 (Reyes) – Criminal procedure: expungement of records</u> As amended September 1, 2023. Requires courts to report specified data to the Judicial Council regarding petitions for expungement relief filed, based on having successfully participated as an incarcerated fire camp member or at an institutional firehouse.	Oppose unless funded and amended, as written and as proposed to be amended	Anti-Recidivism Coalition	Status Vetoed by Governor

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Judicial Council Position	Sponsor	Status as of October 27, 2023
AB 1032 (Cory Jaspersen)	<p><u>AB 1032 (Pacheco) – Courts: court interpreters</u></p> <p>As amended July 3, 2023. Makes extensive changes to the Trial Court Interpreter Employment and Labor Relations Act (“Interpreter Act”), which established procedures governing the employment and compensation of certified and registered trial court interpreters and court interpreters pro tempore employed by the courts.</p> <p>UPDATE: As amended September 1, 2023, beginning January 1, 2025, makes extensive changes to the Trial Court Employment and Labor Relations Act. Provides new and updated terminology and definitions to clarify confusing language in the statute. Creates and clarifies new calendar limits on the use of provisionally qualified interpreters that may be extended subject to judicial discretion. Provides discretion to individual courts to offer local retention bonuses or one-time stipends to court employee interpreters. Requires the Judicial Council to conduct a workforce study and provide recommendations to the Legislature regarding court interpreter availability and the future workforce.</p>	<p>Oppose unless amended</p> <p>Support as amended</p>	California Federation of Interpreters	<p>Status</p> <p>Signed into law (Stats. 2023, ch. 556)</p>
AB 1118 (Sharon Reilly)	<p><u>AB 1118 (Kalra) – Criminal procedure: discrimination</u></p> <p>As amended May 18, 2023. Clarifies that a defendant can raise a claim alleging a violation of the Racial Justice Act (RJA) on direct appeal where it is based on the trial record. Specifies that the defendant may move to stay the appeal and request remand to the superior court to file an RJA motion.</p>	Neutral if amended	American Friends Service Committee, Ella Baker Center for Human Rights, California Coalition for Women Prisoners, Californians United for a Responsible Budget, Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights, Initiate Justice, NextGen	<p>Status</p> <p>Signed into law (Stats. 2023, ch. 464)</p>
AB 1139 (Aviva Simon)	<p><u>AB 1139 (Garcia) – Recognition of tribal court money judgments: tribal sales taxes</u></p> <p>As amended June 7, 2023. Provides that the Tribal Court Civil Money Judgment Act applies to tribal court money judgments for tribal sales taxes, as specified, and related interest or penalties.</p>	Support	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	<p>Status</p> <p>Signed into law (Stats. 2023, ch. 138)</p>
AB 1214 (Sharon Reilly/Tracy Kenny)	<p><u>AB 1214 (Maienschein) – Courts: remote technology</u></p> <p>As amended June 29, 2023. Until January 1, 2026, allows the use of remote technology, if the defendant agrees and the court consents in very limited criminal proceedings, and specifically prohibits the use of remote technology in proceedings involving testimonial evidence. Requires the Judicial Council to establish specified standards relating to technology. Imposes various reporting requirements on courts and the council. If the defendant is present in the courtroom, requires the defense and prosecution as well as the judicial officer to also be present.</p>	Oppose	Service Employees International Union (SEIU)	<p>Status</p> <p>Senate Judiciary Committee (pulled by author)</p> <p>Two-year bill</p>

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Judicial Council Position	Sponsor	Status as of October 27, 2023
	<p>Prohibits a court from retaliating, or threatening to retaliate, against an official court reporter or official court reporter pro tempore for notifying a judicial officer that technology or audibility issues are interfering with the creation of the record for a proceeding that includes participation through remote technology.</p> <p><i>UPDATE: A one year extension of the sunset date for the current provisions authorizing criminal remote proceedings was added to the public safety trailer bills, AB/SB 135 allowing current provisions to remain in effect until January 1, 2025.</i></p>			
<p>AB 1584 (Sharon Reilly)</p>	<p>AB 1584 (Weber) – Criminal procedure: competence to stand trial</p> <p>As amended July 3, 2023. Provides that the Incompetent to Stand Trial (IST) process only requires the appointment of a second mental health professional if requested by the defendant.</p> <p>Requires the evaluating mental health professional to submit a report to the court within 30 days and specifies the required contents of the report. Clarifies that any statements made by the defendant as part of the evaluation are inadmissible in subsequent proceedings.</p> <p>Authorizes the court, if no objection is made to the report, to make a finding of the defendant’s competence based on the report. If any party objects to the report, requires the court to hold a hearing to determine competence.</p> <p>Requires the court, upon a finding of mental incompetence of a defendant charged with a felony that is not ineligible for diversion, to determine if it is in the interests of justice to restore the defendant to competence. Requires the court, if the restoration of the defendant’s mental competence is not in the interests of justice, to either grant mental health diversion to the defendant or dismiss the charges against the defendant.</p> <p>If a defendant is returned to court having not been restored to mental competence, requires the defendant to be presumed incompetent and, if the charges are not dismissed, returned to treatment.</p> <p>Authorizes the court, if a diversion participant is not complying with the terms of diversion, to reinstate competency proceedings.</p>	<p>Neutral as proposed to be amended</p>	<p>California Public Defenders Association ACLU California Action</p>	<p>Status</p> <p>Senate Appropriations Committee–Suspense File</p> <p>Held under submission</p>
<p>AB 1758 (Aviva Simon/Tracy Kenny)</p>	<p>AB 1758 (Committee on Judiciary) – Court records: fees</p> <p>As amended July 13, 2023. Prohibits courts that make civil case records available in an electronic format on the court’s website from charging a fee to search for, download, or copy public court records, except for commercial users, for whom the bill allows courts to charge fees for these services.</p> <p>The bill defines commercial user as anyone that views, downloads, or prints at least 100 individual electronic court records during a 12-month period for commercial purposes, and exempts nonprofit corporations, attorneys, or law firms obtaining records about a client, and persons who attest that the records are needed for a scholarly, journalistic, political, or government use.</p>	<p>Oppose unless amended and funded</p>	<p>Author</p>	<p>Status</p> <p>Senate Appropriations Committee–Suspense File</p> <p>Held under submission</p>

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Judicial Council Position	Sponsor	Status as of October 27, 2023
	The bill further authorizes, but does not require, the Judicial Council to adopt a rule of court establishing statewide commercial user fees or a process for courts to use in developing commercial user fees.			
ACA 8 (Sharon Reilly)	ACA 8 (Wilson) – Slavery As introduced. The California Constitution prohibits slavery and prohibits involuntary servitude, except as punishment to a crime. This measure would instead prohibit slavery in any form, including forced labor compelled by the use or threat of physical or legal coercion.	No position	Author	Status Senate Rules Committee 2-year bill
SB 9 (Tracy Kenny)	SB 9 (Cortese) – Raising the Age for Extended Foster Care Act of 2023 As amended April 20, 2023. Extends the maximum age for juvenile court jurisdiction over nonminor dependents from 21 years of age to 22 years of age for nonminors who are experiencing homelessness or at reasonable risk of experiencing homelessness if they do not remain under the jurisdiction of the court.	Support	California Judges Association, Juvenile Court Judges of California	Status Assembly Appropriations Committee 2-year bill
SB 21 (Aviva Simon/Tracy Kenny)	SB 21 (Umberg) – Civil actions: remote proceedings As amended February 23, 2023. Extends the July 1, 2023, sunset in Code of Civil Procedure (CCP) section 367.75 to January 1, 2026. CCP 367.75 authorizes, in civil cases where a party has provided notice they intend to appear remotely, a party to appear remotely and the court to conduct conferences, hearings, and proceedings, in whole or in part, through the use of remote technology. Requires each superior court to report annually to the Judicial Council, and the council to report annually to the Legislature, specified information to assess the impact of technology issues or problems affecting civil remote proceedings and all purchases and leases of technology or equipment to facilitate civil remote proceedings. UPDATE: The contents of both civil remote bills (SB 21 and SB 22) were folded into SB 133 (Stats. 2023, ch. 34), the courts’ budget trailer bill).	Support	Consumer Attorneys of California, California Defense Counsel, California Judges Association	Status Assembly Appropriations Committee (provisions incorporated into courts trailer bill SB 133) 2-year bill
SB 22 (Sharon Reilly/Tracy Kenny)	SB 22 (Umberg) – Civil actions: parties and postponements As amended March 30, 2023. Extends, until January 1, 2026, the authority for a party to appear remotely and a court to conduct conferences, hearings, proceedings, and trials in specific types of proceedings, including juvenile delinquency and civil commitment proceedings. Requires the court to have a process for a party, court reporter, court interpreter, or other court personnel to alert the judicial officer of technology or audibility issues. Prohibits a court from requiring a party to appear remotely. Allows self-represented parties to appear remotely only if they agree to do so. Requires the Judicial Council to adopt rules to implement these provisions.	Support	Author	Status Assembly Public Safety Committee (provisions incorporated into courts trailer bill SB 133) 2-year bill

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Judicial Council Position	Sponsor	Status as of October 27, 2023
	<p>Imposes various ongoing reporting requirements on courts to the Judicial Council and imposes annual reporting requirements on the council to assess, among other things, the impact of technology issues or problems affecting civil remote proceedings.</p> <p>UPDATE: The contents of both civil remote bills (SB 21 and SB 22) were folded into SB 133 (Stats. 2023, ch. 34), the courts' budget trailer bill.</p>			
<p>SB 81 (Sharon Reilly)</p>	<p>SB 81 (Skinner) – Parole hearings</p> <p>As amended September 1, 2023. Provides that, upon denial of parole to a parole candidate with an indeterminate sentence, the Board of Parole Hearings (BPH) shall notify the parole candidate of their right to petition for habeas relief from a court.</p> <p>Provides that the parole candidate may request the assistance of counsel, and the court may appoint counsel upon request.</p>	<p>Oppose unless amended, neutral if amended</p>	<p>Author</p>	<p>Status</p> <p>Vetoed by Governor</p>
<p>SB 94 (Sharon Reilly)</p>	<p>SB 94 (Cortese) Recall and resentencing: special circumstances</p> <p>As amended June 20, 2023. Creates a process for a person who has been sentenced to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole before June 5, 1990, and has served at least 25 years in custody, to seek a recall of their sentence and be resentenced to a lesser sentence.</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>Ella Baker Center for Human Rights</p>	<p>Status</p> <p>Assembly Inactive File</p> <p>Two-year bill</p>
<p>SB 97 (Sharon Reilly)</p>	<p>SB 97 (Wiener) – Criminal procedure: writ of habeas corpus</p> <p>As amended September 6, 2023. Clarifies provisions concerning a writ of habeas corpus. Sets forth specific bases for prosecuting a writ of habeas corpus to include: (1) if expert opinion testimony that was material at a hearing or trial relating to incarceration and a significant dispute has emerged or further developed in the petitioner's favor regarding expert, medical, scientific, or forensic testimony that was introduced at trial or a hearing, and that expert testimony more likely that not affected the outcome of the case; and (2) if new evidence is presented without substantial delay is admissible and sufficiently credible, then it more likely than not would have changed the outcome of the case.</p> <p>Authorizes a person who is incarcerated in state prison to appear remotely at an evidentiary hearing on the petition with a waiver, unless counsel indicates that the defendant's presence in court is needed.</p> <p>Provides that if the district attorney in the county of conviction or the Attorney General concedes or stipulates to a factual or legal basis for habeas relief, there shall be a presumption in favor of granting relief. This presumption may be overcome only if the record before the court contradicts the concession or stipulation, or it would lead to the court issuing an order contrary to law.</p> <p>Provides that the petitioner's postconviction counsel may be appointed to represent the petitioner at a retrial if both petitioner and counsel agree, and counsel is qualified to handle trials.</p>	<p>Neutral as proposed to be amended; oppose unless amended as currently in print</p>	<p>California Innocence Coalition: Northern California Innocence Project, California Innocence Project, and Loyola Project for the Innocent</p>	<p>Status</p> <p>Signed into law (Stats. 2023, ch. 381)</p>

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Judicial Council Position	Sponsor	Status as of October 27, 2023
SB 99 (Sharon Reilly/Tracy Kenny)	<p><u>SB 99 (Umberg) – Courts: remote proceedings for criminal cases</u></p> <p>As amended April 10, 2023. Extends authority for criminal remote proceedings provided by AB 199 (Committee on the Budget; Stats. 2022, ch. 57) to allow defendants, both in custody as well as out of custody, the option to appear remotely in misdemeanor and felony proceedings, except for misdemeanor trials and felony trials and sentencing.</p> <p><i>UPDATE: A one-year extension of the sunset date for the current provisions authorizing criminal remote proceedings was added to the public safety trailer bills, AB/SB 135 allowing current provisions to remain in effect until January 1, 2025.</i></p>	Support	Author	Status Assembly Public Safety (pulled by author) 2-year bill
SB 239 (Aviva Simon)	<p><u>SB 239 (Dahle) – California Environmental Quality Act: housing development projects: judicial proceedings</u></p> <p>As introduced. Among other things, limits the standing to file and maintain a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) action or proceeding to the Attorney General. Authorizes the court, upon its own motion or of a party, to conduct a hearing to determine if the Attorney General is bringing and maintaining an action or proceeding for nonenvironmental purposes, as defined. Authorizes the court to take necessary actions, including the dismissal of the action or proceeding, award of attorneys’ fees, or both dismissal and award, as specified. Requires, until January 1, 2030, an action or proceeding to attack, set aside, void, or annul a determination, finding, or decision of the lead agency certifying the EIR for a commercial, housing, or public works project, as defined, that addresses longstanding critical needs in the project area or the granting of project approvals on the grounds of noncompliance with CEQA, to the extent feasible, be resolved within 365 days of the filing of the record of proceedings with the court. Requires the Judicial Council to adopt a rule of court to implement this provision.</p>	Oppose unless amended to remove the 365-day expedited review provision	Author	Status 2-year bill
SB 331 (Tracy Kenny)	<p><u>SB 331 (Rubio) – Child custody: child abuse and safety</u></p> <p>As amended July 12, 2023. Repeals existing Government Code section 68555, which requires the Judicial Council to establish domestic violence training programs for judicial officers and other specified court personnel and replaces it with a similar requirement that only applies to those who handle family law matters. The new requirement is augmented with a list of specific topics that must be covered in the training including implicit bias, trauma, coercive control, and the detriment to a child of living with someone who perpetrates domestic violence. Amends Family Code provisions on child custody and domestic violence to (1) clarify the standard for testifying as an expert in a child custody or visitation case where a parent has been alleged to have committed domestic violence or child abuse; (2) prohibit a court from ordering family reunification treatments, as defined, and limits when a court may order counseling with a parent with whom the child has a damaged relationship; and (3) require judges involved in child custody proceedings to report to the Judicial Council, and the Judicial Council to report to the Legislature, on their trainings in the area of domestic violence.</p> <p><i>UPDATE: As amended September 1, 2023, reporting requirements are only on the Judicial Council and not individual judges, and limits on expert testimony have been removed.</i></p>	Oppose unless amended to delete or revise judicial education and reporting provisions	Author	Status Signed into law (Stats. 2023, ch. 865)

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Judicial Council Position	Sponsor	Status as of October 27, 2023
SB 420 (Aviva Simon)	<p>SB 420 (Becker) – Electricity: electrical transmission facility project</p> <p>As amended May 18, 2023. This bill would require the Governor to identify a primary agency to monitor clean energy and electrical transmission facility planning and deployment, and require that agency to identify those electrical transmission facility projects necessary to maintain system reliability and to meet specified targets.</p> <p>The bill would require electrical transmission facility projects identified by the Independent System Operator in its annual transmission planning process and certain electrical transmission facility projects that would satisfy a transmission expansion need approved by the governing body of a local publicly owned electric utility to be eligible for certification and streamlining as environmental leadership development projects for purposes of the Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2021, except as provided. The bill would extend the deadline for the Governor to certify these projects to January 1, 2028, and the deadline for the lead agency to approve the project to January 1, 2029.</p> <p>Update: As amended June 30, 2023, no longer includes expedited CEQA provisions.</p>	<p>Oppose</p> <p>As amended, remove opposition</p>	<p>American Clean Power Association</p>	<p>Status</p> <p>Vetoed by Governor</p>
SB 492 (Sharon Reilly/Nicole Figueroa)	<p>SB 492 (Eggman) – Pretrial diversion for veterans</p> <p>As introduced. Adds felony offenses, as specified, to the pretrial diversion program for a defendant who was, or currently is, a member of the armed forces of the United States. Excludes charges for certain violent felonies such as murder and certain sex crimes from eligibility.</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>California Judges Association</p>	<p>Status</p> <p>Senate Appropriations Committee–Suspense File</p> <p>Held under submission</p>
SB 599 (Tracy Kenny)	<p>SB 599 (Caballero) – Visitation rights</p> <p>As amended August 28, 2023. This bill, among other things, would require the court, in determining whether to require the above-described limitations on visitation, to consider virtual visitation, as defined. The bill would require a court, if it finds that a party is staying at one of the above-described locations due to domestic violence or fear of domestic violence from the other parent, to order in-person visitation only if the court finds that in-person visitation is in the best interest of the child and taking into consideration, among other things, the potential for disclosure of the confidential location. Existing law requires the Judicial Council to develop standards for supervised visitation providers in accordance with specified guidelines. When developing standards, existing law requires the Judicial Council to consider, among other things, the provider’s qualifications, experience, and education. Under existing law, the term “provider” includes any individual who functions as a visitation monitor, as well as supervised visitation centers.</p> <p>This bill would authorize superior court locations to serve as supervised visitation and exchange locations, and would also authorize the court to designate employees and contractors to provide supervised visitation and exchange services or assistance with those services.</p>	<p>No position</p>	<p>Giffords Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence</p>	<p>Status</p> <p>Signed into law (Stats. 2023, ch. 493)</p>

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Judicial Council Position	Sponsor	Status as of October 27, 2023
SB 619 (Tracy Kenny)	<p><u>SB 619 (Padilla) – State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission: certification of facilities: electrical transmission projects</u></p> <p>As amended June 21, 2023.</p> <p>Expands the Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2021 (Sen. Bill 7; Stats. 2021, ch. 9) to include electrical transmission facility projects that are needed to increase transmission capacity to deliver renewable energy resources or zero-carbon resources to meet the climate change goals for electricity in California. This expansion would make these projects if certified by the California Energy Commission eligible for the streamlining benefits related to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), including resolving CEQA challenges and any appeals to the Courts of Appeal or Supreme Court, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court.</p>	Oppose	Author	<p>Status</p> <p>Vetoed by Governor</p>
SB 651 (Nicole Figueroa)	<p><u>SB 651 (Grove) – Water storage and recharge: California Environmental Quality Act</u></p> <p>As amended April 27, 2023.</p> <p>Requires the Judicial Council to adopt a rule of court to streamline judicial review of an action brought against certification of an environmental impact report for, or approval of, a project to implement an approved groundwater sustainability plan so that the proceeding is resolved within 270 days, to the extent feasible.</p>	Oppose unless amended	Author	<p>Status</p> <p>Assembly Natural Resources Committee</p> <p>2-year bill</p>
SB 662 (Aviva Simon)	<p><u>SB 662 (Rubio) – Courts: court reporters</u></p> <p>As amended March 20, 2023.</p> <p>Among other things, permits a court to electronically record any civil case if approved electronic recording (ER) equipment is available. Requires that the court make every effort to hire a court reporter before electing to electronically record the action or proceedings pursuant to these provisions. Requires a court to provide a certified shorthand reporter, as defined, the right of first refusal to transcribe an electronically reported proceeding. Requires the Judicial Council to adopt rules and standards regarding the use of electronic recordings to ensure recordings are able to be easily transcribed.</p> <p>Additionally, authorizes the Court Reporters Board of California to issue a provisional certificate, that would be valid for three years, to an individual who has passed the Registered Professional Reporter examination administered by the National Court Reporters Association or who is eligible to take the examination to become a certified shorthand reporter approved by the board, as specified.</p> <p>Finally, requires the Judicial Council to collect information from courts regarding how they are utilizing funds appropriated to recruit and hire court reporters. Requires, beginning January 1, 2025, and annually thereafter until all such funds are expended, the Judicial Council to report to the Legislature the efforts courts have taken to hire and retain court reporters and how the funds appropriated for this purpose have been spent.</p> <p>UPDATE: As amended April 27, 2023. Removes the authority for provisional licensing and instead directs the Court Reporters Board to evaluate whether there is a need for applicants who have passed the national exams to</p>	Support	Family Violence Appellate Project, Legal Aid Association of California	<p>Status</p> <p>Senate Appropriations Committee–Suspense File</p> <p>2-year bill</p>

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Judicial Council Position	Sponsor	Status as of October 27, 2023
	<i>demonstrate competency via a state-specific exam and report its findings to the Legislature by June 1, 2024. Additionally authorizes the board to replace the state-specific exams with a national exam if it concludes that the state exam is not necessary and is a barrier to licensure.</i>			
SB 717 (Sharon Reilly)	<u>SB 717 (Stern) – County mental health services</u> As amended September 1, 2023. Requires a court to notify individuals who are found incompetent to stand trial and whose misdemeanor charge(s) have been dismissed by the court, and who are not receiving court directed services, of their need for mental health services. Requires the court to provide information to the individual, including the name, address, and telephone number of the county behavioral health department; the name and contact information of the behavioral health professional who was providing services to them while incarcerated, if any; contact information for the Medi-Cal program; and a list of available community-based organizations where the individual could obtain mental health services.	Neutral as proposed to be amended; oppose unless amended as in print	California Council of Community Behavioral Health Agencies	Status Signed into law (Stats. 2023, ch. 883)
SB 763 (Sharon Reilly/Nicole Figueroa)	<u>SB 763 (Durazo) – Criminal records</u> As introduced. Upon appropriation to the Department of Justice, extends automatic conviction record relief for specified felony convictions that occurred on or after January 1, 1973, rather than on or after January 1, 2005.	Oppose unless funded	Californians for Safety and Justice	Status Senate Appropriations Committee–Suspense File Held under submission
SB 794 (Aviva Simon/Nicole Figueroa)	<u>SB 794 (Niello) – California Environmental Quality Act: judicial challenge: identification of contributors: housing projects</u> As amended March 20, 2023. Among other things, the bill would require an action or proceeding brought to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul acts or decisions of a public agency for a commercial, housing, or public works project that helps to address longstanding critical needs in the project area and that results in an investment of at least \$25 million in the state on the grounds of noncompliance with CEQA to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 365 days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court. The bill further requires the Judicial Council to adopt a rule of court to implement this provision. The bill would also require a plaintiff or petitioner, in an action brought pursuant to CEQA, to disclose the identity of a person or entity that contributes in excess of \$100, as specified, toward the plaintiff’s or petitioner’s costs of the action, and require the plaintiff or petitioner to identify any pecuniary or economic interest related to the project of any person or entity that contributes in excess of \$100 to the costs of the action, as specified, and authorizes a court to take any action necessary to compel compliance with these disclosure requirements, up to and including dismissal of the action.	Oppose unless amended to remove the 365-days expedited judicial review provision	Author	Status Senate Environmental Quality Committee 2-year bill

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Judicial Council Position	Sponsor	Status as of October 27, 2023
SB 861 (Aviva Simon/Nicole Figueroa)	<p><u>SB 861 (Dahle) – California Environmental Quality Act: water conveyance or storage projects: judicial review</u></p> <p>As introduced.</p> <p>This bill requires the Judicial Council to adopt rules of court applicable to actions or proceedings brought to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the certification or adoption of an environmental impact report for water conveyance or storage projects, as defined, or the granting of project approvals, including any appeals to the Court of Appeal or the Supreme Court, 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 those projects.</p>	<p><u>Oppose unless amended to remove the 270 days expedited judicial review provisions</u></p>	<p>Author</p>	<p><u>Status</u></p> <p>Senate Appropriations Committee–Suspense File</p> <p>2-year bill</p>

Appendix
Status of 2023–24 Judicial Council–Sponsored Legislation

Bill No. (Advocate)	Bill No. (Author) Description and Updates	Sponsor	Status as of October 27, 2023
AB 959 (Morgan Lardizabal)	<u>AB 959 (McCarty) – Courts</u> As introduced. Authorizes the courts to dispose of four courthouses that are either permanently closed currently or will be closed upon completion of a new courthouse. The properties include the Plumas/Sierra Regional Courthouse, the Gordon D. Schaber Sacramento County Courthouse, the Modesto Main Courthouse/Hall of Records, and the Ceres Superior Court.	Judicial Council	Status Senate Appropriations Committee–Suspense File Held under submission
SB 75 (Morgan Lardizabal)	<u>SB 75 (Roth) – Courts: Judgeships</u> As introduced. Authorizes 26 new judgeships, subject to appropriation. Requires the Judicial Council to allocate these positions in accordance with the 2022 Judicial Needs Assessment, while specifically including Riverside and San Bernardino counties. *Update: As amended March 20, 2023. Removes specific references to Riverside and San Bernardino counties.	Sponsor if amended to remove specific references to Riverside and San Bernardino UPDATE: As amended on 3/20/23, Sponsor	Status Signed into law (Stats. 2023, ch. 482)