



# SIVERLING ADVOCACY

## CPOA

Measure	Author	Topic	Introduced	Status	Location	AI Summary	Organization	Position
<b>AB 15</b>	<b>Gipson, D</b>	State government: immigration enforcement.	12/02/2024	02/03/2025 - Referred to Coms. on PUB. S. and JUD.	02/03/2025 - Assembly PUB. S.	The California Values Act currently restricts state and local law enforcement agencies, except the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), from sharing an individual's release date or responding to notification requests unless the information is public. This bill extends these restrictions to the CDCR, prohibiting it from detaining people based on immigration hold requests or cooperating with immigration authorities regarding release dates or transfers, particularly for those eligible for youth offender, elderly, or medical parole releases. Existing law requires the CDCR to assist the U.S. Department of Homeland Security by using state prison facilities for deportation proceedings and identifying undocumented immigrants for deportation. This bill seeks to repeal these requirements, limiting the CDCR's involvement in federal immigration enforcement. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)	CPOA	

<b>AB 22</b>	<b>DeMaio, R</b>	Crimes: early release.	12/02/2024	12/03/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee January 2.	12/02/2024 - Assembly PRINT	Proposition 57, passed in California in 2016, allows inmates convicted of nonviolent felonies to be eligible for parole after serving the full term of their primary offense. The law also includes procedures for the civil commitment and conditional release of individuals deemed sexually violent predators, typically placing them in their home county unless extraordinary circumstances dictate otherwise. Factors such as victim concerns are considered in determining placement. This bill would prevent the early release of inmates by repealing provisions of Proposition 57 and restrict the placement of sexually violent predators in residential communities. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)	CPOA	
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<p><b>AB 31</b></p>	<p><b>Ramos, D</b></p>	<p>Peace officers: tribal police pilot project.</p>	<p>12/02/2024</p>	<p>02/03/2025 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S.</p>	<p>02/03/2025 - Assembly PUB. S.</p>	<p>This bill would establish a pilot program from July 1, 2026, to July 1, 2029, granting certain authority to tribal police officers in California. Under this program, the Department of Justice and the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training would oversee the granting of peace officer powers to tribal police officers both on Indian lands and in other areas of the state. The bill would allow three selected tribal entities to participate, setting qualifications and training standards for tribal officers. Tribes must adopt laws or resolutions authorizing these powers, include a limited waiver of sovereign immunity, and provide public access to certain records. Additionally, the bill includes setting up a fund to cover participants' information technology costs, allowing participating tribes to coordinate on domestic violence and Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons cases, and requiring ongoing monitoring and reporting to the Legislature. Implementation depends on legislative appropriation for funding these initiatives. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)</p>	<p>CPOA</p>	
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<b>AB 38</b>	<b>Lackey, R</b>	Crimes: serious and violent felonies.	12/02/2024	02/03/2025 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S.	02/03/2025 - Assembly PUB. S.	Existing law categorizes certain crimes as "violent felonies," which affects sentencing enhancements for prior convictions. Currently, violent felonies include rape using force or threats but exclude cases like rape of a person unable to consent due to a disability or under false pretenses. This bill would expand the definition of violent felonies to include crimes involving the rape or sexual assault of a minor with a developmental disability. This expansion would lead to the implementation of a state-mandated local program. Despite the California Constitution requiring the state to reimburse local agencies for state-mandated costs, the bill specifies that no reimbursement is required for its implementation. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)	CPOA	
<b>AB 46</b>	<b>Nguyen, D</b>	Diversion: attempted murder.	12/02/2024	12/10/2024 - Introduced measure version corrected.	12/02/2024 - Assembly PRINT	Current law allows courts to grant pretrial diversion for defendants with mental disorders accused of misdemeanors or felonies, allowing them to receive mental health treatment instead of immediately proceeding through the criminal justice system. However, defendants charged with certain serious offenses, such as murder, are excluded from this program. This bill intends to include attempted murder among these specified offenses, preventing defendants charged with this crime from participating in the diversion program. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)	CPOA	

<b>AB 47</b>	<b>Nguyen, D</b>	Elderly Parole Program.	12/02/2024	12/03/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee January 2.	12/02/2024 - Assembly PRINT	The Elderly Parole Program reviews parole suitability for inmates aged 50 or older who have served at least 20 continuous years in prison. The Board of Parole Hearings must consider whether an elderly inmate's risk of future violence has decreased when deciding on parole. However, individuals convicted of serious felonies or sentenced to life without parole are excluded from this program. This bill expands the exclusions to include those required to register as sexual offenders, habitual sexual offenders, and individuals convicted of sexual offenses such as rape or sodomy. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)	CPOA	
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<p><b>AB 49</b></p>	<p><b>Muratsuchi, D</b></p>	<p>Schoolsites and day care centers: entry requirements: immigration enforcement.</p>	<p>12/02/2024</p>	<p>12/03/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee January 2.</p>	<p>12/02/2024 - Assembly PRINT</p>	<p>This bill outlines provisions related to the interaction between educational and child day care facilities in California and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents. Under existing law, school officials and employees are generally prohibited from collecting citizenship or immigration status information from students or their families, except as mandated by law. They are also required to report any law enforcement requests related to immigration in a way that protects privacy. The proposed bill further restricts local educational agency personnel from allowing ICE agents into schools, unless these agents present valid identification, a written purpose, and a judicial warrant, alongside obtaining approval from the school superintendent or principal. Even if these conditions are met, access is limited to areas where students are not present. Similarly, the bill applies to day care centers, requiring ICE agents to meet identical entry conditions, while ensuring children are not present when access is granted. The bill mandates additional responsibilities for educational and child care agencies, resulting in a state-mandated local program. Moreover, if determined to incur state-mandated costs, procedures exist for reimbursing local agencies and school districts as stipulated by the California Constitution. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)</p>	<p>CPOA</p>	
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<b>AB 67</b>	<b><u>Bauer-Kahan, D</u></b>	Attorney General: Reproductive Privacy Act: enforcement.	12/04/2024	01/06/2025 - Read first time.	12/04/2024 - Assembly PRINT	The Reproductive Privacy Act protects individuals from civil or criminal liability related to their pregnancy decisions or outcomes. It allows individuals to sue state actors if their rights under the Act are violated, with courts awarding reasonable attorneys' fees to successful plaintiffs. A new bill would enable the California Attorney General to take legal action against violators of the Reproductive Privacy Act, potentially preventing or stopping violations and enforcing compliance. The Attorney General could investigate, subpoena witnesses, and collect evidence during these processes. The bill introduces civil penalties up to \$25,000 for violations, with collected funds being allocated to the Attorney General's office for enforcement. (Based on 12/04/2024 text)	CPOA	
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<b>AB 68</b>	<b>Essayli, R</b>	School safety: armed school resource officers.	12/05/2024	02/03/2025 - Referred to Coms. on ED. and PUB. S.	02/03/2025 - Assembly ED.	Existing law allows school districts to create either a security department or a school police department, each led by a designated chief. This bill proposes that school districts and charter schools must employ or contract at least one armed school resource officer at each school during regular hours or when students are present. This requirement will be implemented gradually across different grade levels. The bill introduces a state-mandated local program, which would require the state to cover expenses incurred by school districts to comply with this new requirement. If the Commission on State Mandates determines the bill imposes state-mandated costs, reimbursement will follow existing statutory procedures as outlined in the California Constitution. (Based on 12/05/2024 text)	CPOA	
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<b>AB 85</b>	<b>Essayli, R</b>	Law enforcement: cooperation with immigration authorities.	12/20/2024	02/03/2025 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S.	02/03/2025 - Assembly PUB. S.	Existing law limits the ability of law enforcement to cooperate with immigration authorities, allowing the sharing of a person's release date or transfer without a judicial warrant or probable cause only for individuals convicted of specified serious crimes, provided it does not conflict with any laws or policies. However, this bill mandates that law enforcement must cooperate by detaining, transferring individuals, and providing release information for those convicted of any felony. This requirement would create a state-mandated local program. According to the California Constitution, the state must reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain state-mandated costs. If the bill incurs such costs, reimbursement procedures are established under statutory provisions, pending determination by the Commission on State Mandates. (Based on 12/20/2024 text)	CPOA	
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<b>AB 223</b>	<b>Pacheco, D</b>	Jury selection: acknowledgment and agreement.	01/09/2025	02/03/2025 - Referred to Com. on JUD.	02/03/2025 - Assembly JUD.	The Trial Jury Selection and Management Act mandates that individuals chosen for jury service must be selected randomly from a broad representation of the community in the court's area. Current law requires trial judges to initially examine potential jurors during trials, after which each party's counsel has the right to question these jurors to make informed decisions on using peremptory challenges and challenges for cause. Before these examinations, a perjury acknowledgment and agreement must be secured from prospective jurors. After the jury is finalized, another acknowledgment is required. The proposed bill seeks to update the acknowledgment and agreements obtained from jurors both before the voir dire examination and after the jury selection is complete. (Based on 01/09/2025 text)	CPOA	
<b>AB 247</b>	<b>Bryan, D</b>	Inmate firefighters: wages.	01/15/2025	01/16/2025 - From printer. May be heard in committee February 15.	01/15/2025 - Assembly PRINT	Under current law, prisoners can reduce their sentences by earning credits for good behavior and participation in rehabilitation programs. Inmates serving as firefighters in state or county facilities can earn credits more quickly, with two days credited for each day served in firefighting roles or after completing relevant training. This bill proposes that these inmate firefighters also receive an hourly wage equivalent to the lowest-paid non-incarcerated firefighter in the state during the time they actively fight fires. (Based on 01/15/2025 text)	CPOA	

<b>AB 248</b>	<b>Bryan, D</b>	County jails: wages.	01/15/2025	01/16/2025 - From printer. May be heard in committee February 15.	01/15/2025 - Assembly PRINT	Existing law states that the county jail is managed by the county's sheriff, and it is used for purposes such as housing people sentenced for criminal convictions. Additionally, current law allows the county's board of supervisors to award prisoners up to \$2 in credit for each 8 hours of work they complete while in jail. However, the proposed bill seeks to change this by allowing the board to determine a wage for prisoners, instead of the fixed \$2 per 8-hour work period. (Based on 01/15/2025 text)	CPOA	
<b>AB 336</b>	<b>Wallis, R</b>	Criminal penalties: wildfires.	01/28/2025	01/29/2025 - From printer. May be heard in committee February 28.	01/28/2025 - Assembly PRINT	Existing law penalizes anyone who unlawfully causes a fire by recklessly burning structures, forest land, or property. If such actions result in great bodily injury, damage to inhabited structures or property, or fire in a structure or forest land, the offense can be charged as either a felony or a misdemeanor. This bill seeks to make these violations punishable only as felonies, introducing a fine of up to \$10,000. This change would create a state-mandated local program because it increases criminal penalties. Although the California Constitution mandates the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain state-imposed costs, this bill specifies that no reimbursement is required for the costs it imposes. (Based on 01/28/2025 text)	CPOA	

AB 338	Solache, D	Workforce development: the Counties of Los Angeles and Ventura: 2025 wildfires.	01/28/2025	01/29/2025 - From printer. May be heard in committee February 28.	01/28/2025 - Assembly PRINT	The California Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act establishes the California Workforce Development Board to assist the Governor in improving and aligning California's workforce and education systems with modern economic needs. A new bill proposes to allocate \$50 million from the General Fund to this board, specifically for the South Bay Workforce Investment Board and the Economic Development Collaborative. The funds aim to train and retrain individuals who are underemployed or unemployed, focusing on rebuilding areas in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties affected by the 2025 wildfires. This initiative targets employment in fields like construction, firefighting, healthcare, and other emergency response sectors. Participants are promised expedited licensing and certification. The bill emphasizes the need for immediate implementation due to the urgency of recovery efforts in these counties. (Based on 01/28/2025 text)	CPOA	
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<b>AB 340</b>	<b>Ahrens, D</b>	Employer-employee relations: confidential communications.	01/28/2025	01/29/2025 - From printer. May be heard in committee February 28.	01/28/2025 - Assembly PRINT	Existing law manages labor relations between public employees and employers, covering various sectors like public schools, higher education, and public transport. It prevents employers from taking actions such as retaliating or discriminating against employees who exercise their rights, or interfering with their rights to organize. In addition, these laws protect the rights of employee organizations. This bill proposes to further restrict employers, including local public agencies, state employers, schools, universities, and certain public transit districts, from questioning employees or their representatives about confidential communications related to representation matters. (Based on 01/28/2025 text)	CPOA	
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<p><b>AB 400</b></p>	<p><b>Pacheco, D</b></p>	<p>Law enforcement: police canines.</p>	<p>02/04/2025</p>	<p>02/04/2025 - Read first time. To print.</p>	<p>02/04/2025 - Assembly PRINT</p>	<p>Existing law mandates that law enforcement agencies must have a policy for the use of force and that the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) is responsible for creating uniform guidelines for these policies. This bill requires all law enforcement agencies with a canine unit to have, by January 1, 2027, a policy for the use of canines that aligns with the latest standards set by POST. This bill will create new responsibilities for local law enforcement, thus establishing a state-mandated local program. Per the California Constitution, the state must compensate local agencies and school districts for particular state-mandated costs. If the Commission on State Mandates identifies that this bill incurs such costs, reimbursement will be provided according to established statutory procedures. (Based on 02/04/2025 text)</p>	<p>CPOA</p>	
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ABX1 10	Macedo, R	State government: emergency services: nonprofit service providers.	01/23/2025	01/24/2025 - From printer.	01/23/2025 - Assembly PRINT	The California Emergency Services Act allows the Governor to declare a state of emergency in situations of disaster or extreme peril. During a state of emergency, the Governor can suspend certain laws and regulations if they hinder emergency mitigation efforts. State departments and employees are required to assist in these efforts. This bill would enable nonprofit organizations that have contracts with state agencies during emergencies to request modifications in service delivery methods, provided the contract's purpose is still met and the budget is not exceeded unless mutually agreed upon. If agreed, an addendum to the contract detailing the modifications must be created. Nonprofits must inform state agencies of any program closures or impacts, maintain records of related expenditures, and may seek flexibility in services and funding even if an emergency is not declared but service disruptions occur. State agencies have the authority to approve these requests if reasonable under the circumstances. (Based on 01/23/2025 text)	CPOA	
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ABX1 11	Macedo, R	Crimes: impeding emergency personnel.	01/23/2025	01/24/2025 - From printer.	01/23/2025 - Assembly PRINT	Existing law classifies obstructing emergency personnel at an emergency scene as a misdemeanor. This includes using drones at such scenes, which is prohibited. This bill escalates the offense to a felony if a drone is operated illegally during a fire-related emergency. The punishment for this felony can include imprisonment for 16 months, 2 years, or 3 years, and a fine of up to \$10,000. Implementing this law would create a state-mandated local program, but the bill specifies that no reimbursement to local agencies is required under this act. (Based on 01/23/2025 text)	CPOA	
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<p><b>ABX1 12</b></p>	<p><b>Hoover, R</b></p>	<p>Crimes: looting.</p>	<p>01/28/2025</p>	<p>02/03/2025 - Read first time.</p>	<p>01/28/2025 - Assembly PRINT</p>	<p>Existing law defines burglary as entering certain buildings, places, or vehicles with the intent to commit theft or a felony. First-degree burglary involves inhabited buildings and carries a prison term of 2, 4, or 6 years. Other burglaries are second-degree and can be punished by up to one year in county jail or as a felony. Theft of property valued at \$950 or less is petty theft, a misdemeanor, while theft over \$950 is grand theft, punishable as either a misdemeanor or a felony. Looting, defined as second-degree burglary or grand theft during an emergency, is subject to one year in county jail or as a felony. Petty theft during an emergency is a misdemeanor with a 90-day minimum jail term. Impersonating officials like peace officers or firefighters is a misdemeanor. This bill would make looting by second-degree burglary or grand theft a felony. It also reclassifies petty theft during emergencies as looting, punishable by up to one year in jail or as a felony. If looting involves impersonating officials, a penalty enhancement applies. By increasing penalties, the bill creates a state-mandated local program without requiring state reimbursement, as specified by the California Constitution. (Based on 01/28/2025 text)</p>	<p>CPOA</p>	
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<b>SB 6</b>	<b>Ashby, D</b>	Controlled substances: xylazine.	12/02/2024	01/29/2025 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S.	01/29/2025 - Senate PUB. S.	The California Uniform Controlled Substances Act classifies drugs into five schedules, with Schedule I having the highest restrictions due to high abuse potential and no accepted medical use. In contrast, Schedules II through V include substances with accepted medical uses but varying potentials for abuse. Current law regulates the prescription, sale, and use of these substances and defines and prohibits certain drug paraphernalia, except specific testing equipment for substances like fentanyl. This bill proposes adding xylazine to Schedule III and exempts it from some restrictions when used for compounding approved animal drugs if unavailable in California. It also allows testing equipment for xylazine detection. The bill introduces a new crime, thus creating a state-mandated local program, but specifies that no state reimbursement to local agencies is needed for related costs. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)	CPOA	
<b>SB 8</b>	<b>Ashby, D</b>	Peace officers: injury or illness: leaves of absence.	12/02/2024	01/29/2025 - Referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.	01/29/2025 - Senate L., P.E. & R.	Existing law requires employers to provide workers' compensation for employees injured on the job. Local law enforcement, probation officers, and full-time firefighters can take a leave of absence with full salary if they are disabled due to job-related injuries or illnesses, instead of receiving temporary disability payments under workers' compensation. The proposed bill aims to extend these benefits to park rangers employed in Sacramento County, recognizing the special need for this provision. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)	CPOA	

<p><b>SB 48</b></p>	<p><b>Gonzalez, D</b></p>	<p>Immigration enforcement: schoolsites: prohibitions on access, sharing information, and law enforcement collaboration.</p>	<p>12/16/2024</p>	<p>01/29/2025 - Referred to Coms. on ED. and PUB. S.</p>	<p>01/29/2025 - Senate ED.</p>	<p>This bill would strengthen existing laws to protect the privacy and safety of students and their families in educational settings with regard to immigration enforcement. It explicitly prohibits school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools from allowing U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) officers or other federal officials involved in immigration investigations access to school campuses without a judicial warrant. The bill mandates that any denial of such access be witnessed and documented. Additionally, the bill forbids local educational agencies from sharing any educational records or personal information about students and related parties with immigration authorities, unless a judicial warrant is presented or a student's parent or legal guardian provides written consent. This also extends to California law enforcement agencies, which are prohibited from cooperating with immigration authorities in enforcing immigration actions within a mile of school sites, unless certain conditions apply. By imposing these measures, the bill creates additional responsibilities for local educational and law enforcement agencies, which may result in state-mandated costs. (Based on 12/16/2024 text)</p>	<p>CPOA</p>	
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<b>SB 93</b>	<b>Weber Pierson, D</b>	Weapons: robotic devices.	01/22/2025	01/29/2025 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	01/22/2025 - Senate RLS.	Existing law criminalizes the possession of a destructive device and classifies it as a felony to possess materials intended for creating such devices or explosives without a permit. This bill would express the Legislature's intent to introduce regulations for robotic devices equipped with weapons. (Based on 01/22/2025 text)	CPOA	
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<b>SB 98</b>	<b>Pérez, D</b>	Elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education: immigration enforcement: notification.	01/23/2025	01/24/2025 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after February 23.	01/23/2025 - Senate RLS.	Existing law prohibits school officials and employees of school districts, county offices of education, or charter schools from collecting information regarding the citizenship or immigration status of students or their families, except as required by law. School superintendents and principals must report any law enforcement requests related to immigration enforcement to their governing bodies, ensuring confidentiality. The Attorney General was required by April 2018 to publish model policies to limit immigration enforcement at public schools, ensuring they remain accessible and safe for all residents, regardless of immigration status. This bill mandates that schools notify students, parents, faculty, staff, and community members of immigration officers' presence on school grounds, creating a state-mandated local program. Additionally, existing law outlines the administrative structures of California's postsecondary institutions and mandates that they implement measures to respond to federal immigration enforcement activities. These entities must advise their communities to report the presence of immigration officers on campus. The new bill requires these institutions to immediately notify their communities of such occurrences, potentially creating a state-mandated local program. (Based on 01/23/2025 text)	CPOA	
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<b>SB 264</b>	<b>Valladares,</b> <b>R</b>	Impersonation of a peace officer or firefighter during a state of emergency or local emergency.	02/03/2025	02/04/2025 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 6.	02/03/2025 - Senate RLS.	The California Emergency Services Act authorizes the Governor to declare a state of emergency under certain conditions. Current law considers impersonating a peace officer or a member of the fire department a misdemeanor. This bill proposes that such impersonation during a state or local emergency can be punished as either a misdemeanor or a felony, which would create a state-mandated local program by increasing crime penalties. Although the California Constitution mandates state reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for certain state-imposed costs, this bill states that no reimbursement is required for the changes it introduces. (Based on 02/03/2025 text)	CPOA	
<b>SB 274</b>	<b>Cervantes,</b> <b>D</b>	Automated license plate recognition systems.	02/04/2025	02/04/2025 - Introduced. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print.	02/04/2025 - Senate RLS.	Existing law restricts state, city, county, and related agencies from selling, sharing, or transferring automated license plate recognition (ALPR) information, except to another public agency and only if legally permitted. ALPR information is defined as data collected via an ALPR system. This bill would introduce legislation that imposes privacy protection requirements on cities, counties, and entities using ALPR data. (Based on 02/04/2025 text)	CPOA	

SB 277	Weber Pierson, D	Criminal procedure: search of persons.	02/04/2025	02/04/2025 - Introduced. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print.	02/04/2025 - Senate RLS.	The U.S. and California Constitutions protect individuals from warrantless searches and seizures, but certain exceptions exist, such as allowing officers to search a person for weapons if they may be armed and dangerous. This bill would codify the authority for officers to search individuals during lawful stops with specific conditions. An officer can search an individual if they have a warrant, probable cause of a crime, or if the crime was committed immediately before the search. In other cases, officers must obtain consent for the search. They must inform the individual that consent is voluntary, explain the search's scope, and obtain recorded consent. Officers must adhere to the search's explained scope and stop if consent is withdrawn. The bill also allows for searches from unsolicited consent if proper procedures are followed. This bill imposes requirements on local law enforcement and mandates a state-run reimbursement program for any additional costs incurred, as required by the California Constitution. Reimbursement procedures are outlined by existing statutory provisions. (Based on 02/04/2025 text)	CPOA	
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Total Measures: 28

Total Tracking Forms: 28