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JUVENILE JUSTICE BILLS
in the 2022 Session of the California Legislature

October 14, 2022

2022 CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE WRAP-UP:

Youth justice bills signed and vetoed by the Governor

This report covers the final status of bills that were approved by the California Legislature in 2022 and sent to the Governor, on the subjects of juvenile justice, youth crime prevention, probation foster care and related matters. The 2022 legislative session ended on August 31st, and the Governor had until September 30th to sign or veto bills sent to him in the last weeks of the session.

This has been a very productive year for progressive youth justice legislation in California. Legislators expanded rights and protections for youth with new laws on transfers to adult courts, dismissals of prior offenses, a “bill of rights” for locally confined youth, and limits on use of scare tactics in police interrogations and on the use of electronic monitoring and room confinement. Several bills were enacted to clarify the implementation process for the pending closure of the state Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) and for the operation of local Secure Youth Treatment Facilities serving realigned DJJ youth. In addition, the powers and responsibilities of the HHS Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR) were expanded with new powers to inspect and investigate complaints in county juvenile facilities.

Most of the legislative action on the realignment of DJJ occurred through the budget process, in budget trailer bills that became effective immediately upon the Governor’s signature. Relevant budget trailer bills are covered at the end of this report. Unless otherwise noted, law changes in policy bills signed by the Governor in September will become effective January 1, 2023.

This report covers only tracked bills that were passed by the Legislature and signed into law or vetoed by the Governor. The status of bills that did not make it out of the 2022 legislative session can be found in earlier Commonweal reports. The full text of bills can be found on the state legislative website: www.leginfo.legislature.ca.gov. Archived Commonweal reports and other information on legislation, budget and policy covering a range of youth justice subjects can be accessed on the Commonweal Juvenile Justice Program website: www.comjj.org.

Assembly bills

AB 256 (Kalra, D. – San Jose). Racial Justice Act-- retroactivity, DJJ cases. In 2020, Mr. Kalra’s AB 2542, the Racial Justice Act, was adopted. AB 2542 created a panoply of new rights for persons who are prosecuted or convicted of crimes based on race, ethnicity, or national origin. The 2020 bill defined acts of racial bias subject to challenge and devised multiple remedies including overturning prior convictions based on bias. That bill applied both to adult criminal

proceedings and juvenile adjudications and dispositions. However, as enacted in 2020, the RJA applied only prospectively to convictions or judgments that were completed on or after January 1, 2021. This bill makes the provisions and remedies of the RJA retroactive on a phased-in basis, with these trigger dates: starting 1/1/23 where the RJA claim is raised in a prior case involving a death sentence; starting 1/1/24 in felony cases defined in Penal Code Sec. 1170 (h) or where the person is under commitment by the juvenile court to the Division of Juvenile Justice; starting 1/1/25 for all felony convictions or juvenile court commitments to DJJ that became final on or after January 1, 2015; and 1/1/26 for all felony convictions and juvenile commitments to DJJ regardless of when the judgment or disposition became final. The bill makes multiple other changes to the processing of claims for relief filed under the RJA. *Signed into law, Stats. of 2022, Chapter 256.*

AB 503 (Stone, D. - Santa Cruz). Time limits on juvenile probation; new criteria for juvenile court probation orders; elimination of mandatory probation sanctions.

- **Probation time limit.** AB 503 adds Section 602.05 to the Welfare and Institutions Code, providing that a juvenile who is a ward of the court under Sec. 601 (status offense) or Sec. 602 (criminal offense), and who is subject to an order of supervised or unsupervised probation under Section 727, shall not remain on probation for a period longer than six months. An exception allows the court to extend the six month probation term for up to six additional months, upon a finding (based on a preponderance of evidence) that extension of probation is in the ward’s best interest. At an extension hearing, the probation department must submit a report to the court describing the basis for extension, and the ward’s attorney and the prosecutor may submit relevant evidence. If the court decides to extend probation, it must state its reasons on the record. As structured, the bill would allow multiple probation period extensions so long as the criteria for each such extension period are met. On June 28, the bill was amended to clarify somewhat confusing language as to the court’s discretion to disregard certain evidence; as amended the bill provides that the ward and the prosecutor shall have the opportunity to present relevant evidence, and the old language stating that the court may choose not to receive evidence has been deleted.
- **Conditions of probation.** In addition, AB 503 modifies WIC Section 730 by providing that where the court at disposition imposes conditions of probation, the conditions must meet two new criteria as follows: *(1) The conditions are individually tailored, developmentally appropriate, and reasonable, (2) The burden imposed by the conditions shall be proportional to the legitimate interests served by the conditions, and (3) the conditions are determined by the court to be fitting and proper to the end that justice may be done and the reformation and rehabilitation of the ward enhanced.*
- **SYTF commitments, termination of jurisdiction.** AB 503 includes an exemption from its probation time limits for youth who, based on commission of a serious or violent offense, are committed to a Secure Youth Treatment Facility (SYTF) and are subsequently transferred to a “less restrictive program” as provided in WIC Section 875. The bill also ensures that the juvenile court, when terminating probation jurisdiction, holds the required termination hearing under WIC 607.2 with the added provision that extended jurisdiction may not be the basis for continuing probation conditions; this latter adjustment helps to ensure that youth who move from delinquency to continuing dependency status are not saddled with old conditions.
- **Relief from mandatory sanctions.** Finally, the bill modifies multiple statutes that require the juvenile court to impose specified sanctions on WIC Section 601 or 602 wards or their parents. AB 503 would make the imposition of those sanctions in most cases discretionary by the court rather than mandatory in each case. Among the affected sections are WIC Sec. 729 (ward must make restitution or perform community service in school battery cases); WIC 729.1 (for

offenses committed on public transit, ward must wash, paint or repair damaged property or perform community service); WIC 729.2 (mandatory curfew for 601s and 602s, mandatory ward or parental participation in school or parent education programs); WIC 729.6 (in school battery cases, ward must attend counseling at parents' expense); WIC 729.8 (mandatory community service in cases involving drug possession, use or sale on school or church property); WIC 729.9 (any 602 ward with drug possession, use or sale offenses must submit to drug and substance abuse testing at the direction of the probation officer); WIC 742.16 (for listed vandalism and graffiti offenses, ward must repair damage, make restitution or perform community service and parents must pay costs and damages). AB 503 also eliminates the WIC Section 730.6 authority granted to a county Board of Supervisors to impose an administrative fee on wards for costs associated with the collection of restitution fines.

Vetoed by the Governor. AB 503 was strongly opposed by the Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC). In his veto message the Governor states: “I led the effort to realign juvenile justice in California..... As counties prepare for the full implementation of realignment, I am concerned that changes to the juvenile justice system, like those outlined in this legislation, create additional workload for the courts and probation during realignment. I am also concerned about costs driven by the increased number of hearings, the courts estimate that this increased workload will cost millions of dollars.”

AB 2169 (Gipson, D. – L.A.). Vacating convictions for victims of human trafficking. Current law allows the court to vacate certain convictions where the defendant was a victim of human trafficking or sexual violence. AB 2169 modifies the evidentiary elements for vacatur by requiring the petitioner to provide evidence that he or she lacked criminal intent and by removing the requirement that the petitioner must have made a good faith effort to distance themselves from the trafficking scheme. ***Signed into law, Stats. of 2022, Chapter 776.***

AB 2321 (Jones-Sawyer, D. – L.A.). Juvenile room confinement. AB 2321 amends WIC Section 208.3 which imposes limits on the use of room confinement in state and local juvenile justice facilities, including limits on the length of time juveniles can be subjected to room confinement. Current law exempts “brief periods of locked room confinement” from the definition of room confinement, effectively creating a zone in which the protections of Section 208.3 do not apply. This bill specifies that the brief exemption period lacking the protections of Section 208.3 may not exceed two hours and may be utilized only when necessary for institutional operations. The bill also requires that minors who are confined in state or county juvenile facilities must be provided with reasonable access to toilets at all hours, including normal sleeping hours. ***Signed into law, Stats. of 2022, Chapter 781.***

AB 2361 (Bonta, D. – Alameda). Criteria for transfers of juveniles to adult criminal court. Under current law, a juvenile court must base a decision to transfer a juvenile to adult court on code criteria listed in WIC Section 707. These criteria include factors such as the minor's degree of criminal sophistication, the minor's prior delinquent history and whether the minor can be rehabilitated prior to the expiration of juvenile court jurisdiction. AB 2361 would additionally require the court, in ordering transfer to the adult system, to find by clear and convincing evidence that “*the minor is not amenable to rehabilitation while under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.*” The clear and convincing evidence standard in AB 2361 is stronger than the preponderance of evidence standard currently applied in transfer proceedings. The bill also requires a court ordering transfer of a minor to the adult court to include in its transfer order the reasons why a minor has been found not to be amenable to rehabilitation under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. ***Signed into law, Stats. of 2022, Chapter 330.***

AB 2417 (Ting, D. – S.F.) Youth Bill of Rights. WIC Section 224.70 currently provides that youth committed to the state Division of Juvenile Justice have enumerated rights including adequate health, hygiene and education programs; protection from race and gender discrimination; limits on use of restraints; a ban on excessive disciplinary practices; and other enumerated rights. AB 2417 deletes the reference to the Division of Juvenile Justice, instead making the enumerated rights applicable to youth in any public or private place of juvenile confinement operated directly by, or under contract with, a probation department or juvenile court. In this respect the bill anticipates the pending closure of DJJ and to the shift of the state-committed population to county control. The bill also expands the individual rights listed in Section 224.70, to include (for example) new rights and protections for confined youth who are parents or who are pregnant. The bill also tasks the Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR) with ensuring that the Bill of Rights is posted in youth facilities and is disseminated to affected youth. As amended late in the session, AB 2417 also incorporates provisions expanding OYCR facility inspection, investigation and related powers, conforming to the OYCR provisions included in parallel HHS Omnibus trailer bills (SB 187, AB 207). *Signed into law, Stats. of 2022, Chapter 786.*

AB 2595 (Jones-Sawyer, D. – L.A.). Dependency jurisdiction, cannabis possession or use. AB 2595 requires the state Dept. of Social Services to update all regulations and instructions relating to social worker investigations of child abuse or neglect to ensure that the use or possession of cannabis by a parent or guardian is treated in the “same manner as a parent’s or guardian’s use or possession of alcohol and legally prescribed medication”. *Signed into law, Stats. of 2022, Chapter 260.*

AB 2629 (Santiago, D. – L.A.). Dismissals of delinquency petitions. This bill amends WIC Section 782 which currently establishes the criteria for setting aside findings and dismissing juvenile court petitions in the interests of justice and the welfare of the person. AB 2629 expands the criteria that the juvenile court must consider when ruling on a motion to dismiss. The bill adds a new “great weight” standard for dismissal by requiring the juvenile court to “...consider and afford great weight to evidence offered by a person to prove mitigating circumstances are present, including, but not limited to, satisfactory completion of a term of probation, that rehabilitation has been attained to the satisfaction of the court, that dismissal of the petition would not endanger public safety, or that the underlying offense is connected to mental illness, prior victimization, or childhood trauma.” The bill further provides that “..., proof of the presence of one or more mitigating circumstances weighs greatly in favor of dismissing the petition”. The meaning of “satisfactory completion” of probation is defined by reference to the same terminology as used in WIC Section 786 (“auto” record sealing), and the reference to “rehabilitation” having been obtained is defined by reference to the use of that term in WIC Section 781 (record sealing by petition). AB 2629 provides that the reasons for a decision made under Section 782 must be stated orally by the court or be entered in a written order if requested by either party, or if there is no electronic reporting of the proceeding. The bill also provides that the motion to dismiss under Section 782 may be brought at any time after the filing of a petition and regardless of how the petition was sustained. Sponsored by the Pacific Juvenile Defender Center (PJDC), the bill is notable for its prospective impact on eliminating juvenile “strikes” (sentence enhancements in adult proceedings) based on the appellate ruling in *People v. Haro*. *Signed into law, Stats. of 2022, Chapter 970.*

AB 2644 (Holden, D. – Pasadena). Statements procured under duress in juvenile interrogations. AB 2644 adds WIC Section 625.7 to prohibit a law enforcement officer from employing threats, physical harm, deception or psychologically manipulative tactics during any custodial interrogation of a youth aged 17 or younger for any felony or misdemeanor offense. The bill includes definitions of “deception” and “psychologically manipulative interrogation tactics”. “Psychologically manipulative interrogation tactics” are defined to include using scare tactics to assert a person’s guilt despite their denials, exaggerating the magnitude of the alleged offense or suggesting the existence of evidence that does not exist. Manipulative tactics under the bill also include making direct or indirect promises of leniency or release if the person cooperates or encouraging the person to choose among options that are essentially incriminating. The ban on these tactics would not apply to interrogations where the law enforcement officer believes the information sought was necessary to protect life or property from imminent threat and where the questions asked were reasonably necessary to obtain information related to the imminent threat. The bill also provides that the officer may administer a lie detector test if the test is taken voluntarily and without threat, harm, deception or psychologically manipulative tactics and without misrepresenting the results or stating that the results may be admissible in court. The provisions limiting custodial interrogation have a delayed effective date of January 1, 2024. AB 2644 also amends WIC Sec. 627 to require the probation officer to notify the public defender (or indigent counsel) that a minor has been taken to a place of confinement, immediately and not more than two hours after the minor has been detained; that part of the bill is effective 1/1/23. ***Signed into law, Stats. of 2022, Chapter 289/***

AB 2658 (Bauer-Kahan, D. – Orinda). Electronic monitoring. AB 2658 adds WIC Section 628.2 providing new protections for juveniles placed on electronic monitoring. It defines electronic monitoring as any “technology used to identify, track, record, or otherwise monitor a minor’s location or movement through electronic means”. The bill states that electronic monitoring shall not be used to eavesdrop on the juvenile or to record any conversation. It further provides that where electronic monitoring is imposed for a period exceeding 30 days, the court shall hold a hearing to ensure that the minor’s time on EM is not unreasonable and to consider whether there are less restrictive conditions of release that would achieve the rehabilitative purpose of the juvenile court; the bill provides that if less restrictive conditions of release are warranted, the court shall order removal of the electronic monitoring or related remedies. The bill also requires the state Department of Justice to collect data regarding the use of electronic monitoring on juveniles. ***Signed into law, Stats. of 2022, Chapter 796.***

Senate bills

SB 53 (Levy, D. – Chino). Civil action for sending sexual images. SB 53 creates a civil cause of action against a person 18 years of age or older who knowingly sends an unsolicited image by electronic means depicting listed sexual acts. A successful civil action may result in economic, noneconomic and punitive damages against the sender. Exemptions apply to listed internet service providers, subscription services and medical reports. ***Signed into law, Stats. of 2022, Chapter 504.***

SB 1071 (Umberg, D. - Santa Ana). Inspection of juvenile case files. WIC Sec. 827 presently authorizes attorneys, judges, probation and law enforcement officers who are actively participating in a juvenile or criminal proceeding to access case files involving a minor. This bill amends Sec. 827 at (a)(1) (S) to provide access to the case file for attorneys in administrative proceedings convened under WIC Sections 10950 et. seq. (challenges to administrative denials of public

assistance), with specific confidentiality protections against release of the information. *Signed into law, Stats. of 2022, Chapter 613.*

SB 1081 (Rubio, D. – Baldwin Park) Distribution of sexual images. SB 1081 modifies Penal Code 647, the “lewd and dissolute” conduct section, to expand the offense of intentionally distributing images of the intimate body parts of an identifiable person. This bill expands the offense beyond “distributes” to include “causes to be distributed”. It also adds language as to what constitutes intent to distribute and as to the identifiability of the person. *Signed into law, Stats. of 2022, Chapter 882.*

SB 1493 (Public Safety Omnibus bill). Juvenile court designation of “wobbler” as misdemeanor. SB 1493 adds a new Section 700.3 to the Welfare and Institutions Code, clarifying the authority of the juvenile court to determine “at any stage of a proceeding under Section 602” that a wobbler (a crime that can be prosecuted either as a felony or misdemeanor) shall be treated in the proceeding as a misdemeanor. This change removes ambiguity as to the timing of when the court is able to make such a determination. Trailer bill provision, effective upon signature. *Signed into law, Stats. of 2022, Chapter 197.*

Budget Trailer Bills

➤ Omnibus Public Safety trailer bills (AB 200, AB 160)

AB 200 is the lengthy Omnibus Public Safety bill adopted as an integral part of the FY 2022-23 state budget process. That bill adjusts addresses numerous areas of juvenile and criminal justice law including the technical cleanup provisions for Secure Youth Treatment Facilities, AB 200 was signed by the Governor on June 30th and, as a budget trailer bill, went immediately into effect, AB 160 is a subsequent Omnibus Public Safety trailer bill that was signed by the Governor and became effective on September 29th. AB 160 slightly modifies the AB 200 language on DJJ hospitalization cases (WIC 1732.10) and adds the DJJ sex offender registration provision, as noted below. Summarized below are the relevant provisions of both of these public safety trailer bills:

Secure Youth Treatment Facilities

Secure Youth Treatment Facilities (SYTF”s) were established by 2021 legislation (SB 92), supplementing the 2020 landmark legislation that closes the state Division of Juvenile Justice and realigns state-committed youth to county control (SB 823). Under SB 92, a county may establish a local Secure Youth Treatment Facility to serve as a place of commitment for juveniles who can no longer be committed to DJJ. SB 92 adds WIC Sec. 875 setting out the criteria for commitments to local SYTFs— including sentence terms, court reviews, program and treatment provisions and “stepdowns” of youth to less restrictive programs. SB 92 also tasks the state Judicial Council with the development of new SYTF sentencing guidelines to replace the DJJ offense categories now being applied on a temporary basis.

AB 200 includes the following technical and clean-up amendments” to SYTF law and procedure:

- *Age of eligibility.* Youth eligible for commitment to an SYTF are those 14 or older whose most recent adjudication is for a WIC 707 (b) serious (DJJ qualifying) offense. AB 200 makes it clear that the juvenile must be 14 or older at the time of having committed the SYTF-eligible offense. This is partly in reaction to a case in which the prosecution sought SYTF commitment for a 14 year old whose qualifying 707(b) adjudication occurred two years earlier at age 12.
- *Jurisdiction.* The bill amends WIC Section 607 to include “two year period if control” language that was inadvertently excluded from SB 92. This ensures that for an SYTF committed youth, court has jurisdiction until age 23 or 25, or for a two year period of control, whichever is longer. Same as current DJJ law.
- *Review hearings.* AB 200 reiterates that the court has the authority to reduce a youth’s baseline commitment term by up to six months at each review hearing, dispelling any speculation that the intent of SB 92 was to limit time reductions to six months over the entire life of the SYTF commitment.
- *Individual treatment plan (IRP).* AB 200 extends the time available to submit IRP to the court from 30 calendar days to 30 judicial days (excludes weekends and holidays).
- *Maximum confinement time.* AB 200 adds several changes related to the calculation of maximum confinement time for juveniles committed to SYTFs. The bill adds statutory cross-references, and it reiterates the rule of current law that credit for pre-commitment time in custody is to be credited against max confinement time. The bill also reinstates, for SYTF commitments, the current DJJ provision that requires to the court to set an individual maximum confinement time based on the facts and circumstances of each case (at WIC 875 (c) (1)). This could mean, for example, that the court-set individual max time might be less than the SYTF baseline time that would otherwise apply.
- *Less restrictive programs.* AB 200 provides that if a youth is returned to an SYTF from a less restrictive program, credit for time served in the less restrictive program is to be applied against the remainder of the SYTF baseline or modified baseline term.
- *Judicial Council sentencing matrix.* The Judicial Council, in concert with a stakeholder advisory committee, is in the process of developing a new SYTF sentencing matrix to replace the DJJ baseline term categories now being applied by juvenile courts on a temporary basis. AB 200 clarifies the authority of the Judicial Council to develop a matrix that includes a range of years for each offense category rather than a single or static term of years (e.g., a range 4 to 7 years for Category 1 offenses, versus 7 years in all Category 1 cases). The Judicial Council has already responded to this amendment by including, in its draft of the SYTF matrix that is now out for public comment, a “range of years” approach to defining the offense categories that are included in the draft matrix.

Division of Juvenile Justice dual confinement youth

Current law (WIC Section 1732.8) provides that a person over 18 who is convicted of a felony committed at DJJ, and who is transferred to state prison for that offense, can voluntarily serve the remainder of his or her juvenile sentence in a facility operated by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). AB 200 adds Section 1732.9 to provide similar sentence and confinement options for youth who commit felonies as adults in DJJ and whose remaining DJJ sentence would extend beyond the DJJ closure date. The new 1732.9 applies to DJJ youth serving adult felony time in CDCR at the time of DJJ closure in July 2023. The bill permits these youth to elect to remain in CDCR for the remainder of their DJJ juvenile sentence, without being returned

to county facilities, upon being informed by a probation officer about the likely terms of custody and control if returned to the county.

Division of Juvenile Justice hospitalization cases

Current law (WIC Sec. 1756) authorizes the transfer of a DJJ youth with a mental health disorder or developmental disability to a state hospital for specialized care and treatment. AB 200 adds Sec. 1732.10 to provide that upon closure of DJJ, the Dept. of State Hospitals shall provide continuing custody and care to patients referred by DJJ under Section 1756. The bill establishes requirements for further case planning, treatment and coordination between the state hospital and local court and probation agencies, including planning and implementation of discharge back to the county. The bill provides that the term of state hospitalization is to continue until the youth's symptoms are in remission, further hospitalization is not clinically appropriate, the court has ordered a different placement, or the youth has reached the maximum juvenile confinement time under all other provisions of law. AB 160, the later-enacted public safety omnibus trailer bill, adds further technical changes to WIC Sec. 1732.10.

Division of Juvenile Justice—Sex offender registration

The requirement of current law is that a youth discharged from DJJ with a listed sex offense must register as a sex offender for the period described in Penal Code Section 290.008. This requirement to register as a juvenile sex offender—linked as it is under current law to DJJ discharges—disappears upon the final closure of the state Division of Juvenile Justice in 2023. AB 160 addresses the status of youth presently serving time in DJJ with a registerable sex offense. The bill amends PC Section 290.008 to provide that upon discharge and return to the county of control, a currently incarcerated DJJ youth remains subject to the sex offender registration requirement. In this respect, current DJJ youth will not benefit from the removal of the sex offender registration requirement for sex-offending youth who can no longer be committed to DJJ.

➤ Omnibus HHS trailer bills (SB 187 and AB 207)

These HHS budget trailer bills made significant changes to the powers and responsibilities of the Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR). OYCR was created by the landmark 2020 DJJ realignment bill (SB 823) that mandates the shutdown of the state Division of Juvenile Justice and the shift of the state's youth offender caseload to county control. Three enacted bills—including these two budget trailer bills and AB 2417 (Youth Bill of Rights)—contain overlapping and conforming provisions designed to accomplish the expansion of OYCR authority to oversee, inspect and investigate rights violations in county juvenile justice facilities. As the last enacted bill in the series, AB 207 controls the ultimate timing and layout of these OYCR changes.

Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR) – Ombudsperson office, inspections and investigations of county juvenile facilities.

SB 187 and AB 207 vastly expand the authority and responsibilities of the OYCR ombudsperson office that was created by the 2020 DJJ closure legislation (SB 823). These 2022 HHS trailer bills empower the ombudsperson to investigate complaints made by youth who are detained in a juvenile facility. They grant the ombudsperson authority to visit and observe juvenile facilities,

whether operated by a county or contract agency, and to meet with youth privately in a juvenile facility, upon 48 hours' notice to the facility operator. They authorize OYCR investigators to access facility and county records, subject to relevant confidentiality laws. The ombudsperson is further authorized to resolve complaints by means of collaboration with facility administrators and staff, and alternatively to refer the matter to another agency for further investigation or enforcement. SB 187 includes detailed provisions on the notices that must be provided to the complainant and to facility operators. SB 187 further provides that the ombudsperson shall not be compelled to testify in a judicial or administrative proceeding or to disclose certain records, and that the identify of witnesses and complainants is to remain generally confidential. SB 187 adds a new Section 2200.5, requiring the ombudsperson to provide regular reports to the legislature on complaints received, investigations performed and referrals of complaints to other agencies, and requiring further that the data provided in these reports is to be published on the OYCR website. SB 187 also adds a new WIC Section 2200.7 tasking OYCR with hiring necessary staff to perform the expanded duties of the ombudsperson, with hiring priority to be given to people who were formerly detained or committed to a juvenile facility. AB 207 requires OYCR to post notices on youth rights (as newly legislated for county juvenile facilities by AB 2417) in those county facilities. AB 207 separately authorizes OYCR to enter into contracts over the next five years with providers to implement OYCR tasks and programs funded in the budget process. Both SB 187 and AB 207 were signed into law and are effective now, with AB 207 taking precedence as the last-enacted bill on the timing of certain provisions.

Bill digests by David Steinhart, Director of the Commonweal Juvenile Justice Program. Copies of this report can be accessed on the Commonweal JJ Program website at: www.comji.org