

# **Legislative Summary Report**



## **2022 Legislative Year**

**2022 Legislation Affecting the  
Department of State Hospitals**

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

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## INTRODUCTION

This report provides an overview of legislation affecting the Department of State Hospitals (DSH) in 2022.

During the second year of the 2021-22 Legislative Session, 2,353 measures were introduced. DSH's Office of Legislation monitored or tracked 170 bills introduced in 2022 (plus many bills that carried over from the prior year) affecting issues related to DSH's jurisdiction or expertise and provided final recommendations on 12 bills that reached the Governor's desk.

DSH manages the nation's largest inpatient forensic mental health hospital system. Its mission is to provide evaluation and treatment in a safe and responsible manner, by leading innovation and excellence across a continuum of care and settings.

DSH is responsible for the daily care to over 7,000 patients. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2021-22, DSH served 8,070 across the state hospitals, 2,014 in jail-based competency treatment (JBCT) programs, 813 in community based restoration (CBR) contracted programs, and 885 in conditional release (CONREP) programs. In addition, during FY 2021-22, 340 individuals were diverted into county programs funded by DSH.

The following pages provide a summary of legislation that was introduced or enacted in the 2022 legislative year and analyzed or tracked by the DSH Office of Legislation. For more information about the legislation summarized in this report, please click the bill title or contact the Office of Legislation at [Legislation@dsh.ca.gov](mailto:Legislation@dsh.ca.gov) or (916) 654-2316.

For more information about DSH, including the Department's values, vision, mission, or goals, please visit our Internet Web site at <http://www.dsh.ca.gov>.

## ACRONYMS COMMONLY USED

AB	Assembly Bill
ACR	Assembly Concurrent Resolution
CDCR	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
CONREP	Conditional Release Program
DDS	Department of Developmental Services
DSH	Department of State Hospitals
DSH-Atascadero	Atascadero State Hospital
DSH-Coalinga	Coalinga State Hospital
DSH-Metropolitan	Metropolitan State Hospital
DSH-Napa	Napa State Hospital
DSH-Patton	Patton State Hospital
FY	Fiscal Year
IST	Incompetent to Stand Trial
JBCT	Jail-Based Competency Treatment Program
LPS	Lanterman-Petris-Short Act
OMD	Offender with a Mental Health Disorder
NGI	Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity
OPS	Office of Protective Services
SB	Senate Bill
SCR	Senate Concurrent Resolution
SVP	Sexually Violent Predator

## ENACTED PRIORITY LEGISLATION

*This section includes bills directly impacting DSH that were signed into law by the Governor. All bills take effect January 1, 2023, unless otherwise noted.*

### [AB 1641 \(Maienschein, Chapter 104, Statutes of 2022\) Sexually violent predators](#)

Requires that any person determined to be a sexually violent predator (SVP) who is released on outpatient status or granted conditional release be monitored by a global positioning system (GPS) until the person is unconditionally discharged.

### [AB 1751 \(Daly, Chapter 758, Statutes of 2022\) Workers' compensation: COVID-19: critical workers](#)

Extends the provisions of SB 1159 (Chapter 85, Statutes of 2020) for an additional year. SB 1159 created a rebuttable presumption that illness or death related to COVID-19 is an occupational injury and therefore eligible for workers' compensation benefits for specified peace officers, firefighters, health care and health care facility employees. This bill would extend the SB 1159 provision that created a rebuttable presumption for any employee who is diagnosed with COVID-19 as a part of an outbreak at a specific place of employment and whose employer has five or more employees. The bill would also expand the above-described provisions applicable to firefighters and police officers to include active firefighting members of a fire department at the Department of State Hospitals (DSH), the Department of Developmental Services (DDS), the Military Department, and the Department of Veterans Affairs (CalVet) and to officers of a state hospital under the jurisdiction of DSH and DDS. The provisions of SB 1159 have a sunset date of January 1, 2023 and this bill extends that date to January 1, 2024.

### [AB 2526 \(Cooper, Chapter 968, Statutes of 2022\) Incarcerated persons: health records](#)

Requires, when an inmate or patient is transferred between the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), the Department of State Hospitals (DSH), and county agencies, those agencies to disclose mental health records for each transferred individual who received mental health services while in custody of the transferring facility. This bill specifies deadlines for mental health record transfer and requires these records to be transmitted electronically, when possible.

### [SB 467 \(Wiener, Chapter 982, Statutes of 2022\) Expert witnesses: writ of habeas corpus](#)

Expands the basis to bring a habeas corpus petition on undermined scientific expert testimony. The bill adds expert witness testimony that was material or probative on the issue of the petitioner's guilt or punishment and undermined by the state of scientific knowledge that was available at that time. It also permits a person to bring a writ of habeas corpus where a significant dispute has developed regarding expert medical, scientific, or forensic testimony that would have more likely than not changed the outcome of their trial.

[SB 1034 \(Atkins, Chapter 880, Statutes of 2022\) Sexually violent predators](#)

Requires counsel for the committed individual, the sheriff or the chief of police of the locality for placement, the county counsel and the district attorney of the county of domicile, or their designees, to provide assistance and consultation in DSH's process of locating and securing housing within the county for a Sexually Violent Predator (SVP) about to be conditionally released. The bill also authorizes the court to order a status conference to evaluate the assistance and consultations in the process of locating and securing housing within the county for SVPs who are to be conditionally released. This bill also expands and clarifies the process of a petition of extraordinary circumstances requiring placement in a county other than the county of domicile.

[SB 1127 \(Atkins, Chapter 835, Statutes of 2022\) Workers' compensation: liability presumptions](#)

This bill increases the maximum time specified firefighters (including DSH firefighters) and peace officers can receive disability benefits for cancer work-related injuries; reduces the time period that an employer has to deny liability for a workers' compensation claim from 90 days to 75 days for presumptive injuries, except for COVID-19; requires the Division of Workers' Compensation, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to identify and amend its existing data collection processes, as specified; and requires an employer to pay a penalty if liability for an injury has been unreasonably rejected.

[SB 1223 \(Becker, Chapter 735, Statutes of 2022\) Criminal procedure: mental health diversion](#)

Changes pretrial mental health diversion eligibility criteria by creating a presumption that a defendant's mental health disorder played a significant role in their crime unless there is clear and convincing evidence otherwise. This bill also changes eligibility requirements for pretrial diversion to include a diagnosis of a mental disorder within the last five years by a "qualified mental health expert," as defined by this bill for these purposes. This bill, for a defendant charged with a misdemeanor, limits the period of diversion to one year. This bill, for a defendant charged with a felony, limits the period of diversion to be no longer than two years.

[SB 1338 \(Umberg, Chapter 319, Statutes of 2022\) Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment \(CARE\) Court Program](#)

Establishes the Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act, which provides court-ordered or court-supervised, community-based mental health treatment to those experiencing severe mental illness and have a diagnosis of schizophrenia spectrum or other psychotic disorder and meet other specified criteria. The bill requires that the individual be provided with medically necessary stabilization medications, a housing plan, social services, and a trained supporter to help navigate the process.

## ADDITIONAL ENACTED LEGISLATION

*This section includes bills relating to mental health, public safety, licensing, law enforcement and other general government issues that were signed into law by the Governor and may impact DSH. These bills may require DSH compliance with their provisions. All bills take effect January 1, 2023, unless otherwise noted. Bills are organized by subject matter.*

### **Commitments and Court Proceedings**

#### [AB 204 \(Committee on Budget, Chapter 738, Statutes of 2022\) Budget Act of 2022: Health Omnibus](#)

Health trailer bill which makes statutory revisions affecting health programs necessary to implement the Budget Act of 2022, including:

- Stipulates that the contents of 90-day progress reports that DSH is required to provide to courts and community programs, regarding a defendant's progress towards recovery of mental competence and the need for the administration of antipsychotic medication, are permissive rather than required.
- Clarifies information that a court must consider when issuing a court order for the involuntary administration of antipsychotic medication. Authorizes DSH to contract for new construction, rather than only for the modification, expansion or retrofitting of existing facilities, to house and treat individuals committed to DSH.
- Requires DSH to provide patient information and records to district attorneys, under certain circumstances and for specified purposes, unless otherwise prohibited by law.

**Effective Date:** September 29, 2022

#### [AB 2338 \(Gipson, Chapter 782, Statutes of 2022\) Health care decisions: decisionmakers and surrogates](#)

Clarifies the order of priority of who may make a medical decision for a person who lacks capacity when the person has multiple pre-incapacity instructions (e.g., an advance health care directive and a power of attorney); and sets forth a list of persons who may be contacted for the purpose of making medical decisions for a person who lacks capacity when the person has not set forth instructions or preferences beforehand, provided that the person selected demonstrated special care and concern for the patient and is familiar with the patient's values, to the extent known.

#### [SB 184 \(Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 47, Statutes of 2022\) Health](#)

Makes statutory revisions affecting health programs necessary to implement the Budget Act of 2022, including:



- Allowing a licensed psychologist, within the scope of their license, to opine on the defendant's lack of capacity or dangerousness, for purposes of the court issuing an involuntary medication order.
- Repeals the requirement that a jail be designated a treatment facility by concurrence of the county board of supervisors, county mental health director, and county sheriff, for purposes of administering antipsychotic medication.
- Removes "that a presumption of competency shall not apply, and a hearing shall be held to determine whether competency has been restored."
- Requires courts to first consider placement in an outpatient treatment program, a community-based treatment program, or a diversion program, unless based on the CONREP recommendation the needs of the defendant or community safety risks require placement to DSH.
- Requires courts to issue an involuntary medication order based on either the licensed psychologists or the psychiatrist's opinion.
- Includes a county jail for administration of an involuntary medication order.
- Requires an involuntary medication order to follow the defendant.
- Requires DSH to establish an independent evaluation panel for CONREP placement determinations for patients committed to DSH and transitioning to community treatment settings.
- Creates a growth cap for IST referrals including a penalty structure, a new fund in which to place the penalties, how to disburse funds back to the counties, and what those funds can be spent on.
- Provides authority for DSH and its contractors to have reasonable access to jail for treatment of ISTs and adds the authority to petition for involuntary medication orders for these patients.
- Revises the cost of care program to allow DSH to implement a financial assistance program.

**Effective Date:** June 30, 2022

[SB 990 \(Hueso, Chapter 826, Statutes of 2022\) Corrections: county of release](#)

Requires that a person being released from state prison on parole be released, transferred, or permitted to travel to a county where they have an educational, vocational, outpatient treatment, or housing opportunity, as specified, unless there is evidence that the person would present a threat to public safety. Authorizes and strongly encourages probation to extend these provisions to persons released from state prison on post release community supervision (PRCS).

**Effective Date:** January 1, 2024

[SB 1139 \(Kamlager, Chapter 837, Statutes of 2022\) Prisons: visitation](#)

Requires the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to make emergency phone calls available to an incarcerated person and specified people outside of CDCR when the incarcerated person has been hospitalized for a serious or critical medical condition or when the incarcerated person's family member has become critically ill or died while the person has been incarcerated.

[SB 1209 \(Eggman, Chapter 721, Statutes of 2022\) Sentencing: members of military: trauma](#)

Expands the ability of defendants who suffered from military related trauma to petition for recall and resentencing regardless of whether the sentence was imposed prior to January 1, 2015 or whether the defendant was sentenced to an indeterminate (life) sentence, but exempts persons who have been convicted of specified violent offenses (super strikes) and registerable sex offenses.

**COVID-19**

[AB 152 \(Committee on Budget, Chapter 736, Statutes of 2022\) COVID-19 relief: supplemental paid sick leave](#)

Extends COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave provisions contained in SB 114 (Budget and Fiscal Review Committee, Chapter 4, Statutes of 2022) from September 30, 2022 to December 31, 2022, which entitles covered employees up to 80 hours of paid sick leave under specified circumstances. Makes changes to the testing requirements to determine paid sick leave eligibility. Establishes a grant program within the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development to assist qualified small businesses who incurred costs providing supplemental paid sick leave to employees.

**Effective Date:** September 29, 2022

[AB 551 \(Rodriguez, Chapter 741, Statutes of 2022\) Disability retirement: COVID-19: presumption](#)

Extends the sunset date from January 1, 2023, to January 1, 2024, relating to the disability retirement presumption applicable to members of various public employee retirement systems who are employed in certain firefighter, public safety officer, and health care job classifications, among others, who test positive for COVID-19, and retire for disability on that basis.

**Sunset Date:** January 1, 2024

[AB 2693 \(Reyes, Chapter 799, Statutes of 2022\) COVID-19: exposure](#)

Extends to January 1, 2024, the sunset date on COVID-19 related workplace reporting requirements and for the Division of Occupational Safety and Health's authority to disable an operation or process at a place of employment when the risk of COVID-19 infection creates an imminent hazard; revises and recasts COVID-19 exposure reporting provisions to require employers to display a notice with information on confirmed COVID-19 cases at the worksite; authorizes employers to post this information on an employer portal or continue to provide it in writing; and strikes requirements in existing law pertaining to the reporting by employers of COVID-19 outbreaks to local public health agencies and the public posting of this information by the State Department of Public Health.

[SB 114 \(Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 4, Statutes of 2022\) Employment: COVID-19: supplemental paid sick leave](#)

Reestablished, until September 30, 2022, a temporary and limited paid sick leave requirement on certain employers related to time off from work due to specified COVID-19 infection, vaccination and isolation impacts for employees and their families that expired on September 30, 2021. AB 152 (see first bill in this subsection) further extended these provisions to December 31, 2022.

**Effective Date:** February 9, 2022.

## **Employment**

[AB 316 \(Cooper, Chapter 312, Statutes of 2022\) State employees: under-represented groups](#)

Requires state agencies to establish a recruitment and retention plan for underrepresented groups based on gender, ethnicity, and race; requires agencies to submit their plans to the California Department of Human Resources (CalHR); requires CalHR to develop and implement a related monitoring and compliance plan, as specified; and requires CalHR to provide guidance and recommendations to state agencies for meeting their goals and other required benchmarks.

[AB 1041 \(Wicks, Chapter 748, Statutes of 2022\) Employment: leave](#)

Adds a “designated person” to the list of individuals for whom an employee may take leave to care for under the California Family Rights Act (CFRA) and the Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act of 2014 (Paid Sick Days). This bill (1) defines “designated person” as a person identified by the employee at the time of the request, and (2) allows employers to limit the employee to one designated person per 12-month period. For leave under CFRA, this bill also defines “designated person” as an individual related by blood or whose association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship.

[AB 1195 \(Garcia, Cristina, Chapter 892, Statutes of 2022\) Limited Eligibility and Appointment Program: lists](#)

Requires the California Department of Human Resources (CalHR) to provide a LEAP (Limited Examination and Appointment Program) / SROA (State Restriction of Appointment) / Priority employment referral list to a state agency (the “appointing power”) upon the agency’s request without combining the LEAP list with a general employment list. This bill also authorizes the state agency to select and hire any individual from the LEAP / SROA/ Priority list, as specified, to fill any vacancy.

[AB 1604 \(Holden, Chapter 313, Statutes of 2022\) Civil service: the Upward Mobility Act of 2022](#)

Establishes the Upward Mobility Act of 2022, to modify state civil service examination and appointment practices for the purpose of increasing diversity of applicant pools on employment lists, determining areas of compliance for

nonmerit-related audits; and promoting successful achievement of upward mobility goals for underrepresented state employees, as specified.

[AB 1722 \(Cooper, Chapter 404, Statutes of 2022\) Public employees' retirement: safety members: industrial disability retirement](#)

Removes the January 1, 2023 sunset date from existing law related to retirement calculations for safety members of the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) who retire on or after January 1, 2013, for an industrial retirement disability (IDR) benefit, thereby making the provision permanent.

[AB 1949 \(Low, Chapter 767, Statutes of 2022\) Employees: bereavement leave](#)

Requires private employers with five or more employees and public sector employers to provide employees with at least 30 days of service up to five unpaid days of bereavement leave upon the death of a family member.

[AB 2068 \(Haney, Chapter 485, Statutes of 2022\) Occupational safety and health: postings: spoken languages](#)

Requires employers to post notices that they have received citations for specified Labor Code violations, and any special orders or actions issued to the employer by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA), as specified, in each language of the top seven non-English languages used by limited-English-proficient adults in California, as determined by the United States Census Bureau.

[AB 2188 \(Quirk, Chapter 392, Statutes of 2022\) Discrimination in employment: use of cannabis](#)

Provides, with certain exceptions, that it is unlawful for an employer to discriminate against a person in hiring, termination, or terms and conditions of employment based on a drug screening test finding the presence of nonpsychoactive cannabis metabolites in their system or for the person's off the job use of cannabis.

**Effective Date:** January 1, 2024

[AB 2596 \(Low, Chapter 792, Statutes of 2022\) Lunar New Year holiday](#)

Recognizes Lunar New Year as a state holiday and authorizes eligible state employees to elect to receive eight hours of holiday credit for that date in lieu of receiving eight hours of personal credit, as provided.

[SB 117 \(Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 6, Statutes of 2022\) State employment: State Bargaining Units: memoranda of understanding: addenda](#)

Makes necessary statutory changes to ratify and implement memoranda of understanding (MOUs) addenda between the six bargaining units listed below and the state. DSH has employees in all of these bargaining units.

- BU 2: Attorneys, Administrative Law Judges, and Hearing Officers
- BU 7: Protective Services and Public Safety
- BU 9: Professional Engineers
- BU 10: Professional Scientists

- BU 12: Craft and Maintenance
- BU 13: Stationary Engineers

**Effective Date:** February 9, 2022

[SB 931 \(Leyva, Chapter 823, Statutes of 2022\) Deterring union membership: violations](#)

Requires the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) to impose civil penalties on public sector employers if it finds they deterred or discouraged workers from exercising collective bargaining rights, as specified, and requires public sector employers to pay the union attorney's fees and costs if the union prevails in a legal action to enforce those rights.

[SB 1044 \(Durazo, Chapter 829, Statutes of 2022\) Employers: emergency condition: retaliation](#)

Prohibits an employer, in the event of an emergency condition, from taking or threatening adverse action against any employee (except for specified emergency response workers, among others) for refusing to report to, or leaving, a workplace or worksite because the employee has a reasonable belief that the workplace or worksite is unsafe or preventing the employee from accessing the employee's mobile device for safety-related purposes. The bill exempts "an employee or contractor of a health care facility who provides direct patient care, provides services supporting patient care operations during an emergency, or is required by law or policy to participate in emergency response or evacuation."

**Hospitals and Clinical Staff**

[AB 1758 \(Aguiar-Curry, Chapter 204, Statutes of 2022\) Board of Behavioral Sciences: marriage and family therapists: clinical social workers: professional clinical counselors: supervision of applicants for licensure via videoconferencing](#)

Permits, until January 1, 2026, required weekly supervision via two-way, real-time videoconferencing in all settings, if the supervisor makes an assessment that it is appropriate, for purposes of meeting requirements for licensure as a Licensed Marriage and Family Therapist (LMFT), Licensed Clinical Social Worker (LCSW), or a Licensed Professional Clinical Counselor (LPCC).

**Effective Date:** August 29, 2022

**Sunset Date:** January 1, 2026

[AB 1759 \(Aguiar-Curry, Chapter 520, Statutes of 2022\) Board of Behavioral Sciences: licensees and registrants: marriage and family therapy, educational psychology, clinical social work, and professional clinical counseling](#)

Requires, on or after January 1, 2023, applicants for licensure, as a Licensed Marriage and Family Therapist (LMFT), Licensed Clinical Social Worker (LCSWs), Licensed Educational Psychologist (LEP), and Licensed Professional Clinical Counselor (LPCC), and current licensees before their first renewal after January 1, 2023, to complete three-hours of training or coursework in the provision of mental

health services via telehealth and revises the requirements for registrants to take and pass the California Law and Ethics Examination (CLEE) every renewal period, as specified.

[AB 1797 \(Weber, Chapter 582, Statutes of 2022\) Immunization registry](#)

Requires, rather than permits, health care providers, including DSH, and specified agencies that have access to immunization information to disclose certain information from a patient medical record or a client record to the California Department of Public Health and local health departments. This bill adds “patient’s or client’s race and ethnicity” to the list of information collected for purposes of immunization information and reminder systems. This bill adds two purposes that health care providers and education, childcare, and human services agencies may use individual immunization information.

[AB 1855 \(Nazarian, Chapter 583, Statutes of 2022\) Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program: facility access](#)

Prohibits a skilled nursing facility (SNF) or residential care facility from denying entry to a representative of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman (LTCO) acting in their official capacity, except under specified circumstances.

[AB 1907 \(Bauer-Kahan, Chapter 277, Statutes of 2022\) Long-term health care facilities: inspections](#)

Changes the requirement that every skilled nursing facility (SNF) be inspected at least once every two years, to instead require an inspection at least once every 30 months.

[AB 2085 \(Holden, Chapter 770, Statutes of 2022\) Crimes: mandated reporters](#)

Redefines "general neglect" for purposes of the Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act (CANRA) for mandated reporters, including DSH mandated reporters, under Penal Code Section 11165.7 by excluding a person's economic disadvantage.

[AB 2145 \(Davies, Chapter 157, Statutes of 2022\) Dental services: long-term health care facilities](#)

Clarifies that a registered dental hygienist in alternative practice (RDHAP) may provide dental services to patients in long term health care health (LTC) facilities. Permits a RDHAP to provide oral health in-service training to staff in LTC facilities.

[AB 2754 \(Bauer-Kahan\) Psychology: supervision](#)

Permits the supervision of a psychologist licensure applicant, and of a registered psychological associate, to be provided through in-person or synchronous audiovisual means.

**Effective Date:** August 22, 2022

[SB 1436 \(Roth, Chapter 624, Statutes of 2022\) Respiratory therapy](#)

Extends until January 1, 2027, the provisions establishing the Respiratory Care Board, revises mandatory reporting requirements, and permits licensed vocational nurses (LVNs) to perform specified respiratory care services.

**Law Enforcement**

[AB 655 \(Kalra, Chapter 854, Statutes of 2022\) California Law Enforcement Accountability Reform Act](#)

Requires public agencies employing peace officers to investigate current and prospective peace officers regarding engagement in hate groups, participation in hate group activities, or public expressions of hate, as specified, and provides that certain findings of those investigations would constitute grounds for denial or termination of employment as a peace officer.

[AB 2229 \(Rivas, Luz, Chapter 959, Statutes of 2022\) Peace officers: minimum standards: bias evaluation](#)

Reenacts the requirement that peace officers be found to be free from any physical, emotional, or mental condition that might adversely affect the exercise of their powers, including bias against race or ethnicity, gender, nationality, religion, disability, or sexual orientation.

**Effective Date:** September 30, 2022

[AB 2761 \(McCarty, Chapter 802, Statutes of 2022\) Deaths while in law enforcement custody: reporting](#)

Requires a state or local correctional facility to post specified information on its website within 10 days after the death of a person who died while in custody, and to update that information within 30 days of any change.

[AB 2773 \(Holden, Chapter 805, Statutes of 2022\) Stops: notification by peace officers](#)

Requires, beginning January 1, 2024, a peace officer making a traffic or pedestrian stop to state the reason for the stop before asking any questions related to a criminal investigation or traffic violation, unless the officer reasonably believes that withholding the reason for the stop is necessary to protect life or property from imminent threat.

**Effective Date:** January 1, 2024

[SB 882 \(Eggman, Chapter 899, Statutes of 2022\) Advisory Council on Improving Interactions between People with Intellectual and Development Disabilities and Law Enforcement](#)

Requires peace officers to indicate whether a person had a perceived developmental disability and other specified information in monthly use-of-force reports, and creates an advisory council, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to

evaluate law enforcement interactions with persons with developmental disabilities.

[SB 960 \(Skinner, Chapter 825, Statutes of 2022\) Public employment: peace officers: citizenship](#)

Eliminates the requirement that a person be a United States citizen or a permanent resident in order to become a peace officer and instead requires that the person be legally authorized to work in the United States per federal law.

## **Operations**

[AB 661 \(Bennett, Chapter 517, Statutes of 2022\) Recycling: materials](#)

Makes numerous changes to the State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign (SABRC), as specified; Mandates CalRecycle, with the concurrence of the Department of General Services (DGS) and in consultation with impacted agencies, to update the list of identified products and update the minimum recycled content percentages commencing January 1, 2026, and every three years thereafter; Requires a state agency to purchase recycled products instead of nonrecycled products whenever recycled products are available at no more than 10% greater total cost than nonrecycled products, as specified, and assuming fitness and quality are equal; Substantially revises product categories; Requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) to update the list of products and minimum recycled content percentages, as specified; and Requires the DGS to maintain procedures for complying with SABRC, as specified.

[AB 778 \(Garcia, Eduardo, Chapter 576, Statutes of 2022\) Institutional purchasers: purchase of California-grown agricultural food products](#)

Requires a California state-owned or state-run institution that purchases agricultural food products to implement necessary practices to achieve a goal of ensuring that at least 60% of the agricultural food products that it purchases in a calendar year are grown or produced in the state by December 31, 2025, as specified.

[AB 2173 \(Petrie-Norris, Chapter 121, Statutes of 2022\) Public contracts: payment](#)

Removes the sunset clause on the 5% retention cap policy related to public works projects, thereby permanently establishing it.

[SB 54 \(Allen, Chapter 75, Statutes of 2022\) Solid waste: reporting, packaging, and plastic food service ware](#)

Establishes the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act, which imposes minimum content requirements for single-use packaging and food ware and source reduction requirements for plastic single-use packaging and food ware, to be achieved through an expanded producer responsibility (EPR) program.



[SB 1203 \(Becker, Chapter 368, Statutes of 2022\) Net-zero emissions of greenhouse gases: state agency operations](#)

Establishes the intent of the Legislature that all state agencies aim to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions resulting from their operations no later than January 1, 2035, or as soon as feasible thereafter. Requires the Department of General Services (DGS), in consultation with the Air Resources Board (ARB) to identify actions and investments necessary to achieve the goal, inventory state agency emissions, and report progress to the Legislature.

[SB 1346 \(Becker, Chapter 886, Statutes of 2022\) Surplus medication collection and distribution](#)

Authorizes, until January 1, 2030, a regional pilot program in the counties of Santa Clara and San Mateo and the City and County of San Francisco for the purpose of collecting and distributing surplus medication (pilot program). This bill also requires the Board of Pharmacy, on January 1, 2028, to submit to the Legislature an evaluation of the pilot program.

**Miscellaneous**

[SB 1380 \(Committee on Judiciary, Chapter 28, Statutes of 2022\) Maintenance of the codes](#)

Annual bill that makes numerous technical and non-controversial changes to the California codes that have been recommended by the Legislative Counsel's Office. The proposed changes do not make any substantive change in the law.

[SB 1493 \(Committee on Public Safety, Chapter 197, Statutes of 2022\) Public safety omnibus](#)

Annual Public Safety Omnibus bill that makes technical and non-controversial changes to various code sections relating to criminal justice laws.