



2022 CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES

**AB
102**

(Holden): AB 102 prevents the College and Career Access Pathways (CCAP) partnerships across California from expiring and ensures dual enrollment opportunities remain available to students who may not already be college bound or who are underrepresented in higher education including students in the juvenile justice system. [Fact Sheet](#)

**AB
1912**

(Bonta): AB 1912 requires any school district in financial distress with a state emergency loan, an appointed trustee, or an appointed administrator, before approving the closure or consolidation of a school, to conduct an equity impact analysis in its consideration of school closures or consolidations. [Fact Sheet](#)

**AB
2343**

(Weber): AB 2343, the Saving Lives in Custody Act, adds a certified health professional and mental health professional to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) and revises BSCC policies to align with best practices to reduce suicides and related welfare needs in our county jails. [Fact Sheet](#)

**AB
655**

(Kalra): AB 655 The California Law Enforcement Accountability Reform Act, aims to increase public trust in law enforcement by rooting out those who would jeopardize public safety with violent or extremist behavior. Specifically, the bill would require screening for membership in a hate group or participation in a hate group when hiring a peace officer and would make these findings grounds for dismissal. [Fact Sheet](#)

**AB
2629**

(Santiago): AB 2629 aims to make record dismissals more readily available to youth by providing additional guidance to juvenile court judges on when to grant a dismissal. This type of dismissal will allow youth access to a wider range of employment opportunities, especially those requiring a federal background check. [Fact Sheet](#)



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**AB
2658**

(Bauer-Kahan): AB 2658 makes important reforms to electronic monitoring in the juvenile legal system and would adopt beneficial policies already in place in the adult system. Specifically, AB 2658 would allow youth to earn custody credits when wearing an electronic monitoring device and require a review every thirty days to determine if a less restrictive option than electronic monitoring is possible. [Fact Sheet](#)

**AB
2417**

(Ting): AB 2417 would expand the Youth Bill of Rights currently in place at Department of Juvenile Justice state facilities. If passed, the Youth Bill of Rights would also apply to county-run facilities and include an expanded list of rights. The bill also requires the Office of Youth and Community Restoration to investigate complaints made by youth and ensure youth are informed of their rights. [Fact Sheet](#)

**AB
2361**

(Bonta): AB 2361 would reform the process of transferring a youth from juvenile to adult court by requiring a judge to find a youth not amenable to rehabilitation in the juvenile system in order to transfer them to adult court. This bill gives crucial guidance to judges as currently there is a set of five factors to consider with no guidance on which factor should take precedence. [Fact Sheet](#)

**AB
2321**

(Jones-Sawyer): AB 2321 clarifies that the "brief periods of time" minors can be confined in their locked rooms are no more than two hours, as well as ensures that minors and wards have adequate access to toilets. [Fact Sheet](#)

**AB
2644**

(Holden): This bill would require a statement made by a youth 25 years of age or younger to be presumed involuntary as evidence against the youth in any criminal or juvenile court proceeding if, during an interrogation, a law enforcement officer used threats, physical harm, deception, or psychologically manipulative interrogation tactics, as specified. [Fact Sheet](#)