

Senate Bill No. 1144

Passed the Senate August 23, 2012

Secretary of the Senate

Passed the Assembly August 22, 2012

Chief Clerk of the Assembly

This bill was received by the Governor this _____ day
of _____, 2012, at _____ o'clock ____M.

Private Secretary of the Governor

CHAPTER _____

An act to amend Sections 15002.5 and 15029 of the Government Code, to amend Sections 11100, 11106.5, 11107, 11107.1, 11165.3, 11167, 11367.5, 11470, 11643, and 11647 of, and to amend the heading of Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 11450) of Division 10 of, the Health and Safety Code, to amend Section 1197.2 of the Labor Code, and to amend Sections 19.8, 243, 273.5, 290.015, 290.46, 350, 836, 916.2, 964, 1048, 3000.08, 3000.09, 3001, 13885.1, and 13887.2 of the Penal Code, relating to crimes.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1144, Strickland. Crimes: public safety omnibus.

(1) Existing law requires that any employer who willfully fails to pay and has the ability to pay a final court judgment or final order issued by the Labor Commissioner for all wages due to an employee who has been discharged or who has quit within 90 days of the date that the judgment was entered or the order became final is guilty of a misdemeanor. If the total amount of wages due is less than \$1,000, upon conviction, the employer is required to be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000, or imprisoned in a county jail for not more than 6 months, for each offense. Under existing law, a misdemeanor, unless otherwise specified, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding 6 months, or a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

This bill would, if the total amount of wages due is exactly \$1,000, increase the maximum fine from no more than \$1,000, to an amount not less than \$1,000, nor more than \$10,000.

(2) Existing law authorizes a prosecutor to file specified misdemeanors, such as illegal gaming, as infractions unless the defendant elects to have the case proceed as a misdemeanor, and authorizes the court, with the consent of the defendant, to determine that the offense is an infraction. Existing law requires that cases on a court's calendar be disposed of in a certain order, such as prosecution for felonies where the defendant is in custody being tried first.

This bill would make nontechnical changes to these provisions by updating cross-references and deleting obsolete provisions.

(3) Existing law makes the crime of battery committed against any one of certain persons who are or who have been in a specified domestic relationship with the defendant, such as a spouse or former spouse, punishable by a fine or by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment. Existing law makes it a felony for a person to willfully inflict corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition upon a person who is or has been in a specified domestic relationship with the defendant, such as a spouse or a cohabitant, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison or a county jail, or a fine, or both imprisonment and a fine. Existing law also requires a peace officer, when that officer is called out on a domestic violence call, to make a good faith effort to inform a victim of his or her right to make a citizen's arrest.

This bill would create an exception to the provision requiring a peace officer to make a good faith effort to inform a victim of his or her right to make a citizen's arrest when the officer makes an arrest for the crimes of domestic violence described above.

(4) Existing law establishes a system of risk assessment of sex offenders and requires the use of the State Authorized Risk Assessment Tool for Sex Offenders (SARATSO) to assess specific risks, including future violence. Existing law requires the Department of Justice, on or before January 1, 2013, to make available to the public via the Internet Web site information regarding the risk assessment of registered sex offenders, including information regarding an elevated risk level based on the SARATSO future violence tool.

This bill would delete the requirement that the department include information regarding an elevated risk level based on the SARATSO future violence tool on the Internet Web site.

(5) Existing law provides that a grand juror who is a current employee of, or a former or retired employee last employed within the prior 3 years by, an agency within the investigative jurisdiction of the civil grand jury to inform the foreperson and court of that fact and recuse himself or herself from participating in any grand jury civil investigation of that agency.

This bill would define the term “agency” for purposes of that provision to mean a department or operational part of a government entity, such as a city or county, as specified.

(6) This bill would also make technical and clarifying changes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 15002.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:

15002.5. The Attorney General may arrange and classify the work of the Department of Justice, and consolidate, abolish, or create divisions, bureaus, branches, sections, or units within the department. Any statutory or other reference to the Office of the Attorney General, the State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, the Division of Law Enforcement, or the Bureau of Gambling Control shall be construed to refer to the division, bureau, branch, section, or unit within the department which is performing the functions referred to; and no such function shall be abolished without express statutory authority.

SEC. 2. Section 15029 of the Government Code is amended to read:

15029. (a) The Crack Down Task Force Program is hereby created within the Department of Justice with responsibility for establishing, conducting, supporting, and coordinating crack down task forces composed of state and local law enforcement agencies targeting the investigation and apprehension of the Colombian cartel-street gang cocaine networks.

(b) The department shall coordinate all investigations undertaken by task forces operating under the Crack Down Task Force Program with all local agencies having law enforcement responsibilities within the jurisdictions involved. The department shall also solicit participation by appropriate federal agencies with task force investigations whenever possible.

The department shall provide staffing and logistical support for the crackdown task forces, supplying special agents, criminal intelligence analysts, forensic experts, financial auditors, equipment, and funding to the task forces as needed.

(c) Local law enforcement agencies participating in the Crack Down Task Force Program shall be reimbursed by the department

for personnel overtime costs and equipment or supplies required for task force activities.

SEC. 3. Section 11100 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11100. (a) Any manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, or other person or entity in this state that sells, transfers, or otherwise furnishes any of the following substances to any person or entity in this state or any other state shall submit a report to the Department of Justice of all of those transactions:

- (1) Phenyl-2-propanone.
- (2) Methylamine.
- (3) Ethylamine.
- (4) D-lysergic acid.
- (5) Ergotamine tartrate.
- (6) Diethyl malonate.
- (7) Malonic acid.
- (8) Ethyl malonate.
- (9) Barbituric acid.
- (10) Piperidine.
- (11) N-acetylanthranilic acid.
- (12) Pyrrolidine.
- (13) Phenylacetic acid.
- (14) Anthranilic acid.
- (15) Morpholine.
- (16) Ephedrine.
- (17) Pseudoephedrine.
- (18) Norpseudoephedrine.
- (19) Phenylpropanolamine.
- (20) Propionic anhydride.
- (21) Isosafrole.
- (22) Safrole.
- (23) Piperonal.
- (24) Thionyl chloride.
- (25) Benzyl cyanide.
- (26) Ergonovine maleate.
- (27) N-methylephedrine.
- (28) N-ethylephedrine.
- (29) N-methylpseudoephedrine.
- (30) N-ethylpseudoephedrine.
- (31) Chloroephedrine.

(32) Chloropseudoephedrine.

(33) Hydriodic acid.

(34) Gamma-butyrolactone, including butyrolactone; butyrolactone gamma; 4-butyrolactone; 2(3H)-furanone dihydro; dihydro-2(3H)-furanone; tetrahydro-2-furanone; 1,2-butanolide; 1,4-butanolide; 4-butanolide; gamma-hydroxybutyric acid lactone; 3-hydroxybutyric acid lactone and 4-hydroxybutanoic acid lactone with Chemical Abstract Service number (96-48-0).

(35) 1,4-butanediol, including butanediol; butane-1,4-diol; 1,4-butylene glycol; butylene glycol; 1,4-dihydroxybutane; 1,4-tetramethylene glycol; tetramethylene glycol; tetramethylene 1,4-diol with Chemical Abstract Service number (110-63-4).

(36) Red phosphorus, including white phosphorus, hypophosphorous acid and its salts, ammonium hypophosphite, calcium hypophosphite, iron hypophosphite, potassium hypophosphite, manganese hypophosphite, magnesium hypophosphite, sodium hypophosphite, and phosphorous acid and its salts.

(37) Iodine or tincture of iodine.

(38) Any of the substances listed by the Department of Justice in regulations promulgated pursuant to subdivision (b).

(b) The Department of Justice may adopt rules and regulations in accordance with Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code that add substances to subdivision (a) if the substance is a precursor to a controlled substance and delete substances from subdivision (a). However, no regulation adding or deleting a substance shall have any effect beyond March 1 of the year following the calendar year during which the regulation was adopted.

(c) (1) (A) Any manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, or other person or entity in this state, prior to selling, transferring, or otherwise furnishing any substance specified in subdivision (a) to any person or business entity in this state or any other state, shall require (i) a letter of authorization from that person or business entity that includes the currently valid business license number or federal Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) registration number, the address of the business, and a full description of how the substance is to be used, and (ii) proper identification from the purchaser. The manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, or other person or entity in this state shall retain this information in a readily

available manner for three years. The requirement for a full description of how the substance is to be used does not require the person or business entity to reveal their chemical processes that are typically considered trade secrets and proprietary information.

(B) For the purposes of this paragraph, “proper identification” for in-state or out-of-state purchasers includes two or more of the following: federal tax identification number; seller’s permit identification number; city or county business license number; license issued by the State Department of Public Health; registration number issued by the federal Drug Enforcement Administration; precursor business permit number issued by the Department of Justice; driver’s license; or other identification issued by a state.

(2) (A) Any manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, or other person or entity in this state that exports a substance specified in subdivision (a) to any person or business entity located in a foreign country shall, on or before the date of exportation, submit to the Department of Justice a notification of that transaction, which notification shall include the name and quantity of the substance to be exported and the name, address, and, if assigned by the foreign country or subdivision thereof, business identification number of the person or business entity located in a foreign country importing the substance.

(B) The department may authorize the submission of the notification on a monthly basis with respect to repeated, regular transactions between an exporter and an importer involving a substance specified in subdivision (a), if the department determines that a pattern of regular supply of the substance exists between the exporter and importer and that the importer has established a record of utilization of the substance for lawful purposes.

(d) (1) Any manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, or other person or entity in this state that sells, transfers, or otherwise furnishes a substance specified in subdivision (a) to a person or business entity in this state or any other state shall, not less than 21 days prior to delivery of the substance, submit a report of the transaction, which includes the identification information specified in subdivision (c), to the Department of Justice. The Department of Justice may authorize the submission of the reports on a monthly basis with respect to repeated, regular transactions between the furnisher and the recipient involving the substance or substances if the

Department of Justice determines that a pattern of regular supply of the substance or substances exists between the manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, or other person or entity that sells, transfers, or otherwise furnishes the substance or substances and the recipient of the substance or substances, and the recipient has established a record of utilization of the substance or substances for lawful purposes.

(2) The person selling, transferring, or otherwise furnishing any substance specified in subdivision (a) shall affix his or her signature or otherwise identify himself or herself as a witness to the identification of the purchaser or purchasing individual, and shall, if a common carrier is used, maintain a manifest of the delivery to the purchaser for three years.

(e) This section shall not apply to any of the following:

(1) Any pharmacist or other authorized person who sells or furnishes a substance upon the prescription of a physician, dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian.

(2) Any physician, dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian who administers or furnishes a substance to his or her patients.

(3) Any manufacturer or wholesaler licensed by the California State Board of Pharmacy that sells, transfers, or otherwise furnishes a substance to a licensed pharmacy, physician, dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian, or a retail distributor as defined in subdivision (h), provided that the manufacturer or wholesaler submits records of any suspicious sales or transfers as determined by the Department of Justice.

(4) Any analytical research facility that is registered with the federal Drug Enforcement Administration of the United States Department of Justice.

(5) A state-licensed health care facility that administers or furnishes a substance to its patients.

(6) (A) Any sale, transfer, furnishing, or receipt of any product that contains ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, norpseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine and which is lawfully sold, transferred, or furnished over the counter without a prescription pursuant to the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 301 et seq.) or regulations adopted thereunder. However, this section shall apply to preparations in solid or liquid dosage form, except pediatric liquid forms, as defined, containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, norpseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine

where the individual transaction involves more than three packages or nine grams of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, norpseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine.

(B) Any ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, norpseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine product subsequently removed from exemption pursuant to Section 814 of Title 21 of the United States Code shall similarly no longer be exempt from any state reporting or permitting requirement, unless otherwise reinstated pursuant to subdivision (d) or (e) of Section 814 of Title 21 of the United States Code as an exempt product.

(7) The sale, transfer, furnishing, or receipt of any betadine or povidone solution with an iodine content not exceeding 1 percent in containers of eight ounces or less, or any tincture of iodine not exceeding 2 percent in containers of one ounce or less, that is sold over the counter.

(8) Any transfer of a substance specified in subdivision (a) for purposes of lawful disposal as waste.

(f) (1) Any person specified in subdivision (a) or (d) who does not submit a report as required by that subdivision or who knowingly submits a report with false or fictitious information shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by both the fine and imprisonment.

(2) Any person specified in subdivision (a) or (d) who has previously been convicted of a violation of paragraph (1) shall, upon a subsequent conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), or by both the fine and imprisonment.

(g) (1) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (6) of subdivision (e), it is unlawful for any manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, or other person to sell, transfer, or otherwise furnish a substance specified in subdivision (a) to a person under 18 years of age.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (6) of subdivision (e), it is unlawful for any person under 18 years of age to possess a substance specified in subdivision (a).

(3) Notwithstanding any other law, it is unlawful for any retail distributor to (i) sell in a single transaction more than three

packages of a product that he or she knows to contain ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, norpseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, or (ii) knowingly sell more than nine grams of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, norpseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, other than pediatric liquids as defined. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the three package per transaction limitation or nine gram per transaction limitation imposed by this paragraph shall apply to any product that is lawfully sold, transferred, or furnished over the counter without a prescription pursuant to the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 301 et seq.), or regulations adopted thereunder, unless exempted from the requirements of the federal Controlled Substances Act by the federal Drug Enforcement Administration pursuant to Section 814 of Title 21 of the United States Code.

(4) (A) A first violation of this subdivision is a misdemeanor.

(B) Any person who has previously been convicted of a violation of this subdivision shall, upon a subsequent conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both the fine and imprisonment.

(h) For the purposes of this article, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) “Drug store” is any entity described in Code 5912 of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual published by the United States Office of Management and Budget, 1987 edition.

(2) “General merchandise store” is any entity described in Codes 5311 to 5399, inclusive, and Code 5499 of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual published by the United States Office of Management and Budget, 1987 edition.

(3) “Grocery store” is any entity described in Code 5411 of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual published by the United States Office of Management and Budget, 1987 edition.

(4) “Pediatric liquid” means a nonencapsulated liquid whose unit measure according to product labeling is stated in milligrams, ounces, or other similar measure. In no instance shall the dosage units exceed 15 milligrams of phenylpropanolamine or pseudoephedrine per five milliliters of liquid product, except for liquid products primarily intended for administration to children under two years of age for which the recommended dosage unit

does not exceed two milliliters and the total package content does not exceed one fluid ounce.

(5) “Retail distributor” means a grocery store, general merchandise store, drugstore, or other related entity, the activities of which, as a distributor of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, norpseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine products, are limited exclusively to the sale of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, norpseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine products for personal use both in number of sales and volume of sales, either directly to walk-in customers or in face-to-face transactions by direct sales. “Retail distributor” includes an entity that makes a direct sale, but does not include the parent company of that entity if the company is not involved in direct sales regulated by this article.

(6) “Sale for personal use” means the sale in a single transaction to an individual customer for a legitimate medical use of a product containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, norpseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine in dosages at or below that specified in paragraph (3) of subdivision (g). “Sale for personal use” also includes the sale of those products to employers to be dispensed to employees from first-aid kits or medicine chests.

(i) It is the intent of the Legislature that this section shall preempt all local ordinances or regulations governing the sale by a retail distributor of over-the-counter products containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, norpseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine.

SEC. 4. Section 11106.5 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11106.5. (a) The Department of Justice, or an administrative law judge sitting alone as provided in subdivision (h), may upon petition issue an interim order suspending any permittee or imposing permit restrictions. The petition shall include affidavits that demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the department, both of the following:

(1) The permittee has engaged in acts or omissions constituting a violation of this code or has been convicted of a crime substantially related to the permitted activity.

(2) Permitting the permittee to operate, or to continue to operate without restrictions, would endanger the public health, safety, or welfare.

(b) No interim order provided for in this section shall be issued without notice to the permittee, unless it appears from the petition and supporting documents that serious injury would result to the public before the matter could be heard on notice.

(c) Except as provided in subdivision (b), the permittee shall be given at least 15 days' notice of the hearing on the petition for an interim order. The notice shall include documents submitted to the department in support of the petition. If the order was initially issued without notice as provided in subdivision (b), the permittee shall be entitled to a hearing on the petition within 20 days of the issuance of the interim order without notice. The permittee shall be given notice of the hearing within two days after issuance of the initial interim order, and shall receive all documents in support of the petition. The failure of the department to provide a hearing within 20 days following issuance of the interim order without notice, unless the permittee waives his or her right to the hearing, shall result in the dissolution of the interim order by operation of law.

(d) At the hearing on the petition for an interim order, the permittee may do the following:

- (1) Be represented by counsel.
- (2) Have a record made of the proceedings, copies of which shall be available to the permittee upon payment of costs computed in accordance with the provisions for transcript costs for judicial review contained in Section 11523 of the Government Code.
- (3) Present affidavits and other documentary evidence.
- (4) Present oral argument.

(e) The department, or an administrative law judge sitting alone as provided in subdivision (h), shall issue a decision on the petition for interim order within five business days following submission of the matter. The standard of proof required to obtain an interim order pursuant to this section shall be a preponderance of the evidence standard. If the interim order was previously issued without notice, the department shall determine whether the order shall remain in effect, be dissolved, or be modified.

(f) The department shall file an accusation within 15 days of the issuance of an interim order. In the case of an interim order issued without notice, the time shall run from the date of the order issued after the noticed hearing. If the permittee files a notice of defense, the hearing shall be held within 30 days of the agency's

receipt of the notice of defense. A decision shall be rendered on the accusation no later than 30 days after submission of the matter. Failure to comply with any of the requirements in this subdivision shall dissolve the interim order by operation of law.

(g) Interim orders shall be subject to judicial review pursuant to Section 1094.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure and shall be heard only in the superior court in and for the County of Sacramento, San Francisco, Los Angeles, or San Diego. The review of an interim order shall be limited to a determination of whether the department abused its discretion in the issuance of the interim order. Abuse of discretion is established if the respondent department has not proceeded in the manner required by law, or if the court determines that the interim order is not supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record.

(h) The department may, in its sole discretion, delegate the hearing on any petition for an interim order to an administrative law judge in the Office of Administrative Hearings. If the department hears the noticed petition itself, an administrative law judge shall preside at the hearing, rule on the admission and exclusion of evidence, and advise the department on matters of law. The department shall exercise all other powers relating to the conduct of the hearing, but may delegate any or all of them to the administrative law judge. When the petition has been delegated to an administrative law judge, he or she shall sit alone and exercise all of the powers of the department relating to the conduct of the hearing. A decision issued by an administrative law judge sitting alone shall be final when it is filed with the department. If the administrative law judge issues an interim order without notice, he or she shall preside at the noticed hearing, unless unavailable, in which case another administrative law judge may hear the matter. The decision of the administrative law judge sitting alone on the petition for an interim order is final, subject only to judicial review in accordance with subdivision (g).

(i) (1) Failure to comply with an interim order issued pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) shall constitute a separate cause for disciplinary action against any permittee, and may be heard at, and as a part of, the noticed hearing provided for in subdivision (f). Allegations of noncompliance with the interim order may be filed at any time prior to the rendering of a decision on the accusation. Violation of the interim order is established upon proof that the

permittee was on notice of the interim order and its terms, and that the order was in effect at the time of the violation. The finding of a violation of an interim order made at the hearing on the accusation shall be reviewed as a part of any review of a final decision of the department.

(2) If the interim order issued by the department provides for anything less than a complete suspension of the permittee and the permittee violates the interim order prior to the hearing on the accusation provided for in subdivision (f), the department may, upon notice to the permittee and proof of violation, modify or expand the interim order.

(j) A plea or verdict of guilty or a conviction after a plea of nolo contendere is deemed to be a conviction within the meaning of this section. A certified record of the conviction shall be conclusive evidence of the fact that the conviction occurred. The department may take action under this section notwithstanding the fact that an appeal of the conviction may be taken.

(k) The interim orders provided for by this section shall be in addition to, and not a limitation on, the authority to seek injunctive relief provided in any other provision of law.

SEC. 5. Section 11107 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11107. (a) Any manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, or other person or entity in this state that sells to any person or entity in this state or any other state, any laboratory glassware or apparatus, any chemical reagent or solvent, or any combination thereof, where the value of the goods sold in the transaction exceeds one hundred dollars (\$100) shall do the following:

(1) Notwithstanding any other law, in any face-to-face or will-call sale, the seller shall prepare a bill of sale which identifies the date of sale, cost of product, method of payment, specific items and quantities purchased, and the proper purchaser identification information, all of which shall be entered onto the bill of sale or a legible copy of the bill of sale, and shall also affix on the bill of sale his or her signature as witness to the purchase and identification of the purchaser.

(A) For the purposes of this section, “proper purchaser identification” includes a valid motor vehicle operator’s license or other official and valid state-issued identification of the purchaser that contains a photograph of the purchaser, and includes

the residential or mailing address of the purchaser, other than a post office box number, the motor vehicle license number of the motor vehicle used by the purchaser at the time of purchase, a description of how the substance is to be used, and the signature of the purchaser.

(B) The seller shall retain the original bill of sale containing the purchaser identification information for five years in a readily presentable manner, and present the bill of sale containing the purchaser identification information upon demand by any law enforcement officer or authorized representative of the Attorney General. Copies of these bills of sale obtained by representatives of the Attorney General shall be maintained by the Department of Justice for a period of not less than five years.

(2) (A) Notwithstanding any other law, in all sales other than face-to-face or will-call sales the seller shall maintain for a period of five years the following sales information: the name and address of the purchaser, date of sale, product description, cost of product, method of payment, method of delivery, delivery address, and valid identifying information.

(B) For the purposes of this paragraph, “valid identifying information” includes two or more of the following: federal tax identification number; resale tax identification number; city or county business license number; license issued by the State Department of Public Health; registration number issued by the federal Drug Enforcement Administration; precursor business permit number issued by the Department of Justice; motor vehicle operator’s license; or other identification issued by a state.

(C) The seller shall, upon the request of any law enforcement officer or any authorized representative of the Attorney General, produce a report or record of sale containing the information in a readily presentable manner.

(D) If a common carrier is used, the seller shall maintain a manifest regarding the delivery in a readily presentable manner and for a period of five years.

(b) This section shall not apply to any wholesaler who is licensed by the California State Board of Pharmacy and registered with the federal Drug Enforcement Administration of the United States Department of Justice and who sells laboratory glassware or apparatus, any chemical reagent or solvent, or any combination

thereof, to a licensed pharmacy, physician, dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian.

(c) A violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

(d) For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) “Laboratory glassware” includes, but is not limited to, condensers, flasks, separatory funnels, and beakers.

(2) “Apparatus” includes, but is not limited to, heating mantles, ring stands, and rheostats.

(3) “Chemical reagent” means a chemical that reacts chemically with one or more precursors, but does not become part of the finished product.

(4) “Chemical solvent” means a chemical that does not react chemically with a precursor or reagent and does not become part of the finished product. A “chemical solvent” helps other chemicals mix, cools chemical reactions, and cleans the finished product.

SEC. 6. Section 11107.1 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11107.1. (a) Any manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, or other person or entity in this state that sells to any person or entity in this state or any other state any quantity of sodium cyanide, potassium cyanide, cyclohexanone, bromobenzene, magnesium turnings, mercuric chloride, sodium metal, lead acetate, palladium black, hydrogen chloride gas, trichlorofluoromethane (fluorotrichloromethane), dichlorodifluoromethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (trichlorotrifluoroethane), sodium acetate, or acetic anhydride shall do the following:

(1) (A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in any face-to-face or will-call sale, the seller shall prepare a bill of sale which identifies the date of sale, cost of sale, method of payment, the specific items and quantities purchased and the proper purchaser identification information, all of which shall be entered onto the bill of sale or a legible copy of the bill of sale, and shall also affix on the bill of sale his or her signature as witness to the purchase and identification of the purchaser.

(B) For the purposes of this paragraph, “proper purchaser identification” includes a valid driver’s license or other official and valid state-issued identification of the purchaser that contains a photograph of the purchaser, and includes the residential or mailing address of the purchaser, other than a post office box

number, the motor vehicle license number of the motor vehicle used by the purchaser at the time of purchase, a description of how the substance is to be used, the Environmental Protection Agency certification number or resale tax identification number assigned to the individual or business entity for which the individual is purchasing any chlorofluorocarbon product, and the signature of the purchaser.

(C) The seller shall retain the original bill of sale containing the purchaser identification information for five years in a readily presentable manner, and present the bill of sale containing the purchaser identification information upon demand by any law enforcement officer or authorized representative of the Attorney General. Copies of these bills of sale obtained by representatives of the Attorney General shall be maintained by the Department of Justice for a period of not less than five years.

(2) (A) Notwithstanding any other law, in all sales other than face-to-face or will-call sales the seller shall maintain for a period of five years the following sales information: the name and address of the purchaser, date of sale, product description, cost of product, method of payment, method of delivery, delivery address, and valid identifying information.

(B) For the purposes of this paragraph, “valid identifying information” includes two or more of the following: federal tax identification number; resale tax identification number; city or county business license number; license issued by the State Department of Public Health; registration number issued by the federal Drug Enforcement Administration; precursor business permit number issued by the Department of Justice; driver’s license; or other identification issued by a state.

(C) The seller shall, upon the request of any law enforcement officer or any authorized representative of the Attorney General, produce a report or record of sale containing the information in a readily presentable manner.

(D) If a common carrier is used, the seller shall maintain a manifest regarding the delivery in a readily presentable manner for a period of five years.

(b) Any manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, or other person or entity in this state that purchases any item listed in subdivision (a) of Section 11107.1 shall do the following:

(1) Provide on the record of purchase information on the source of the items purchased, the date of purchase, a description of the specific items, the quantities of each item purchased, and the cost of the items purchased.

(2) Retain the record of purchase for three years in a readily presentable manner and present the record of purchase upon demand to any law enforcement officer or authorized representative of the Attorney General.

(c) (1) A first violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

(2) Any person who has previously been convicted of a violation of this section shall, upon a subsequent conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), or both the fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 7. Section 11165.3 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11165.3. The theft or loss of prescription forms shall be reported immediately by the security printer or affected prescriber to the CURES Prescription Drug Monitoring Program, but no later than three days after the discovery of the theft or loss. This notification may be done in writing utilizing the approved Department of Justice form or may be reported by the authorized subscriber through the CURES Prescription Drug Monitoring Program.

SEC. 8. Section 11167 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11167. Notwithstanding subdivision (a) of Section 11164, in an emergency where failure to issue a prescription may result in loss of life or intense suffering, an order for a controlled substance may be dispensed on an oral order, an electronic data transmission order, or a written order not made on a controlled substance form as specified in Section 11162.1, subject to all of the following requirements:

(a) The order contains all information required by subdivision (a) of Section 11164.

(b) Any written order is signed and dated by the prescriber in ink, and the pharmacy reduces any oral or electronic data transmission order to hard copy form prior to dispensing the controlled substance.

(c) The prescriber provides a written prescription on a controlled substance prescription form that meets the requirements of Section 11162.1, by the seventh day following the transmission of the initial order; a postmark by the seventh day following transmission of the initial order shall constitute compliance.

(d) If the prescriber fails to comply with subdivision (c), the pharmacy shall so notify the Department of Justice in writing within 144 hours of the prescriber's failure to do so and shall make and retain a hard copy, readily retrievable record of the prescription, including the date and method of notification of the Department of Justice.

(e) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2005.

SEC. 9. Section 11367.5 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11367.5. (a) Any sheriff, chief of police, the Chief of the Division of Law Enforcement, or the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol, or a designee thereof, may, in his or her discretion, provide controlled substances in his or her possession and control to any duly authorized peace officer or civilian drug detection canine trainer working under the direction of a law enforcement agency, provided the controlled substances are no longer needed as criminal evidence and provided the person receiving the controlled substances, if required by the federal Drug Enforcement Administration, possesses a current and valid federal Drug Enforcement Administration registration which specifically authorizes the recipient to possess controlled substances while providing substance abuse training to law enforcement or the community or while providing canine drug detection training.

(b) All duly authorized peace officers, while providing substance abuse training to law enforcement or the community or while providing canine drug detection training, in performance of their official duties, and any person working under their immediate direction, supervision, or instruction, are immune from prosecution under this division.

(c) (1) Any person receiving controlled substances pursuant to subdivision (a) shall maintain custody and control of the controlled substances and shall keep records regarding any loss of, or damage to, those controlled substances.

(2) All controlled substances shall be maintained in a secure location approved by the dispensing agency.

(3) Any loss shall be reported immediately to the dispensing agency.

(4) All controlled substances shall be returned to the dispensing agency upon the conclusion of the training or upon demand by the dispensing agency.

SEC. 10. The heading of Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 11450) of Division 10 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

CHAPTER 7. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEC. 10.5. Section 11470 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11470. The following are subject to forfeiture:

(a) All controlled substances which have been manufactured, distributed, dispensed, or acquired in violation of this division.

(b) All raw materials, products, and equipment of any kind which are used, or intended for use, in manufacturing, compounding, processing, delivering, importing, or exporting any controlled substance in violation of this division.

(c) All property except real property or a boat, airplane, or any vehicle which is used, or intended for use, as a container for property described in subdivision (a) or (b).

(d) All books, records, and research products and materials, including formulas, microfilm, tapes, and data which are used, or intended for use, in violation of this division.

(e) The interest of any registered owner of a boat, airplane, or any vehicle other than an implement of husbandry, as defined in Section 36000 of the Vehicle Code, which has been used as an instrument to facilitate the manufacture of, or possession for sale or sale of 14.25 grams or more of heroin or cocaine base as specified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 11054, or a substance containing 14.25 grams or more of heroin or cocaine base as specified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 11054, or 14.25 grams or more of a substance containing heroin or cocaine base as specified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 11054, or 28.5 grams or more of Schedule I controlled substances except marijuana, peyote, or psilocybin; 10 pounds dry weight or more of marijuana, peyote, or psilocybin; or 28.5 grams or more of cocaine, as specified in paragraph (6) of subdivision

(b) of Section 11055, or methamphetamine; or a substance containing 28.5 grams or more of cocaine, as specified in paragraph (6) of subdivision (b) of Section 11055, or methamphetamine; or 57 grams or more of a substance containing cocaine, as specified in paragraph (6) of subdivision (b) of Section 11055, or methamphetamine; or 28.5 grams or more of Schedule II controlled substances. No interest in a vehicle which may be lawfully driven on the highway with a class C, class M1, or class M2 license, as prescribed in Section 12804.9 of the Vehicle Code, may be forfeited under this subdivision if there is a community property interest in the vehicle by a person other than the defendant and the vehicle is the sole class C, class M1, or class M2 vehicle available to the defendant's immediate family.

(f) All moneys, negotiable instruments, securities, or other things of value furnished or intended to be furnished by any person in exchange for a controlled substance, all proceeds traceable to such an exchange, and all moneys, negotiable instruments, or securities used or intended to be used to facilitate any violation of Section 11351, 11351.5, 11352, 11355, 11359, 11360, 11378, 11378.5, 11379, 11379.5, 11379.6, 11380, 11382, or 11383 of this code, or Section 182 of the Penal Code, or a felony violation of Section 11366.8 of this code, insofar as the offense involves manufacture, sale, possession for sale, offer for sale, or offer to manufacture, or conspiracy to commit at least one of those offenses, if the exchange, violation, or other conduct which is the basis for the forfeiture occurred within five years of the seizure of the property, or the filing of a petition under this chapter, or the issuance of an order of forfeiture of the property, whichever comes first.

(g) The real property of any property owner who is convicted of violating Section 11366, 11366.5, or 11366.6 with respect to that property. However, property which is used as a family residence or for other lawful purposes, or which is owned by two or more persons, one of whom had no knowledge of its unlawful use, shall not be subject to forfeiture.

(h) Subject to the requirements of Section 11488.5 and except as further limited by this subdivision to protect innocent parties who claim a property interest acquired from a defendant, all right, title, and interest in any personal property described in this section shall vest in the state upon commission of the act giving rise to forfeiture under this chapter, if the state or local governmental

entity proves a violation of Section 11351, 11351.5, 11352, 11355, 11359, 11360, 11378, 11378.5, 11379, 11379.5, 11379.6, 11380, 11382, or 11383 of this code, or Section 182 of the Penal Code, or a felony violation of Section 11366.8 of this code, insofar as the offense involves the manufacture, sale, possession for sale, offer for sale, offer to manufacture, or conspiracy to commit at least one of those offenses, in accordance with the burden of proof set forth in paragraph (1) of subdivision (i) of Section 11488.4 or, in the case of cash or negotiable instruments in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), paragraph (4) of subdivision (i) of Section 11488.4.

The operation of the special vesting rule established by this subdivision shall be limited to circumstances where its application will not defeat the claim of any person, including a bona fide purchaser or encumbrancer who, pursuant to Section 11488.5, 11488.6, or 11489, claims an interest in the property seized, notwithstanding that the interest in the property being claimed was acquired from a defendant whose property interest would otherwise have been subject to divestment pursuant to this subdivision.

SEC. 11. Section 11643 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11643. To the extent moneys are available therefor, the Department of Justice shall do the following:

(a) In cooperation with the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training provide advanced training to state and local law enforcement personnel on the unique skills, such as detection and identification of chemical substances, and safety precautions, such as safe handling, storage, and disposal of toxic substances, necessary to investigate clandestine laboratories illegally manufacturing controlled substances.

(b) Make safety equipment, such as protective clothing and breathing apparatus, available to local law enforcement officials, as needed, on a case-by-case basis in connection with investigation and abatement of laboratories illegally manufacturing controlled substances.

(c) Establish enhanced enforcement teams assigned to the investigation of clandestine laboratories illegally manufacturing controlled substances, particularly targeting cabals operating in multiple local jurisdictions. These teams shall include special agents trained in investigating clandestine laboratories, criminalists

to analyze the chemicals involved, auditors to conduct financial investigations and initiate forfeiture proceedings pursuant to Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 11470) where warranted, and analysts to monitor the overall pattern and network of these clandestine laboratories across the state, to develop further cases, and to target law enforcement efforts where needed.

SEC. 12. Section 11647 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11647. (a) The Crank-Up Task Force Program is hereby created within the Department of Justice as part of the Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement Program with responsibility for establishing, conducting, supporting, and coordinating crank-up task forces composed of state and local law enforcement agencies targeting the investigation, seizure, and cleanup of clandestine laboratories used to manufacture methamphetamine.

(b) The department shall coordinate all investigations undertaken by task forces operating under the Crank-Up Task Force Program with all local agencies having law enforcement responsibilities within the jurisdictions involved. The department also shall solicit participation by appropriate federal agencies with task force investigations whenever possible.

The department shall provide staffing and logistical support for the crank-up task forces, supplying special agents, criminal intelligence analysts, forensic experts, financial auditors, equipment, and funding to the task forces as needed.

(c) Local law enforcement agencies participating in the Crank-Up Task Force Program shall be reimbursed by the department for personnel overtime costs and equipment or supplies required for task force activities.

SEC. 13. Section 1197.2 of the Labor Code is amended to read:

1197.2. (a) In addition to any other penalty imposed by law, an employer who willfully fails to pay and has the ability to pay a final court judgment or final order issued by the Labor Commissioner for all wages due to an employee who has been discharged or who has quit within 90 days of the date that the judgment was entered or the order became final is guilty of a misdemeanor. For purposes of this section, “final court judgment or final order” means a court judgment or order as to which the time to appeal has expired and there is no appeal pending. If the total amount of wages due is one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or less,

upon conviction therefor, the employer shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) nor more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or imprisoned in a county jail for not more than six months, for each offense. If the total amount of wages due is more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) upon conviction therefor, the employer shall be fined not less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) nor more than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), or imprisoned in a county jail for not less than six months, nor more than one year, or both the fine and imprisonment, for each offense. If there are multiple failures to pay wages involving more than one employee, the total amount of wages due to all employees shall be aggregated together for purposes of determining the level of fine and the term of imprisonment.

(b) As used in this section, “willfully” has the same meaning as provided in Section 7 of the Penal Code.

(c) Nothing in this section precludes prosecution under any other provision of law.

SEC. 14. Section 19.8 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

19.8. The following offenses are subject to subdivision (d) of Section 17: Sections 193.8, 330, 415, 485, 490.7, 555, 602.13, and 853.7 of this code; subdivision (c) of Section 532b, and subdivision (o) of Section 602 of this code; subdivision (b) of Section 25658 and Sections 21672, 25661, and 25662 of the Business and Professions Code; Section 27204 of the Government Code; subdivision (c) of Section 23109 and Sections 12500, 14601.1, 27150.1, 40508, and 42005 of the Vehicle Code, and any other offense which the Legislature makes subject to subdivision (d) of Section 17. Except where a lesser maximum fine is expressly provided for a violation of any of those sections, any violation which is an infraction is punishable by a fine not exceeding two hundred fifty dollars (\$250).

Except for the violations enumerated in subdivision (d) of Section 13202.5 of the Vehicle Code, and Section 14601.1 of the Vehicle Code based upon failure to appear, a conviction for any offense made an infraction under subdivision (d) of Section 17 is not grounds for the suspension, revocation, or denial of any license, or for the revocation of probation or parole of the person convicted.

SEC. 15. Section 243 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

243. (a) A battery is punishable by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(b) When a battery is committed against the person of a peace officer, custodial officer, firefighter, emergency medical technician, lifeguard, security officer, custody assistant, process server, traffic officer, code enforcement officer, animal control officer, or search and rescue member engaged in the performance of his or her duties, whether on or off duty, including when the peace officer is in a police uniform and is concurrently performing the duties required of him or her as a peace officer while also employed in a private capacity as a part-time or casual private security guard or patrolman, or a nonsworn employee of a probation department engaged in the performance of his or her duties, whether on or off duty, or a physician or nurse engaged in rendering emergency medical care outside a hospital, clinic, or other health care facility, and the person committing the offense knows or reasonably should know that the victim is a peace officer, custodial officer, firefighter, emergency medical technician, lifeguard, security officer, custody assistant, process server, traffic officer, code enforcement officer, animal control officer, or search and rescue member engaged in the performance of his or her duties, nonsworn employee of a probation department, or a physician or nurse engaged in rendering emergency medical care, the battery is punishable by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(c) (1) When a battery is committed against a custodial officer, firefighter, emergency medical technician, lifeguard, process server, traffic officer, or animal control officer engaged in the performance of his or her duties, whether on or off duty, or a nonsworn employee of a probation department engaged in the performance of his or her duties, whether on or off duty, or a physician or nurse engaged in rendering emergency medical care outside a hospital, clinic, or other health care facility, and the person committing the offense knows or reasonably should know that the victim is a nonsworn employee of a probation department, custodial officer, firefighter, emergency medical technician, lifeguard, process server, traffic officer, or animal control officer engaged in the performance of his or her duties, or a physician or nurse engaged in rendering

emergency medical care, and an injury is inflicted on that victim, the battery is punishable by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000), by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for 16 months, or two or three years.

(2) When the battery specified in paragraph (1) is committed against a peace officer engaged in the performance of his or her duties, whether on or off duty, including when the peace officer is in a police uniform and is concurrently performing the duties required of him or her as a peace officer while also employed in a private capacity as a part-time or casual private security guard or patrolman and the person committing the offense knows or reasonably should know that the victim is a peace officer engaged in the performance of his or her duties, the battery is punishable by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for 16 months, or two or three years, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(d) When a battery is committed against any person and serious bodily injury is inflicted on the person, the battery is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for two, three, or four years.

(e) (1) When a battery is committed against a spouse, a person with whom the defendant is cohabiting, a person who is the parent of the defendant's child, former spouse, fiancé, or fiancée, or a person with whom the defendant currently has, or has previously had, a dating or engagement relationship, the battery is punishable by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail for a period of not more than one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment. If probation is granted, or the execution or imposition of the sentence is suspended, it shall be a condition thereof that the defendant participate in, for no less than one year, and successfully complete, a batterer's treatment program, as described in Section 1203.097, or if none is available, another appropriate counseling program designated by the court. However, this provision shall not be construed as requiring a city, a county, or a city and county to provide a new program or higher

level of service as contemplated by Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

(2) Upon conviction of a violation of this subdivision, if probation is granted, the conditions of probation may include, in lieu of a fine, one or both of the following requirements:

(A) That the defendant make payments to a battered women's shelter, up to a maximum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

(B) That the defendant reimburse the victim for reasonable costs of counseling and other reasonable expenses that the court finds are the direct result of the defendant's offense.

For any order to pay a fine, make payments to a battered women's shelter, or pay restitution as a condition of probation under this subdivision, the court shall make a determination of the defendant's ability to pay. In no event shall any order to make payments to a battered women's shelter be made if it would impair the ability of the defendant to pay direct restitution to the victim or court-ordered child support. If the injury to a married person is caused in whole or in part by the criminal acts of his or her spouse in violation of this section, the community property shall not be used to discharge the liability of the offending spouse for restitution to the injured spouse, required by Section 1203.04, as operative on or before August 2, 1995, or Section 1202.4, or to a shelter for costs with regard to the injured spouse and dependents, required by this section, until all separate property of the offending spouse is exhausted.

(3) Upon conviction of a violation of this subdivision, if probation is granted or the execution or imposition of the sentence is suspended and the person has been previously convicted of a violation of this subdivision and sentenced under paragraph (1), the person shall be imprisoned for not less than 48 hours in addition to the conditions in paragraph (1). However, the court, upon a showing of good cause, may elect not to impose the mandatory minimum imprisonment as required by this subdivision and may, under these circumstances, grant probation or order the suspension of the execution or imposition of the sentence.

(4) The Legislature finds and declares that these specified crimes merit special consideration when imposing a sentence so as to display society's condemnation for these crimes of violence upon victims with whom a close relationship has been formed.

(5) If a peace officer makes an arrest for a violation of paragraph (1) of subdivision (e) of this section, the peace officer is not required to inform the victim of his or her right to make a citizen's arrest pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 836.

(f) As used in this section:

(1) "Peace officer" means any person defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2.

(2) "Emergency medical technician" means a person who is either an EMT-I, EMT-II, or EMT-P (paramedic), and possesses a valid certificate or license in accordance with the standards of Division 2.5 (commencing with Section 1797) of the Health and Safety Code.

(3) "Nurse" means a person who meets the standards of Division 2.5 (commencing with Section 1797) of the Health and Safety Code.

(4) "Serious bodily injury" means a serious impairment of physical condition, including, but not limited to, the following: loss of consciousness; concussion; bone fracture; protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member or organ; a wound requiring extensive suturing; and serious disfigurement.

(5) "Injury" means any physical injury which requires professional medical treatment.

(6) "Custodial officer" means any person who has the responsibilities and duties described in Section 831 and who is employed by a law enforcement agency of any city or county or who performs those duties as a volunteer.

(7) "Lifeguard" means a person defined in paragraph (5) of subdivision (d) of Section 241.

(8) "Traffic officer" means any person employed by a city, county, or city and county to monitor and enforce state laws and local ordinances relating to parking and the operation of vehicles.

(9) "Animal control officer" means any person employed by a city, county, or city and county for purposes of enforcing animal control laws or regulations.

(10) "Dating relationship" means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional or sexual involvement independent of financial considerations.

(11) (A) "Code enforcement officer" means any person who is not described in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2 and who is employed by any governmental

subdivision, public or quasi-public corporation, public agency, public service corporation, any town, city, county, or municipal corporation, whether incorporated or chartered, who has enforcement authority for health, safety, and welfare requirements, and whose duties include enforcement of any statute, rules, regulations, or standards, and who is authorized to issue citations, or file formal complaints.

(B) “Code enforcement officer” also includes any person who is employed by the Department of Housing and Community Development who has enforcement authority for health, safety, and welfare requirements pursuant to the Employee Housing Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 17000) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code); the State Housing Law (Part 1.5 (commencing with Section 17910) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code); the Manufactured Housing Act of 1980 (Part 2 (commencing with Section 18000) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code); the Mobilehome Parks Act (Part 2.1 (commencing with Section 18200) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code); and the Special Occupancy Parks Act (Part 2.3 (commencing with Section 18860) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code).

(12) “Custody assistant” means any person who has the responsibilities and duties described in Section 831.7 and who is employed by a law enforcement agency of any city, county, or city and county.

(13) “Search and rescue member” means any person who is part of an organized search and rescue team managed by a government agency.

(14) “Security officer” means any person who has the responsibilities and duties described in Section 831.4 and who is employed by a law enforcement agency of any city, county, or city and county.

(g) It is the intent of the Legislature by amendments to this section at the 1981–82 and 1983–84 Regular Sessions to abrogate the holdings in cases such as *People v. Corey*, 21 Cal. 3d 738, and *Cervantez v. J.C. Penney Co.*, 24 Cal. 3d 579, and to reinstate prior judicial interpretations of this section as they relate to criminal sanctions for battery on peace officers who are employed, on a part-time or casual basis, while wearing a police uniform as private

security guards or patrolmen and to allow the exercise of peace officer powers concurrently with that employment.

SEC. 16. Section 273.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

273.5. (a) Any person who willfully inflicts upon a person who is his or her spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant, or the mother or father of his or her child, corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition is guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, or in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of up to six thousand dollars (\$6,000) or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(b) Holding oneself out to be the husband or wife of the person with whom one is cohabiting is not necessary to constitute cohabitation as the term is used in this section.

(c) As used in this section, “traumatic condition” means a condition of the body, such as a wound, or external or internal injury, including, but not limited to, injury as a result of strangulation or suffocation, whether of a minor or serious nature, caused by a physical force. For purposes of this section, “strangulation” and “suffocation” include impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of a person by applying pressure on the throat or neck.

(d) For the purpose of this section, a person shall be considered the father or mother of another person’s child if the alleged male parent is presumed the natural father under Sections 7611 and 7612 of the Family Code.

(e) (1) Any person convicted of violating this section for acts occurring within seven years of a previous conviction under subdivision (a), or subdivision (d) of Section 243, or Section 243.4, 244, 244.5, or 245, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or five years, or by both imprisonment and a fine of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(2) Any person convicted of a violation of this section for acts occurring within seven years of a previous conviction under subdivision (e) of Section 243 shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, or in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.

(f) If probation is granted to any person convicted under subdivision (a), the court shall impose probation consistent with the provisions of Section 1203.097.

(g) If probation is granted, or the execution or imposition of a sentence is suspended, for any defendant convicted under subdivision (a) who has been convicted of any prior offense specified in subdivision (e), the court shall impose one of the following conditions of probation:

(1) If the defendant has suffered one prior conviction within the previous seven years for a violation of any offense specified in subdivision (e), it shall be a condition thereof, in addition to the provisions contained in Section 1203.097, that he or she be imprisoned in a county jail for not less than 15 days.

(2) If the defendant has suffered two or more prior convictions within the previous seven years for a violation of any offense specified in subdivision (e), it shall be a condition of probation, in addition to the provisions contained in Section 1203.097, that he or she be imprisoned in a county jail for not less than 60 days.

(3) The court, upon a showing of good cause, may find that the mandatory imprisonment required by this subdivision shall not be imposed and shall state on the record its reasons for finding good cause.

(h) If probation is granted upon conviction of a violation of subdivision (a), the conditions of probation may include, consistent with the terms of probation imposed pursuant to Section 1203.097, in lieu of a fine, one or both of the following requirements:

(1) That the defendant make payments to a battered women's shelter, up to a maximum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), pursuant to Section 1203.097.

(2) That the defendant reimburse the victim for reasonable costs of counseling and other reasonable expenses that the court finds are the direct result of the defendant's offense.

For any order to pay a fine, make payments to a battered women's shelter, or pay restitution as a condition of probation under this subdivision, the court shall make a determination of the defendant's ability to pay. In no event shall any order to make payments to a battered women's shelter be made if it would impair the ability of the defendant to pay direct restitution to the victim or court-ordered child support. Where the injury to a married person is caused in whole or in part by the criminal acts of his or her

spouse in violation of this section, the community property may not be used to discharge the liability of the offending spouse for restitution to the injured spouse, required by Section 1203.04, as operative on or before August 2, 1995, or Section 1202.4, or to a shelter for costs with regard to the injured spouse and dependents, required by this section, until all separate property of the offending spouse is exhausted.

(i) Upon conviction under subdivision (a), the sentencing court shall also consider issuing an order restraining the defendant from any contact with the victim, which may be valid for up to 10 years, as determined by the court. It is the intent of the Legislature that the length of any restraining order be based upon the seriousness of the facts before the court, the probability of future violations, and the safety of the victim and his or her immediate family. This protective order may be issued by the court whether the defendant is sentenced to state prison, county jail, or if imposition of sentence is suspended and the defendant is placed on probation.

(j) If a peace officer makes an arrest for a violation of this section, the peace officer is not required to inform the victim of his or her right to make a citizen's arrest pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 836.

SEC. 17. Section 290.015 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

290.015. (a) A person who is subject to the Act shall register, or reregister if he or she has previously registered, upon release from incarceration, placement, commitment, or release on probation pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 290. This section shall not apply to a person who is incarcerated for less than 30 days if he or she has registered as required by the Act, he or she returns after incarceration to the last registered address, and the annual update of registration that is required to occur within five working days of his or her birthday, pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 290.012, did not fall within that incarceration period. The registration shall consist of all of the following:

(1) A statement in writing signed by the person, giving information as shall be required by the Department of Justice and giving the name and address of the person's employer, and the address of the person's place of employment if that is different from the employer's main address.

(2) The fingerprints and a current photograph of the person taken by the registering official.

(3) The license plate number of any vehicle owned by, regularly driven by, or registered in the name of the person.

(4) Notice to the person that, in addition to the requirements of the Act, he or she may have a duty to register in any other state where he or she may relocate.

(5) Copies of adequate proof of residence, which shall be limited to a California driver's license, California identification card, recent rent or utility receipt, printed personalized checks or other recent banking documents showing that person's name and address, or any other information that the registering official believes is reliable. If the person has no residence and no reasonable expectation of obtaining a residence in the foreseeable future, the person shall so advise the registering official and shall sign a statement provided by the registering official stating that fact. Upon presentation of proof of residence to the registering official or a signed statement that the person has no residence, the person shall be allowed to register. If the person claims that he or she has a residence but does not have any proof of residence, he or she shall be allowed to register but shall furnish proof of residence within 30 days of the date he or she is allowed to register.

(b) Within three days thereafter, the registering law enforcement agency or agencies shall forward the statement, fingerprints, photograph, and vehicle license plate number, if any, to the Department of Justice.

(c) (1) If a person fails to register in accordance with subdivision (a) after release, the district attorney in the jurisdiction where the person was to be paroled or to be on probation may request that a warrant be issued for the person's arrest and shall have the authority to prosecute that person pursuant to Section 290.018.

(2) If the person was not on parole or probation or on postrelease community supervision or mandatory supervision at the time of release, the district attorney in the following applicable jurisdiction shall have the authority to prosecute that person pursuant to Section 290.018:

(A) If the person was previously registered, in the jurisdiction in which the person last registered.

(B) If there is no prior registration, but the person indicated on the Department of Justice notice of sex offender registration requirement form where he or she expected to reside, in the jurisdiction where he or she expected to reside.

(C) If neither subparagraph (A) nor (B) applies, in the jurisdiction where the offense subjecting the person to registration pursuant to this Act was committed.

SEC. 18. Section 290.46 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

290.46. (a) (1) On or before the dates specified in this section, the Department of Justice shall make available information concerning persons who are required to register pursuant to Section 290 to the public via an Internet Web site as specified in this section. The department shall update the Internet Web site on an ongoing basis. All information identifying the victim by name, birth date, address, or relationship to the registrant shall be excluded from the Internet Web site. The name or address of the person's employer and the listed person's criminal history other than the specific crimes for which the person is required to register shall not be included on the Internet Web site. The Internet Web site shall be translated into languages other than English as determined by the department.

(2) (A) On or before July 1, 2010, the Department of Justice shall make available to the public, via an Internet Web site as specified in this section, as to any person described in subdivision (b), (c), or (d), the following information:

(i) The year of conviction of his or her most recent offense requiring registration pursuant to Section 290.

(ii) The year he or she was released from incarceration for that offense.

(iii) Whether he or she was subsequently incarcerated for any other felony, if that fact is reported to the department. If the department has no information about a subsequent incarceration for any felony, that fact shall be noted on the Internet Web site.

However, no year of conviction shall be made available to the public unless the department also is able to make available the corresponding year of release of incarceration for that offense, and the required notation regarding any subsequent felony.

(B) (i) Any state facility that releases from incarceration a person who was incarcerated because of a crime for which he or she is required to register as a sex offender pursuant to Section

290 shall, within 30 days of release, provide the year of release for his or her most recent offense requiring registration to the Department of Justice in a manner and format approved by the department.

(ii) Any state facility that releases a person who is required to register pursuant to Section 290 from incarceration whose incarceration was for a felony committed subsequently to the offense for which he or she is required to register shall, within 30 days of release, advise the Department of Justice of that fact.

(iii) Any state facility that, prior to January 1, 2007, released from incarceration a person who was incarcerated because of a crime for which he or she is required to register as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290 shall provide the year of release for his or her most recent offense requiring registration to the Department of Justice in a manner and format approved by the department. The information provided by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall be limited to information that is currently maintained in an electronic format.

(iv) Any state facility that, prior to January 1, 2007, released a person who is required to register pursuant to Section 290 from incarceration whose incarceration was for a felony committed subsequently to the offense for which he or she is required to register shall advise the Department of Justice of that fact in a manner and format approved by the department. The information provided by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall be limited to information that is currently maintained in an electronic format.

(3) The State Department of State Hospitals shall provide to the Department of Justice Sex Offender Tracking Program the names of all persons committed to its custody pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 6600) of Chapter 2 of Part 2 of Division 6 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, within 30 days of commitment, and shall provide the names of all of those persons released from its custody within five working days of release.

(b) (1) On or before July 1, 2005, with respect to a person who has been convicted of the commission or the attempted commission of any of the offenses listed in, or who is described in, paragraph (2), the Department of Justice shall make available to the public via the Internet Web site his or her name and known aliases, a photograph, a physical description, including gender and race, date

of birth, criminal history, prior adjudication as a sexually violent predator, the address at which the person resides, and any other information that the Department of Justice deems relevant, but not the information excluded pursuant to subdivision (a). On or before January 1, 2013, the department shall make available to the public via the Internet Web site his or her static SARATSO score.

(2) This subdivision shall apply to the following offenses and offenders:

(A) Section 187 committed in the perpetration, or an attempt to perpetrate, rape or any act punishable under Section 286, 288, 288a, or 289.

(B) Section 207 committed with intent to violate Section 261, 286, 288, 288a, or 289.

(C) Section 209 committed with intent to violate Section 261, 286, 288, 288a, or 289.

(D) Paragraph (2) or (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 261.

(E) Section 264.1.

(F) Section 269.

(G) Subdivision (c) or (d) of Section 286.

(H) Subdivision (a), (b), or (c) of Section 288, provided that the offense is a felony.

(I) Subdivision (c) or (d) of Section 288a.

(J) Section 288.3, provided that the offense is a felony.

(K) Section 288.4, provided that the offense is a felony.

(L) Section 288.5.

(M) Subdivision (a) or (j) of Section 289.

(N) Section 288.7.

(O) Any person who has ever been adjudicated a sexually violent predator, as defined in Section 6600 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(P) A felony violation of Section 311.1.

(Q) A felony violation of subdivision (b), (c), or (d) of Section 311.2.

(R) A felony violation of Section 311.3.

(S) A felony violation of subdivision (a), (b), or (c) of Section 311.4.

(T) Section 311.10.

(U) A felony violation of Section 311.11.

(c) (1) On or before July 1, 2005, with respect to a person who has been convicted of the commission or the attempted commission

of any of the offenses listed in paragraph (2), the Department of Justice shall make available to the public via the Internet Web site his or her name and known aliases, a photograph, a physical description, including gender and race, date of birth, criminal history, the community of residence and ZIP Code in which the person resides or the county in which the person is registered as a transient, and any other information that the Department of Justice deems relevant, but not the information excluded pursuant to subdivision (a). On or before July 1, 2006, the Department of Justice shall determine whether any person convicted of an offense listed in paragraph (2) also has one or more prior or subsequent convictions of an offense listed in subdivision (c) of Section 290, and, for those persons, the Department of Justice shall make available to the public via the Internet Web site the address at which the person resides. However, the address at which the person resides shall not be disclosed until a determination is made that the person is, by virtue of his or her additional prior or subsequent conviction of an offense listed in subdivision (c) of Section 290, subject to this subdivision.

(2) This subdivision shall apply to the following offenses:

(A) Section 220, except assault to commit mayhem.

(B) Paragraph (1), (3), or (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 261.

(C) Paragraph (2) of subdivision (b), or subdivision (f), (g), or (i), of Section 286.

(D) Paragraph (2) of subdivision (b), or subdivision (f), (g), or (i), of Section 288a.

(E) Subdivision (b), (d), (e), or (i) of Section 289.

(d) (1) On or before July 1, 2005, with respect to a person who has been convicted of the commission or the attempted commission of any of the offenses listed in, or who is described in, this subdivision, the Department of Justice shall make available to the public via the Internet Web site his or her name and known aliases, a photograph, a physical description, including gender and race, date of birth, criminal history, the community of residence and ZIP Code in which the person resides or the county in which the person is registered as a transient, and any other information that the Department of Justice deems relevant, but not the information excluded pursuant to subdivision (a) or the address at which the person resides.

(2) This subdivision shall apply to the following offenses and offenders:

(A) Subdivision (a) of Section 243.4, provided that the offense is a felony.

(B) Section 266, provided that the offense is a felony.

(C) Section 266c, provided that the offense is a felony.

(D) Section 266j.

(E) Section 267.

(F) Subdivision (c) of Section 288, provided that the offense is a misdemeanor.

(G) Section 288.3, provided that the offense is a misdemeanor.

(H) Section 288.4, provided that the offense is a misdemeanor.

(I) Section 626.81.

(J) Section 647.6.

(K) Section 653c.

(L) Any person required to register pursuant to Section 290 based upon an out-of-state conviction, unless that person is excluded from the Internet Web site pursuant to subdivision (e). However, if the Department of Justice has determined that the out-of-state crime, if committed or attempted in this state, would have been punishable in this state as a crime described in subdivision (c) of Section 290, the person shall be placed on the Internet Web site as provided in subdivision (b) or (c), as applicable to the crime.

(e) (1) If a person has been convicted of the commission or the attempted commission of any of the offenses listed in this subdivision, and he or she has been convicted of no other offense listed in subdivision (b), (c), or (d) other than those listed in this subdivision, that person may file an application with the Department of Justice, on a form approved by the department, for exclusion from the Internet Web site. If the department determines that the person meets the requirements of this subdivision, the department shall grant the exclusion and no information concerning the person shall be made available via the Internet Web site described in this section. He or she bears the burden of proving the facts that make him or her eligible for exclusion from the Internet Web site. However, a person who has filed for or been granted an exclusion from the Internet Web site is not relieved of his or her duty to register as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290 nor from any otherwise applicable provision of law.

(2) This subdivision shall apply to the following offenses:

(A) A felony violation of subdivision (a) of Section 243.4.

(B) Section 647.6, if the offense is a misdemeanor.

(C) A felony violation of Section 311.1, subdivision (b), (c), or (d) of Section 311.2, or Section 311.3, 311.4, 311.10, or 311.11 if the person submits to the department a certified copy of a probation report filed in court that clearly states that all victims involved in the commission of the offense were at least 16 years of age or older at the time of the commission of the offense.

(D) (i) An offense for which the offender successfully completed probation, provided that the offender submits to the department a certified copy of a probation report, presentencing report, report prepared pursuant to Section 288.1, or other official court document that clearly demonstrates that the offender was the victim's parent, stepparent, sibling, or grandparent and that the crime did not involve either oral copulation or penetration of the vagina or rectum of either the victim or the offender by the penis of the other or by any foreign object.

(ii) An offense for which the offender is on probation at the time of his or her application, provided that the offender submits to the department a certified copy of a probation report, presentencing report, report prepared pursuant to Section 288.1, or other official court document that clearly demonstrates that the offender was the victim's parent, stepparent, sibling, or grandparent and that the crime did not involve either oral copulation or penetration of the vagina or rectum of either the victim or the offender by the penis of the other or by any foreign object.

(iii) If, subsequent to his or her application, the offender commits a violation of probation resulting in his or her incarceration in county jail or state prison, his or her exclusion, or application for exclusion, from the Internet Web site shall be terminated.

(iv) For the purposes of this subparagraph, "successfully completed probation" means that during the period of probation the offender neither received additional county jail or state prison time for a violation of probation nor was convicted of another offense resulting in a sentence to county jail or state prison.

(3) If the department determines that a person who was granted an exclusion under a former version of this subdivision would not qualify for an exclusion under the current version of this subdivision, the department shall rescind the exclusion, make a

reasonable effort to provide notification to the person that the exclusion has been rescinded, and, no sooner than 30 days after notification is attempted, make information about the offender available to the public on the Internet Web site as provided in this section.

(4) Effective January 1, 2012, no person shall be excluded pursuant to this subdivision unless the offender has submitted to the department documentation sufficient for the department to determine that he or she has a SARATSO risk level of low or moderate-low.

(f) The Department of Justice shall make a reasonable effort to provide notification to persons who have been convicted of the commission or attempted commission of an offense specified in subdivision (b), (c), or (d), that on or before July 1, 2005, the department is required to make information about specified sex offenders available to the public via an Internet Web site as specified in this section. The Department of Justice shall also make a reasonable effort to provide notice that some offenders are eligible to apply for exclusion from the Internet Web site.

(g) (1) A designated law enforcement entity, as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 290.45, may make available information concerning persons who are required to register pursuant to Section 290 to the public via an Internet Web site as specified in paragraph (2).

(2) The law enforcement entity may make available by way of an Internet Web site the information described in subdivision (c) if it determines that the public disclosure of the information about a specific offender by way of the entity's Internet Web site is necessary to ensure the public safety based upon information available to the entity concerning that specific offender.

(3) The information that may be provided pursuant to this subdivision may include the information specified in subdivision (b) of Section 290.45. However, that offender's address may not be disclosed unless he or she is a person whose address is on the Department of Justice's Internet Web site pursuant to subdivision (b) or (c).

(h) For purposes of this section, "offense" includes the statutory predecessors of that offense, or any offense committed in another jurisdiction that, if committed or attempted to be committed in this

state, would have been punishable in this state as an offense listed in subdivision (c) of Section 290.

(i) Notwithstanding Section 6254.5 of the Government Code, disclosure of information pursuant to this section is not a waiver of exemptions under Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Title 1 of Division 7 of the Government Code and does not affect other statutory restrictions on disclosure in other situations.

(j) (1) Any person who uses information disclosed pursuant to this section to commit a misdemeanor shall be subject to, in addition to any other penalty or fine imposed, a fine of not less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) and not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).

(2) Any person who uses information disclosed pursuant to this section to commit a felony shall be punished, in addition and consecutive to any other punishment, by a five-year term of imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170.

(k) Any person who is required to register pursuant to Section 290 who enters an Internet Web site established pursuant to this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), imprisonment in a county jail for a period not to exceed six months, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(l) (1) A person is authorized to use information disclosed pursuant to this section only to protect a person at risk.

(2) Except as authorized under paragraph (1) or any other provision of law, use of any information that is disclosed pursuant to this section for purposes relating to any of the following is prohibited:

(A) Health insurance.

(B) Insurance.

(C) Loans.

(D) Credit.

(E) Employment.

(F) Education, scholarships, or fellowships.

(G) Housing or accommodations.

(H) Benefits, privileges, or services provided by any business establishment.

(3) This section shall not affect authorized access to, or use of, information pursuant to, among other provisions, Sections 11105 and 11105.3, Section 8808 of the Family Code, Sections 777.5 and 14409.2 of the Financial Code, Sections 1522.01 and 1596.871

of the Health and Safety Code, and Section 432.7 of the Labor Code.

(4) (A) Any use of information disclosed pursuant to this section for purposes other than those provided by paragraph (1) or in violation of paragraph (2) shall make the user liable for the actual damages, and any amount that may be determined by a jury or a court sitting without a jury, not exceeding three times the amount of actual damage, and not less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250), and attorney's fees, exemplary damages, or a civil penalty not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

(B) Whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that any person or group of persons is engaged in a pattern or practice of misuse of the information available via an Internet Web site established pursuant to this section in violation of paragraph (2), the Attorney General, any district attorney, or city attorney, or any person aggrieved by the misuse is authorized to bring a civil action in the appropriate court requesting preventive relief, including an application for a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order against the person or group of persons responsible for the pattern or practice of misuse. The foregoing remedies shall be independent of any other remedies or procedures that may be available to an aggrieved party under other provisions of law, including Part 2 (commencing with Section 43) of Division 1 of the Civil Code.

(m) The public notification provisions of this section are applicable to every person described in this section, without regard to when his or her crimes were committed or his or her duty to register pursuant to Section 290 arose, and to every offense described in this section, regardless of when it was committed.

(n) A designated law enforcement entity and its employees shall be immune from liability for good faith conduct under this section.

(o) The Attorney General, in collaboration with local law enforcement and others knowledgeable about sex offenders, shall develop strategies to assist members of the public in understanding and using publicly available information about registered sex offenders to further public safety. These strategies may include, but are not limited to, a hotline for community inquiries, neighborhood and business guidelines for how to respond to information posted on this Internet Web site, and any other resource that promotes public education about these offenders.

SEC. 19. Section 350 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

350. (a) Any person who willfully manufactures, intentionally sells, or knowingly possesses for sale any counterfeit mark registered with the Secretary of State or registered on the Principal Register of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, shall, upon conviction, be punishable as follows:

(1) When the offense involves less than 1,000 of the articles described in this subdivision, with a total retail or fair market value less than that required for grand theft as defined in Section 487, and if the person is an individual, he or she shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment; or, if the person is a business entity, by a fine of not more than two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000).

(2) When the offense involves 1,000 or more of the articles described in this subdivision, or has a total retail or fair market value equal to or greater than that required for grand theft as defined in Section 487, and if the person is an individual, he or she shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, or pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for 16 months, or two or three years, or by a fine not to exceed five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine; or, if the person is a business entity, by a fine not to exceed one million dollars (\$1,000,000).

(b) Any person who has been convicted of a violation of either paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (a) shall, upon a subsequent conviction of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a), if the person is an individual, be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for 16 months, or two or three years, or by both that fine and imprisonment; or, if the person is a business entity, by a fine of not more than four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000).

(c) Any person who has been convicted of a violation of subdivision (a) and who, by virtue of the conduct that was the basis of the conviction, has directly and foreseeably caused death or great bodily injury to another through reliance on the counterfeited item for its intended purpose shall, if the person is an individual, be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred thousand

dollars (\$100,000), or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for two, three, or four years, or by both that fine and imprisonment; or, if the person is a business entity, by a fine of not more than four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000).

(d) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), in any action brought under this section resulting in a conviction or a plea of nolo contendere, the court shall order the forfeiture and destruction of all of those marks and of all goods, articles, or other matter bearing the marks, and the forfeiture and destruction or other disposition of all means of making the marks, and any and all electrical, mechanical, or other devices for manufacturing, reproducing, transporting, or assembling these marks, that were used in connection with, or were part of, any violation of this section.

(2) Upon request of any law enforcement agency and consent from the specific registrants, the court may consider a motion to have the items described in paragraph (1), not including recordings or audiovisual works as defined in Section 653w, donated to a nonprofit organization for the purpose of distributing the goods to persons living in poverty at no charge to the persons served by the organization.

(3) Forfeiture of the proceeds of the crime shall be subject to Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 186) of Title 7 of Part 1. However, no vehicle shall be forfeited under this section that may be lawfully driven on the highway with a class C, M1, or M2 license, as prescribed in Section 12804.9 of the Vehicle Code, and that is any of the following:

(A) A community property asset of a person other than the defendant.

(B) The sole class C, M1, or M2 vehicle available to the immediate family of that person or of the defendant.

(C) Reasonably necessary to be retained by the defendant for the purpose of lawfully earning a living, or for any other reasonable and lawful purpose.

(e) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) When counterfeited but unassembled components of computer software packages are recovered, including, but not limited to, counterfeited computer diskettes, instruction manuals, or licensing envelopes, the number of “articles” shall be equivalent

to the number of completed computer software packages that could have been made from those components.

(2) “Business entity” includes, but is not limited to, a corporation, limited liability company, or partnership. “Business entity” does not include a sole proprietorship.

(3) “Counterfeit mark” means a spurious mark that is identical with, or confusingly similar to, a registered mark and is used, or intended to be used, on or in connection with the same type of goods or services for which the genuine mark is registered. It is not necessary for the mark to be displayed on the outside of an article for there to be a violation. For articles containing digitally stored information, it shall be sufficient to constitute a violation if the counterfeit mark appears on a video display when the information is retrieved from the article. The term “spurious mark” includes genuine marks used on or in connection with spurious articles and includes identical articles containing identical marks, where the goods or marks were reproduced without authorization of, or in excess of any authorization granted by, the registrant. When counterfeited but unassembled components of any articles described under subdivision (a) are recovered, including, but not limited to, labels, patches, fabric, stickers, wrappers, badges, emblems, medallions, charms, boxes, containers, cans, cases, hangtags, documentation, or packaging, or any other components of any type or nature that are designed, marketed, or otherwise intended to be used on or in connection with any articles described under subdivision (a), the number of “articles” shall be equivalent to the number of completed articles that could have been made from those components.

(4) “Knowingly possess” means that the person possessing an article knew or had reason to believe that it was spurious, or that it was used on or in connection with spurious articles, or that it was reproduced without authorization of, or in excess of any authorization granted by, the registrant.

(5) Notwithstanding Section 7, “person” includes, but is not limited to, a business entity.

(6) “Registrant” means any person to whom the registration of a mark is issued and that person’s legal representatives, successors, or assigns.

(7) “Sale” includes resale.

(8) “Value” has the following meanings:

(A) When counterfeit items of computer software are manufactured or possessed for sale, the “value” of those items shall be equivalent to the retail price or fair market price of the true items that are counterfeited.

(B) When counterfeited but unassembled components of computer software packages or any other articles described under subdivision (a) are recovered, including, but not limited to, counterfeited digital disks, instruction manuals, licensing envelopes, labels, patches, fabric, stickers, wrappers, badges, emblems, medallions, charms, boxes, containers, cans, cases, hangtags, documentation, or packaging, or any other components of any type or nature that are designed, marketed, or otherwise intended to be used on or in connection with any articles described under subdivision (a), the “value” of those components shall be equivalent to the retail price or fair market value of the number of completed computer software packages or other completed articles described under subdivision (a) that could have been made from those components.

(C) “Retail or fair market value” of a counterfeit article means a value equivalent to the retail price or fair market value, as of the last day of the charged crime, of a completed similar genuine article containing a genuine mark.

(f) This section shall not be enforced against any party who has adopted and lawfully used the same or confusingly similar mark in the rendition of like services or the manufacture or sale of like goods in this state from a date prior to the earliest effective date of registration of the service mark or trademark either with the Secretary of State or on the Principle Register of the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

(g) An owner, officer, employee, or agent who provides, rents, leases, licenses, or sells real property upon which a violation of subdivision (a) occurs shall not be subject to a criminal penalty pursuant to this section, unless he or she sells, or possesses for sale, articles bearing a counterfeit mark in violation of this section. This subdivision shall not be construed to abrogate or limit any civil rights or remedies for a trademark violation.

(h) This section shall not be enforced against any party who engages in fair uses of a mark, as specified in Section 14247 of the Business and Professions Code.

(i) When a person is convicted of an offense under this section, the court shall order the person to pay restitution to the trademark owner and any other victim of the offense pursuant to Section 1202.4.

SEC. 20. Section 836 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

836. (a) A peace officer may arrest a person in obedience to a warrant, or, pursuant to the authority granted to him or her by Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2, without a warrant, may arrest a person whenever any of the following circumstances occur:

(1) The officer has probable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense in the officer's presence.

(2) The person arrested has committed a felony, although not in the officer's presence.

(3) The officer has probable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a felony, whether or not a felony, in fact, has been committed.

(b) Any time a peace officer is called out on a domestic violence call, it shall be mandatory that the officer make a good faith effort to inform the victim of his or her right to make a citizen's arrest, unless the peace officer makes an arrest for a violation of paragraph (1) of subdivision (e) of Section 243 or 273.5. This information shall include advising the victim how to safely execute the arrest.

(c) (1) When a peace officer is responding to a call alleging a violation of a domestic violence protective or restraining order issued under Section 527.6 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Family Code, Section 136.2, 646.91, or paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 1203.097 of this code, Section 213.5 or 15657.03 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, or of a domestic violence protective or restraining order issued by the court of another state, tribe, or territory and the peace officer has probable cause to believe that the person against whom the order is issued has notice of the order and has committed an act in violation of the order, the officer shall, consistent with subdivision (b) of Section 13701, make a lawful arrest of the person without a warrant and take that person into custody whether or not the violation occurred in the presence of the arresting officer. The officer shall, as soon as possible after the arrest, confirm with the appropriate authorities or the Domestic Violence Protection Order Registry maintained pursuant to Section 6380 of the Family Code that a

true copy of the protective order has been registered, unless the victim provides the officer with a copy of the protective order.

(2) The person against whom a protective order has been issued shall be deemed to have notice of the order if the victim presents to the officer proof of service of the order, the officer confirms with the appropriate authorities that a true copy of the proof of service is on file, or the person against whom the protective order was issued was present at the protective order hearing or was informed by a peace officer of the contents of the protective order.

(3) In situations where mutual protective orders have been issued under Division 10 (commencing with Section 6200) of the Family Code, liability for arrest under this subdivision applies only to those persons who are reasonably believed to have been the dominant aggressor. In those situations, prior to making an arrest under this subdivision, the peace officer shall make reasonable efforts to identify, and may arrest, the dominant aggressor involved in the incident. The dominant aggressor is the person determined to be the most significant, rather than the first, aggressor. In identifying the dominant aggressor, an officer shall consider (A) the intent of the law to protect victims of domestic violence from continuing abuse, (B) the threats creating fear of physical injury, (C) the history of domestic violence between the persons involved, and (D) whether either person involved acted in self-defense.

(d) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of subdivision (a), if a suspect commits an assault or battery upon a current or former spouse, fiancé, fiancée, a current or former cohabitant as defined in Section 6209 of the Family Code, a person with whom the suspect currently is having or has previously had an engagement or dating relationship, as defined in paragraph (10) of subdivision (f) of Section 243, a person with whom the suspect has parented a child, or is presumed to have parented a child pursuant to the Uniform Parentage Act (Part 3 (commencing with Section 7600) of Division 12 of the Family Code), a child of the suspect, a child whose parentage by the suspect is the subject of an action under the Uniform Parentage Act, a child of a person in one of the above categories, any other person related to the suspect by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree, or any person who is 65 years of age or older and who is related to the suspect by blood or legal guardianship, a peace officer may arrest the suspect without a warrant where both of the following circumstances apply:

(1) The peace officer has probable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed the assault or battery, whether or not it has in fact been committed.

(2) The peace officer makes the arrest as soon as probable cause arises to believe that the person to be arrested has committed the assault or battery, whether or not it has in fact been committed.

(e) In addition to the authority to make an arrest without a warrant pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (3) of subdivision (a), a peace officer may, without a warrant, arrest a person for a violation of Section 25400 when all of the following apply:

(1) The officer has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed the violation of Section 25400.

(2) The violation of Section 25400 occurred within an airport, as defined in Section 21013 of the Public Utilities Code, in an area to which access is controlled by the inspection of persons and property.

(3) The peace officer makes the arrest as soon as reasonable cause arises to believe that the person to be arrested has committed the violation of Section 25400.

SEC. 21. Section 916.2 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

916.2. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a grand juror who is a current employee of, or a former or retired employee last employed within the prior three years by, an agency within the investigative jurisdiction of the civil grand jury shall inform the foreperson and court of that fact and shall recuse himself or herself from participating in any grand jury civil investigation of that agency, including any discussion or vote concerning a civil investigation of that agency.

(b) This section shall be in addition to any local policies or rules regarding conflict of interest for grand jurors.

(c) For purposes of this section, “agency” means a department or operational part of a government entity, such as a city, county, city and county, school district, or other local government body.

SEC. 22. Section 964 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

964. (a) In each county, the district attorney and the courts, in consultation with any local law enforcement agencies that may desire to provide information or other assistance, shall establish a mutually agreeable procedure to protect confidential personal information regarding any witness or victim contained in a police report, arrest report, or investigative report if one of these reports

is submitted to a court by a prosecutor in support of a criminal complaint, indictment, or information, or by a prosecutor or law enforcement officer in support of a search warrant or an arrest warrant.

(b) For purposes of this section, “confidential personal information” includes, but is not limited to, an address, telephone number, driver’s license or California Identification Card number, social security number, date of birth, place of employment, employee identification number, mother’s maiden name, demand deposit account number, savings or checking account number, or credit card number.

(c) (1) This section may not be construed to impair or affect the provisions of Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 1054) of Title 6 of Part 2.

(2) This section may not be construed to impair or affect procedures regarding informant disclosure provided by Sections 1040 to 1042, inclusive, of the Evidence Code, or as altering procedures regarding sealed search warrant affidavits as provided by *People v. Hobbs* (1994) 7 Cal.4th 948.

(3) This section shall not be construed to impair or affect a criminal defense counsel’s access to unredacted reports otherwise authorized by law, or the submission of documents in support of a civil complaint.

(4) This section applies as an exception to California Rule of Court 2.550, as provided by paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of that rule.

SEC. 23. Section 1048 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1048. (a) The issues on the calendar shall be disposed of in the following order, unless for good cause the court directs an action to be tried out of its order:

- (1) Prosecutions for felony, when the defendant is in custody.
- (2) Prosecutions for misdemeanor, when the defendant is in custody.
- (3) Prosecutions for felony, when the defendant is on bail.
- (4) Prosecutions for misdemeanor, when the defendant is on bail.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), all criminal actions in which (1) a minor is detained as a material witness or is the victim of the alleged offense, (2) a person who was 70 years of age or older at the time of the alleged offense or is a dependent adult, as

defined in subdivision (h) of Section 368, was a witness to, or is the victim of, the alleged offense or (3) any person is a victim of an alleged violation of Section 261, 262, 264.1, 273a, 273d, 285, 286, 288, 288a, or 289, committed by the use of force, violence, or the threat thereof, shall be given precedence over all other criminal actions in the order of trial. In those actions, continuations shall be granted by the court only after a hearing and determination of the necessity thereof, and in any event, the trial shall be commenced within 30 days after arraignment, unless for good cause the court shall direct the action to be continued, after a hearing and determination of the necessity of the continuance, and states the findings for a determination of good cause on the record.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to provide a statutory right to a trial within 30 days.

SEC. 24. Section 3000.08 of the Penal Code, as amended by Section 18 of Chapter 12 of the First Extraordinary Session of the Statutes of 2011, is amended to read:

3000.08. (a) Persons released from state prison prior to or on or after July 1, 2013, after serving a prison term or, whose sentence has been deemed served pursuant to Section 2900.5, for any of the following crimes shall be subject to parole supervision by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the jurisdiction of the court in the county where the parolee is released or resides for the purpose of hearing petitions to revoke parole and impose a term of custody:

(1) A serious felony as described in subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7.

(2) A violent felony as described in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5.

(3) A crime for which the person was sentenced pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section 667 or paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) of Section 1170.12.

(4) Any crime where the person eligible for release from prison is classified as a High Risk Sex Offender.

(5) Any crime where the person is required, as a condition of parole, to undergo treatment by the State Department of State Hospitals pursuant to Section 2962.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all other offenders released from prison shall be placed on postrelease

supervision pursuant to Title 2.05 (commencing with Section 3450).

(c) At any time during the period of parole of a person subject to this section, if any parole agent or peace officer has probable cause to believe that the parolee is violating any term or condition of his or her parole, the agent or officer may, without warrant or other process and at any time until the final disposition of the case, arrest the person and bring him or her before the parole authority, or the parole authority may, in its discretion, issue a warrant for that person's arrest.

(d) Upon review of the alleged violation and a finding of good cause that the parolee has committed a violation of law or violated his or her conditions of parole, the parole authority may impose additional and appropriate conditions of supervision, including rehabilitation and treatment services and appropriate incentives for compliance, and impose immediate, structured, and intermediate sanctions for parole violations, including flash incarceration in a county jail. Periods of "flash incarceration," as defined in subdivision (e) are encouraged as one method of punishment for violations of a parolee's conditions of parole. Nothing in this section is intended to preclude referrals to a reentry court pursuant to Section 3015.

(e) "Flash incarceration" is a period of detention in county jail due to a violation of a parolee's conditions of parole. The length of the detention period can range between one and 10 consecutive days. Shorter, but if necessary more frequent, periods of detention for violations of a parolee's conditions of parole shall appropriately punish a parolee while preventing the disruption in a work or home establishment that typically arises from longer periods of detention.

(f) If the supervising parole agency has determined, following application of its assessment processes, that intermediate sanctions up to and including flash incarceration are not appropriate, the supervising agency shall petition the revocation hearing officer appointed pursuant to Section 71622.5 of the Government Code in the county in which the parolee is being supervised to revoke parole. At any point during the process initiated pursuant to this section, a parolee may waive, in writing, his or her right to counsel, admit the parole violation, waive a court hearing, and accept the proposed parole modification. The petition shall include a written report that contains additional information regarding the petition,

including the relevant terms and conditions of parole, the circumstances of the alleged underlying violation, the history and background of the parolee, and any recommendations. The Judicial Council shall adopt forms and rules of court to establish uniform statewide procedures to implement this subdivision, including the minimum contents of supervision agency reports. Upon a finding that the person has violated the conditions of parole, the revocation hearing officer shall have authority to do any of the following:

(1) Return the person to parole supervision with modifications of conditions, if appropriate, including a period of incarceration in county jail.

(2) Revoke parole and order the person to confinement in the county jail.

(3) Refer the person to a reentry court pursuant to Section 3015 or other evidence-based program in the court's discretion.

(g) Confinement pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (f) shall not exceed a period of 180 days in the county jail.

(h) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in any case where Section 3000.1 applies to a person who is on parole and there is good cause to believe that the person has committed a violation of law or violated his or her conditions of parole, and there is imposed a period of imprisonment of longer than 30 days, that person shall be remanded to the custody of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the jurisdiction of the Board of Parole Hearings for the purpose of future parole consideration.

(i) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), any of the following persons released from state prison shall be subject to the jurisdiction of, and parole supervision by, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation for a period of parole up to three years or the parole term the person was subject to at the time of the commission of the offense, whichever is greater:

(1) The person is required to register as a sex offender pursuant to Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 290) of Title 9 of Part 1, and was subject to a period of parole exceeding three years at the time he or she committed a felony for which they were convicted and subsequently sentenced to state prison.

(2) The person was subject to parole for life pursuant to Section 3000.1 at the time of the commission of the offense that resulted in a conviction and state prison sentence.

(j) Parolees subject to this section who are being held for a parole violation in a county jail on July 1, 2013, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Parole Hearings.

(k) Except as described in subdivision (i), any person who is convicted of a felony that requires postrelease community supervision and who still has a period of state parole to serve shall discharge from state parole at the time of release to postrelease community supervision.

(l) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2013.

SEC. 25. Section 3000.09 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

3000.09. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, any parolee who was paroled from state prison prior to October 1, 2011, shall be subject to this section.

(b) Parolees subject to this section shall remain under supervision by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation until one of the following occurs:

(1) Jurisdiction over the person is terminated by operation of law.

(2) The supervising agent recommends to the parole authority that the offender be discharged and the parole authority approves the discharge.

(3) The offender is subject to a period of parole of up to three years pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 3000 and was not imprisoned for committing a violent felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5, or a serious felony, as defined by subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7, and is not required to register as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290, and completes six consecutive months of parole without violating their conditions, at which time the supervising agent shall review and make a recommendation on whether to discharge the offender to the parole authority and the parole authority approves the discharge.

(c) Parolees subject to this section who are being held for a parole violation in state prison on October 1, 2011, upon completion of a revocation term on or after November 1, 2011, shall either remain under parole supervision of the department pursuant to Section 3000.08 or shall be placed on postrelease community supervision pursuant to Title 2.05 (commencing with Section 3450). Notwithstanding Section 3000.08, any parolee who is in a county jail serving a term of parole revocation or being held

pursuant to Section 3056 on October 1, 2011, and is released directly from county jail without returning to a state facility on or after October 1, 2011, shall remain under the parole supervision of the department. Any parolee that is pending final adjudication of a parole revocation charge prior to October 1, whether located in county jail or state prison, may be returned to state prison and shall be confined pursuant to subdivisions (a) to (d), inclusive, of Section 3057. Any subsequent parole revocations of a parolee on postrelease community supervision shall be served in county jail pursuant to Section 3056.

(d) Any parolee who was paroled prior to October 1, 2011, who commits a violation of parole shall, until July 1, 2013, be subject to parole revocation procedures in accordance with the rules and regulations of the department consistent with Division 2 of Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations. On and after July 1, 2013, any parolee who was paroled prior to October 1, 2011, shall be subject to the procedures established under Section 3000.08.

SEC. 26. Section 3001 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

3001. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, when any person referred to in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 3000 who was not imprisoned for committing a violent felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5, not imprisoned for a serious felony, as defined by subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7, or is not required to register as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290, has been released on parole from the state prison, and has been on parole continuously for six months since release from confinement, within 30 days, that person shall be discharged from parole, unless the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation recommends to the Board of Parole Hearings that the person be retained on parole and the board, for good cause, determines that the person will be retained. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, when any person referred to in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 3000 who was imprisoned for committing a violent felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5, has been released on parole from the state prison for a period not exceeding three years and has been on parole continuously for two years since release from confinement, or has been released on parole from the state prison for a period not exceeding five years and has been on parole continuously for three years since release from confinement, the department shall discharge, within 30 days, that person from

parole, unless the department recommends to the board that the person be retained on parole and the board, for good cause, determines that the person will be retained. The board shall make a written record of its determination and the department shall transmit a copy thereof to the parolee.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, when any person referred to in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 3000 has been released on parole from the state prison, and has been on parole continuously for three years since release from confinement, the board shall discharge, within 30 days, the person from parole, unless the board, for good cause, determines that the person will be retained on parole. The board shall make a written record of its determination and the department shall transmit a copy of that determination to the parolee.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, when any person referred to in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 3000 has been released on parole from the state prison, and has been on parole continuously for six years and six months since release from confinement, the board shall discharge, within 30 days, the person from parole, unless the board, for good cause, determines that the person will be retained on parole. The board shall make a written record of its determination and the department shall transmit a copy thereof to the parolee.

(d) In the event of a retention on parole, the parolee shall be entitled to a review by the parole authority each year thereafter until the maximum statutory period of parole has expired.

(e) The amendments to this section made during the 1987–88 Regular Session of the Legislature shall only be applied prospectively and shall not extend the parole period for any person whose eligibility for discharge from parole was fixed as of the effective date of those amendments.

(f) The amendments made to subdivision (a) during the 2011–12 Regular Session and the First Extraordinary Session of the Legislature shall apply prospectively from October 1, 2011, and no person on parole prior to October 1, 2011, shall be discharged from parole pursuant to subdivision (a) unless one of the following circumstances exist:

(1) The person has been on parole continuously for six consecutive months after October 1, 2011, and the person is not retained by the Board of Parole Hearings for good cause.

(2) The person has, on or after October 1, 2011, been on parole for one year and the Board of Parole Hearings does not retain the person for good cause.

SEC. 27. Section 13885.1 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

13885.1. The Attorney General shall maintain, upon appropriation of funds by the Legislature, a statewide Sexual Predator Apprehension Team force. The Sexual Predator Apprehension Team force shall be comprised of special agent teams throughout California. The teams shall focus on repeat sex offenders, and perform the following activities:

(a) Coordinate state and local investigative resources to apprehend high risk sex offenders and persons required to register under Section 290 who violate the law or conditions of probation or parole.

(b) Target and monitor chronic repeat violent sex offenders before the commission of additional sexual offenses.

(c) Develop profiles in unsolved sexual assault cases.

SEC. 28. Section 13887.2 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

13887.2. The regional SAFE teams may consist of officers and agents from the following law enforcement agencies:

(a) Police departments.

(b) Sheriff's departments.

(c) The Bureau of Investigations of the Office of the District Attorney.

(d) County probation departments.

(e) To the extent that these agencies have available resources, the following law enforcement agencies:

(1) The Department of Justice.

(2) The Department of the California Highway Patrol.

(3) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

(4) The Federal Bureau of Investigation.

SEC. 29. Any section of any act, other than Senate Bill 1171, enacted by the Legislature during the 2012 portion of the 2011–12 Session that takes effect on or before January 1, 2013, and that amends, amends and renumbers, adds, repeals and adds, or repeals any one or more of the sections affected by this act shall prevail over this act, whether this act is enacted prior to, or subsequent to, the enactment of that act. The repeal, or repeal and addition, of

any article, chapter, part, title, or division of any code by this act shall not become operative if any section of any other act, other than Senate Bill 1171, that is enacted by the Legislature during the 2012 portion of the 2011–12 Session and takes effect on or before January 1, 2013, amends, amends and renumbers, adds, repeals and adds, or repeals any section contained in that article, chapter, part, title, or division.

Approved _____, 2012

Governor