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SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO

ALLIANCE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL
SEX OFFENSE LAWS, INC.,
a California non-profit corporation; and
JOHN DOE, an individual,

Petitioner,

vs.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION,
a California state agency; and
JEFF MACOMBER, in his official capacity
as Secretary of the California Department
of Corrections and Rehabilitation,

Respondents.

Case No.:

PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE

INTRODUCTION

1. This Petition seeks to enforce compliance by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (“CDCR”) with recently issued regulations governing the parole supervision of persons required to register as a sex offender (“**Registrants**”). The regulations at issue are codified at Code of Regulations, Title 15, section 3574, and attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

2. “[T]he period immediately following incarceration is critical to successful reintegration of the offender into society and to positive citizenship.” (Cal. Penal Code § 3000(a)(1).) To support parolees in their reintegration, the Legislature requires Registrants on parole to “complete a sex

1 offender management program . . . as a condition of parole.” (Cal. Penal Code § 3008, subd. (d)(2)-
2 (d)(3).) The management program includes psychological treatment and other requirements
3 supervised by the parolee’s “containment team.” (*Ibid.*)

4 3. Effective October 14, 2024, CDCR issued new regulations governing the management
5 program, found at Code of Regulations, Title 15, section 3574. As pleaded more fully below, the
6 regulations obligate CDCR to disclose information regarding the parolee’s treatment to each
7 parolee, and further obligate CDCR to involve the parolee in his or her own treatment program. In
8 particular, CDCR must: (a) include each parolee in the “containment team meeting” at which their
9 progress on supervision is evaluated (see 15 C.C.R. § 3574, subd. (a)(4)(A)), and (b) provide each
10 parolee, within 30 days of the containment team meeting, and in writing on “CDCR Form 3043,”
11 any “good cause” for retaining the parolee in the sex offender management program beyond the one
12 year required by law. (*Id.* subd. (f).)

13 4. Petitioner John Doe, a Registrant on parole in Los Angeles County, was the subject of a
14 containment team meeting in December 2025 of which he received no notice and thus he had no
15 ability to participate. After that meeting, Petitioner John Doe was informed that he would be
16 retained in his sex offender management program for another year, but was not provided the
17 required Form 3043. Nor was he otherwise provided a statement of the “good cause” for retaining
18 him in the program. When Petitioner John Doe requested the same from his parole agent, he was
19 ignored.

20 5. Upon information and belief, CDCR’s non-compliance with 15 C.C.R. § 3574 is
21 widespread.

22 6. For these and the other reasons pleaded below, Petitioners respectfully seek a writ of
23 mandate directing CDCR to comply with 15 C.C.R. § 3574.

24 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

25 7. As a court of unlimited jurisdiction, the Sacramento County Superior Court has jurisdiction
26 over this action for mandamus pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure sections 1084, *et seq.*

27 8. Venue is proper within the Sacramento County Superior Court pursuant to California Code
28 of Civil Procedure section 395.

PARTIES

9. Petitioner realleges and incorporates herein, as though fully set forth, all and inclusively, paragraphs 1 through 8.

10. Petitioner Alliance for Constitutional Sex Offense Laws, Inc. (“**ACSOL**”) is a California non-profit corporation. ACSOL is dedicated to protecting the Constitution by restoring the civil rights of more than 100,000 Registrants in the State of California through advocacy, education, and litigation on behalf of them and their families. ACSOL is beneficially interested in the outcome of these proceedings, as well as in CDCR’s performance of its legal duties, and therefore seeks by this Petition to procure the enforcement of a public duty on a question of public right. Additionally, ACSOL’s membership includes individuals, including Petitioner John Doe, who are Registrants currently serving a term of parole supervised by CDCR. ACSOL is therefore an “interested person” for the purposes of California Government Code section 11350(a), and has standing to seek mandamus relief under the doctrine of public interest standing. (*E.g., Friends of Ocean Dunes, Inc. v. San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control Dist.* (2015) 235 Cal. App. 4th 957, 960, 962 [affirming trial court’s ruling that a “California nonprofit corporation and voluntary association” had standing to challenge agency action that affected individuals that petitioner purported to speak for]; *Weiss v. City of Los Angeles* (2013) 2 Cal. App. 5th 194, 205-06 [same].)

11. Petitioner John Doe is currently serving a term of parole supervised by CDCR’s Division of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO), which commenced in 2023. As such, Petitioner John Doe is required by law, and does, participate in the sex offender management program required by Penal Code section 3008, and governed by 15 C.C.R. § 3574.

12. Petitioners ACSOL and John Doe shall be referred to herein collectively as “**Petitioners.**”

13. Respondent CDCR implements and enforces the regulations, practices, and procedures challenged in this Petition.

14. Respondent Jeff Macomber (“**Macomber**”) is the Secretary of CDCR. Petitioners are informed and believe and thereon allege that Secretary Macomber is responsible for implementing and enforcing the regulations, practices, and procedures that are the subject of this Petition, with ultimate responsibility for ensuring CDCR’s compliance with its legal duties. Secretary Macomber

1 is sued in his official capacity only.

2 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

3 15. Petitioners reallege and incorporate herein, as though fully set forth, each and every, all and
4 inclusively, paragraphs 1 through 14.

5 **Chelsea’s Law and Development of the Containment Model**

6 16. Since July 1, 2012, Registrants on parole are supervised pursuant to the Containment Model,
7 which is codified in Section 3008(d) and related statutes. The Containment Model is the product of
8 reforms enacted through the Chelsea King Child Predator Prevention Act of 2010, known as
9 “Chelsea’s Law.” (Stats. 2010, ch. 219, A.B. 1844 (2009-2010 Reg. Sess. See also *People v.*
10 *Douglas M.* (2013) 220 Cal. App. 4th 1068, 1076.)

11 17. The Containment Model sought to establish “a unified strategy” for the supervision of
12 Registrants on post-conviction supervision statewide, rather than the “patchwork of management
13 strategies” that had previously existed in California’s 58 counties. (*People v. Garcia* (2017) 2 Cal.
14 5th 792, 800-01.) The Containment Model incorporates uniform “best practice for community
15 supervision of sex offenders” pursuant to recommendations from the California Sex Offender
16 Management Board (CASOMB), the entity charged with setting policy and practice for the
17 supervision of Registrants in California. (*Ibid.* See also Cal. Penal Code § 9002.)

18 18. As the California Supreme Court has explained, “the Containment Model adopted by the
19 Legislature depends on three interrelated elements: [1] supervision and monitoring of the sex
20 offender while on [parole]; [2] sex offender-specific assessment and treatment; and [3] the use of
21 static, dynamic, and future assessments of the risk of reoffending, including the State Authorized
22 Risk Assessment Tool for Sex Offenders (SARATSO).” (*Garcia, supra*, 2 Cal. 5th at pp. 800-01.)
23 Thus, the Containment Model requires cooperation by three actors: a supervising agent, a treatment
24 provider, and a polygraph examiner. “A major premise of the model is that the mental health
25 professional, [supervising] officer, and polygraph examiner will work together closely to assess the
26 offender’s compliance with, and participation in, the treatment program as well as the offender’s
27
28

1 risk of reoffending.” (*Id.* at p. 801.)¹

2 19. The element of the Containment Model comprising “sex-offender specific assessment and
3 treatment” includes both a therapeutic treatment curriculum and periodic polygraph examinations.
4 (Cal. Penal Code § 3008, subd. (d)(1)-(d)(2).) As codified in Section 3008(d), the duration of the
5 treatment program (which is part of the broader sex offender management program established by
6 that statute and related statutes) is a minimum of one year, and up to the entire period of parole, if
7 warranted. Section 3008 provides:

8 The length of the period in the program shall be not less than one year, up to the
9 entire period of parole, as determined by the certified sex offender management
professional in consultation with the parole officer and as approved by the court.

10 (Penal Code § 3008, subd. (d)(1)-(d)(2).)

11 **Regulatory Implementation of Section 3003 and the Management Program**

12 20. In 2023, Petitioner ACSOL filed a lawsuit alleging that CDCR violated Section 3003 by,
13 among other things, requiring all subject parolees to remain in the management program for the
14 entire duration of their parole term, regardless of their progress through, or need for, continued
15 treatment. (See *Alliance v. Const. Sex Offense Laws, Inc., et al. v. Macomber*, LASC Case No.
16 23STCP02378.)

17 21. In response to that litigation, CDCR issued new regulations, currently codified at 15 C.C.R.
18 § 3574, to implement the management program required by Penal Code section 3003. As relevant
19 here, the regulations:

20 a. Identify the three components of the management program to include:

21 “[1] [psychological] treatment phases [], [2] Containment Team Meetings (CTM),
22 and [3] polygraph examinations.” (Subd. (a)(1)-(a)(3).)

23 b. Define the CTM as “a meeting with all involved parties, as referenced in subsection
24 3574(a)(4)(A), whose purpose is to review the supervised person's treatment

25 _____
26 ¹ *People v. Garcia* and other opinions addressing the Containment Model discuss its parameters in
27 the context of probation supervision, rather than parole. Their reasoning applies to parole, however,
28 because the Containment Model governs the supervision of Registrants in both contexts, and the
statutes implementing the Containment Model in both contexts are substantively identical. (*Compare*
Penal Code § 3008, subd. (d) [parole] *with id.* § 1203.067, subd. (b) [probation].)

progress, dynamic risk factors, polygraph results, community reintegration, response to parole supervision, supervision category, and relevant individual case factors to evaluate the supervised person's readiness for sex offender management program completion.” (Subd. (a)(4).)

- c. Establish a parolee’s right to attend his or her own CTM, as follows: “The Containment Team shall normally be comprised of a parole agent, unit supervisor or assistant unit supervisor, *supervised person*, contracted clinician (licensed psychiatrist, psychologist, or psychiatric social worker directly treating the supervised person), and victim advocacy representative. In the event all members of the Containment Team are not available to meet, the Containment Team *shall minimally consist of* a contracted clinician, parole agent, unit supervisor or assistant unit supervisor, and *the supervised person*.” (Subd. (a)(4)(1).)
- d. Confirm that a parolee’s “participation [in the management program] shall be no less than one year, up to the entire period of parole.” (Subd. (b).)
- e. Confirm that “Supervised persons may complete a sex offender management program before discharge from parole, as contemplated by the PC section 3008(d).” (Subd. (d).)
- f. Prohibit CDCR from retaining a parolee in the management program beyond one year, except for “good cause, as defined in [Penal Code] section 3000.” (Subd. (f).)
- g. Require CDCR to identify and disclose, in writing, the “good cause” for retention in the management program within 30 days of the CTM at which the decision is made, on CDCR Form 3043 Containment Team Meeting / Earned Discharge Consideration Committee.” (Subd. (f).)

CDCR’s Non-compliance with 15 C.C.R. § 3573

22. Petitioner John Doe was released on parole for a sex offense in 2023. In December 2025, Petitioner John Doe was advised that he was the subject of a CTM earlier that month of which he was not advised, and which he therefore had no opportunity to attend. When Petitioner John Doe inquired of his parole agent why he had not been invited to the CTM, he was ignored.

23. After the CTM, Petitioner John Doe’s parole agent confirmed Petitioner John Doe’s continuing obligation to participate in the management program for an additional year. Petitioner John Doe requested the CDCR Form 3403 disclosing the good cause for retaining him in the management program. The form was not provided to him within 30 days of the CTM, or at any later time.

24. Upon information and belief, CDCR’s non-compliance with the above-quoted provisions of 15 C.C.R. § 3573 is widespread throughout the state. The purpose of the Containment Model – and thus the purpose of 15 C.C.R. § 3573 – was to establish “a unified strategy” for the supervision of Registrants on post-conviction supervision statewide, rather than the “patchwork of management strategies” that had previously existed in California’s 58 counties and the regional parole offices throughout the state. (*People v. Garcia* (2017) 2 Cal. 5th 792, 800-01.) Yet, while CDCR’s obligations under 15 C.C.R. § 3573 are clear, the individual parole agents responsible for observing them are not meeting them, necessitating this mandamus action.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Mandamus – CAL. CIV. PROC. CODE § 1085)

25. Petitioners reallege and incorporate herein, as though fully set forth, each and every, all and inclusively, paragraphs 1 through 24.

26. Code of Civil Procedure section 1085 provides that “A writ of mandate may be issued by any court to any inferior tribunal, corporation, board, or person, to compel the performance of an act which the law specially enjoins, as a duty resulting from an office, trust, or station, or to compel the admission of a party to the use and enjoyment of a right or office to which the party is entitled, and from which the party is unlawfully precluded by that inferior tribunal, corporation, board, or person.”

27. Respondents, as well as their deputies, officials, officers, agents, and employees within CDCR, have a clear and present ministerial duty to comply with 15 C.C.R. § 3573.

28. Petitioner John Doe, and other Registrants serving terms of parole, have a clear, present, and beneficial right to Respondents’ performance of their duties under 15 C.C.R. § 3573.

1 29. Respondents are violating their ministerial duties under 15 C.C.R. § 3573 by (a) declining to
2 inform parolees of their Containment Team Meetings, (b) failing to facilitate parolees' attendance at
3 their Containment Team Meetings, and (c) failing to provide parolees with CDCR Form 3043
4 Containment Team Meeting / Earned Discharge Consideration Committee, with the required
5 content, within 30 days of their Containment Team Meeting.

6 30. Mandamus relief is warranted in this action because Respondents have refused to comply
7 with 15 C.C.R. § 3573, and/or have exercised discretion under 15 C.C.R. § 3573 in a manner
8 inconsistent with 15 C.C.R. § 3573 and with state law, including Penal Code section 3003.

9 31. There are no plain, adequate, complete, or speedy alternative remedies available to redress
10 the violations of law committed by Respondents in this action, nor are there any available and non-
11 futile administrative remedies available to redress the violations of law committed by Respondents.
12 The injuries that Petitioners and other similarly situated Registrants are suffering and will suffer as a
13 result of the actions of Respondents, as well as their deputies, officials, officers, agents, and
14 employees, are severe, irreparable, and ongoing, and there are no plain, adequate, complete, or
15 speedy alternative remedies available to redress the violations of law committed by Respondents in
16 this action, nor are there any available and non-futile administrative remedies available to redress
17 the violations of law committed by Respondent. Damages are not adequate to protect Petitioners
18 and other similarly situated Registrants from the continuing effects of Respondents' violations of
19 the law, from Respondents' abuse of his discretion under the law, and from Respondents' failure to
20 carry out their duties as required by law. Therefore, immediate mandamus relief is necessary to halt
21 and prevent further occurrence of these ongoing unlawful acts as well as the infliction of irreparable
22 harm to Petitioners and other similarly situated Registrants.

23
24 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

25 WHEREFORE, Petitioners pray for judgment against Respondents, as follows:

26 A. That the Court issue a peremptory writ of mandate directing Respondents to comply
27 statewide with 15 C.C.R. § 3573;

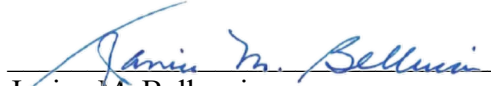
28 B. That Petitioners recover from Respondents all of Petitioners' reasonable attorney fees,

costs, and expenses of this litigation pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure
section 1021.5 and other applicable law; and

C. For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: February 9, 2026

LAW OFFICE OF JANICE M. BELLUCCI

By: 
Janice M. Bellucci
Attorney for Petitioners

VERIFICATION

I, Janice M. Bellucci, have read this PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE AND COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY RELIEF in the matter of *Alliance for Constitutional Sex Offense Laws, Inc., et al. v. Cal. Dept. of Corr. and Rehab, et al.* I am the Executive Director of Petitioner Alliance for Constitutional Sex Offense Laws, Inc. and make this declaration on behalf of that entity. In addition, I am counsel of record for Petitioner John Doe in this action. Pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 446, I make this verification on behalf of Petitioner John Doe because he resides outside of Sacramento County, where my office is located. Unless otherwise noted, the facts alleged therein are within my personal knowledge and I know these facts to be true. As to the remainder of the Petition, I am informed, and do believe, that the matters therein are true, and on that ground allege that the matters stated therein are true.

Executed February 9, 2026, in Sacramento, California. I declare under the penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

By:


Janice M. Bellucci

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EXHIBIT A:
Code of Regulations, Title 15, section 3574

 KeyCite Yellow Flag
Proposed Regulation

Barclays California Code of Regulations

Title 15. Crime Prevention and Corrections

Division 3. Adult Institutions, Programs and Parole

Chapter 1. Rules and Regulations of Adult Operations and Programs (Refs & Annos)

Subchapter 6. Adult Parole

Article 5. Sex Offenders

15 CCR § 3574

§ 3574. Sex Offender Treatment.

Effective: April 17, 2025

[Currentness](#)

(a) The requirement for a supervised person to attend sex offender treatment is established pursuant to [Penal Code \(PC\) section 3008\(d\)](#), persons released to parole and required to register pursuant to [PC sections 290 to 290.023](#) shall participate in a sex offender management program. The sex offender management program is comprised of three treatment phases (Curriculum Phase, Maintenance Phase, Aftercare Phase), Containment Team Meetings (CTM), and polygraph examinations. Sex offender treatment providers (who are trained and certified pursuant to [PC 290.09](#)) shall be subject to the terms of the California Sex Offender Management Board.

(1) Curriculum Phase, also known as the active phase, is when the supervised person attends individual and group therapy sessions, at the prescribed hours per week, as determined by the sex offender treatment provider. These sessions focus on the goals and objectives of the treatment plan determined by the sex offender treatment provider through the sex offense specific treatment curriculum. It also involves the completion of mandated State Authorized Risk Assessment Tools for Sex Offenders (SARATSO) and the participation in polygraph assessments.

(2) Maintenance Phase is a phase where the supervised person works to maintain the gains made in the curriculum phase. Maintenance phase occurs when a supervised person has addressed the underlying issues related to their offending behavior, developed skills to lead a pro-social life, and mitigated their dynamic risk factors (according to the SARATSO assessment tools), as determined by the sex offender treatment provider, allowing for adjustment of treatment requirements. While in the maintenance phase, the supervised person is expected to continue to work towards their prescribed treatment plan goals, complete SARATSO assessments, participate in polygraph assessments, and attend group sessions as determined by the sex offender treatment provider. The supervised person may be required to attend in person sessions weekly, monthly, or quarterly, based on their predetermined needs and assessments by the sex offender treatment provider.

(3) Aftercare Phase is a voluntary phase in the format of a support group with the sex offender treatment provider. This phase is for supervised persons who voluntarily continue their participation in the sex offender management program after they have successfully completed the curriculum and maintenance phases or persons who have been discharged from

parole supervision.

(A) Persons voluntarily participating in the aftercare phase are responsible for any costs associated with participation.

(4) Containment Team Meeting is a meeting with all involved parties, as referenced in subsection 3574(a)(4)(A), whose purpose is to review the supervised person's treatment progress, dynamic risk factors, polygraph results, community reintegration, response to parole supervision, supervision category, and relevant individual case factors to evaluate the supervised person's readiness for sex offender management program completion.

(A) The Containment Team shall normally be comprised of a parole agent, unit supervisor or assistant unit supervisor, supervised person, contracted clinician (licensed psychiatrist, psychologist, or psychiatric social worker directly treating the supervised person), and victim advocacy representative. In the event all members of the Containment Team are not available to meet, the Containment Team shall minimally consist of a contracted clinician, parole agent, unit supervisor or assistant unit supervisor, and the supervised person. The Containment Team may also include other relevant stakeholders (e.g. Division of Adult Parole Operations and community program managers, polygraph examiner, etc.), family members of the supervised person, or any person in the supervised person's life that wishes to participate and can provide a first-hand account of the positive progress the supervised person is making.

(5) A Polygraph is a machine that measures a person's physiological responses when they respond to questions. Polygraph assessments are completed or contracted by the sex offender treatment provider as required by [PC section 3008\(d\)\(3\)](#).

(b) Persons placed on parole on or after July 1, 2012, required to register pursuant to [PC sections 290 to 290.023](#), inclusive, shall successfully complete a sex offender management program in accordance with [PC section 3008\(d\)](#). Program participation shall be no less than one year, up to the entire period of parole. Participation in the sex offender management program is required, regardless of when the qualifying offense was committed.

(c) The sex offender treatment provider prescribes the number of treatment hours per week as determined by the supervised person's risks, needs, responsivity, and offense-free time in the community.

(d) Supervised persons may complete a sex offender management program before discharge from parole, as contemplated by the [PC section 3008\(d\)](#).

(e) The Containment Team's review of program completion is solely to determine the length of a supervised person's participation and progress in sex offender treatment. This review is independent of whether the supervised person should be discharged from parole and the electronic monitoring requirements of the supervised person pursuant to [PC 3010.10](#). The CTM schedule shall be as follows:

- (1) The initial CTM shall be between 90 and 100 calendar days from release to parole, or between 90 and 100 calendar days following a release of a supervised person who has spent 90 days or more in custody. The purpose of this CTM is to determine the most appropriate level of parole supervision needed for monitoring the supervised person while in the community, in accordance with Section 3573(c).
- (2) The second CTM shall be within nine months following the first CTM (one-year CTM). This is the first review to determine whether the supervised person's sex offender management program requirements have been satisfied, completing their statutory requirement to successfully complete a sex offender management program.
- (3) All subsequent CTMs shall be at least annually thereafter in accordance with the supervised person's level of parole supervision.
- (f) When the Containment Team makes a determination to retain a participant in a sex offender management program, the determination shall be supported by good cause, as defined in Section 3000. A determination to retain a supervised person in a sex offender management program shall be stated in writing, signed by the sex offender treatment provider and parole agent on the CDCR Form 3043 Containment Team Meeting / Earned Discharge Consideration Committee (Rev.11/24), which is incorporated by reference. This completed form shall be delivered to the supervised person within 30 calendar days of the CTM and maintained in the supervised person's file. Reasons to retain a supervised person in a sex offender management program may include, but are not limited to:
- (1) Pursuant to Section 3573, a Level of Service or Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI) score of 11 or higher.
- (2) Pursuant to Section 3573, a Stable-2007 score of four or higher for males only.
- (3) A current polygraph completed with deception found or new disclosure admissions that the supervised person has committed acts that would incur a technical or law violation.
- (4) Parole violation(s), relevant to the supervised person's sex offense or adherence to the Conditions and Special Conditions of Parole associated with their sex offense, that occurred within one year of the review.
- (g) The parole agent and unit supervisor may re-refer a supervised person to a sex offender management program for

evaluation if there is a change in the supervised person's behaviors related to the risk of re-offense to a level likely to lead to a risk to public safety, using the CDCR 1502 (Rev. 07/24) Activity Report. A re-referral may also be initiated at the request of the supervised person.

(1) Upon re-referral, the sex offender treatment provider shall complete the dynamic risk and violence risk assessments, pursuant to section 3573 and [PC sections 290.04](#) and [290.09](#), to determine if the risk to re-offend has increased.

(A) If risk to re-offend has increased, the supervised person will be required to attend the sex offender management program, with the prescribed hours of treatment being determined by the sex offender treatment provider, until the increased risk to re-offend has been mitigated. While the supervised person is attending a sex offender management program, CTMs shall be re-established in accordance with Section 3574.

(B) If the sex offender treatment provider determines there is no increased risk in re-offense, the re-referral shall be considered closed, and the sex offender management program requirements remain completed.

Credits

NOTE: Authority cited: [Sections 5058](#) and [5058.3](#), [Penal Code](#). Reference: [Sections 290](#) through [290.023](#), [3008](#), [5054](#) and [9003](#), [Penal Code](#).

HISTORY

1. New section filed 10-14-2024 as an emergency; operative 10-14-2024 (Register 2024, No. 42). Pursuant to [Penal Code section 5058.3](#), a Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 3-24-2025 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

2. New section refiled 3-24-2025 as an emergency; operative 3-24-2025 (Register 2025, No. 13). Pursuant to [Penal Code section 5058.3](#) a Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6-22-2025 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

3. Certificate of Compliance as to 3-24-2025, including amendment of section, transmitted to OAL 4-17-2025 and filed 4-17-2025 (Register 2025, No. 16).

This database is current through 1/16/26 Register 2026, No. 3.

Cal. Admin. Code tit. 15, § 3574, 15 CA ADC § 3574

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