

## Legislative Update, BSCC Board Meeting, April 10, 2025

1	Bill	SB 38 , Second Chance Program
	Author	Senator Umberg, Tom, (D-34)
	Summary	<p>Amended February 5, 2025 (most current version)</p> <p>Current law establishes the Second Chance Program to support mental health treatment, substance use treatment, and diversion programs for persons in the criminal justice system with an emphasis on programs that reduce recidivism of persons convicted of less serious crimes and persons who have substance use and mental health problems. Current law also establishes the Second Chance Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, which is administered by the Board of State and Community Corrections.</p> <p>Existing law, the Treatment-Mandated Felony Act, makes it a crime for a person, who has 2 or more prior convictions for a felony or misdemeanor violation of specified controlled substances crimes, to possess a hard drug, as defined, unless it has been prescribed by a doctor, among others. Under current law, a defendant who has been charged with this crime can elect treatment, in lieu of a jail or prison sentence or probation, by pleading guilty or no contest and admitting the alleged prior convictions, waiving time for sentencing and the pronouncement of judgment, and agreeing to participate in, and complete, a detailed treatment program developed by a drug addiction expert and approved by the court.</p> <p>This bill would require the Second Chance grant program to authorize eligibility for proposals that offer mental health or behavioral health services and drug court or collaborative court programs, including the treatment program under the Treatment-Mandated Felony Act.</p> <p>The bill would prohibit the program from specifying percentage allocations in applying for, or awarding, a grant.</p>
	Impact to BSCC	Potential impact to Prop 47. Prohibits set asides and would allow funding of mandatory drug treatment under Prop 36.
	Status	4/8/2025, Senate Public Safety Committee hearing
2	Bill	SB 850, Second Chance Program
	Author	Senator McGuire, Mike (D-2)
	Summary	<p>As introduced</p> <p>Existing law requires the Board of State and Community Corrections to administer a competitive grant program that focuses on community-based solutions for reducing recidivism.</p> <p>Existing law requires the board to form an executive steering committee to make recommendations regarding the design, efficacy, and viability of proposals, including</p>

		<p>threshold and scoring criteria, that, among other things, prioritizes proposals that leverage other federal, state, and local funds or other social investments.</p> <p>Existing law provides examples of possible funding sources, which include, among other sources, the Drug Medi-Cal Treatment Program and the Mental Health Services Act.</p> <p>This bill would add the Drug Medi-Cal organized delivery system and the Behavioral Health Services Act to that list.</p>
	<b>Impact to BSCC</b>	Would require BSCC to modify the scoring matrix for Proposition 47 grants.
	<b>Status</b>	3/12/2025, Referred to Senate Public Safety Committee
<b>3</b>	<b>Bill</b>	<b>AB 1229, Adult Reentry Grant Program</b>
	<b>Authors</b>	<b>Assembly Member Schultz, Nick (D-44) and Assembly Member Quirk-Silva (D-67)</b> (Principal coauthors: Assembly Members Ávila Farías, Caloza, Mark González, Haney, Kalra, and Lee)
	<b>Summary</b>	<p>The Budget Act of 2018 appropriated \$50,000,000 to the Board of State and Community Corrections for a grant program, known as the Adult Reentry Grant Program, for the purpose of awarding competitive grants to community-based organizations to support offenders formerly incarcerated in state prison.</p> <p>The Budget Act of 2018 allocated a specified amount of those funds for, among other things, rental assistance, rehabilitation of existing property or buildings, and to support the warm hand-off and reentry of offenders transitioning from prison to communities. Subsequent budget acts have continued to fund the program.</p> <p>This bill, instead, commencing July 1, 2026, and upon appropriation of funds, would transfer the administration of the grant program to the Department of Housing and Community Development.</p> <p>The bill would require the department, on or before December 1, 2026, to modify the grant program to provide 5-year renewable grants to up to 6 regional administrators responsible for funding permanent affordable housing and services for people who were formerly incarcerated in state prison and are experiencing homelessness or are at risk of homelessness.</p>
	<b>Impact to BSCC</b>	Administration of the ARG Program would shift from BSCC to HCD. BSCC would continue to administer current funding cohorts through conclusion of the funding period.
	<b>Status</b>	4/22/2025, Assembly Public Safety Committee Hearing
<b>4</b>	<b>Bill</b>	<b>AB 946, Chief probation officer: designee</b>
	<b>Author</b>	<b>Assembly Member Bryan, Isaac (D-55)</b>

	<b>Summary</b>	<p>As introduced</p> <p>Existing law requires every county to appoint a chief probation officer, and requires the chief probation officer to be nominated, as specified. Existing law requires the chief probation officer to perform the duties and discharge the obligations imposed on the office by law or by order of the superior court, including, among other things, the operation of juvenile halls pursuant to specified provisions.</p> <p>This bill would create an exception to those provisions by requiring, in a county with a population of at least 3,500,000 people, the chief probation officer, or a designee who is appointed by the county board of supervisors and who has jurisdiction over youth development, to perform those duties and discharge those obligations.</p>
	<b>Impact to BSCC</b>	Bill would require regulatory changes, as well as internal policy modifications.
	<b>Status</b>	4/2/2025, In Assembly Public Safety Committee: Set, second hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.
5	<b>Bill</b>	<b>SB 357, Juveniles</b>
	<b>Author</b>	<b>Senator Menjivar, Caroline (D-20)</b>
	<b>Summary</b>	<p>As introduced</p> <p>Existing law subjects a minor between 12 and 17 years of age, who violates any federal, state, or local law or ordinance, and a minor under 12 years of age who is alleged to have committed specified serious offenses, to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge the minor to be a ward of the court.</p> <p>Existing law assigns various responsibilities relating to these minors to the probation officer, including, among others, the responsibility to supervise minors placed on probation and manage juvenile halls and other juvenile detention facilities.</p> <p>This bill would authorize the board of supervisors of any county to delegate to another county department all or part of the duties and authorities concerning those minors, or concerning the oversight or operation of juvenile detention facilities, that are granted to the probation department or a probation officer.</p>
	<b>Impact to BSCC</b>	Bill would require regulatory changes, as well as internal policy modifications.
	<b>Status</b>	2/19/2025, Referred to Senate Public Safety Committee
6	<b>Bill</b>	<b>AB 603, Asset forfeiture: human trafficking</b>
	<b>Author</b>	<b>Assembly Member Alanis, Juan (R-22)</b>

	<b>Summary</b>	<p>As introduced</p> <p>The California Control of Profits of Organized Crime Act provides the procedure for the forfeiture of property and proceeds acquired through a pattern of criminal profiteering activity. Under the act, “criminal profiteering activity” includes human trafficking, and a “pattern of criminal profiteering activity” means engaging in at least 2 incidents of criminal profiteering that meet specific requirements.</p> <p>Under current law other the act, an interest in a vehicle, real property, or other thing of value that was put to substantial use for the purpose of facilitating the crime of human trafficking that involves a commercial sex act where the victim was less than 18 years of age at the time of the commission of the crime, may be seized and ordered forfeited by the court upon the conviction of a person guilty of human trafficking that involves a commercial sex act where the victim is an individual under 18 years of age.</p> <p>This bill would rename the act as the “California Control of Profits of Organized Crime and Human Trafficking Act” and recast its provisions to authorize the forfeiture of property and proceeds acquired through human trafficking without the requirement to establish a pattern of criminal profiteering activity.</p> <p>The bill would reallocate the proceeds of forfeiture related to human trafficking to the Victim-Witness Assistance Fund and the Board of State and Community Corrections, as specified.</p>
	<b>Impact to BSCC</b>	BSCC would require additional staffing to administer the bill.
	<b>Status</b>	3/19/2025, In Assembly Public Safety Committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.
<b>7</b>	<b>Bill</b>	<b>AB 701, Corrections: solitary confinement</b>
	<b>Author</b>	<b>Assembly Member Ortega, Liz (D-20)</b>
	<b>Summary</b>	<p>As introduced</p> <p>Existing law provides the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation with jurisdiction over the state prison, as specified. Existing law states that it is unlawful to use any cruel, corporal, or unusual punishment or to inflict any treatment or allow any lack of care that would injure or impair the health of a prisoner, inmate, or person confined.</p> <p>This bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, require the Department of Justice, in collaboration with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Board of State and Community Corrections, to conduct a one-time comprehensive study on the use of solitary confinement in all detention facilities in California.</p> <p>The bill would require the study to include specified data about each instance of solitary confinement during the first 9 months of the year of 2026, including, among other data, the time and date solitary confinement began and ended, the facility in which it occurred, and the stated basis for the solitary confinement.</p>

		<p>The bill would require detention facilities to report the required data to the department. By increasing duties on local detention facilities, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p> <p>The bill would require the Department of Justice to provide monthly data to the Legislature, and a final report to the Legislature and the Governor, by November 1, 2026, as specified.</p>
	<b>Impact to BSCC</b>	Minimal impact to BSCC as written. Bill would require collaboration with DOJ.
	<b>Status</b>	3/26/2025, From Assembly Public Safety committee: PASSED. Re-referred to Assembly Appropriations Committee
<b>8</b>	<b>Bill</b>	<b>AB 1258, Deferred entry of judgement</b>
	<b>Author</b>	<b>Assembly Member Kalra, Ash (D-25)</b>
	<b>Summary</b>	<p>Amended 4/02/25</p> <p>Existing law authorizes, until January 1, 2026, the Counties of Alameda, Butte, Nevada, and Santa Clara to establish a pilot program to operate a deferred entry of judgment pilot program for eligible defendants who are 18 years of age or older, but under 21 years of age, on the date the offense was committed, as specified.</p> <p>Existing law requires the Board of State and Community Corrections to review a county's pilot program to ensure compliance with specific federal law, and further requires a probation department to submit data relating to the effectiveness of the pilot program to the Division of Recidivism Reduction and Re-Entry, within the Department of Justice.</p> <p>Existing law requires a participating county to submit an evaluation of its pilot program's impact and effectiveness to the Assembly and Senate Committees on Public Safety, no later than December 31, 2024.</p> <p>This bill would extend the pilot program, for the County of <i>Counties of Butte, Nevada, and</i> Santa Clara, to January 1, 2029, and would require an evaluation to be submitted to the Assembly and Senate Committees on Public Safety no later than December 31, 2027.</p>
	<b>Impact to BSCC</b>	Minimal impact to BSCC.
	<b>Status</b>	4/3/2025, Re-referred to Assembly Public Safety Committee
<b>9</b>	<b>Bill</b>	<b>SB 857, Public safety omnibus</b>
	<b>Author</b>	<b>Senate Public Safety Committee</b>
	<b>Summary</b>	As introduced

		<p>Existing law establishes the Board of State and Community Corrections to provide statewide leadership, coordination, and technical assistance to promote effective state and local efforts and partnerships in California's adult and juvenile criminal justice system. The duties of the board, among others, include establishing standards for local correctional facilities and correctional officers. Under existing law, the board is composed of 15 members, as specified, and 7 members constitutes a quorum.</p> <p>This bill would instead require 8 members to constitute a quorum.</p>
	<b>Impact to BSCC</b>	Would require an additional Board Member to attend Board meetings to establish quorum. (8)
	<b>Status</b>	3/19/2025, Referred to Senate Public Safety Committee
<b>10</b>	<b>Bill</b>	<b>AB 802, Juvenile justice commission: hunger survey</b>
	<b>Author</b>	<b>Assembly Member Sharp-Collins, LaShae (D-79)</b>
	<b>Summary</b>	<p>As introduced</p> <p>Existing law establishes in each county a juvenile justice commission, but authorizes the boards of supervisors of 2 or more adjacent counties to agree to establish a regional juvenile justice commission in lieu of a county juvenile justice commission.</p> <p>Existing law requires a juvenile justice commission, among other things, to inquire into the administration of the juvenile court law in the county or region in which the commission serves and to annually inspect any jail or lockup within the county that, in the preceding calendar year, was used for confinement for more than 24 hours of any minor.</p> <p>This bill would require a juvenile justice commission to, or work with a local community-based organization to, administer, at least once every 24 months, a survey of youth younger than 26 years of age who are confined in county juvenile halls, camps, and other facilities used for the confinement of youth, in order to ascertain whether confined youth are chronically or often hungry, whether confined youth have regular access to food between meals, whether confined youth have adequate time for meals, and the quality of the food confined youth are provided.</p> <p>The bill would require a juvenile justice commission to, if that survey indicates that confined youth are often or chronically hungry, make recommendations for changes to county policies to address that hunger.</p> <p>The bill would require the results of the survey and any recommendations made to be posted on the juvenile justice commission's internet website and would require a description of any remedial or corrective actions the county takes to address issues found as a result of the survey to be published on the county probation department's internet website. By imposing new duties on juvenile justice commissions and county probation departments, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>
	<b>Impact to BSCC</b>	Would require BSCC to make regulatory updates.

	<b>Status</b>	4/2/2025, From Assembly Public Safety Committee: Do pass and re-refer to Assembly Appropriations Committee with recommendation: To Consent Calendar.
11	<b>Bill</b>	<b>AB 785, Community Violence Interdiction Grant Program</b>
	<b>Authors</b>	<b>Assembly Member Sharp-Collins, LaShae (D-79)</b> (Principal coauthors: Assembly Members Bonta, Bryan, Elhawary, Gipson, Jackson, McKinnor, Ransom, and Wilson) (Principal coauthors: Senators Richardson, Smallwood-Cuevas, and Weber Pierson)
	<b>Summary</b>	<p>As introduced</p> <p>Current law establishes the California Violence Intervention and Prevention Grant Program, administered by the Board of State and Community Corrections, to award competitive grants for the purpose of violence intervention and prevention.</p> <p>Current law establishes the Youth Reinvestment Grant Program within the Board of State and Community Corrections to grant funds, upon appropriation, to local jurisdictions and Indian tribes for the purpose of implementing trauma-informed diversion programs for minors, as specified.</p> <p>Current law requires the governing board of a school district to give diligent care to the health and physical development of pupils and authorizes the governing board of a school district to employ properly certified persons for the work.</p> <p>Current law requires a school of a school district or county office of education and a charter school to notify pupils and parents or guardians of pupils no less than twice during the school year on how to initiate access to available pupil mental health services on campus or in the community, or both, as provided.</p> <p>Current law requires the State Department of Public Health, in cooperation with the State Department of Education, to establish a Public School Health Center Support Program, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to assist school health centers, which are defined as centers or programs, located at or near local educational agencies, that provide age-appropriate health care services at the program site or through referrals, as specified.</p> <p>This bill would create the Community Violence Interdiction Grant Program to be administered by the California Health and Human Services Agency to provide funding to local community programs for community-driven solutions to decrease violence in neighborhoods and schools.</p> <p>The bill would specify the types of programs the grant funds may be used for, including, but not limited to, programs that create and enhance recreation- and health-based interventions for youth during peak times of violence and the creation and operation of school-based health centers.</p> <p>The bill would require the agency to develop an application process and criteria for funding and would require the agency to administer the grant program, as specified.</p>



	<b>Impact to BSCC</b>	Information only, no impact to BSCC
	<b>Status</b>	3/03/25, Referred to Assembly Public Safety and Health Committees  3/26/25, Committee on Health: PASSED, re-referred to Committee on Health
<b>12</b>	<b>Bill</b>	<b>SB 824, Secure youth facilities</b>
	<b>Author</b>	<b>Senator Menjivar, Caroline (D-20)</b>
	<b>Summary</b>	<p>As introduced</p> <p>Existing law authorizes a court to order a ward who is 14 years of age or older to be committed to a secure youth treatment facility, operated by the county of commitment, for a period of confinement if the ward is adjudicated and found to be a ward based on the commitment of a specified serious offense committed when the juvenile was 14 years of age or older, that adjudication is the most recent offense for which the ward has been adjudicated, and the court has made a finding on the record that a less restrictive, alternative disposition for the ward is unsuitable.</p> <p>Existing law requires, within 30 judicial days of making an order of commitment to a secure youth treatment facility, the court to receive, review, and approve an individual rehabilitation plan that includes specific components, including, among others, a description of the programming, treatment, and education to be provided to the ward in relation to their identified needs during the commitment period.</p> <p>Existing law requires the court to schedule and hold a review hearing every 6 months during the term of commitment. Existing law also authorizes the court, upon a motion from the probation department or the ward, to order that the ward be transferred from a secure youth treatment facility to a less restrictive program, such as a halfway house, a camp or ranch, or a community residential or nonresidential service program, if the court determines that the ward has made substantial progress toward the goals of the individual rehabilitation plan.</p> <p>This bill would require the individual rehabilitation plan to also describe how the programming, treatment, and education to be provided to the ward is designed to enable the ward to transition to a less restrictive program, and would require the description to include, among other things, how the individual rehabilitation plan will be implemented to prioritize the ward's progress toward transfer to a less restrictive program.</p> <p>The bill would require the court, prior to approving the individual rehabilitation plan, to hold a hearing on the matter, and would require the prosecutor and the counsel for the ward to be provided a copy of the individual rehabilitation plan at least 2 days prior to that hearing.</p> <p>The bill would also require the court, at each review hearing, to assess the ward's progress toward transferring to a less restrictive program and would authorize the court to make or modify orders for the purpose of improving and prioritizing that progress.</p> <p>The bill would require the court to order that the ward be transferred to a less restrictive program if it makes the determination described above and finds that it is reasonably likely</p>



		that transferring the ward to a less restrictive program will better facilitate fulfillment of the goals in the individual rehabilitation plan than would the ward's continued confinement in a secure youth treatment facility.
	<b>Impact to BSCC</b>	Informational only, no impact to BSCC
	<b>Status</b>	3/12/25, Referred to Senate Public Safety Committee