

Legislative Update, BSCC Board Meeting, September 17, 2026

1	Bill	SB 995, Involuntary residential facilities: health and safety inspections.
	Author	Senator Sasha Renée Pérez, (D-25)
	Summary	As Amended, 7/2/2026 Existing law requires the operator of a private detention facility, as defined, to comply with, and adhere to, the detention standards of care and confinement agreed upon in the facility's contract for operations, as specified. Existing law requires a private detention facility operator to comply with, and adhere to, all local and state public health orders and occupational safety and health regulations. This bill, the Masuma Khan Justice Act, would authorize the State Department of Public Health to inspect an involuntary residential facility, defined as a facility that houses more than 50 individuals overnight, restricts residents' ability to enter or leave, as specified, and provides specified onsite services, for the limited purpose of ensuring sanitary, hygienic, and safe conditions, using standards and inspection protocols consistent with those applied to licensed residential health facilities. The bill would authorize unnoticed inspections under specified conditions. The bill would require the department, within 30 days of completing an inspection, to submit a report to the Legislature. The bill would require the operator of a facility to provide access to the department for an inspection described above, to maintain all records necessary to demonstrate compliance with the above-described standards, and to correct any violation identified by the department, as specified.
	Impact to BSCC	Potential impact to Title 15 inspections; creates overlapping jurisdiction with another state agency.
	Status	8/31/2026 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/5/2026)
2	Bill	AB 1039, State funded assistance grants and contracts: advance payments
	Author	Assembly Member Gregg Hart, (D-37)
	Summary	As Enrolled, 9/3/2026 Existing law authorizes a state agency administering a grant program or contract to advance a payment to a recipient entity, subject to specified requirements. Existing law defines

		“recipient entity” for these purposes to mean a private, nonprofit organization qualified under federal law, or a federally recognized Indian tribe whose territorial boundaries lie wholly or partially within the State of California, as specified. Existing law requires the administering state agency, among other things, to prioritize recipient entities and projects serving disadvantaged, low-income, and underresourced communities, to stipulate an advance payment structure and request process within the grant agreement or contract, and to ensure an advance payment to the recipient entity does not exceed 25% of the total grant or contract amount, except as specified. Existing law requires recipient entities to satisfy specified minimum requirements, including submitting prescribed documentation, providing progress reports on the expenditure of advanced funds no less than on a quarterly basis, and depositing any funds received as an advance payment into a federally insured account, as specified. This bill would expand the definition of “recipient entity” to include a private, nonprofit organization qualified under state law and would limit the requirement to prioritize recipient entities and projects to grants and contracts advertised before January 1, 2026. The bill would eliminate the requirement to stipulate an advance payment structure and request process. The bill would limit the above-described documentation and federally insured account requirements to apply only to grants and contracts in excess of \$10,000 and, for grants or contracts less than \$10,000, would instead require recipient entities to provide the above-described progress reports no less than annually.
	Impact to BSCC	This bill would potentially impact the BSCC grants processes.
	Status	9/9/2026 Enrolled and presented to the Governor
3	Bill	AB 1586, Opioid overdose reversal medication: school resource officers
	Author	Assembly Member James Ramos, (D-45)
	Summary	As Enrolled, 9/8/2026 Existing law authorizes a school district, county office of education, and charter school to provide emergency naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist to school nurses and trained personnel who have volunteered, and authorizes school nurses and trained personnel to use naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist to provide emergency medical aid to persons suffering, or reasonably believed to be suffering, from an opioid overdose. This bill, to be known as the School Safety and Opioid Overdose Prevention Act, and commencing with the 2027–28 school year, would require a school resource officer, as

		defined, to (1) upon assignment to a school site, and at least every 2 years thereafter, complete an opioid overdose recognition and response training, as specified, and (2) report, on or before July 1, 2028, and annually thereafter until July 1, 2030, to the State Department of Public Health, among other things, the number of times the school resource officer administered an opioid antagonist, and the types of opioid antagonist received and administered, while serving at a school site. The bill would prohibit a school resource officer who administers an opioid antagonist while assigned to a school site, and their employing or contracting entity, from being held liable in a civil action or being subject to criminal prosecution for the school resource officer's acts or omissions, unless those acts or omissions constitute gross negligence or willful and wanton misconduct, as provided.
	Impact to BSCC	The bill would potentially require regulatory update and development of standards for opioid overdose recognition and response training.
	Status	9/8/2026 Enrolled and presented to the Governor
4	Bill	SB 577, Public Entities
	Author	Senator John Laird, (D-17)
	Summary	As Enrolled, 9/8/2026 Existing law requires that specified actions for recovery of damages suffered as a result of childhood sexual assault that occurred before January 1, 2024, be commenced within 22 years of the date the plaintiff attains the age of majority or within 5 years of the date the plaintiff discovers or reasonably should have discovered that psychological injury or illness occurring after the age of majority was caused by the sexual assault, whichever period expires later. Existing law prohibits a plaintiff from commencing specified actions against a person or entity who did not commit the act of childhood sexual assault on or after the plaintiff's 40th birthday unless the offending person or entity knew or had reason to know of any misconduct that created a risk of childhood sexual assault by an employee, volunteer, representative, or agent, or the person or entity failed to take reasonable steps or to implement reasonable safeguards to avoid acts of childhood sexual assault. Existing law provides that there is no time limit for commencement of actions for recovery of damages suffered as a result of childhood sexual assault which occurred on or after January 1, 2024. Actions subject to these time limits include actions for liability against any person or entity who owed a duty of care to the plaintiff and an action for liability against any person or entity for an intentional act that was the legal cause of the childhood sexual assault.

		Existing law provides that in actions against entities for violation of a duty of care, the plaintiff must establish that the entity acted wrongfully or negligently. This bill would shorten the amount of time a victim of childhood sexual assault that occurred before January 1, 2024, would have to file a specified action to 22 years from the date the plaintiff attains the age of majority or within 3 years of the date the plaintiff discovers or reasonably should have discovered that psychological injury or illness occurring after the age of majority was caused by the sexual assault, whichever period expires later. The bill would, for actions seeking damages for childhood sexual assault that occurred before January 1, 2024, and filed on or after January 1, 2026, against a public entity, or one of its employees or agents, by a plaintiff who is 40 years of age or older, require the plaintiff to prove by clear and convincing evidence that the public entity knew of misconduct that resulted in childhood sexual assault and failed to take reasonable steps or implement safeguards to avoid it, as specified, and that the public entity negligently discharged a mandatory duty. For these cases, the bill would also require the court to review specified factors when adjudicating motions for remittitur and would authorize a court to structure judgments against public entities so that they could be paid over time.
	Impact to BSCC	The bill also requires the BSCC and the OYCR to develop a plan for an oversight structure comparable to youth placed in licensed children’s residential facilities and includes the utilization of independent, third-party investigations when allegations of sexual abuse are alleged or suspected. This plan would be due to the Legislature by July 2028, with implementation by July 2030.
	Status	9/8/2026 Enrolled and presented to the Governor
5	Bill	AB 2378, California Violence Intervention and Prevention Grant Program
	Author	Assembly Member Jesse Gabriel, (D-46)
	Summary	As Enrolled, 9/1/2026 Existing law establishes the Board of State and Community Corrections. Existing law establishes the California Violence Intervention and Prevention Grant Program (CalVIP) award grants to cities disproportionately impacted by community gun violence to fund gun violence reduction initiatives. Existing law authorizes the board to award these grants and to create an executive steering committee for the program. Existing law authorizes the board to reserve up to \$2,000,000 of the funds appropriated for the program each year for the costs of administering and promoting the effectiveness of the program. This bill would create the Office of Community Violence Intervention within the Board of State and Community Corrections, and would require the office to be led by a director appointed by the board. The bill would require the board to select the director. The bill would

		require the board to consult with organizations in the field of community violence intervention on factors to consider when evaluating candidates. The bill would also require the board to consider certain factors when selecting a director. The bill would require the office to, among other things, advise the board on the implementation of community violence intervention and prevention policies, provide technical assistance for community violence intervention and prevention organizations and CalVIP grantees, and, on July 1, 2028, and every 2 years thereafter, to produce a report on community violence intervention and prevention, as specified. This bill would require the office to administer CalVIP, as specified. The bill would require the office to recommend grant awardees to the board and to convene and facilitate the executive steering committee for the program. The bill would require the board to reserve at least \$1,000,000 and would authorize the board to reserve up to 5% of the funds appropriated for the program each year for the purposes of the office administering and promoting the effectiveness of the program.
	Impact to BSCC	The bill would establish a new office within the BSCC to specifically administer the CalVIP grant program.
	Status	9/4/2026 Enrolled and presented to the Governor
6	Bill	AB 2217, Criminal procedure: alternatives to arrest.
	Author	Assembly Member Rick Chavez Zbur, (D-51)
	Summary	As Amended, 5/18/2026 Existing law establishes the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) pilot program, which is administered by the Board of State and Community Corrections, to improve public safety and reduce recidivism by increasing the availability and use of social service resources while reducing costs to law enforcement agencies and courts stemming from repeated incarceration. Existing law requires the board to award grants, on a competitive basis, to up to 3 jurisdictions to establish LEAD programs and requires the board to establish minimum standards, funding schedules, and procedures for awarding grants. This bill would rename the program as the Alternatives to Arrest (ATA) pilot program. The bill would require the board to additionally award a grant or grants to the agency administering qualifying programs in the City of Los Angeles and the County of Los Angeles, as well as in other jurisdictions to be identified by the board.
	Impact to BSCC	As the LEAD grant program is no longer an active program, this would establish a new grant program within the BSCC.

	Status	8/14/2026 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/3/2026)
7	Bill	AB 1922, Restraint of incarcerated persons
	Author	Assembly Member Josh Lowenthal, (D-69)
	Summary	As Amended, 3/26/2026 Existing law establishes the Board of State and Community Corrections and declares that the mission of the board is 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 consistent with the statewide goal of improved public safety through cost-effective, promising, and evidence-based strategies for managing criminal justice populations. Existing law requires the board to establish minimum standards for local correctional facilities, including the safety of incarcerated individuals, and to biennially review and make appropriate revisions to those standards. This bill would require the board’s standards to prohibit an incarcerated patient who is admitted to a hospital from being restrained by the use of mechanical restraints, as defined, while receiving an advanced level of medical services, as defined, except as specified. If there is an imminent physical threat while the incarcerated patient is in the hospital, the bill would require the standards to provide that a hospital may initiate their medical restraint process, as specified, and would prohibit the use of mechanical restraints by local correctional facility staff if there is an imminent physical threat while the incarcerated patient is in the hospital. The bill would authorize the use of mechanical restraints by state correctional facility staff or juvenile facility staff if an incarcerated adult or juvenile patient attempts to escape from the hospital, subject to certain requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.
	Impact to BSCC	Potential impact to Title 15.
	Status	4/23/2026 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5).
8	Bill	AB 2257, Corrections.
	Author	Assembly Member Gregg Hart, (D-37)

	Summary	As Enrolled, 8/30/2026 Existing law authorizes a board of supervisors of any county to, by resolution, establish a department of corrections, to be headed by an officer appointed by the board, which has jurisdiction over all county functions, personnel, and facilities, or so many as the board names in its resolution, relating to institutional punishment, care, treatment, and rehabilitation of prisoners, including, but not limited to, the county jail and industrial farms and road camps, their functions and personnel. Existing law, except as specified, requires the sheriff to take charge of and be the sole and exclusive authority to keep the county jail and the prisoners in it, as specified, and generally imposes requirements and duties on sheriffs for the keeping of jails. This bill would authorize a board of supervisors to, by majority vote, establish the position of jail administrator and impose procedures for the nomination and confirmation or denial of a candidate for the position. The bill would prescribe the powers and duties of jail administrators. The bill would provide that the sheriff retains specified authority with respect to the jail administrator, including the authority to remove the jail administrator, as specified. The bill would also revise the provision requiring the sheriff to take charge of and be the sole and exclusive authority to keep the county jail and the incarcerated persons to state that the provision does not apply in counties that have appointed a jail administrator pursuant to the authority described above. The bill would also specify that “sheriff” includes a jail administrator for the purposes of requirements and duties imposed on sheriffs for the keeping of jails, as specified.
	Impact to BSCC	Minimal impact to the BSCC
	Status	9/3/2026 Enrolled and presented to the Governor
9	Bill	AB 1646, Juvenile facilities: visitation
	Author	Assembly Member Isaac Bryan, (D-55)
	Summary	As Enrolled, 9/4/2026 Existing law establishes the Youth Bill of Rights for all youth confined in a juvenile facility, which includes the right to maintain frequent and continuing contact with parents, guardians, siblings, children, and extended family members, through in-person visits, among others. Existing law regulates the provision of these rights.

		This bill, the Hug Act, would require that all youth confined in a juvenile facility have the right to engage in certain types of consensual physical contact with visitors during in-person visits, as specified. The bill would require that limitations to this physical contact only be implemented when a significant safety and security concern is present, as described, and would require that all significant safety and security concerns and subsequent contact limitations be documented, as described. The bill would require all juvenile facilities to establish regulations and procedures consistent with these provisions. The bill would make related findings and declarations.
	Impact to BSCC	Potential impact to Title 15.
	Status	8/31/2026 Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling
10	Bill	SB 1009, Juveniles: detention
	Author	Senator Josh Becker, (D-13)
	Summary	As Enrolled, 9/4/2026 Existing law requires a court to determine whether a minor in custody will be released from, or detained in, custody, considering, among other things, whether it is a matter of immediate and urgent necessity for the protection of the minor or reasonably necessary for the protection of the person or property of another and whether continuance in the home is contrary to the minor's welfare. This bill would prohibit the court from ordering that a minor be detained in a juvenile hall unless it makes a finding that a less restrictive alternative to detention in the juvenile hall is unsuitable. The bill would also require the court, upon request, to reconsider whether continued detention in the juvenile hall is necessary based on new or current information and consistent with these provisions. Existing law prohibits a ward or dependent child from being taken from the physical custody of a parent or guardian unless the court makes specified findings. Under existing law, if a minor is removed from the physical custody of the minor's parent or guardian as a result of an order of wardship pursuant to specified provisions, the order is required to specify the period of imprisonment. Existing law authorizes the court to commit a minor to a juvenile hall, juvenile home, ranch, camp, or forestry camp. This bill would prohibit a minor from being committed to physical confinement, unless the court finds that a less restrictive alternative disposition for the ward is unsuitable.

		The bill would require the court to consider, prior to removing a minor from the physical custody of the minor's parent or guardian, whether reasonable efforts were made to prevent or eliminate the need for removal or continued removal from the home, and whether services could be provided to enable the child's parent or legal guardian to effectively provide the care and control necessary for the child to return home.
	Impact to BSCC	Information only; no impact to BSCC
	Status	9/9/2026 Enrolled and presented to the Governor
11	Bill	SB 1157, Juveniles: secure youth treatment facilities.
	Author	Senator Bob Archuleta, (D-30)
	Summary	As Amended, 7/2/2026 Existing law authorizes a court to order a ward who is 14 years of age or older, and who meets certain criteria, to be committed to a secure youth treatment facility, operated by the county of commitment, for a period of confinement. Existing law 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. Existing law requires the court to consider the recommendations of the probation department on the proposed change in the placement. This bill would generally require the court, when determining whether to place a ward in a particular less restrictive program that includes congregate residential care, to consider certain information, including, among other things, whether the program has specified insurance policies, and to state on the record the reason for placing a ward in a particular less restrictive program that includes congregate residential care. The bill would require program providers to provide that information to the probation department for the purpose of providing it to the court.
	Impact to BSCC	Information only; no impact to BSCC
	Status	8/14/2026 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/5/2026)
12	Bill	AB 2040, Juveniles: transfer to court of criminal jurisdiction

	Author	Assembly Member Alexandra Macedo, (R-33)
	Summary	As Introduced, 2/17/2026 Existing law, as amended by the Public Safety and Rehabilitation Act of 2016, enacted by Proposition 57 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes the district attorney or other prosecuting officer to make a motion to transfer a minor from juvenile court to a court of criminal jurisdiction in a case in which a minor is alleged to have committed a felony when the minor was 16 years of age or older, or in a case in which a specified serious offense is alleged to have been committed by a minor when the minor was 14 or 15 years of age, but the minor was not apprehended prior to the end of juvenile court jurisdiction. Under existing law, in order to find that the minor should be transferred to a court of criminal jurisdiction, the court is required to find by clear and convincing evidence that the minor is not amenable to rehabilitation while under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. This bill would instead require that the court find beyond a reasonable doubt that the minor is not amenable to rehabilitation while under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court in order to find that the minor should be transferred to a court of criminal jurisdiction. By increasing the number of minors retained under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, thereby increasing the number of minors who are entitled to county-funded rehabilitative services, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.
	Impact to BSCC	Information only; no impact to BSCC
	Status	4/23/2026 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5).
13	Bill	SB 891, Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons Justice Program.
	Author	Senator Sabrina Cervantes, (D-31)
	Summary	As Enrolled, 8/31/2026 Existing law establishes the Department of Justice, and makes the department responsible, in part, for overseeing statewide criminal justice programs. Existing law requires the Department of Justice to provide technical assistance to local law enforcement agencies and tribal governments relating to, among other things, providing guidance for law enforcement education and training on policing and criminal investigations on Indian lands, providing guidance on improving crime reporting, crime statistics, criminal procedures, and investigative tools, and facilitating and supporting improved communication between local law enforcement agencies and tribal governments.

		This bill would establish a Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons Justice Program within and under the discretion of the Department of Justice. The bill would impose specified responsibilities on the program, including facilitating collaboration and acting as a liaison between tribal victims' families, tribal governments, and federal, tribal, state, and out-of-state law enforcement agencies, where appropriate, regarding active and inactive cases involving missing and murdered indigenous persons in California, including cases involving human trafficking. The bill, beginning July 1, 2030, and until January 1, 2033, would require the program to submit an annual report to both houses of the Legislature containing, among other things, aggregated data on the number of, and facts about, cases involving missing and murdered indigenous persons in California.
	Impact to BSCC	Information only; no impact to BSCC
	Status	9/4/2026 Enrolled and presented to the Governor
14	Bill	AB 248, County jails: wages
	Author	Assembly Member Isaac Bryan, (D-55)
	Summary	As Amended, 6/27/2025 Existing law provides that a county jail is kept by the sheriff of the county in which the jail is situated and is to be used for specified purposes, including for the confinement of persons sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail upon a criminal conviction. Existing law authorizes the board of supervisors to credit each prisoner confined in or committed to county jail up to \$2 for each 8 hours of work performed in jail. This bill would instead authorize the board to credit each prisoner with a sum <i>of money</i> to be determined by the board.
	Impact to BSCC	Information only; no anticipated impact to BSCC
	Status	10/3/2025 Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 252, Statutes of 2025
15	Bill	AB 331, Elections: duties of election officials: voter information guides.

Author Summary	Assembly Member Gail Pellerin, (D-28) As Amended, 4/21/2025 Existing law requires an elections official, upon completion of the count, to add the results of write-in votes and any paper ballots used as certified by the precinct board, and thereupon declare the vote. Existing law requires the elections official to prepare a certified statement of the results of the election and submit it to the governing body within 30 days of the election, as specified. Existing law requires the elections official to send to the Secretary of State within 31 days of the election in an electronic format a complete copy of specified election results, including the vote given for persons for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, all candidates voted for statewide office, and all statewide measures. This bill would specify that the duties described above imposed on election <i>elections</i> officials are ministerial and nondiscretionary. This bill would require elections officials who fail to prepare a certified statement of the result of the election, as described above, to immediately deliver all records and other information pertaining to the election to the Secretary of State. The bill would require the Secretary of State to then make all necessary determinations and certify the results of the election as soon as practicable. The bill would specify that all costs associated with the Secretary of State completing the canvass and certification of the election must be borne by the county that failed to timely certify its election results. <i>Existing law, if the Secretary of State determines that state election laws are not being enforced, requires the Secretary of State to call the violation of those laws to the attention of the district attorney of the county or to the Attorney General.</i> <i>This bill, if an elections official fails to prepare a certified statement of the results of the election, would require the Secretary of State to call the violation to the attention of the district attorney of the county or to the Attorney General and authorize the Secretary of State to assist the county elections official in discharging their duties, consistent with those provisions.</i> Existing law requires a governing body to declare elected or nominated the person having the highest number of votes for each office voted on at an election under its jurisdiction and to declare the results of each measure voted on at an election under its jurisdiction. This bill would specify that these duties are ministerial and nondiscretionary. Existing law requires the Secretary of State to prepare a state voter information guide that includes, among other things, a complete copy of each state measure, the Voter Bill of Rights, and information on candidates for the office of United States Senator and the offices of President and Vice President, as specified.
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		Existing law requires county elections officials to prepare a county voter information guide that contains, among other things, voluntary statements by a candidate for nonpartisan elective office. This bill would require the Secretary of State and county elections officials to prepare voter information guides for county jail facilities in a format that will be accepted by jail facilities. The bill would require county jail officials to work in good faith with the Secretary of State and county election <i>elections</i> officials to ensure delivery of state and county voter information guides to their facilities for each primary and general election. By requiring county elections officials to prepare voter information guides for each jail in their jurisdiction, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Existing law makes it a crime to display a container for the purpose of collecting ballots, with the intent to deceive a voter into casting a ballot in an unofficial ballot box. Existing law also makes it a crime to direct or solicit a voter to place a ballot in such a container. Existing law makes these crimes punishable by a fine not to exceed \$1,000, by imprisonment for 16 months or two or three years, or by both fine and imprisonment. This bill would also make it a crime to display an envelope for the purpose of collecting ballots, with the intent to deceive a voter into casting a ballot in an unofficial ballot box. The bill would make it a crime to direct or solicit a voter to place a ballot in such an envelope. By expanding the scope of these crimes, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.
	Impact to BSCC	Information only; no impact to BSCC
	Status	8/14/2026 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)
16	Bill	AB 1269, County and city jails: incarcerated person contacts.
	Author	Assembly Member Isaac Bryan, (D-55)
	Summary	As Chaptered, 10/13/2025 Existing law requires every person incarcerated in a state prison to be asked to provide contact information for specific circumstances, including for medical release of information and next of kin authorizing control over body and possessions in case of death. Existing law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to notify all persons covered by the medical release of information within 24 hours of a person incarcerated in a state prison being hospitalized for a serious or critical medical condition, as defined. Existing law requires

		the department to notify all persons covered by the medical release of information and next of kin within 24 hours of the death of a person incarcerated in state prison. Existing law provides that a county jail is kept by the sheriff of the county in which the jail is situated and is to be used for specified purposes, including for the confinement of persons sentenced to imprisonment in a county jail upon a criminal conviction. This bill, Wakiesha’s Law, would require the county or city jail to notify all people covered by the medical release of information and next of kin forms within 24 hours of the death of a person incarcerated in the county or city jail. By imposing new duties on county and city jails, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above. <i>This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.</i>
	Impact to BSCC	Information only; potential changes to Title 15 under consideration.
	Status	10/13/2025 Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 726, Statutes of 2025
17	Bill	SB 498, County detention: juvenile facilities: commissary
	Author	Senator Josh Becker, (D-13)
	Summary	As Amended, 4/6/2026 Under existing law, a person sentenced to imprisonment in state prison or in a county jail for a felony offense, as specified, may, during that period of confinement, be deprived only of those rights as are reasonably related to legitimate penological interests. Existing law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to provide inmates with accessible, functional voice communication services free of charge to the person initiating and the person receiving the communication. This bill would additionally require the department to provide inmates electronic messaging services as described above. The bill would prohibit staff at a department facility, if an incarcerated individual is authorized to possess and use a tablet or other device for voice

		communications, from disconnecting any communications conducted by the individual on the device based solely on the duration of the call.
	Impact to BSCC	Information only
	Status	8/14/2026 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 6/24/2026)
18	Bill	SB 38, Second Chance Program
	Author	Senator Tom Umberg, (D-34)
	Summary	As Amended, 4/9/2025 Existing 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. Existing law requires the Board of State and Community Corrections to administer a grant program to carry out the purposes of the Second Chance Program. Existing law requires the grant program to, among other things, restrict eligibility to proposals that offer mental health services, substance use disorder treatment services, misdemeanor diversion programs, or a combination thereof. Existing law also establishes the Second Chance Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, which is administered by the board. 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 existing 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. 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. By expanding the purpose of a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation.
	Impact to BSCC	Minimal impact to Prop 47, as amended.

	Status	2/2/2026 Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.
19	Bill	AB 1229, Adult Reentry Grant Program
	Authors	Assembly Member Nick Schultz, (D-44) and Assembly Member Sharon Quirk-Silva (D-67) (Principal coauthors: Assembly Members Ávila Farías, Caloza, Mark González, Haney, Kalra, and Lee)
	Summary	As Amended, 8/29/2025 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. 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. 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. The bill would require the department, on or before December 1, 2026, to modify the grant program to provide 5-year renewable grants to geographically diverse regional administrators responsible for funding permanent supportive housing and reentry services for eligible people, as specified. The bill would require the department to issue proposed guidelines or a draft notice, as specified, establishing the grant program and require the department to competitively score applicants applying for grant funds as regional administrators. The bill would require the department to work collaboratively with the State Department of Health Care Services, Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, and homeless continuums of care, and seek to work collaboratively with county probation departments, to establish a process for referrals of people eligible to participate in the program, as specified. The bill would also require the department to establish specified benchmarks to promote and track ideal outcomes from the program. This bill would require the department to distribute program funds by executing contracts with awarded regional administrators and would impose certain requirements on those regional administrators. The bill would prescribe eligibility requirements for a person scheduled for release from, or who has been formerly incarcerated in, state prison, to participate in the program. The bill would require program funds to be used for specified purposes, including specified administrative fees, permanent housing, rental and operating subsidies, incentives to landlords, and voluntary multidisciplinary services, as specified.

		The bill would require the department, upon implementation of the program, to design an evaluation and hire an independent evaluator to assess outcomes from the program, and would require the evaluation to be submitted to specified committees of the Legislature. This bill would require the board to continue to oversee and administer existing program grants that have not yet expired, using resources allocated to the board through funds allocated by the Budget Act of 2025. This bill would require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to establish a process to engage an individual scheduled for discharge, within at least 210 days of the scheduled release date, for the purpose of assessing the individual’s risk of homelessness upon discharge, as specified.
	Impact to BSCC	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.
	Status	8/31/2026 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/3/2025)
20	Bill	SB 357, Juveniles
	Author	Senator Caroline Menjivar, (D-20)
	Summary	As Amended, 7/17/2025 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. Existing law also establishes the transition jurisdiction or the juvenile court and subjects certain minors who are older than 17 years and 5 months of age and younger than 18 years of age, and certain nonminors who are older than 18 years of age and less than 21 years of age, who were wards of the juvenile court and in foster care placement to that jurisdiction. Existing law assigns various responsibilities relating to these individuals to the probation officer, including, among others, the responsibility to supervise minors placed on probation. Existing law requires every county to appoint a chief probation officer and 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, community supervision of the minors described above and the operation of juvenile halls, camps, and ranches, pursuant to specified provisions. This bill would authorize the board of supervisors in a county with a population of at least 6,000,000 people to, except as specified, delegate to a county official who has jurisdiction

		over youth development, diversion, and reentry all or part of the duties and authorities concerning these individuals, including community supervision and the operation of juvenile halls, camps, and ranches. individuals, as specified. The bill would require the county board of supervisors to delegate all or part of these duties and authorities to a county official that is part of a collective bargaining unit. Existing law generally limits access to juvenile case files, as defined. Existing law authorizes only certain individuals to inspect a juvenile case file, including, among others, the county counsel, city attorney, or any other attorney representing the petitioning agency in a dependency action. This bill would additionally authorize county officials who have been delegated duties, authorities, or both, as described above, to inspect a juvenile case file.
	Impact to BSCC	Bill may require regulatory changes related to BSCC required training and inspections.
	Status	8/31/2026 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 8/20/2026)
21	Bill	AB 603, Asset forfeiture: human trafficking
	Author	Assembly Member Juan Alanis, (R-22)
	Summary	As Introduced, 2/13/2025 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. 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. 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.

		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.
	Impact to BSCC	BSCC would require additional staffing to administer the bill.
	Status	2/2/2026 From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56. Dead.
22	Bill	AB 701, Corrections: solitary confinement
	Author	Assembly Member Liz Ortega (D-20)
	Summary	As Introduced, 2/14/2026 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.
	Impact to BSCC	Minimal impact to BSCC as written. Bill would require collaboration with DOJ.
	Status	2/2/2026 From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56. Dead.

23	Bill	AB 1258, Deferred entry of judgement
	Author	Assembly Member Ash Kalra (D-25)
	Summary	Enrolled 9/15/2025 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. Existing law 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. 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. This bill would extend the pilot program, for the Counties of Butte, Nevada, and 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. Existing law requires the Board of State and Community Corrections to review a county's pilot program to ensure compliance with specific federal law. This bill would instead require the Office of Youth and Community Restoration to review a county's pilot program for compliance and would require the office to report findings from the review to the board.
	Impact to BSCC	Extends existing pilot program and moves monitoring to OYCR; minimal impact to BSCC.
	Status	10/6/2025 Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 394, Statutes of 2025
24	Bill	SB 857, Public safety omnibus
	Author	Senate Public Safety Committee
	Summary	As Amended, 06/26/2025 (1)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. This bill would instead require 8 members to constitute a quorum. (2)Existing law creates within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation the Prison Industry Authority. This bill would rename the Prison Industry Authority as the California Correctional Training and Rehabilitation Authority, would rename the Prison Industry Board as the California Correctional Training and Rehabilitation Board, would rename the Prison Industries Revolving Fund as the California Correctional Training and Rehabilitation Revolving Fund, and would require that any reference to the Prison Industry Authority be deemed a reference to the California Correctional Training and Rehabilitation Authority. (3)Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court over minors who are between 12 and 17 years of age, who have violated a federal, state, or <i>local law or ordinance, as specified, and over minors under 12 years of age who have been alleged to have committed specified crimes</i>. Existing law authorizes a juvenile court to adjudge a person under these circumstances to be a ward of the court. Existing law authorizes the juvenile court to permit a person adjudged a ward of the juvenile court, or placed on probation by the juvenile court, to reside in a county other than their county of legal residence. Existing law authorizes a ward who is permitted to reside in a county other than their county of legal residence to be supervised by the probation officer of the county of actual residence, with the consent of that probation officer. This bill would clarify that these provisions apply to wards discharged to probation supervision after having been confined in a secure youth treatment facility, or after having been transferred to a less restrictive program from a secure youth treatment facility. (4)Existing law authorizes any county or court to implement a “comprehensive collection program” as a separate revenue collection activity, and requires the program to meet certain criteria, one of which is that the program engages in specified activities in collecting fines or penalties, including, among other things, initiating a driver’s license suspension or hold, as specified. This bill would delete initiating suspensions or holds for driver’s licenses from the list of activities in which the program may engage. (5)Various provisions of the Health and Safety Code, Penal Code, and Welfare and Institutions Code, among others, refer to training and other requirements related to “deescalation techniques.” This bill would revise all references to “deescalation” to “de-escalation.” (6)The bill would also make other technical changes, both conforming and nonsubstantive.
Impact to BSCC	Would require an additional Board Member to attend Board meetings to establish quorum. (8)

	Status	10/1/2025 Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 241, Statutes of 2025
25	Bill	AB 802, Juvenile justice commission: hunger survey
	Author	Assembly Member LaShae Sharp-Collins, (D-79)
	Summary	As Introduced, 2/18/2026 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.
	Impact to BSCC	Bill would potentially require regulatory changes.
	Status	2/2/2026 From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.
26	Bill	AB 785, Community Violence Interdiction Grant Program

	Authors	Assembly Member LaShae Sharp-Collins, (D-79) (Principal coauthors: Assembly Members Bonta, Bryan, Elhawary, Gipson, Jackson, McKinnor, Ransom, and Wilson) (Principal coauthors: Senators Richardson, Smallwood-Cuevas, and Weber Pierson)
	Summary	As Amended, 04/09/2025 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.
	Impact to BSCC	Information only; no impact to BSCC

	Status	8/14/2026 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)
27	Bill	SB 824, Secure youth facilities
	Author	Senator Caroline Menjivar, (D-20)
	Summary	As Amended, 04/24/2025 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. 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. 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. 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 <i>facilitate the ward's potential</i> 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 <i>facilitate</i> the ward's progress toward transfer to a less restrictive program <i>program when the ward has met the criteria for transfer</i>. 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. 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. 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 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.
	Impact to BSCC	Informational only; no impact to BSCC
	Status	2/2/2026 Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.
28	Bill	AB 1108, County officers: coroners: in-custody deaths.
	Author	Assembly Member Gregg Hart, (D-37)
	Summary	As Amended, 09/5/2025 Existing law specifies the officers of a county, including, but not limited to, the coroner. Existing law authorizes the board of supervisors of a county to consolidate the duties of various county offices in various combinations, including combining the duties of the sheriff and the coroner. Existing law defines a “forensic autopsy” as an examination of a body of a decedent to generate medical evidence for which the cause of death is determined. In cases in which a forensic autopsy is performed, existing law requires the manner of death to be determined by the coroner or medical examiner of a county. This bill <i>would enact the Forensic Accountability, Custodial Transparency, and Safety (FACTS) Act of 2025. The bill</i> would, commencing January 1, 2027, in any county in which the offices of the sheriff and the coroner are combined, prohibit the sheriff-coroner from determining the circumstances, manner, and cause of death, as provided, for an in-custody death, as defined. The bill, instead, would require the sheriff-coroner to contract with another county that has one or more counties that have a coroner’s office that operates independently from the office of the sheriff, another county that has or that have established an office of medical examiner, as specified, or a with one or more private third-party medical examination provider that is <i>providers that are</i> separate and independent from the office of the sheriff-coroner and meets that meet certain physician qualification requirements, as specified, to determine the circumstances, manner, and cause of death. <i>The bill would require the county board of supervisors to annually enter into a service agreement or service agreements with those medical examiners, independent coroner offices, or private third-party medical examination providers, or with any combination thereof. The bill would prohibit a private third-party medical examination provider that has entered into a service agreement from, during the term of the service agreement, being contracted by the</i>

		<i>county or the sheriff-coroner of that county to provide medical examination for any cases that do not involve in-custody deaths.</i> The bill would define “in-custody death” for purposes of the bill to include, among other things, the death of a person who is detained, under arrest, or is in the process of being detained or arrested, is en route to be incarcerated, or is incarcerated at a municipal or county jail or state prison, or who is en route to be detained, or is detained, at a federal correctional facility or immigration detention facility, as provided. This bill would except an independent medical examination performed pursuant to those provisions from the provisions described above that require, in the case of a forensic autopsy, the manner of death to be determined by the coroner or medical examiner of a county.
	Impact to BSCC	Regulatory changes under consideration.
	Status	10/6/2025 Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 389, Statutes of 2025
29	Bill	AB 470, Telephone corporations: carriers of last resort.
	Author	Assembly Member Tina McKinnor, (D-61)
	Summary	As Amended, 7/17/2025 Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including telephone corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix just and reasonable rates and charges for public utilities. Existing law requires the commission, on or before February 1, 1995, to issue an order initiating an investigation and open proceeding to examine the current and future definitions of universal service in telecommunications. Pursuant to that provision, the commission issued a decision involving carriers of last resort, including the withdrawal process for carriers of last resort, defined as a carrier who provides local exchange service and stands ready to provide basic service to any customer requesting basic service within a specified area. This bill would require the commission, in consultation with the Office of Emergency Services, to adopt a process through which a telephone corporation acting as a carrier of last resort is authorized to seek relief from their carrier of last resort obligations in a census block where the United States Census Bureau reports no population and where the telephone corporation provides no basic exchange service to any customer address located within the area, and in a census block that is well-served, as defined. The bill would require the commission, on or before December 15, 2026, to adopt a map designating well-served areas.

		The bill would require that the process include specified notice and challenge requirements. The bill would require a telephone corporation to meet certain requirements during specified time periods following the date that amended status is granted by the commission, as provided. The bill would create the Public Safety Agency Technology Upgrade Grant Fund, provide that moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the commission for purposes of public safety agency technology upgrade grants, and authorize the fund to accept donations from nongovernmental entities. The bill would exempt specified services and locations from its provisions. Under existing law, a violation of an order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the commission is a crime. Because a violation of a commission action implementing this bill's requirements would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.
	Impact to BSCC	BSCC would administer a new grant program.
	Status	8/14/2026 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)
30	Bill	SB 470, Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act: teleconferencing.
	Author	Senator John Laird, (D-17)
	Summary	As Amended, 4/10/2025 Existing law, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a state body be open and public and all persons be permitted to attend any meeting of a state body. The act authorizes meetings through teleconference subject to specified requirements, including, among others, that the state body post agendas at all teleconference locations, that each teleconference location be identified in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, that the agenda provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the state body directly at each teleconference location, and that at least one member of the state body be physically present at the location specified in the notice of the meeting.

The act authorizes an additional, alternative set of provisions under which a state body may hold a meeting by teleconference subject to specified requirements, including, among others, that at least one member of the state body is physically present at each teleconference location, as defined, that a majority of the members of the state body are physically present at the same teleconference location, except as specified, and that members of the state body visibly appear on camera during the open portion of a meeting that is publicly accessible via the internet or other online platform, except as specified.

The act authorizes, under specified circumstances, a member of the state body to participate pursuant to these provisions from a remote location, which would not be required to be accessible to the public and which the act prohibits the notice and agenda from disclosing. The act repeals these provisions on January 1, 2026.

This bill would ~~delete the January 1, 2026 repeal date, thereby authorizing the above-described additional, alternative set of teleconferencing provisions indefinitely.~~ *instead repeal these provisions on January 1, 2030.*

The act authorizes a multimember state advisory body to hold an open meeting by teleconference pursuant to an alternative set of provisions that are in addition to the above-described provisions generally applicable to state bodies. These alternative provisions specify requirements, including, among others, that the multimember state advisory body designates the primary physical meeting location in the notice of the meeting where members of the public may physically attend the meeting, observe and hear the meeting, and participate, that at least one staff member of the state body to be present at the primary physical meeting location during the meeting, and that the members of the state body visibly appear on camera during the open portion of a meeting that is publicly accessible via the internet or other online platform, except as specified. ~~Existing law~~ *The act* repeals these provisions on January 1, 2026.

This bill would ~~delete the January 1, 2026 repeal date, thereby authorizing the above-described alternative set of teleconferencing provisions for multimember state advisory bodies indefinitely.~~ *instead repeal these provisions on January 1, 2030.*

The act, beginning January 1, 2026, removes the above-described requirements for the alternative set of teleconferencing provisions for multimember state advisory bodies, and, instead, requires, among other things, that the multimember state advisory body designates the primary physical meeting location in the notice of the meeting where members of the public may physically attend the meeting and participate.

This bill would ~~repeal those provisions.~~ *instead make these provisions operative on January 1, 2030.*

Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest.

	Impact to BSCC	The bill extends the allowances made for teleconferences of public meetings, including BSCC Board meetings, in 2023.
	Status	10/1/2025 Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 222, Statutes of 2025
31	Bill	AB / SB 157, Public Safety
	Author	Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review
	Summary	As Amended, 9/8/2025-<i>new language in blue font</i> Penal Code 6034. (a) There is hereby created the position of Director of In-Custody Death Review within the Board of State and Community Corrections. Subject to Senate confirmation, the Governor shall appoint the director to a six-year term. (b) <i>(1)</i> Commencing July 1, 2024, the director shall review investigations of any death incident, as defined in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 832.10, occurring within a local detention facility, as defined in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 832.10, and may, upon determination by the board that it is necessary and appropriate, conduct further review of a death incident. Upon that review, the director shall make specific and customized recommendations to the sheriff or administrator of the local detention facility who operates the local detention facility regarding those incidents, including changes to policies, procedures, and practices, facility upgrades, staffing considerations, the delivery of medical and behavioral health services within local detention facilities, and operational and capital funding requirements to address the director's recommendations. <i>(2) As used in this section, the term "director" includes employees and agents of the In-Custody Death Review Division.</i> (c) Within 90 days of receipt of the director's recommendations, the sheriff or administrator who operates the local detention facility shall identify the director's recommendations that will be implemented and shall provide a timeline for implementation and the anticipated cost of implementing those recommendations. The sheriff or administrator who operates the local detention facility shall also identify the director's recommendations that will not or cannot be implemented, accompanied by an explanation of why the recommendations will not or cannot be implemented. The Board of State and Community Corrections may call upon the sheriff or administrator who operates the local detention facility to respond to the Board of State and Community Corrections at a regularly scheduled meeting to discuss the recommendations and responses. (d) The <i>director's</i> recommendations <i>issued pursuant to subdivision (b)</i> and responses <i>from the sheriff or administrator required under subdivision (c)</i> shall be available to the public. The director and the sheriff or administrator of the local detention facility may, in their discretion,

redact these disclosures or otherwise protect the names of individuals, specific locations, or other facts that, if not redacted, might hinder litigation related to the review, compromise the safety and security of staff, inmates, or members of the public, or where disclosure of the information is otherwise prohibited by law. Copies of public reports shall be posted on the Board of State and Community Corrections's internet website.

(e) Commencing July 1, 2024, and upon appropriation by the Legislature for this purpose, the Board of State and Community Corrections shall employ a sufficient number of licensed medical professionals and licensed behavioral health professionals to participate in the reviews described in this section, assist with establishing and implementing health and behavioral health standards for local detention facilities, and review the delivery of medical and behavioral health services within local detention facilities.

(f) (1) In carrying out the duties under this section, the director shall, during regular business hours, have access to, and authority to, examine and reproduce records, as specified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 832.10, of any local detention facility. In connection with duties authorized by this chapter, the director shall have access to the records and property of any public or private entity or person subject to review or regulation by the public agency or public entity to the same extent that employees or officers of that agency or public entity have access. No provision of law, memorandum of understanding, or any other agreement entered into between the employing entity and the employee or the employee's representative providing for the confidentiality or privilege of any records or property shall prevent disclosure. Any officer or employee of any agency or entity having these records or property in their possession or under their control shall permit access to, and examination and reproduction thereof, consistent with the provisions of this section, upon the request of the director.

(2) A local detention facility may withhold records that are part of an active criminal or administrative investigation as set forth in paragraph (4) of subdivision (c) of Section 832.10.

(g) Access, examination, and reproduction consistent with the provisions of this section shall not constitute a waiver of any confidentiality or privilege regarding any records disclosed to the director.

(h) For purposes of federal and state law, including the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) and the Confidentiality of Medical Information Act, the In-Custody Death Review Division within the Board of State and Community Corrections shall be deemed a health oversight agency authorized by law to receive protected health information for oversight activities, including as described in Section 164.512(d) of Title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations related to the review of an in-custody death pursuant to this section. Covered entities may disclose protected health information to the In-Custody Death Review Division without the authorization of the individual, provided that disclosure is limited to information reasonably necessary for the In-Custody Death Review Division review of in-custody deaths pursuant to this section.

**Impact to
BSCC**

The bill clarifies the Director of In Custody Death Director's access to local detention facility records, to include health records as a health oversight agency.

	Status	9/17/2025 Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 111, Statutes of 2025