

	Bill & Author	Summary/ Version	BSCC Duties Impact	Status
1	<p><u>AB 28</u></p> <p><u>Firearms and ammunition: excise tax</u></p> <p><u>Assemblymember Gabriel J.</u></p> <p><u>(D-46)</u></p>	<p>Commencing July 1, 2024, this bill, the Gun Violence Prevention and School Safety Act will impose an excise tax in the amount of 11% of the gross receipts from the retail sale in this state of a firearm, firearm precursor part, and ammunition. The tax would be collected by the state pursuant to the Fee Collection Procedures Law. The bill will require that the revenues collected be deposited in the Gun Violence Prevention and School Safety Fund, which the bill would establish in the State Treasury. The bill will require the moneys received in the fund to be used to fund various gun violence prevention, education, research, response, and investigation programs, as specified. The bill will require the Director of Finance to transfer, as a loan, \$2.4 million from the General Fund to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to implement these provisions, as specified. The bill will require each licensed firearms dealer, firearms manufacturer, and ammunition vendor to register with the department for a certificate and other provisions.</p> <p>Annually, the first seventy-five million dollars (\$75,000,000) will be available, or as much of that amount as is available, shall be continuously appropriated annually to the BSCC, or other successor agency designated by law as the administering agency for the California Violence Intervention and Prevention (CalVIP) Grant Program, to fund CalVIP Grants and administration and evaluations of CalVIP supported programs.</p>	<p>The BSCC may need to increase the number of grants and staffing.</p>	<p>9/26/23</p> <p>Approved by the Governor.</p> <p>Chaptered by the Secretary of State</p> <p>Chapter 231 Statutes of 2023</p>

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2	<p><u>AB 58</u></p> <p><u>Deferred entry of judgment pilot program</u></p> <p><u>Assemblymember Kalra A.</u></p> <p><u>(D-25)</u></p>	<p>Until January 1, 2024, the Counties of Alameda, Butte, Napa, Nevada, Santa Clara, and Ventura to establish a pilot program to operate a deferred entry of judgment program for eligible defendants. Existing law requires each participating county to establish a multidisciplinary team to meet periodically to review and discuss the implementation, practices, and impact of the program, and to submit data on the pilot program to the Board of State and Community Corrections. This bill would remove the Counties of Napa and Ventura from the counties authorized to establish a pilot program. The bill would extend the pilot program to January 1, 2026, and would instead require, no later than December 31, 2024, counties to conduct the above-specified evaluation and to submit a report based on that evaluation to the Assembly and Senate Committees on Public Safety.</p> <p>The Board of State and Community Corrections shall review a county’s pilot program to ensure compliance with requirements of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. Sec. 11101 et seq.) relating to “sight and sound” separation between juveniles and adult inmates.</p>	<p>The BSCC will review county’s programs.</p>	<p>10/07/23</p> <p>Approved by the Governor.</p> <p>Chaptered by the Secretary of State</p> <p>Chapter 418 Statutes of 2023</p>

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3	<p><u>AB 268</u></p> <p><u>Board of State and Community Corrections</u></p> <p><u>Assemblymember Weber, M.D., Akilah</u></p> <p><u>(D-79)</u></p>	<p>This bill would, commencing July 1, 2024, add 2 additional members to the board, a licensed health care provider and a licensed mental or behavioral health care provider, appointed by the Governor and subject to confirmation by the Senate. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Safety checks of incarcerated persons shall be sufficiently detailed to determine the safety and well-being of the incarcerated person, and that they are not in distress. This determination shall not require facility staff to disturb or wake incarcerated persons during sleeping hours. (b) Correctional officers shall be certified in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and shall be required, when safe and appropriate to do so, to begin CPR on a nonresponsive person without obtaining approval from supervisors or medical staff. (c) Jail supervisors shall be required to conduct random audits of safety checks which shall include a review of logs and video footage, if available, to ensure that safety checks are properly performed. (d) In-service training of correctional officers shall include no fewer than four hours of training on mental and behavioral health annually. Training requirements prescribed in this subdivision shall be developed by the Board of State and Community Corrections standards of training for corrections. (e) Mental health screening or evaluation conducted at booking or intake shall be conducted by a qualified mental health care professional, if available. Mental health screening or evaluation that is conducted by anybody other than a qualified mental health care professional shall be reviewed by a qualified mental health care professional as soon as reasonably practicable. (f) Jail staff shall review the medical and mental health history and the county electronic health record, if available, of any person booked or transferred into the jail to determine any history of mental health issues. 	<p>BSCC would add two new Board Members. The BSCC has adopted <u>§ 1027.5. Safety Checks</u> in the last round of regulations revisions. The STC Division is currently working to incorporate mental health training and CPR compliance in the next round of revisions.</p>	<p>10/04/23</p> <p>Approved by the Governor.</p> <p>Chaptered by the Secretary of State</p> <p>Chapter 298 Statutes of 2023</p>

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4	<p><u>AB 505</u></p> <p><u>The Office of Youth and Community Restoration</u></p> <p><u>Assemblymember Ting</u></p> <p><u>(D-19)</u></p>	<p>This bill authorizes the Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR) ombudsperson to access a facility at any time without prior notice to the operator of the facility. The bill requires the ombudsperson to have access to, review, receive, and make copies of any record of a local agency, including all juvenile facility records at all times, except as otherwise prohibited.</p> <p>Modifies county Board of Supervisor responsibilities in making allocations of Juvenile Justice Realignment Block Grant (JJRBG) funds. Modifies the JJRBG process to require more frequent meetings and to permit the committee to select a chair and co-chair using its own selection process.</p> <p>Proposed amendments to move responsibilities for juvenile justice facility inspections and regulations from the BSCC to OYCR were removed from the bill.</p>	<p>The BSCC will inspect all juvenile and adult detention facilities including SYTF and camps under Title 15 and 24 regulations.</p>	<p>10/09/23</p> <p>Approved by the Governor.</p> <p>Chaptered by the Secretary of State</p> <p>Chapter 528 Statutes of 2023</p>

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5	<p><u>AB 695</u></p> <p><u>Juvenile Detention Facilities Improvement Grant Program</u></p> <p><u>Assemblymember Pacheco</u></p> <p><u>(D-64)</u></p>	<p>Upon appropriation by the Legislature, this bill would create the Juvenile Detention Facilities Improvement Grant Program, to be administered by the Board of State and Community Corrections, to provide grants to a county of the first class (population of 4 million and over) to address the critical infrastructure needs of the state’s detained and supervised youth in the county. The bill would require, as a condition for receiving a grant, a county of the first class to prepare a juvenile detention facilities improvement plan for the expenditure of funds for capital improvements that are necessary to preserve and protect the county’s juvenile detention facilities to enhance each facility’s rehabilitation function. The bill would require the plan to be approved by both the office board and the governing body of the county. The bill would require the board, by January 1, 2025, to submit a report to the budget and public safety committees of the Legislature detailing the grants awarded and the projects funded through the program. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the County of Los Angeles.</p> <p>Governor's Veto Message: <i>To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 695 without my signature. This bill creates, upon appropriation, the Juvenile Detention Facilities Improvement Grant Program, to be administered by the Office of Youth and Community Restoration, to provide grants to a county of the first class (counties containing a population of 4,000,000) to address the infrastructure needs of the state's detained and supervised youth in the county. New grant programs such as the program proposed in this bill must be considered and evaluated in the annual budget process in the context of all state funding priorities. In partnership with the Legislature, we enacted a budget that closed a shortfall of more than \$30 billion through balanced solutions that avoided deep program cuts and protected education, health care, climate, public safety, and social service programs that are relied on by millions of Californians. This year, however, the Legislature sent me bills outside of this budget process that, if all enacted, would add nearly \$19 billion of unaccounted costs in the budget, of which \$11 billion would be ongoing. With our state facing continuing economic risk and revenue uncertainty, it is important to remain disciplined when considering bills with significant fiscal implications, such as this measure. For this reason, I cannot sign this bill. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom</i></p>	<p>The BSCC would have been required to administer a new grant.</p>	<p>10/08/23</p> <p>Vetoed by the Governor</p>

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6	<p><u>AB 762</u></p> <p><u>California Violence Intervention and Prevention Grant Program</u></p> <p><u>Assemblymember Wicks</u></p> <p><u>(D-14)</u></p>	<p>The Board of State and Community Corrections currently administers California Violence Intervention and Prevention (CalVIP) Grant Program This bill would specify that the purpose of the CalVIP program is to support effective community gun violence reduction initiatives in communities that are disproportionately impacted by community gun violence. The bill would expand the CalVIP program to include counties that have one or more cities disproportionately impacted by community gun violence and tribal governments. The bill would increase the maximum grant amount to \$2,500,000 per year and require a grant cycle to be at least 3 years.</p>	<p>Makes changes to the CalVIP Grant Program.</p>	<p>09/26/23</p> <p>Approved by the Governor.</p> <p>Chaptered by the Secretary of State</p> <p>Chapter 241 Statutes of 2023</p>

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7	<p><u>AB 912</u></p> <p><u>Strategic Anti-Violence Funding Efforts Act</u></p> <p><u>Assemblymember Jones-Sawyer</u></p> <p><u>(D-57)</u></p>	<p>This bill would reestablish the Youth Reinvestment Grant Program, to be administered by the Office of Youth and Community Restoration, for the purpose of implementing a mixed-delivery system of trauma-informed health and development diversion programs for youth, as specified. The bill would create the Youth Reinvestment Fund to be used, upon appropriation by the Legislature, by the office for the purposes of the program. The bill would require applicants for the program to be nongovernmental agencies or tribal governments, as specified. The bill would provide that an applicant under this program be awarded no less than \$50,000, and no more than \$2,000,000, and would specify the requirements of diversion programs to qualify for funding under these provisions.</p> <p>Governor's Veto Message: <i>To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 912 without my signature. This bill would, subject to an appropriation, establish the Violence Reduction Grant Program to be administered by the Department of Justice, re-establish the Youth Reinvestment Grant Program to be administered by the Office of Youth and Community Restoration, and create additional grant programs designed to improve the health and well-being of youths in the State. While I appreciate the author's commitment to early interdiction and violence reduction efforts, this bill creates new additional cost pressures and must be considered in the annual budget in the context of all state funding priorities. In partnership with the Legislature, we enacted a budget that closed a shortfall of more than \$30 billion through balanced solutions that avoided deep program cuts and protected education, health care, climate, public safety, and social service programs that are relied on by millions of Californians. This year, however, the Legislature sent me bills outside of this budget process that, if all enacted, would add nearly \$19 billion of unaccounted costs in the budget, of which \$11 billion would be ongoing. With our state facing continuing economic risk and revenue uncertainty, it is important to remain disciplined when considering bills with significant fiscal implications, such as this measure. For this reason, I cannot sign this bill. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom</i></p>	<p>Would have repealed and reestablished the Youth Reinvestment Grant at the OYCR.</p>	<p>10/08/23</p> <p>Vetoed by the Governor</p>

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8	<p><u>AB 1080</u></p> <p><u>Criminal justice realignment</u></p> <p><u>Assemblymember Ta</u></p> <p><u>(R-70)</u></p>	<p>The Legislative Analyst’s Office is required to prepare a report, to be submitted to the Legislature on June 30, 2026, evaluating the results of Assembly Bill 109 of the 2011–12 Regular Session over the previous 10 years.</p>	<p>At the request of the LAO, the BSCC will provide available information.</p>	<p>07/21/23</p> <p>Approved by the Governor.</p> <p>Chaptered by the Secretary of State</p> <p>Chapter 96 Statutes of 2023</p>

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9	<p><u>SB 519</u></p> <p><u>Corrections</u></p> <p><u>Senator Atkins</u></p> <p><u>(D-39)</u></p>	<p>This bill would establish the position of Director of In-Custody Death Review within the BSCC, appointed by the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation, and for a six-year term. Commencing July 1, 2024, the director shall review investigations of any death incident occurring within a local detention facility and shall make specific and customized recommendations to the sheriff or administrator for 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 to be implemented in 90 days and be available to the public. Upon appropriation by the Legislature, the BSCC shall employ a sufficient number of licensed medical professionals and licensed behavioral health professionals to participate in the reviews, 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.</p>	<p>BSCC will review in-custody deaths. Will request a Budget Change Proposal requesting necessary staffing and resources to establish the new Division.</p>	<p>10/04/23</p> <p>Approved by the Governor.</p> <p>Chaptered by the Secretary of State</p> <p>Chapter 306 Statutes of 2023</p>

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10	<p><u>SB 544</u></p> <p><u>Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act: teleconferencing</u></p> <p><u>Senator Laird</u></p> <p><u>(D-17)</u></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>This bill in part, until January 1, 2026, authorized a state body to hold teleconference meetings and allow for members of the state body to attend the meeting remotely with some caveats:</p> <p>A majority of the members of the state body shall be physically present at the same teleconference location and at least one member of the state body shall be physically present at each teleconference location. The teleconferenced meeting that is required to be open to the public shall be visible and audible to the public at each teleconference location and if it should fail, the meeting shall end or adjourn. The state body must provide a means by which the public may remotely hear audio of the meeting, remotely observe the meeting, remotely address the body, and provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the state body directly. The members of the state body shall visibly appear on camera during the open portion of a meeting and may cease only when the appearance would be technologically impracticable. A remote location is not required to be accessible to the public. The notice and agenda shall not disclose information regarding a remote location. All votes taken during the teleconferenced meeting shall be by roll call.</p> <p>Beginning January 1, 2026, a state body may hold an open meeting by teleconference. A member participating remotely shall be listed in the minutes. The location of a member of a state body who will participate remotely is not required to be disclosed in the public notice. A quorum of the members of the state body shall be in attendance at the primary physical meeting location, and members of the state body participating remotely shall not count towards establishing a quorum with a roll call vote. Only the primary location will need to be posted. Public remote participation should be available, and the meeting shall end or adjourn if the remote access fails.</p>	<p>Will allow remote participation by Board Members or ESC Members without noticing locations to the public.</p>	<p>09/22/23</p> <p>Approved by the Governor.</p> <p>Chaptered by the Secretary of State</p> <p>Chapter 216 Statutes of 2023</p>