

	Bill & Author	Summary/ Version	BSCC Duties Impact	Status
1	<p><u>AB 48</u></p> <p><u>Law enforcement: kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents</u></p> <p><u>Assemblymember Gonzalez</u></p> <p><u>(D-80)</u></p>	<p>Chaptered by Secretary of State 9/30/2021</p> <p>This bill would prohibit the use of kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents by any law enforcement agency to disperse any assembly, protest, or demonstration, except in compliance with specified standards set by the bill, and would prohibit their use solely due to a violation of an imposed curfew, verbal threat, or noncompliance with a law enforcement directive. The bill would include in the standards for the use of kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents to disperse gatherings the requirement that, among other things, those weapons only be used to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including a peace officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control.</p>	<p>Training regulations will be reevaluated for PC 13652.</p>	<p>9/30/2021</p> <p>Signed by the Governor</p> <p>Chapter 404</p>

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2	<p><u>AB 653</u></p> <p><u>Medication-Assisted Treatment Grant Program</u></p> <p><u>Assemblymember Waldron</u></p> <p><u>(R-75)</u></p>	<p>Chaptered by Secretary of State 10/9/2021</p> <p>This bill establishes, until January 1, 2026 upon appropriation, the Medication-Assisted Treatment Grant Program, to be administered by the Board of State and Community Corrections. The bill would require the board to award grants, on a competitive basis, to counties and would authorize counties that receive grants to use grant funds for various purposes relating to the treatment of substance use disorders and the provision of medication-assisted treatment. The bill would prohibit counties from using the grant funds to supplant existing resources for medication-assisted treatment services delivered in county jails or in the community. The bill would require counties that receive grants pursuant to these provisions to collect and maintain data relating to the effectiveness of the program and would require the board, by July 1, 2025, to submit a report to the Legislature describing the activities funded by the grant program and the success of those activities in reducing drug overdoses and recidivism by jail inmates and persons under criminal justice supervision.</p>	<p>Upon appropriation the BSCC would administer the grant.</p>	<p>10/9/2021</p> <p>Signed by the Governor</p> <p>Chapter 745</p>

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3	<p><u>AB 990</u></p> <p><u>Prisons: inmate visitation.</u></p> <p><u>Assemblymember Santiago</u></p> <p><u>(D-53)</u></p>	<p>ENROLLED SEPTEMBER 10, 2021</p> <p>For people detained in a county jail on felony charges, this bill would include the right to personal visits as a civil right, as specified. The bill would provide that these civil rights may not be infringed upon, except as necessary and only if narrowly tailored to further the legitimate security interests of the government and would provide that any governmental action related to these civil rights may be reviewed in court for legal error under a substantial evidence standard of review.</p> <p>Governor's Message: To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 990 without my signature. This bill would establish the right of visitation as a protected civil right for people that are incarcerated, change the standard of review for when a custodial authority seeks to limit the civil rights of incarcerated individuals, and restrict the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's (CDCR's) power to deny a person visitation rights. My Administration has made it a priority to reform our state's rehabilitation processes, including visitation rights. In fact, this year's budget added a third day of weekly in-person visitation at all CDCR institutions and included funding to provide visitors with free transportation on select days throughout the year to all prisons. While I am in strong support of expanding and increasing visitation opportunities, the heightened standard in this legislation is likely to result in extensive and costly litigation from individuals denied visitation for what may be valid and serious safety and security concerns. I urge the author to work with CDCR to find a solution that expands access to visitation in a manner that protects all parties. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom</p>	<p>May impact Title 15 Regulations</p>	<p>Vetoed</p>

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4	<p><u>AB 1318</u></p> <p><u>Deferred entry of judgment pilot program</u></p> <p><u>Assemblymember Stone</u></p> <p><u>(D-29)</u></p>	<p>ENROLLED SEPTEMBER 03, 2021</p> <p>This bill would extend the pilot program to January 1, 2024, and would instead require, no later than December 31, 2022, the above-specified comprehensive report to be submitted to the Assembly and Senate Committees on Public Safety.</p> <p>Current law authorizes, until January 1, 2022, 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. Current 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. Current law requires the board to conduct an evaluation of the pilot program’s impact and effectiveness, as specified, and would require, no later than December 31, 2020, the evaluation to be combined into a comprehensive report and submitted to the Assembly and Senate Committees on Public Safety.</p>	<p>Will continue the grant until 2024.</p>	<p>09/23/21</p> <p>Signed by the Governor</p> <p>Chapter 210</p>

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5	<p><u>SB 2</u></p> <p><u>Peace officers: certification: civil rights.</u></p> <p><u>Senator Bradford</u></p> <p><u>(D-35)</u></p>	<p>Chaptered by Secretary of State 7/12/2021</p> <p>This bill would prohibit a person who has been convicted of a felony, as specified, from regaining eligibility for peace officer employment based upon any later order of the court setting aside, vacating, withdrawing, expunging or otherwise dismissing or reversing the conviction, unless the court finds the person to be factually innocent of the crime for which they were convicted at the time of entry of the order. The bill would disqualify a person from being employed as a peace officer if that person has been convicted of, or has been adjudicated in an administrative, military, or civil judicial process as having committed, a violation of certain specified crimes against public justice, including the falsification of records, bribery, or perjury. The bill would also disqualify any person who has been certified as a peace officer by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training and has surrendered that certification or had that certification revoked by the commission or has been denied certification. The bill would disqualify any person previously employed in law enforcement in any state or United States territory or by the federal government, whose name is listed in the national decertification index, or any other database designated by the federal government, or who engaged in serious misconduct that would have resulted in their certification being revoked in this state. The bill would require a law enforcement agency employing certain peace officers to employ only individuals with a current, valid certification or pending certification.</p> <p>In addition, this bill would provide that a threat, intimidation, or coercion under the Tom Bane Civil Rights Act may be inherent in any interference with a civil right and would describe intentional acts for these purposes as an act in which the person acted with general intent or a conscious objective to engage in particular conduct. The bill would eliminate certain immunity provisions for peace officers and custodial officers, or public entities employing peace officers or custodial officers sued under the act.</p>	<p>Standards for Training regulations will be reevaluated</p>	<p>10/01/21</p> <p>Signed by the Governor</p> <p>Chaptered 409</p>

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6	<p><u>SB 334</u></p> <p><u>Detention facilities: contracts.</u></p> <p><u>Senator Durazo</u></p> <p><u>(D-24)</u></p>	<p>Chapered by Secretary of State 9/24/2021</p> <p>This bill would require a private detention facility responsible for the custody and control of a prisoner or civil detainee to operate in compliance with these standards and to maintain specified insurance coverages, including general, automobile, and umbrella liability, and workers' compensation. The bill would require an insurer providing insurance to require the private detention facility to comply with the standards and to notify the director of the facility and the Insurance Commissioner of deficiencies and that the insurance contract will be canceled if the deficiencies are not corrected within 60 days, among other duties. The bill would state that it does not apply to specified detention facilities. The bill would state that it does not create any additional authority or responsibility for the Board of State and Community Corrections and Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, as specified.</p>	None	<p>9/27/21</p> <p>Signed by the Governor</p> <p>Chapter 298</p>