

| | Bill & Author | Summary/ Version | BSCC Duties Impact | Status |
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| 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>Revised, March 24, 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.</p> | <p>May impact training regulations</p> | <p>6/2/21</p> <p>In Senate: Read first time to Committee on Rules for Assignment.</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>Amended in Assembly, March 30, 2021</p> <p>This bill would establish, until January 1, 2026, 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>Would require the BSCC to administer this grant</p> | <p>5/28/21:</p> <p>In Senate: Read first time to Committee on Rules for Assignment.</p> |

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| 3 | <p><u>AB 731</u></p> <p><u>County jails: recidivism: reports</u></p> <p><u>Assemblymember Bauer-Kahan (D-16)</u></p> | <p>Revised to Add Coauthor Assemblymember Quirk: Feb 16, 2021</p> <p>This bill would require the sheriff in each county to compile and submit specified data to the Board of State and Community Corrections on their antirecidivism programs and success rates in reducing recidivism. The bill would require the Board of State and Community Corrections to compile a report based upon those findings and submit the report to the Legislature by a specified date.</p> | <p>Would require research and data collection and compiling a report to the Legislature</p> | <p>5/28/21</p> <p>In Senate: Read first time to Committee on Rules for Assignment.</p> |

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| 4 | <p><u>AB 1223</u></p> <p><u>Firearms and ammunition: excise tax.</u></p> <p><u>Assemblymember Levine (D-10)</u></p> | <p>Amended in Assembly May 28, 2021</p> <p>This bill, the Gun Violence Prevention, Healing, and Recovery Act, would, commencing July 1, 2022, impose an excise tax in the amount of 10% of the sales price of a handgun and 11% of the sales price of a long gun, rifle, firearm precursor part, and ammunition, as specified. The tax would be collected by the state pursuant to the Fee Collection Procedures Law. The bill would require that the revenues collected be deposited in the Gun Violence Prevention, Healing, and Recovery Fund, which the bill would establish in the State Treasury.</p> | <p>Would secure funding to the CalVIP grant</p> | <p>6/3/21</p> <p>Read third time. Refused passage. Motion to reconsider made by Assembly Member Levine. Reconsideration granted. Ordered to third reading.</p> |

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| 5 | <p><u>AB 1474</u></p> <p><u>Sentencing: consideration of costs</u></p> <p><u>Assemblymember Gabriel (D-45)</u></p> | <p>Revised April 21, 2021</p> <p>This bill would require a prosecuting attorney, at sentencing, to state on the record the estimated cost of incarceration or supervision for any proposed sentence. Would also require a county probation department, if preparing a presentence report, to provide the court with specified information regarding the estimated and projected cost of incarceration or other supervision of the defendant as has been proposed in the recommended sentence. The court, during sentencing, to state on the record, the estimated cost of the sentence imposed. Would require the Legislative Analyst’s Office (LAO) to annually compile the average annual costs of incarceration and postincarceration supervision, provide this information to the public on its website. This bill would require the Board of State and Community Corrections to annually compile the annual costs of incarceration and noncustodial supervision for a person under the supervision of each county sheriff or probation department, and to provide the information to prosecutor’s officers and the chief probation officer of each county. The bill would also require the board to provide this information to the public on the board’s internet website.</p> | <p>Would require data and research on costs of incarceration and compile reports</p> | <p>6/3/2021</p> <p>In Senate. Read first time. To Committee on Rules for assignment.</p> |

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| 6 | <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>Amended in Senate, May 20, 2021</p> <p>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>May impact standards for training</p> | <p>6/3/2021</p> <p>Referred to Assembly Committees on Public Safety and Judiciary.</p> |

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| 7 | <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>Amended in Senate May 19, 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>5/28/21</p> <p>Referred to Assembly Committees on Insurance and Public Safety.</p> |

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| 8 | <p><u>SB 472</u></p> <p><u>Social Innovation Financing Program.</u></p> <p><u>Senator Caballero</u></p> <p><u>(D-12)</u></p> | <p>Amended in Senate May 20, 2021</p> <p>Current law establishes the Social Innovation Financing Program, administered by the Board of State and Community Corrections, to award grants to 3 counties selected by the board, for the purpose of entering into a social innovation financing contract, pursuant to which private investors agree to provide financing to service providers to achieve social outcomes agreed upon in advance and the government agency that is a party to the contractual agreement agrees to pay a return on the investment to the investors if successful programmatic outcomes are achieved by the service provider.</p> <p>Current law requires the board and each county receiving an award to report annually to the Governor and Legislature, as specified. Existing law repeals the program on January 1, 2022. This bill would, commencing July 1, 2022, authorize the board, upon an appropriation by the Legislature to the Social Innovation Fund created by this bill, to award a new round of grants to 5 counties selected by the board, as specified.</p> | <p>Upon appropriations would require BSCC to administer grants to five counties</p> | <p>6/2/21</p> <p>In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p> |