



BSCC
CALIFORNIA

OCTOBER 3
2024

BOARD MEETING
AGENDA & REPORTS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

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KATHLEEN T. HOWARD
Executive Director, BSCC

BOARD MEMBERS

LINDA M. PENNER
Chair, BSCC

SCOTT BUDNICK
Founder
Anti-Recidivism Coalition

CHRISTINA CORPUS
Sheriff
San Mateo County

NORMA CUMPIAN
Assistant Deputy Director
Anti-Recidivism Coalition
Women's Department

JANET GAARD
Retired Judge
Yolo County

KIRK HAYNES
Chief Probation Officer
Fresno County

JASON D. JOHNSON
Director, Adult Parole
Operations, CDCR

JEFFREY D. MACOMBER
Secretary, CDCR

WILLIAM "BILL" SCOTT III
Chief of Police
City of San Francisco

ERIC S. TAYLOR
Sheriff
San Benito County

ANGELES D. ZARAGOZA
Deputy Executive Director
Youth Justice Programs
Los Angeles Room and Board

VACANT
Chief Probation Officer

VACANT
Supervisor
Or Chief Administrative Officer

VACANT
Licensed Health Care Provider

VACANT
Licensed Mental/Behavioral
Health Care Provider

AMENDED TO ADD START TIME*

BOARD MEETING AGENDA

Thursday, October 3, 2024
10:00 a.m.*

2590 Venture Oaks Way
Board Meeting Room, First Floor
Sacramento, California 95833

Zoom link & instructions appear at the end of the Agenda.

Instructions for remote attendance appear on the last page of this agenda.

Remote Public Participants:

*To request to speak on an agenda item during the Board meeting,
please email publiccomment@bscc.ca.gov*

Please state in the subject line which item you would like to speak.

*To submit written public comment on an agenda item, please email
publiccomment@bscc.ca.gov*

Routine items are heard on the consent calendar. All consent items are approved after one motion unless a Board member asks for discussion or separate action on any item. Anyone may ask to be heard on any item on the consent calendar prior to the Board's vote. Members of the public will be given the opportunity to give public comment during the Board's discussion of each item. There is a two-minute time limit on public comment unless otherwise directed by the Board Chair.

I. Call Meeting to Order

II. Information Items

1. Chair's Report
2. Executive Director's Report
3. Legal Update
4. Legislative Wrap-Up

III. Action: Consent Items

- A. Minutes from the July 11, 2024, Board Meeting: **Requesting Approval**
- B. Proposed 2025 Board of State and Community Corrections Meeting Schedule: **Requesting Approval**
- C. Public Defender Pilot Program Grant – 22-Month, No-Cost Extension: **Requesting Approval**
- D. Proud Parenting Grant – Six-Month, No-Cost Extension: **Requesting Approval**

IV. Action: Discussion Items

- E. Launch of the Board of State and Community Corrections Strategic Plan 2025-2030: **Requesting Approval**
- F. Opioids in Local Detention Facilities - Survey Results and Next Steps: **Requesting approval**
- G. Proposition 47 Grant Program: Cohort 4, Funding Recommendations: **Requesting Approval**
- H. Local Detention Facilities Inspection Update: **Requesting Approval**

V. Public Comments

Public comment about any other matter pertaining to the Board that is not on the agenda may be heard at this time.

VI. Adjourn

Next Board Meeting: November 21, 2024

Instructions for Attending Zoom / Teleconference Board Meeting

Use Zoom to both view and hear the Board meeting. Join by phone for audio only. If you do not have Zoom, [download](#) to your device before the meeting.

Join Zoom:

October 3, 2024, BSCC Board Meeting

Webinar ID: 814 7713 5878

Or join by phone: Dial:

Dial (for higher quality, dial a number based on your current location):
US: +1 669 900 9128 or +1 669 444 9171

Webinar ID: 814 7713 5878

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Adam.Lwin@bscc.ca.gov or call (916) 324-2626.

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Board of State & Community Corrections,
2590 Venture Oaks Way, Ste 200, Sacramento CA 95833*

Information Item 4
Legislative Update

	Bill & Author	Summary/ Version	BSCC Duties Impact	Status
1	<p><u>AB 1810</u></p> <p><u>Incarcerated persons: menstrual products</u></p> <p><u>Assemblymember Bryan, Isaac</u></p> <p><u>(D-55)</u></p>	<p>Enrolled August 26, 2024</p> <p>This bill would require a person who is incarcerated in state prison or confined in a local detention facility, a state or local juvenile facility, or a county juvenile justice facility, and who menstruates, or experiences uterine or vaginal bleeding shall, without needing to request, have ready access to these menstrual products without having to request them.</p> <p>Existing law requires a person who is incarcerated, upon request, to have access to, be allowed to use, and continue to use materials necessary for personal hygiene with regard to their menstrual cycle and reproductive system, including, but not limited to, sanitary pads and tampons.</p>	<p>May impact Title 15 regulations.</p>	<p>8/28/2024</p> <p>On Governor's Desk for signature.</p>

	Bill & Author	Summary/ Version	BSCC Duties Impact	Status
2	<p><u>AB 2882</u></p> <p><u>California Community Corrections Performance Incentives</u></p> <p><u>Assemblymember McCarty, Kevin</u></p> <p><u>(D-6)</u></p>	<p>AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 20, 2024</p> <p>The BSCC, through <u>AB109</u> and <u>AB117</u> is currently the repository for the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) plans. The CCPs develop and implement local approaches and corresponding spending plans for Adult Public Safety Realignment activities.</p> <p>This bill would add a representative of a community-based organization with experience in successfully providing behavioral health treatment services to persons who have been convicted of a criminal offense, and a representative of a Medi-Cal managed care plan that provides the Enhanced Care Management benefit, to the membership of the CCP.</p> <p>This bill would also require that funding be spent on evidence-based community corrections practices and programs as specified. The plan shall include an analysis and recommendations of how criminal justice resources may be spent as matching funds for other sources, including, but not limited to, Medi-Cal federal financial participation and include quantifiable goals for improving the community corrections system.</p>	No impact	<p>8/15/2024</p> <p>Failed passage.</p>

	Bill & Author	Summary/ Version	BSCC Duties Impact	Status
3	<p><u>SB 762</u></p> <p><u>Local detention facilities: safety checks.</u></p> <p>Senator <u>Becker, Josh</u> (D-13)</p>	<p>AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 14, 2023</p> <p>This bill would require the board to revise the minimum standards for local correctional facilities. The standards shall include, but not be limited to, the following areas: health and sanitary conditions, fire and life safety, security, rehabilitation programs, recreation, treatment of persons confined in local correctional facilities, and personnel training. The bill will require that at least one person on duty at the facility is knowledgeable in the area of fire and life safety procedures.</p> <p>During the next regularly scheduled review, the bill also requires a local detention facility to include a procedure for affirming that an incarcerated individual is alive during a safety check.</p>	<p>Revise Title 15 Regulations at the next biennial review.</p>	<p>8/31/2024</p> <p>Failed passage.</p>

	Bill & Author	Summary/ Version	BSCC Duties Impact	Status
4	<p><u>SB 1057</u></p> <p><u>Juvenile justice coordinating council</u></p> <p><u>Senator Menjivar, Caroline</u></p> <p><u>(D-20)</u></p>	<p>AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 16, 2024</p> <p>Under the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA), which was created under the Schiff-Cardenas Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (Chapter 353 of the Statutes of 2000), requires that each county establish a juvenile justice coordinating council that consists of representatives from a variety of local agencies and community groups to ensure the county’s multiagency juvenile justice plan is collaborative and comprehensive.</p> <p>This bill would revise and recast those membership provisions, and instead require each county juvenile justice coordinating council to, at a minimum, consist of at least 50% community representatives with the remainder of the seats allocated as specified.</p>	<p>No impact. Effective July 1, 2024, the JJCPA has transitioned to the Office of Youth and Community Restoration.</p>	<p>8/15/2024</p> <p>Failed passage.</p>

Agenda Item A

MINUTES
BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS MEETING
THURSDAY JULY 11, 2024
10:00 A.M.
BOARD MEETING

Meeting Held In-Person, Zoom & Teleconference

2590 Venture Oaks Way
BSCC Board Meeting Room
Sacramento, California 95833

The full recording of the meeting can be viewed here:

<https://youtu.be/RJ4Axr4edic>

I. Call Meeting to Order

Chair Linda Penner called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m. and welcomed the Board Members and the public to the meeting.

Board Secretary Adam Lwin called roll and announced that there was a quorum.

The following members were in attendance:

Chair Penner	Mr. Haynes	Ms. Chavez*	Ms. Gaard
Mr. Macomber	Mr. Taylor	Mr. Richart	Mr. Mills
Mr. Johnson			

Absent Board Members:

Mr. Dicus, Ms. Zaragoza, Mr. Budnick, and Ms. Cumpian

* Board Members participated remotely through Zoom.

II. Information Items

1. Chair's Report

None to report.

2. Executive Director's Report

Executive Director Kathleen Howard reported on the following:

Acknowledgments:

Welcome Kasey Warmuth, who was promoted to Deputy Director over the Standards and Training for Corrections (STC) and Research Division. Howard acknowledged Greg Hosman and thanked him for serving as Acting Deputy Director in STC.

Board Updates:

Howard said that effective July 1, 2024, two new positions will be added to the Board membership per [Assembly Bill 268](#) by Assemblymember Weber. These positions included a Licensed Healthcare Provider and Licensed Mental or Behavioral Health Provider, both appointed by the Governor. Howard reported that recruitment is actively underway, and appointments are expected soon.

Senate Bill 519 Updates:

Howard reported the following:

- The In-Custody Death Review Division (ICDR) is in the early stages of implementation.
- Regulations to support the effort have been adopted, with further updates to follow.
- The responsibilities for the Director of In-Custody Death Review took effect on July 1st.
- The Governor proposed \$3.3 million in funding and 15 positions to support the ICDR in the final budget.
- Staff recruitment is ongoing.
- The BSCC has begun receiving reports of deaths in custody and established an online web portal for local detention facilities.
- Training has been provided to local data reporters in detention facilities.

Budget Updates:

Howard reported the following on the Governor's final budget:

- The Missing and Murdered Indigenous People (MMIP) Grant received an additional \$13.25 million, with a third RFP to be released later this year. The BSCC will continue the outreach to tribal communities and local law enforcement to ensure awareness of available funding.
- Juvenile Justice Grants: Transfer of all juvenile justice-related grants from BSCC to the Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR) as per [SB 823](#) the DJJ realignment bill from 2020.
 - Grants affected: Title II grant program, including the SACJJDP, Juvenile Reentry Grant, and reporting on YOBG and JJCPA State grants.

Grant reductions included:

- Eliminations: Proud Parenting, Community Corrections Partnership Plan and Reporting (\$7.9 million), and Medication Assisted Treatment Grants.
- Prop 64 Loan: \$150 million loan (temporary reduction in available funding).
- CalVIP Program: The Violence Intervention and Prevention Program will now be funded through excise tax revenue on firearms and ammunition as per AB 28, estimated to generate \$75 million in the first year.

Improving Outreach to Underserved Communities in the Proposition 47 Grant Program: Engaging Hispanic and Latino Participants:

Howard provided an update on a recent project initiated by the Research Division related to the Prop 47 Grant program. The project focused on evaluating the engagement of Latino participants in mental health and substance use disorder treatment programs funded under Prop 47.

Details of the Project:

- Qualitative Review: Initiated to evaluate the experiences of Prop 47 grantees in engaging Latino participants.
- Methodology: Included focus groups and interviews with program participants and agency representatives.

Key Findings:

- Two primary themes emerged from the evaluation
 - The importance of hiring culturally competent staff, particularly those who are bilingual.
 - Establishing trust and providing a safe space for participants.
- Emphasized its potential impact on improving service delivery.
- A comprehensive report detailing these findings is available on the [BSCC website](#).

Opioids Antagonist Survey

Director Howard presented the preliminary findings of the Opioid Survey which was approved at the April 2024 meeting. The first round of data, covering January 1st to March 31st, was due to the BSCC on June 10th. Howard said the research team is still clarifying certain numbers with reporting facilities, and that a detailed analysis will be provided after the second quarter of data is received.

Findings are as follows:

Adult Detention Facilities:

- **Response Rate:** 90% (108 out of 120 facilities responded)
- **Key Findings:**
 - 99% (107 facilities) have opioid antagonists available.
 - 207 unique incidents of opioid antagonist use were reported.
 - 99% of facilities have antagonists accessible to custodial staff.
 - 66% have antagonists on the duty belts of custodial staff.
 - All facilities provide training and education on antagonist administration.
 - 27 facilities have antagonists accessible to detained people, with training provided.

Opioid Introduction Methods:

- **Total Incidents:** 655 known instances
- **Methods:**
 - 51% through mail or package deliveries.
 - 43% on the individuals being detained.
 - Less than 1% through sworn custodial staff.

Juvenile Detention Facilities:

- **Response Rate:** 98%
- **Key Findings:**
 - 100% of responding facilities have opioid antagonists available.
 - 4 unique incidents of opioid antagonist use were reported.
 - 67% have antagonists accessible to youth supervision staff.
 - 40% have antagonists on duty belts.
 - 94% report antagonists accessible to medical staff.
 - All provide training similar to adult facilities.

Opioid Introduction Methods:

- **Total Incidents:** 19 known instances
- **Methods:**
 - 63% through youth being detained.

- 21% through mail or package deliveries.
- 11% through visitors.

The board discussed the preliminary data and its implications and questions were raised about the accuracy and completeness of the data and the need for continuous improvement in data collection and reporting was emphasized.

Howard said more detailed information will be provided at the next Board meeting after the second quarter of data is received.

3. Legal Update

Chief Deputy Director & General Counsel Aaron Maguire reminded Board Members to review the Agenda Items and recuse themselves from items that may have potential conflicts of interest pursuant to Government Code section 1091.

4. Legislative Update

Chair Penner referred the Board to their reading materials.

Chair Penner called for public comment. Public comment was heard; the full recording of the public comment and its transcription may be viewed by turning closed captions on here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RJ4Axr4edic>. Public comment for Information Items Start: 21:12; End: 23:28.

Before the start of the Action items, Chair Penner requested that Agenda Item G be discussed before Agenda Item F.

III. Action: Consent Items

- A. Minutes from the April 11, 2024, Board Meeting: **Requesting Approval**
- B. Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program – Small Jurisdiction Allocation Recommendation: **Requesting Approval**

This agenda item requested Board authorization to award the “Less Than \$10,000 Allocation” for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program to the California Department of Justice to fund its specialized task forces for Federal Fiscal Years 2023-2027. Specifically, this will authorize \$1,100,600 for FY 2023 and then future “Less Than \$10,000 Allocations” for the FFY 2024-2027 JAG awards, consistent with the timeframe of the current JAG Multi-Year State Strategy.

Mr. Mills moved approval. Mr. Macomber seconded. The motion was approved by all other Board members for Agenda item A and B.

IV. Action: Discussion Items

- C. Adult Reentry Grant Program – Appointment of a Chair and Establishment of an Executive Steering Committee: **Requesting Approval**

Field Representative Ian Silva presented Agenda item C which requested the Board’s approval to establish an Executive Steering Committee (ESC) to develop a Request for Proposals (RFP) for Cohort 4 of the Adult Reentry Grant Program (ARG). Staff requested that the Board designate a Chair to oversee the grant-development process, authorize staff to work with the ESC Chair to establish a diverse ESC with relevant subject-matter expertise, and delegate authority to the Chair to modify ESC membership if needed.

Chair Penner nominated Board Member and Director of Adult Parole Operations Jason Johnson to Chair the ESC.

Mr. Taylor moved approval. Mr. Richart seconded. The motion was approved by all other Board members for Agenda item C.

D. California Violence Intervention and Prevention Grant Program Appointment of a Chair and Establishment of an Executive Steering Committee: Requesting Approval

Field Representative Michael Martinez presented Agenda item D which requested the Board's approval to establish an ESC to develop a RFP for the California Violence Intervention and Prevention Grant Program and to implement the significant changes brought with the enactment of [Assembly Bill 762 \(Chapter 241, Statutes of 2023\)](#) and [Assembly Bill 28 \(Chapter 231, Statutes of 2023\)](#). Staff also requested that the Board designate a Chair to oversee the RFP development process, authorize staff to work with the ESC Chair to establish a diverse ESC with relevant subject matter expertise, and delegate authority to the Chair to modify ESC membership if needed.

Chair Penner nominated Board Member and Retired Judge Janet Gaard to Chair the ESC.

Mr. Mills moved approval. Mr. Johnson seconded. Mr. Haynes and Ms. Chavez recused pursuant to Section 1091. The motion was approved by all other Board members for Agenda item D.

E. Missing and Murdered Indigenous People Grant Program – Cohort 2: Funding Recommendations: Requesting Approval

This agenda item requested Board approval of the Missing and Murdered Indigenous People (MMIP) Grant Program Cohort 2 awards as recommended by the ESC. With the Board's approval, 18 federally recognized Indian tribes in California will receive \$19.58 million. Proposals selected for funding will be under agreement from August 1, 2024 through June 1, 2028. The recommended proposals and its project summaries are linked below:

- [MMIP Applicants Recommended for Funding](#)
- [MMIP Proposal Summaries](#)

Chair Penner thanked Board Member Norma Cumpian, the ESC, and staff for the work on this grant.

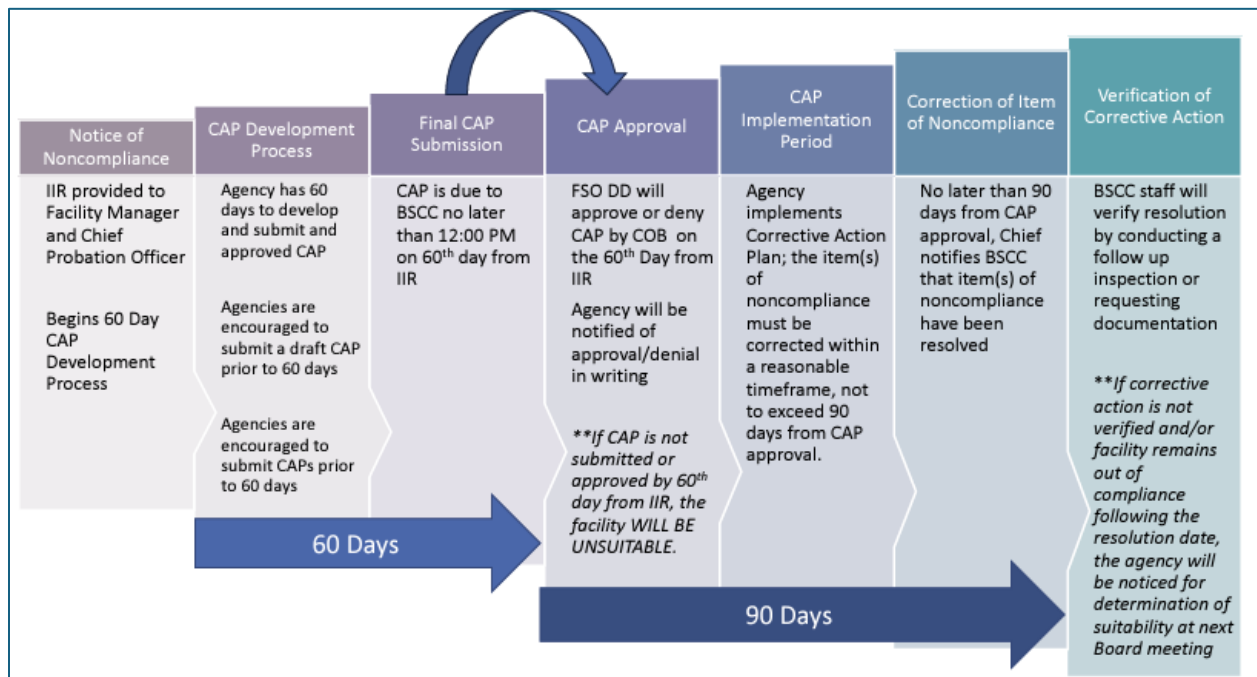
Mr. Haynes moved approval. Mr. Richart seconded. The motion was approved by all other Board members for Agenda item E.

Chair Penner requested that Agenda Item G be discussed before Agenda Item F.

G. Corrective Action Plan Process – Welfare and Institutions Code Section 209 (d): Requesting Approval

Deputy Director Allison Ganter presented this Agenda item. Ganter said that the BSCC is required by Welfare and Institutions Code section 209, subdivision (d) to make a determination of suitability of any juvenile detention facility that is not in compliance with one or more of the minimum standards for juvenile facilities adopted by the BSCC. Subdivision (d) also sets forth a process requiring a facility to file an “approved corrective action plan” with the BSCC within 60 days after receiving notice of noncompliance.

Ganter said after working with stakeholders and community advocacy groups a proposed timeline for the corrective action plan submission, approval, and resolution was developed. Ganter presented a timeline of the corrective action plan process as displayed below:



Board Members had a lengthy discussion on the interpretation of the statute regarding the timing of Corrective Action Plans and clarification of the public comments

Chair Penner called for public comment. Public comment was heard; the full recording of the public comment and its transcription may be viewed by turning closed captions on here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RJ4Axr4edic>. Public comment for Agenda G Start: 1:34:45; End: 1:44:20.

- o Written [Public Comment: The Peace and Justice Law Center](#)

Mr. Mills moved approval. Mr. Richart seconded. Ms. Chavez voted No. Ms. Gaard recused. Votes: (Ayes 7; Noes 1) The motion was approved by all other Board members for Agenda item G.

F. Local Detention Facilities Inspection Update: Requesting Approval

Deputy Director Allison Ganter provided an update on inspections in adult and juvenile detention facilities. Ganter stated that there are no other items of noncompliance that require immediate attention, and staff did not recommend a formal action at this time. Items of noncompliance may be found here: [Outstanding Items of Noncompliance Juvenile & Adult Detention Facilities](#)

Chair Penner called for public comment. Public comment was heard; the full recording of the public comment and its transcription may be viewed by turning closed captions on here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RJ4Axr4edic>. Public comment for Agenda G Start: 2:07:41; End: 2:10:03.

This item did not require a vote.

The Board went into closed session at 12:23 pm

V. Closed Session – Consultation with Legal Counsel Regarding Pending Litigation (Gov. Code, § 11126, subds. (e)(1), (e)(2)(B), & (e)(2)(C).)

The Board returned to the public meeting at: 12:56 pm

VI. Public Comments

Chair Penner called for general public comment. Public comment was heard; the full recording of the public comment and its transcription may be viewed here by turning closed captions on here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pz3H3viAl2M>. Start: 59:55; End: 1:23:10.

VII. Adjourn

The meeting adjourned at: 1:00 pm

ATTENDANCE ROSTER

BSCC BOARD MEMBERS:

1. Chair Penner, Chair, Board of State and Community Corrections
2. Mr. Macomber, Secretary, California Department of Corrections & Rehabilitations
3. Mr. Johnson, Director, California Department of Corrections & Rehabilitations - Division of Adult Parole
4. Mr. Haynes, Chief Probation Officer, Fresno County
5. Mr. Taylor, Sheriff, San Benito County
6. Mr. Richart, Chief Probation Officer, El Dorado County
7. Ms. Gaard, Retired Judge, Yolo County
8. Mr. Mills, Chief of Police, City of Palm Springs

Participated Remotely:

9. Ms. Chavez, Santa Clara County Supervisor

BSCC STAFF:

Kathleen T. Howard, Executive Director
Aaron Maguire, Chief Deputy Director & General Counsel
Adam Lwin, Board Secretary
Ian Silva, Field Representative, Corrections Planning and Grant Programs
Michael Martinez, Field Representative, Corrections Planning and Grant Programs
Eddie Escobar, Field Representative, Corrections Planning and Grant Programs
Collen Curtin, Deputy Director, Corrections Planning and Grant Programs
Allison Ganter, Deputy Director, Facility Standards and Operations
Kasey Warmuth, Deputy Director, Research and Standards & Training for Corrections

Agenda Item B

MEETING DATE: October 3, 2025**AGENDA ITEM:** B**TO:** BSCC Chair and Members**FROM:** Kathleen Howard, Executive Director kathleen.howard@bscc.ca.gov**SUBJECT:** Proposed 2025 Board of State and Community Corrections Meeting Schedule: **Requesting Approval**

Summary

This item requests the adoption of the 2025 Board of State and Community Corrections meeting schedule and requests approval for the specific dates and times noted below.

Recommendation/Action Needed

Pending schedule availability for members, staff recommends the following schedule for the 2025 calendar year.

DATE	LOCATION	TIME
BSCC BOARD MEETING THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 2025	SACRAMENTO	10:00 AM
BSCC BOARD MEETING THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 2025	SACRAMENTO	10:00 AM
BSCC BOARD MEETING THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 2025	SACRAMENTO	10:00 AM
BSCC BOARD MEETING THURSDAY, JULY 17, 2025	SACRAMENTO - TENTATIVE	10:00 AM
BSCC BOARD MEETING THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 2025	SACRAMENTO	10:00 AM
BSCC BOARD MEETING THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 2025	SACRAMENTO	10:00 AM

Agenda Item C

MEETING DATE: October 3, 2024

AGENDA ITEM: C

TO: BSCC Chair and Members

FROM: Dameion Renault, Field Representative, dameion.renault@bscc.ca.gov

SUBJECT: Public Defense Pilot Program, 22-Month No-Cost Extension:
Requesting Approval

Summary

This agenda item requests Board authorization of a 22-month, no-cost grant term extension for the Public Defense Pilot Program. The 22-month extension was included as part of Senate Bill 104, which amended the State Budget Act of 2023 (Attachment C-1). The extension revises the original end date of the grant from March 1, 2025, to December 31, 2026.

Background

Senate Bill 129 (Chapter 69, Statutes of 2021), which amended the State Budget Act of 2021, established the Public Defense Pilot Program (PDPP). Program funds must be used by each county for indigent defense providers, including public defenders, alternate defenders, and other qualifying entities that provide indigent defense in criminal matters for the purposes of workload associated with the provisions in paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of Section 1170 of, and Sections 1170.95, 1473.7, and 3051 of, the Penal Code.

The PDPP was designed as a three-year pilot funded by annual appropriations from the State Budget Act, to run from March 1, 2022, to March 1, 2025. All California counties were eligible to participate in the program. Since its inception, a total of \$130 million has been made available to counties that completed an annual non-competitive application. A total of 35 counties have participated in the pilot program. This extension to December 31, 2026, will provide counties with additional time to spend down these critical funds. A list of participating counties showing annual award amounts is provided in Attachment C-2.

Recommendation/Action Needed

Staff recommends the Board approve a one-time, no-cost, 22-month extension to the Public Defense Pilot Program grants, extending the end date from March 1, 2025, to December 31, 2026, as authorized by the State Budget Act of 2023.

Attachments

C-1: Senate Bill 104 (Chapter 189, Statutes of 2023)

C-2: Annual PDPP Awards by County

Attachment C-1

Senate Bill 104 (2023)

Item 5227-116-0001 of Section 2.00 of the Budget Act of 2023 is amended to read:

5227-116-0001—For local assistance, Board of State and Community Corrections
..... 40,000,000

Schedule:

(1) 4945-Corrections Planning and Grant Programs 40,000,000

Provisions:

1. Of the amount appropriated in Schedule (1), \$39,400,000 shall be provided for the Public Defense Pilot to each county based on the county’s share of the total adult population in the state for indigent defense providers, including public defenders, alternate defenders, and other qualifying entities that provide indigent defense in criminal matters for the purposes of workload associated with the provisions in paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of Section 1170 of, and Sections 1170.95, 1473.7, and 3051 of, the Penal Code. This pilot shall end January 1, 2025. Prior to distribution of these resources for each county, the Board of State and Community Corrections shall work in consultation with the Office of the State Public Defender to identify those entities who provide public defender services on behalf of each county. If any funds remain unallocated after the distribution process described in this provision is completed, the Board of State and Community Corrections shall reallocate and distribute, on a one-time basis, the remaining funds to the participating counties proportionally based on the county’s share of the adult population. No later than March 1, 2025, each of those entities who provide public defender services on behalf of a county and receive these resources shall report to the Board of State and Community Corrections on how much funding was received and how the funding was used to address the workload pursuant to this provision. The Board of State and Community Corrections shall contract with a university or research institution to complete an independent evaluation to assess how these resources provided to public defender service providers impact outcomes for the workload associated with the provisions in paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of Section 1170 of, and Sections 1170.95, 1473.7, and 3051 of, the Penal Code. The Board of State and Community Corrections will submit this evaluation to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee by August 1, 2025. This funding is intended to supplement, and not supplant, existing funding levels for public defender offices. **This funding shall be available for encumbrance or expenditure until December 31, 2026.** No additional data collection related to outcomes or workload shall be required to be reported to the Board of State and Community Corrections by grantees after March 1, 2025 to ensure completion of the evaluation report by August 1, 2025.

2. Of the amount appropriated in Schedule (1), \$600,000 shall be available for the Board of State and Community Corrections for administrative costs and to contract with a university or research institution to complete the independent evaluation. These funds shall be available for encumbrance or expenditure until June 30, 2028.

Attachment C-2

Public Defender Pilot Program (PDPP)

Annual Funding by County

County	Cohort 1 Allocation (FY21)	Cohort 2 Allocation (FY22)	Cohort 3 Allocation (FY23)
Alameda County	\$2,107,280.30	\$2,136,333.95	\$1,876,758.00
Alpine County	\$0	\$0	\$0
Amador County	\$0	\$51,392.86	\$0
Butte County	\$287,130.47	\$287,188.58	\$242,994.00
Calaveras County	\$0	\$0	\$0
Colusa County	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contra Costa County	\$1,468,663.88	\$1,470,073.07	\$1,310,737.00
Del Norte County	\$0	\$33,771.36	\$0
El Dorado County	\$250,991.33	\$245,158.13	\$224,558.00
Fresno County	\$1,204,165.00	\$1,185,405.69	\$1,077,406.00
Glenn County	\$35,544.17	\$34,751.39	\$0
Humboldt County	\$0	\$0	\$0
Imperial County	\$224,535.81	\$220,554.75	\$0
Inyo County	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kern County	\$1,074,823.70	\$1,071,656.34	\$958,728.00
Kings County	\$0	\$172,064.03	\$0
Lake County	\$81,403.94	\$79,873.66	\$78,043.00
Lassen County	\$0	\$0	\$0
Los Angeles County	\$12,720,245.54	\$12,740,780.83	\$11,009,628.00
Madera County	\$0	\$193,310.04	\$0
Marin County	\$339,811.56	\$335,396.35	\$301,397.00
Mariposa County	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mendocino County	\$110,811.82	\$110,684.40	\$102,399.00
Merced County	\$335,058.18	\$0	\$0
Modoc County	\$0	\$0	\$0

County	Cohort 1 Allocation (FY21)	Cohort 2 Allocation (FY22)	Cohort 3 Allocation (FY23)
Mono County	\$0	\$0	\$0
Monterey County	\$525,757.56	\$529,993.07	\$464,496.00
Napa County	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nevada County	\$132,269.54	\$131,309.20	\$123,437.00
Orange County	\$4,004,654.76	\$3,984,665.26	\$3,572,997.00
Placer County	\$512,523.37	\$519,312.37	\$481,810.00
Plumas County	\$0	\$0	\$0
Riverside County	\$3,042,889.32	\$3,034,091.08	\$0
Sacramento County	\$1,911,525.24	\$1,917,694.99	\$1,749,292.00
San Benito County	\$0	\$76,988.91	\$75,029.00
San Bernardino County	\$2,633,005.70	\$2,603,224.43	\$2,385,717.00
San Diego County	\$4,088,758.61	\$4,053,493.09	\$3,679,985.00
San Francisco County	\$1,194,950.91	\$1,201,979.19	\$1,002,404.00
San Joaquin County	\$932,788.51	\$927,168.96	\$864,626.00
San Luis Obispo County	\$0	\$364,183.81	\$339,929.00
San Mateo County	\$975,173.30	\$983,661.11	\$831,554.00
Santa Barbara County	\$563,623.75	\$558,717.30	\$504,688.00
Santa Clara County	\$2,445,538.49	\$2,478,321.76	\$2,130,310.00
Santa Cruz County	\$354,415.80	\$345,617.07	\$316,640.00
Shasta County	\$223,554.90	\$219,585.79	\$207,192.00
Sierra County	\$0	\$0	\$0
Siskiyou County	\$57,037.27	\$55,094.82	\$52,027.00
Solano County	\$556,697.91	\$554,226.57	\$504,441.00
Sonoma County	\$653,326.79	\$656,601.30	\$565,005.00
Stanislaus County	\$674,631.75	\$668,567.10	\$591,754.00
Sutter County	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tehama County	\$79,509.67	\$78,068.52	\$0

County	Cohort 1 Allocation (FY21)	Cohort 2 Allocation (FY22)	Cohort 3 Allocation (FY23)
Trinity County	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tulare County	\$553,647.45	\$546,414.82	\$493,012.00
Tuolumne County	\$0	\$68,568.59	\$0
Ventura County	\$1,057,617.64	\$1,055,629.76	\$931,206.00
Yolo County	\$289,129.27	\$279,715.09	\$261,827.00
Yuba County	\$92,107.07	\$91,505.93	\$87,974.00

Notes:

- Funding allocations based on county population.
- Counties showing a \$0 did not apply for funding that year.
- For Cohort 3, unallocated funds from counties that did not apply were redistributed to those counties that did apply.

Agenda Item D

MEETING DATE: October 3, 2024**AGENDA ITEM:** D**TO:** BSCC Chair and Members**FROM:** Helene Zentner, Field Representative, helene.zentner@bscc.ca.gov**SUBJECT:** Proud Parenting Grant - Six-Month No-Cost Extension: **Requesting Approval**

Summary

This agenda item requests Board approval for a six-month no-cost contract extension for the Proud Parenting Grant. This additional period will allow projects to spend down any remaining funds as this program is no longer being funded, effective Fiscal Year 2024-25.

Background

The Proud Parenting Grant Program was established in 1997 under the California Youth Authority. In 2005, the grant program was transferred to the Corrections Standards Authority. The Board of State and Community Corrections assumed grant administration responsibilities in 2012.

The intent of the Proud Parenting Program is to support young parents who are or were involved in the juvenile systems and/or who are crossover youth within the child welfare system. Participants must be 25 years old or younger at time of enrollment. This grant program assists participants and their children by using curricula to increase parenting knowledge, support positive parent-child interactions, and improve co-parenting relationships. In addition, the grant helps to provide community linkages and encourages family-centered activities to strengthen generational bonding.

Funding for this grant program was eliminated with the enactment of the 2024 State Budget Act. The current service contract period will end December 31, 2024. A six-month extension would allow the projects listed below to continue serving youth through June 30, 2025 (dependent on balance of remaining funds). The grant close-out period would extend to September 30, 2025.

	Grantee	County
1	Family Paths, Inc.	Alameda County
2	New Hope for Youth	Santa Clara County
3	New Opportunities Organization	Los Angeles County
4	Rite of Passage Adolescent Treatment Centers and Schools, Inc.	Imperial County
5	Tulare County Office of Education	Tulare County
6	Unity Care Group	Santa Clara County
7	Vista Community Clinic	San Diego County
8	Volunteers of America of Los Angeles	Los Angeles County
9	Yuba County Office of Education	Yuba County

Recommendation/Action Needed

Staff recommends the Board:

- Approve a six-month extension period for the Proud Parenting grants, to allow the spend down of all remaining funds.

Attachments

D-1: November 18, 2021- Board Agenda Item H, Proud Parenting Grant Program Funding Recommendations.

Attachment D-1

MEETING DATE: November 18, 2021

AGENDA ITEM: H

TO: BSCC Chair and Members

FROM: Helene Zentner, Field Representative, helene.zentner@bscc.ca.gov

SUBJECT: Proud Parenting Grant Program Funding Recommendations:
Requesting Approval

Summary

This agenda item requests Board approval of the Proud Parenting Grant Program awards as recommended by its Executive Steering Committee (ESC) and Scoring Panel members (Attachment H-1). The Proud Parenting Grant Program is funded through an annual appropriation in the State Budget Act.

The Proud Parenting Grant Program Request for Proposals (RFP) (Attachment H-2) was approved on June 10, 2021, by this Board and subsequently released to the field on June 11, 2021.

Thirty-three proposals requesting almost \$31 million were received; only \$835,000 was available for the competitive grant process. If the proposed list of grantees is approved, the three-year grant service period would begin January 1, 2022 and end December 31, 2024. Proposals recommended for funding include two (2) County Offices of Education and seven (7) Non-Governmental Organizations. The list of proposals recommended for funding is provided in Attachment H-3. Corresponding proposal summaries are provided in Attachment H-4.

Background

The Proud Parenting Grant Program was established in 1997 under the California Youth Authority, currently known as the Division of Juvenile Justice. In 2005, the grant program was transferred to the Corrections Standards Authority. Then in 2012, the Board of State and Community Corrections assumed grant administration responsibilities.

The intent of the Proud Parenting Program is to support young parents who are or were involved in the juvenile systems and/or who are crossover youth within the child welfare system. Participants must be 25 years old or younger at time of enrollment. This grant program assists participants and their children by using curricula to increase parenting knowledge, support positive parent-child interactions, and improve co-parenting relationships. In addition, the grant helps to provide community linkages and encourages family-centered activities to strengthen generational bonding.

Funding for this grant program has historically been appropriated annually in the California State Budget Act in the amount of \$835,000. If approved, and subject to the annual appropriations, the recommended grantees would be funded through the 2021, 2022, and 2023 State Budget Acts.

On February 11, 2021, the Board approved the formation of an ESC to oversee the development of the Proud Parenting Grant Program RFP and provide funding recommendations, appointed Board Member Norma Cumpian to serve as Chair, and delegated authority to her to establish an ESC. The ESC convened on April 21, 2021 to develop the Proud Parenting Grant Program RFP and on June 10, 2021, the Board approved the June 11 release of that document (Attachment G-2). The BSCC conducted a Bidders' Conference webinar on June 30, 2021 to address questions from prospective applicants.

The BSCC received 33 proposals requesting a total of \$30,086,892. After a review for technical compliance, it was determined that four (4) of the applications did not meet the criteria to move forward in the rating process. In addition, four (4) individuals were added as Scoring Panel members to create two (2) panels of five individuals each, as part of the BSCC's Multiple Panel Rating Process.

On September 1-2, 2021, BSCC research staff trained the ESC and Scoring Panel members on how to read and score the proposals based on the criteria established in the RFP. Once all scores were submitted by the raters, BSCC research staff produced the final the ranked list, which is provided as Attachment H-3.

Recommendation/Action Needed

On behalf of the Proud Parenting Grant Program ESC and Scoring Panel, staff recommends the Board:

- Fully fund the eight (8) top ranked Proud Parenting Grant Program proposals totaling \$795,223 and one (1) partial award to the next ranked proposal in the amount of \$39,777 (Attachment G-3) to distribute the full \$835,000 available.
- Authorize staff to offer a conditional award to the applicant(s) next on the rank-ordered list if an applicant does not accept the conditional grant award.

Attachments

H-1: Proud Parenting Grant Program Executive Steering Committee (ESC) and Scoring Panel Membership

H-2: Proud Parenting Grant Program Request for Proposals (RFP)

H-3: List of Proud Parenting Grant Program Proposals Recommended for Funding

H-4: Proud Parenting Grant Program Proposal Summaries

Agenda Item E

MEETING DATE: October 3, 2024

AGENDA ITEM: E

TO: BSCC Chair and Members

FROM: Jana Sanford-Miller, Communications Director
Jana.Sanford-Miller@bscc.ca.gov

SUBJECT: Launch of the Board of State and Community Corrections Strategic Plan 2025-2030: **Requesting Approval**

Summary:

This agenda item requests Board approval to initiate the strategic planning process to develop a new strategic plan.

Background

BSCC's current strategic plan spans January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2026. This plan was developed over a 10-month period from February through December of 2021. Although the plan has two years remaining, there have since been several significant policy and organizational changes not reflected in the plan, including:

- 1) Two new positions added to the Board composition – a licensed health care provider and a licensed mental or behavioral health care provider.
- 2) Changes in the individual membership of the Board-only five of the now 15 Board members participated in the development of the current strategic plan.
- 3) Establishment of the Governor-appointed Director of In-Custody Death Review (ICDR) position through Senate Bill 519, as well as the new ICDR Division. This action considerably expands the mission of the BSCC by investigating deaths occurring within a local detention facility, making recommendations to local Sheriffs and Departments of Corrections, following up on implementation of those recommendations, and making information available to the public.
- 4) Direction through [Executive Order N-16-22](#), which directed state agencies to include the use of data analysis and inclusive practices in their strategic plans to more effectively advance equity and to respond to identified disparities.

The scope of these changes will be better served by launching a new strategic plan process, rather than revising the current one. A fresh planning process will allow the perspectives of the new and expanded Board membership to be included as the BSCC addresses and incorporates these significant policy areas, as well as provide an avenue for external stakeholder engagement.

It is anticipated that the strategic plan will take approximately 10 months to complete. This includes seeking input, developing goals, objectives, strategies, and success measures. The planning process will include participation from Board members, staff, stakeholders, and the public. The process and timelines are described in Attachment E-1.

Recommendation/Action Needed

Approve the initiation of the strategic planning process for the purpose of developing a new BSCC strategic plan 2025-2030.

Attachments

E-1: BSCC Strategic Planning Process

Attachment E-1

Board of State and Community Corrections Strategic Planning Process

Why? A strategic plan is the map that describes where an organization is going and how it will get there. It is also a management tool to align the energy, resources, and time of everyone in the organization.



How?

Step 1: Goals

The strategic planning process will begin with a workshop for Board members to create clear organizational goals and priorities that consider input from stakeholder groups and the interested public.

Step 2: Objectives

Objectives are specific and measurable actions that are aligned with the vision and goals identified by the Board. BSCC staff and committees will recommend objectives in their program areas.

Step 3: Strategies, Measures & Targets

BSCC program staff and special subject matter committees that include public members will develop specific strategies for each objective as well as performance indicators to measure success.

Step 4: Results

Once the strategic plan is approved by the Board, BSCC staff will regularly assess, report progress, and make recommendations to the Board for adjustments as necessary.

December 2024

March-April 2025

May - Aug. 2025

September 2025

Board approval & implementation

Agenda Item F

MEETING DATE: October 3, 2024

AGENDA ITEM: F

TO: BSCC Chair and Members

FROM: Kasey Warmuth, Deputy Director, kasey.warmuth@bscc.ca.gov

SUBJECT: Opioids in Local Detention Facilities – Survey Results and Next Steps: **Requesting Approval**

Summary

This report provides a summary of the information gathered through the Opioids in Local Detention Facilities Survey. The attached presentation (Attachment F-1) highlights the results for both the adult and juvenile local detention facilities. The detailed results can be found here: <https://www.bscc.ca.gov/opioid-survey/>. The second administration of the survey was conducted in July 2024, and the survey provides helpful baseline information about current practices and issues related to opioids in local detention facilities.

This agenda item requests Board approval to refer the Opioid Survey data to the Director of In-Custody Death Review (DICDR) for their consideration. If there is further information needed from local detention facilities on opioid issues, the DICDR may come back to the Board with recommendations on additional survey or data collection efforts.

Background

At the June 2023 BSCC Meeting, Board members discussed the increasing incidence of overdoses in both adult and juvenile local detention facilities. The Board requested that BSCC staff develop a survey to assess the impact of overdoses in adult and juvenile local detention facilities. In November 2023, the Board reviewed a draft survey that focused on the availability of opioid antagonists and the incidences of opioid antagonist use. After extensive public input and Board discussion, the Board directed staff to revise the draft to address the public comment and Board input.

In response to the Board's request, BSCC staff conducted follow up meetings with Board Members Chavez, Zaragoza, and Dicus as well as correctional health consultants and advocates. Staff also requested input from the California State Sheriffs Association and the Chief Probations Officers of California.

BSCC staff substantially revised the survey to collect a broader scope of information about opioids and overdoses within local detention facilities, both adult and juvenile (Attachments F-2 and F-3, respectively). The survey used the use of opioid antagonists as a proxy for the occurrence of drug overdoses within local detention facilities. In addition, the survey included questions about training of facility staff, substance use-related practices, and how opioids were introduced into facilities. The *Survey Overview* (Attachment F-3) provided detailed instructions for respondents including key definitions.

At the April 2024 BSCC Meeting, Board members approved the survey and directed staff to administer the survey twice. The first administration occurred in May 2024 and requested information related to the use of opioid antagonists for January, February, and March 2024 and information on how opioids were introduced into facilities. It also requested information about the training of facility staff and substance use-related practices. The second administration occurred in July 2024, and requested information related to the use of opioid antagonists for April, May, and June 2024 and information on how opioids were introduced into facilities.

Some highlights from the local adult detention facilities include:

- One hundred (100) percent of the reporting facilities have opioid antagonists accessible to custodial staff. For 67 percent of these facilities, the opioid antagonists are always on custodial staff (e.g., on duty belts). For 27 percent of these facilities, opioid antagonists are accessible to the people who are detained.
- Between January 1 and June 20, 2024, there were 581 unique incidents of opioid antagonist use with a 99 percent successful intervention rate.

Some highlights from the local juvenile detention facilities include:

- One hundred (100) percent of the reporting facilities have opioid antagonists accessible to custodial staff. For 41 percent of these facilities, the opioid antagonists are always on youth supervision staff (e.g., on duty belts).
- Between January 1 and June 20, 2024, there were five unique incidents of opioid antagonist use with a 100 percent successful intervention rate.

The information received in the two quarters of data collection provides a helpful snapshot of current practices around the state. BSCC staff are recommending that the DICDR review the survey results and recommend next steps on data collection.

Recommendation/Action Needed

Staff recommends the following:

1. The Board defer further action until the In-Custody Death Review Division is established and can review the results for possible regulation recommendations or whether further information from local detention facilities is needed.
2. The Board end this data collection effort with the already completed second administration.

Attachments

F-1: Opioids in Local Detention Facilities – Survey Results Power Point Presentation

F-2: Survey of Opioid Antagonists in Local Adult Detention Facilities

F-3: Survey of Opioid Antagonists in Local Juvenile Detention Facilities

F-4: Survey Overview: Opioid Antagonists in Local Detention Facilities

Attachment F-1

A photograph of the California State Capitol building, showing its iconic dome and classical architectural details, set against a clear blue sky. An American flag is visible on the left side of the building.

OPIOID ANTAGONISTS IN LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES: SURVEY RESULTS AND NEXT STEPS

October 3, 2024

Opioid Antagonists Survey

Local Adult Detention Facilities

Of the 120 local adult detention facilities in California, **113 were occupied** as of June 30, 2024.

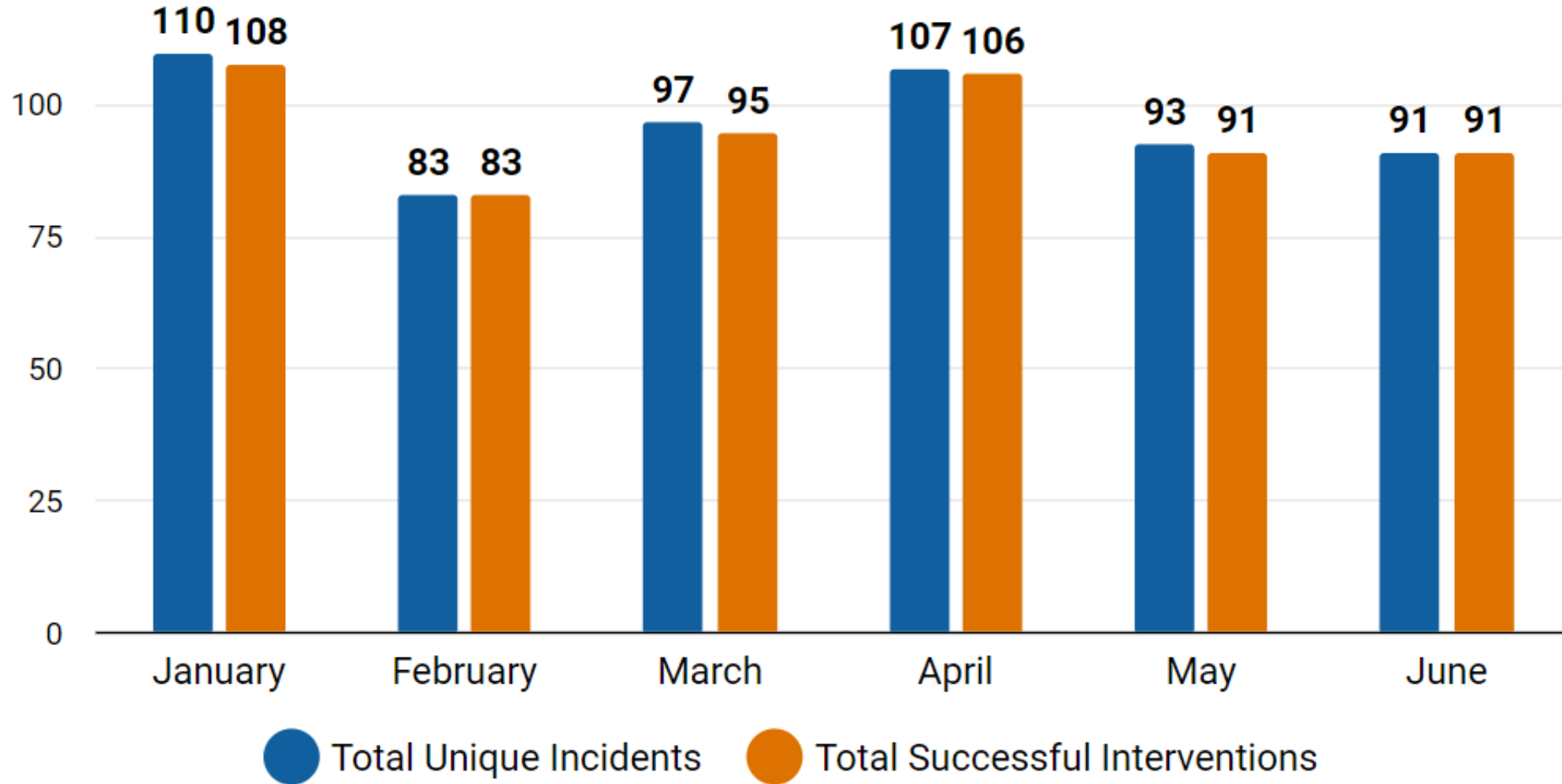
For the 113 occupied facilities, **100 percent provided survey responses.**

For the 113 reporting facilities, **100 percent have opioid antagonists available.**

100%
survey response rate

INCIDENTS OF OPIOID ANTAGONIST USE

Between January 1 and June 30, 2024, there were **581 unique incidents of opioid antagonist use**.¹



99% successful intervention rate
(574 of 581 unique incidents)²

OPIOID ANTAGONIST ACCESSIBILITY & TRAINING



of facilities ($n = 113$) had opioid antagonists accessible to custodial staff. **All facilities** who responded indicated they provided staff with training or education for the administration of opioid antagonists.



of facilities ($n = 76$) that responded reported opioid antagonists were on custodial staff (e.g., duty belt) at all times.



of facilities ($n = 30$) that responded indicated opioid antagonists were accessible to people who were detained (e.g., inside housing units, common areas).

Out of the 30 facilities with opioid antagonists available to people who were detained, 77 percent provided training through educational materials posted throughout the facility ($n = 23$).

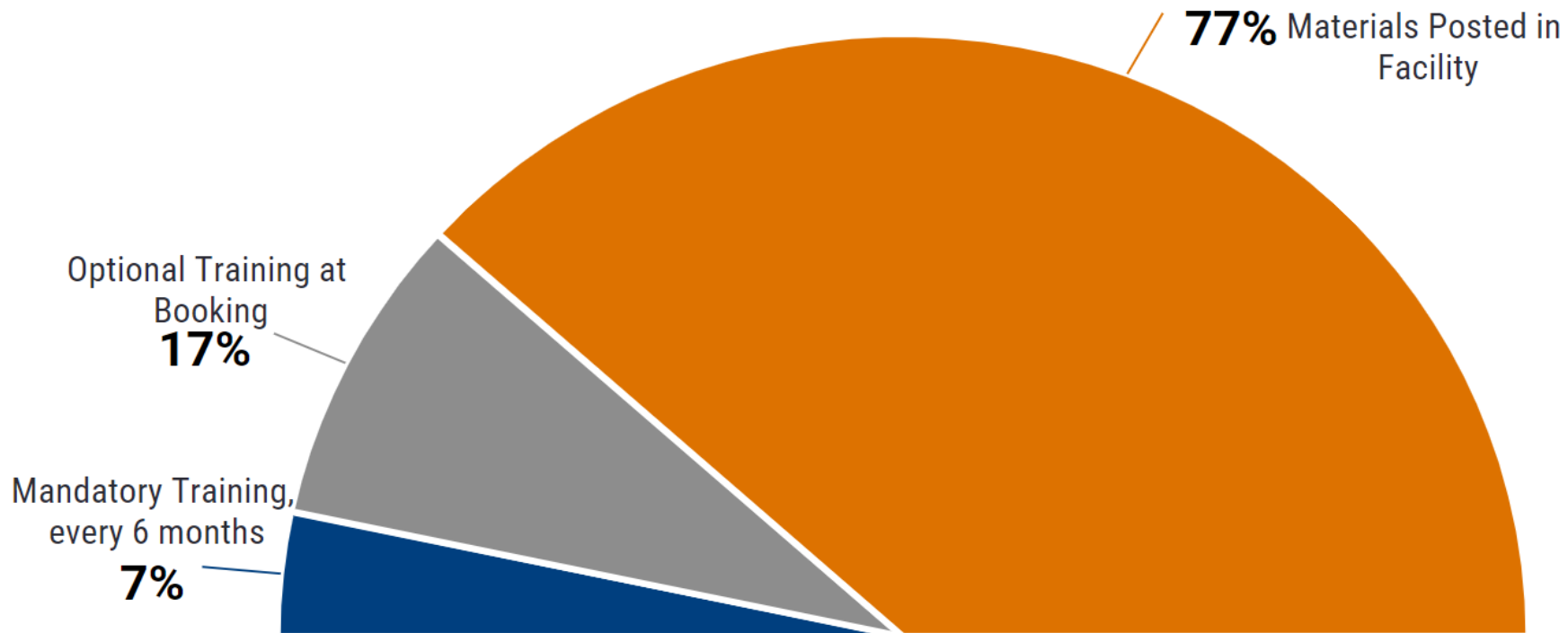
OPIOID ANTAGONIST ACCESSIBILITY & TRAINING



▶ **27%**

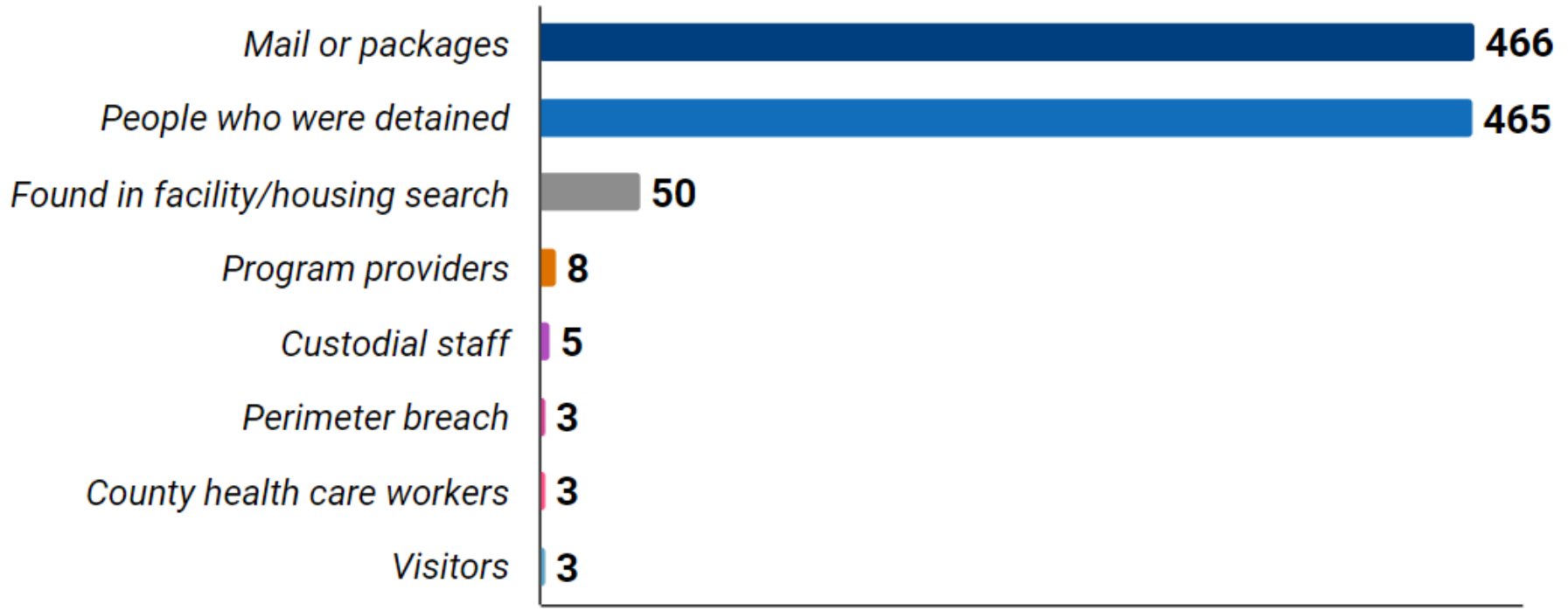
of facilities ($n = 30$) that responded indicated opioid antagonists were accessible to people who were detained (e.g., inside housing units, common areas).

Out of the 30 facilities with opioid antagonists available to people who were detained, **77 percent provided training through educational materials** posted throughout the facility ($n = 23$).



METHODS FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF OPIOIDS INTO FACILITIES

Between January 1 and June 30, 2024, there were 1,003 known instances of opioid introduction.³



47%

of the known instances of opioid introduction were through mail or package deliveries.



46%

of the known instances of opioid introduction were through people who were detained.



<1%

of the known instances of opioid introduction were through custodial staff.



SUBSTANCE USE-RELATED PRACTICES

A blue gauge with a yellow needle pointing to 94%.

94%

of the reporting facilities ($n = 106$) assessed whether people had an ongoing substance use disorder at the time of booking. Most facilities reported using the Clinical Opiate Withdrawal Scale (COWS), the Clinical Institute Withdrawal Assessment (CIWA), non-specified medical and mental health screenings performed by medical staff, and questions asked during booking and/or intake by custody staff.

48% of the reporting facilities ($n = 53$) housed people in a designated area when they were being monitored for withdrawal. For most facilities the housing location varied based on the severity of withdrawal symptoms. The locations most frequently identified included observation cells, holding cells, intake cells, medical cells, and sobering cells.

A blue gauge with a yellow needle pointing to 48%.

48%

A blue gauge with a yellow needle pointing to 84%.

84%

of reporting facilities ($n = 95$) had a medication-assisted treatment (MAT) program for people. Most facilities reported people were eligible for MAT programs if they were currently in a MAT program, identified having moderate or severe opioid use disorder or Substance Use Disorder in their recent past or requested services.

Opioid Antagonists Survey Local Juvenile Detention Facilities

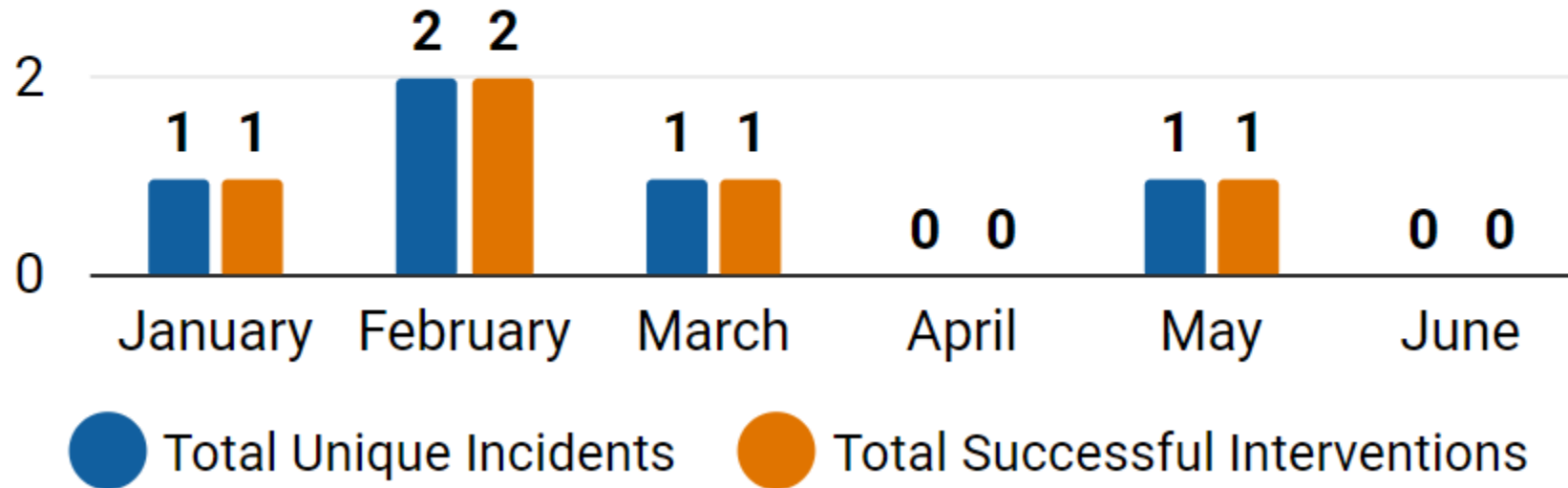
Of the 132 local juvenile detention facilities in California, **128 were occupied** as of June 30, 2024.

For the 128 occupied facilities, **100 percent provided survey responses** and **100 percent have opioid antagonists available**.

100%
survey response rate

INCIDENTS OF OPIOID ANTAGONIST USE

Between January 1 and June 30, 2024, there were **5** unique incidents of opioid antagonist use.



100%
successful intervention rate
(5 of 5 unique incidents)

OPIOID ANTAGONIST ACCESSIBILITY & TRAINING



▶ **91%**

of facilities ($n = 117$) had opioid antagonists accessible by youth supervision staff.



▶ **41%**

of facilities ($n = 52$) reported opioid antagonists were physically on youth supervision staff (e.g., duty belt) at all times.



▶ **94%**

of facilities ($n = 120$) reported opioid antagonists were accessible by facility medical staff.



▶ **96%**

of facilities ($n = 123$) reported training or education were provided for opioid antagonist administration.

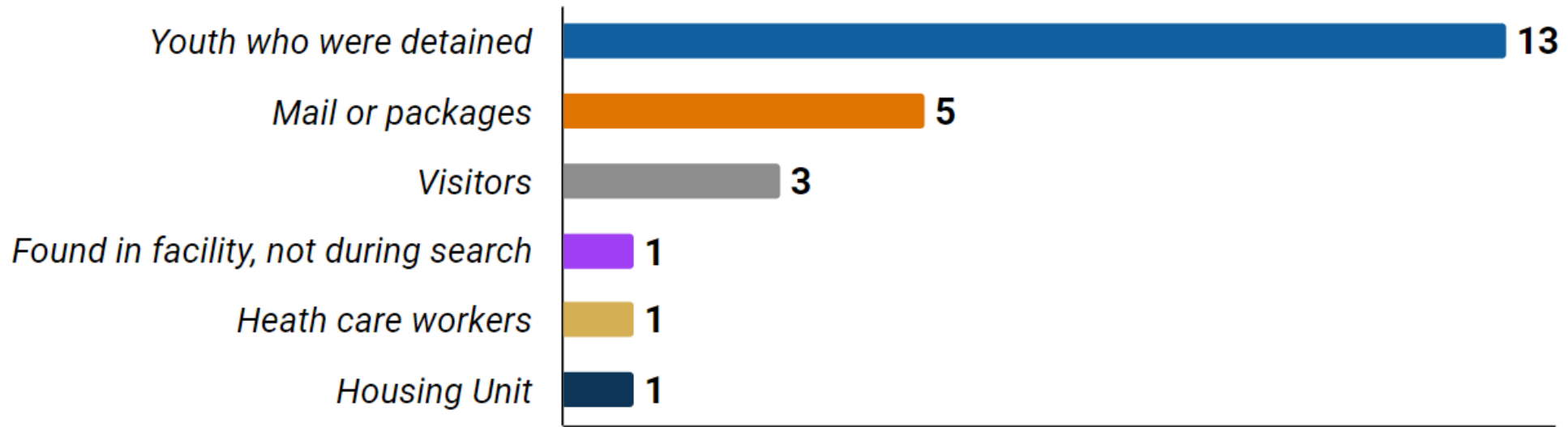


▶ **81%**

of facilities ($n = 103$) reported training occurred at the time the opioid antagonist were initially provided to staff.

METHODS FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF OPIOIDS INTO FACILITIES

Between January 1 and June 30, 2024, there were **24** known instances of opioid introduction.¹



54%

of the known instances of opioid introduction were through youth who were detained.



21%

of the known instances of opioid introduction were through mail or package deliveries.

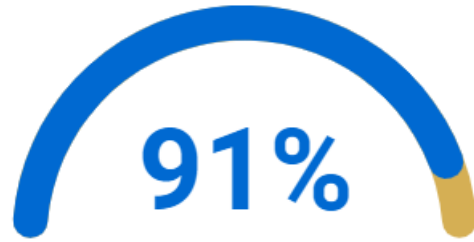


13%

of the known instances of opioid introduction were through visitors of youth who were detained.

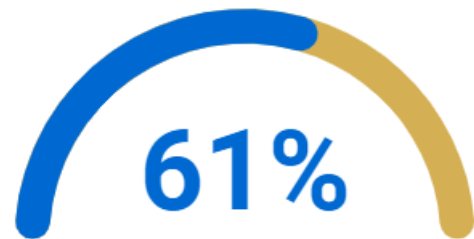
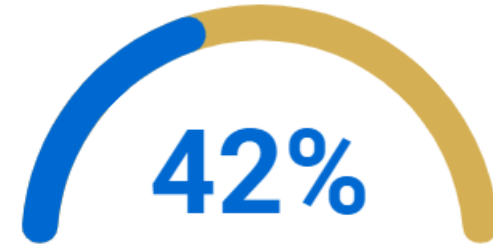


SUBSTANCE USE-RELATED PRACTICES



of the reporting facilities ($n = 116$) assessed whether youth had an ongoing substance use disorder at the time of intake. Most facilities report using the Clinical Opiate Withdrawal Scale (COWS), the Clinical Institute Withdrawal Assessment (CIWA), the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument (MAYSI), the Juvenile Justice Center Receiving Screening, the DSM Opioid Screening Interview, and the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) screening.

42% of the reporting facilities ($n = 54$) housed youth in a designated area when they were being monitored for withdrawal. Most facilities in these cases emphasized the importance of continuous monitoring and direct observation of the youth in these areas through means such as glass housing units, CCTV cameras, and holding units close to staff stations.



of reporting facilities ($n = 78$) had a medication-assisted treatment (MAT) program for youth. Most facilities report youth who were identified to have Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) or Substance Use Disorder (SUD) were evaluated and initiated to be enrolled into their MAT programs as indicated by the facility's Medical Unit Providers. Facilities reported MAT programs encompass a collaborative approach from medical health and behavioral health to ensure youth were afforded services while in custody, as well as linkage to the community.

Staff Recommendations

1. The Board defer further action until the In-Custody Death Review Division is established and can review the results for possible regulation recommendations or whether further information from local detention facilities is needed.
2. The Board end this data collection effort with the already completed second administration.

A photograph of the California State Capitol building, showing its iconic dome and classical architecture, set against a clear blue sky. An American flag is visible on the left side of the building.

OPIOID ANTAGONISTS IN LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES: SURVEY RESULTS AND NEXT STEPS

October 3, 2024

Attachment F-2

Opioid Antagonists in Local Adult Detention Facilities

Note: Before completing this survey, review the *Survey Overview* which provides detailed instructions and pertinent definitions of key terms.

Section A: General Information

1. Please confirm the reporting period. [appropriate reporting period will be selected by default]
2. Please select the agency for which a response is being provided. [dropdown menu]
3. Please select the facility name. You may only select one facility at a time and will need to submit a separate response for each facility. [radio buttons, will only include list of facilities for the county selected in question 2]
4. Please enter the full name of the reporting person. This should be the person the BSCC may contact to ask questions about the survey responses, if necessary. [text box]
5. Please enter the role or position title of the reporting person. [text box]
6. Please enter the email address for the reporting person. [text box]
7. Please enter the phone number for the reporting person. [text box]

Section B: Availability of Opioid Antagonists

8. Are opioid antagonists (e.g., Naloxone/Narcan) available within the facility? The information provided should be for the last day of the reporting period. [radio buttons, single selection only]
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

If yes to question 8, Section B is provided (questions 9, 10, and 11).

Section C: Incidents of Opioid Antagonist Use

9. Report the total number of **unique incidents** in which an opioid antagonist was administered for each of the months in the reporting period with Month 3 being the most recent month. If these data are not available for a particular month, report “data not available”. [text boxes, one for each month]
 - Month 1:
 - Month 2:
 - Month 3:

10. Report the total number of opioid antagonist **doses** administered for each of the months in the reporting period with Month 3 being the most recent month. This is the total number of doses across all unique incidents of use reported above. For example, one incident may require multiple doses; the total number of doses for a month should be equal to or greater than the total number of unique incidents. If these data are not available for a particular month, report "data not available". [text boxes, one for each month]

Month 1:

Month 2:

Month 3:

11. Given the number of unique incidents reported above (question 9), report the total number of **successful interventions** for each of the months in the reporting period with Month 3 being the most recent month. A successful intervention is defined as the immediate or eventual improvement of the person's physiological response to suspected narcotics; the person recovered. If these data are not available for a particular month, report "data not available". [text boxes, one for each month]

Month 1:

Month 2:

Month 3:

If yes to question 8, Section D is provided (questions 12 through 14).

Section D: Opioid Antagonist Accessibility and Training

12. How is the opioid antagonist available within the facility? The information provided should be for the last day of the reporting period. *Please check all that apply.* [check boxes, check all that apply]

- a. On custodial staff (e.g., duty belt) at all times
- b. Accessible by custodial staff
- c. Accessible by facility medical staff
- d. Accessible to custodial staff supervisors
- e. Accessible to people who are detained (e.g., inside housing unit, common area)
- f. Other, please describe: [text box]

13. [If 12a, 12b, or 12d are selected] Using the options below, select the frequency with which training or education on how to administer the opioid antagonist is provided to custodial staff. *Please check all that apply.* [check boxes, multiple selection]

- a. No training or education provided
- b. At the time the opioid antagonist is initially provided to staff
- c. Refresher training every six months
- d. Refresher training annually
- e. Refresher training once every 2 years
- f. Refresher training every 3 to 5 years
- g. Other, please describe: [text box]

14. [If 12e is selected] Using the options below, select the frequency with which training or education on how to administer the opioid antagonist is provided to people who are detained. *Please check all that apply.* [check boxes, multiple selection]
- a. No training or education provided
 - b. Mandatory, at the time of booking
 - c. Mandatory, delivered at least every month
 - d. Mandatory, delivered at least every 3 months
 - e. Mandatory, delivered at least every 6 months
 - f. Mandatory, delivered at least every 12 months
 - g. Optional, at the time of booking
 - h. Optional, delivered at least every month
 - i. Optional, delivered at least every 3 months
 - j. Optional, delivered at least every 6 months
 - k. Optional, delivered at least every 12 months
 - l. Other, please describe: [text box]

Section E: Methods for the Introduction of Opioids into the Facility

15. Listed below are methods for the introduction of opioids into the facility. For each method, use the text box provided to report the total number of times (instances) it was used to introduce opioids into the facility between January 1 and March 31, 2024. If a specific method was not used during this timeframe, report “not applicable” for the method.
- a. Custodial staff, non-sworn: [text box]
 - b. Custodial staff, sworn: [text box]
 - c. District attorneys [text box]
 - d. Health care workers, county employed: [text box]
 - e. Health care workers, contract: [text box]
 - f. Incarcerated people, at intake: [text box]
 - g. Incarcerated people, at intake with probation flash holds: [text box]
 - h. Incarcerated people, at intake with parole flash holds [text box]
 - i. Incarcerated people, return from transport (e.g., court, medical): [text box]
 - j. Mail or packages, general: [text box]
 - k. Mail or packages, legal: [text box]
 - l. Non-custodial staff, contract workers (e.g., commissary): [text box]
 - m. Perimeter breach, thrown over a wall: [text box]
 - n. Perimeter breach, dropped by drone: [text box]
 - o. Private attorneys: [text box]
 - p. Process servers: [text box]
 - q. Program providers, paid or volunteer: [text box]
 - r. Public defenders: [text box]
 - s. Visitors of incarcerated people, unofficial: [text box]
 - t. Visitors of incarcerated people, official: [text box]
 - u. Other, please describe and report instances: [text box]

Section F: Substance Use-related Practices

16. At the time of booking do you assess whether people have an ongoing substance use disorder? [radio buttons, single selection only]
- Yes
 - No
17. [If yes to number 16] Describe how people are assessed at booking for an ongoing substance use disorder (e.g., standardized assessment tool) and the assigned personnel or staff conducting the assessment. For example, the Clinical Opiate Withdrawal Scale (COWS) is administered by a medical provider. [text box, multiple lines available for narrative]
18. If people who are detained are being monitored for withdrawal, are they housed in a designated area within the facility? [radio buttons, single selection only]
- Yes
 - No
19. [If yes to number 18] Describe how and where people are monitored for withdrawal and the staff who are assigned to do so. [text box, multiple lines available for narrative]
20. List the programs, education courses, or materials that contain content related to overdose prevention education available to people who are detained in the facility. [text box, multiple lines available for narrative]
21. Does the facility have medication-assisted treatment (MAT) available for people who are detained? [radio buttons, single selection only]
- Yes
 - No
22. [If yes to question 21] Describe the MAT program (e.g., eligibility, type of medication, aftercare availability, and enrollment limits). [text box, multiple lines available for narrative]

Attachment F-3

Opioid Antagonists in Local Juvenile Detention Facilities

Note: Before completing this survey, review the *Survey Overview* which provides detailed instructions and pertinent definitions of key terms.

Section A: General Information

1. Please confirm the reporting period. [appropriate reporting period will be selected by default]
2. Please select the agency for which a response is being provided. [dropdown menu]
3. Please select the facility name. You may only select one facility at a time and will need to submit a separate response for each facility. [radio buttons, will only include list of facilities for the county selected in question 2]
4. Please enter the full name of the reporting person. This should be the person the BSCC may contact to ask questions about the survey responses, if necessary. [text box]
5. Please enter the role or position title of the reporting person. [text box]
6. Please enter the email address for the reporting person. [text box]
7. Please enter the phone number for the reporting person. [text box]

Section B: Availability of Opioid Antagonists

8. Are opioid antagonists (e.g., Naloxone/Narcan) available within the facility? The information provided should be for the last day of the reporting period. [radio buttons, single selection only]
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

If no to question 8, Section E is provided (skip to question 15, Section E)

If yes to question 8, Section C is provided (questions 9 through 11).

Section C: Incidents of Opioid Antagonist Use

9. Report the total number of **unique incidents** in which an opioid antagonist was administered for each of the months in the reporting period with Month 3 being the most recent month. If these data are not available for a particular month, report “data not available”. [text boxes, one for each month]
 - Month 1:
 - Month 2:
 - Month 3:

10. Report the total number of opioid antagonist **doses** administered for each of the months in the reporting period with Month 3 being the most recent month. This is the total number of doses across all unique incidents of use reported above. For example, one incident may require multiple doses; the total number of doses for a month should be equal to or greater than the total number of unique incidents. If these data are not available for a particular month, report “data not available”. [text boxes, one for each month]
- Month 1:
 Month 2:
 Month 3:

11. Given the number of unique incidents reported above (question 9), report the total number of **successful interventions** for each of the months in the reporting period with Month 3 being the most recent month. A successful intervention is defined as the immediate or eventual improvement of the youth’s physiological response to suspected narcotics; the youth recovered. If these data are not available for a particular month, report “data not available”. [text boxes, one for each month]
- Month 1:
 Month 2:
 Month 3:

If yes to question 8, Section D is provided (questions 12 through 14).

Section D: Opioid Antagonist Accessibility and Training

12. How is the opioid antagonist available within the facility? The information provided should be for the last day of the reporting period. Please check all that apply. [check boxes, check all that apply]
- On youth supervision staff (e.g., duty belt) at all times
 - Accessible by youth supervision staff
 - Accessible by facility medical staff
 - Accessible to youth supervision staff supervisors
 - Accessible to youth who are detained (e.g., inside housing unit, common area)
 - Other, please describe: [text box]
13. [If 12a, 12b, or 12d are selected] Using the options below, select the frequency with which training or education on how to administer the opioid antagonist is provided to youth supervision staff. Please check all that apply. [check boxes, multiple selection]
- No training or education provided
 - At the time the opioid antagonist is initially provided to staff
 - Refresher training every six months
 - Refresher training annually
 - Refresher training once every 2 years
 - Refresher training every 3 to 5 years
 - Other, please describe: [text box]

14. **[If 12e is selected]** Using the options below, select the frequency with which training or education on how to administer the opioid antagonist is provided to youth who are detained. Please check all that apply. *[check boxes, multiple selection]*
- a. No training or education provided
 - b. Mandatory, at the time of admission
 - c. Mandatory, delivered at least every month
 - d. Mandatory, delivered at least every 3 months
 - e. Mandatory, delivered at least every 6 months
 - f. Mandatory, delivered at least every 12 months
 - g. Optional, at the time of admission
 - h. Optional, delivered at least every month
 - i. Optional, delivered at least every 3 months
 - j. Optional, delivered at least every 6 months
 - k. Optional, delivered at least every 12 months
 - l. Other, please describe: *[text box]*

Section E: Methods for the Introduction of Opioids into the Facility

15. Listed below are methods for the introduction of opioids into the facility. For each method, use the text box provided to report the total number of times (instances) it was used to introduce opioids into the facility during the reporting period (i.e., Jan. 1 – Mar. 31, 2024 or Apr. 1 – Jun. 30, 2024). If a specific method was not used during this timeframe, report “not applicable” for the method.
- a. Youth Supervision staff, non-sworn: *[text box]*
 - b. Youth Supervision staff, sworn: *[text box]*
 - c. District attorneys *[text box]*
 - d. Health care workers, county employed: *[text box]*
 - e. Health care workers, contract: *[text box]*
 - f. Detained youth, at admission: *[text box]*
 - g. Detained youth, return from transport (e.g., court, medical): *[text box]*
 - h. Mail or packages, general: *[text box]*
 - i. Mail or packages, legal: *[text box]*
 - j. Non- supervision staff, contract workers (e.g., commissary): *[text box]*
 - k. Perimeter breach, thrown over a wall: *[text box]*
 - l. Perimeter breach, dropped by drone: *[text box]*
 - m. Private attorneys: *[text box]*
 - n. Process servers: *[text box]*
 - o. Program providers, paid or volunteer: *[text box]*
 - p. Public defenders: *[text box]*
 - q. Visitors of detained youth, unofficial: *[text box]*
 - r. Visitors of detained youth, official: *[text box]*
 - s. Other, please describe and report instances: *[text box]*

Section F: Substance Use-related Practices

16. At the time of admission do you assess whether youth have an ongoing substance use disorder? [radio buttons, single selection only]
- Yes
 - No
17. [If yes to number 16] Describe how youth are assessed at admission for an ongoing substance use disorder (e.g., standardized assessment tool) and the assigned personnel or staff conducting the assessment. For example, the Clinical Opiate Withdrawal Scale (COWS) is administered by a medical provider. [text box, multiple lines available for narrative]
18. If youth are being monitored for withdrawal, are they housed in a designated area within the facility? [radio buttons, single selection only]
- Yes
 - No
19. [If yes to number 18] Describe how and where youth are monitored for withdrawal and the staff who are assigned to do so. [text box, multiple lines available for narrative]
20. List the programs, education courses, or materials that contain content related to overdose prevention education available to youth who are detained in the facility. [text box, multiple lines available for narrative]
21. Does the facility have medication-assisted treatment (MAT) available for youth who are detained? [radio buttons, single selection only]
- Yes
 - No
22. [If yes to question 21] Describe the MAT program (e.g., eligibility, type of medication, aftercare availability, and enrollment limits). [text box, multiple lines available for narrative]

Attachment F-4

SURVEY OVERVIEW: OPIOID ANTAGONISTS IN LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES

What is the purpose of this survey?

The purpose of this survey is to better understand the operation of local detention facilities (adult and juvenile) in relation to:

- the occurrence of drug overdoses by collecting information related to the availability of opioid antagonists within the facilities, their incidents of use, doses used, and successful interventions.
- practices related to training of facility staff, substance use-related practices, and how opioids are introduced into the facilities.

Survey recipients will be agencies with local detention facilities (probation departments, sheriff departments). A survey response is requested for each facility operated by the agency.

What type of information is requested and when will it be collected?

The survey will be administered twice. The first administration will be in May 2024 and the second will be in July 2024.

The six survey sections are described below.

- General Information* – this section is included in both administrations and collects information necessary to identify the agency and facility for which a response is being provided and the reporting person. The reporting person should be the individual the BSCC may contact to ask questions about the survey responses, if necessary.
- Availability of Opioid Antagonists* – this section is included in both administrations and consists of a single question to determine whether opioid antagonists are available within the facility (yes or no response only) as of the last day of the reporting period. The response to this question is used to determine whether responses to the questions within Sections C and D are required.
- Incidents of Opioid Antagonist Use*– this section is included in both administrations and requests information about the number of unique incidents in which an opioid antagonist was used, the total number of doses administered, and the total number of successful interventions for each of the three months in the reporting period.
- Opioid Antagonist Accessibility and Training* – this section is included in the first administration only. This section requests information about who has access to the opioid antagonists in the facility and the frequency with which education or training is provided on how to administer the opioid antagonists to staff and the people or youth who are detained.
- Methods for the Introduction of Opioids into the Facility* – this section is included in both administrations and requests, for each method listed, the total number of

times (known instances) the method was used to introduce opioids into the facility between January 1 and March 31, 2024 for the first administration and between April 1 and June 30, 2024 for the second administration.

- F. ***Substance Use-related Practices*** – this section is included in the ***first administration only*** and requests information related to:
- a. assessments for substance use disorders at the time of booking/admission.
 - b. monitoring people/youth for withdrawal.
 - c. programs, education, or materials with content related to overdose prevention.
 - d. the availability of medication-assisted treatment.

Please refer to the table below for the survey schedule and pertinent reporting period information.

Survey	Release	Reporting Period	Due Date
Q1 2024	April 30 th	Section B: As of March 31, 2024 Section C: Month 1 = January 2024 Month 2 = February 2024 Month 3 = March 2024 Section D: As of March 31, 2024 Section E: January 1 through March 31, 2024 Section F: As of March 31, 2024	June 10 th
Q2 2024	July 1 st	Section B: As of June 30, 2024 Section C: Month 1 = April 2024 Month 2 = May 2024 Month 3 = June 2024 Section D: Not included Section E: April 1 through June 30, 2024 Section F: Not included	July 31 st

Will the survey continue after July 2024?

July 2024 is currently the last planned administration of the survey. A summary report will be provided to the BSCC Board following the second administration. The Board may then consider additional steps including the need to continue the survey.

Who will receive and complete the survey?

Each agency (probation department, sheriff department) is asked to designate one person as the “agency data reporter” regardless of how many facilities there are within the jurisdiction. Unless notified, the BSCC will assume that this data reporter is the person designated for one of the BSCC’s existing surveys (Jail Profile Survey or the Juvenile Detention Profile Survey).

How to complete and submit the survey?

Each agency data reporter will receive an email with a link to the survey. The survey will be completed and submitted through the Smartsheet online platform. BSCC staff will host a Q&A webinar in May 2024 to provide clarity on survey instructions and answer any technical questions from data reporters. Data reporters are encouraged to attend and will be notified of the data and provided the webinar access link by email.

How does a county with multiple facilities report the information?

The information requested in the survey will be collected for each local detention facility. If an agency has more than one facility, a separate survey must be completed for each facility.

What is an Opioid Antagonist?

An opioid antagonist is medication that reverses respiratory depression during an opioid overdose. There are several opioid antagonists currently available including but not limited to Naloxone (Narcan), Naltrexone (ReVia), and Nalmefene (Revex).

Why focus on the use of opioid antagonists?

Collecting information to understand the occurrence of drug overdoses within local detention facilities is challenging. These challenges include (1) the considerable time and resource requirements necessary to confirm whether an incident is indeed the result of a drug overdose; and (2) the limited ability to share medical information between agencies (i.e., medical entities and detention agencies). Combined, these challenges result in reporting delays that limit the ability to identify important data shifts or trends in a timely manner. To overcome these challenges, the BSCC focused on the availability of and use of opioid antagonists, information more readily available to local detention facilities, to serve as a proxy for the occurrence of drug overdoses within local detention facilities.

How do you define an “Incident of Opioid Antagonist Use” within a facility?

When reporting the number of unique incidents of opioid antagonist use, data reporters are provided the following guidance:

- To the extent possible, exclude those incidents of opioid antagonist use that were later determined to not be in response to an overdose situation (e.g., turned out to be any other medical issue).
- If there are multiple doses of an opioid antagonist provided to one person/youth during a single incident, count that as one incident. The intent is to count the number of incidents, not the number of doses/administrations.
- If one person/youth had distinctly separate incidents during the reporting period (e.g., one incident on Tuesday and another on Friday) count them as two incidents.

Survey Overview: Opioid Antagonists in Local Detention Facilities

- Count any incident where opioid antagonists were administered within the facility (regardless of who administered it).

How do you define a “successful intervention” within a facility?

When reporting the total number of successful interventions, data reporters are provided the following guidance:

- A successful intervention is defined as a person/youth is administered an opioid antagonist and there is an immediate or eventual improvement of the person’s/youth’s physiological response to suspected narcotics; the person/youth recovered.
- Begin with the number of unique incidents of opioid antagonist use (question 8) and the guidance provided for this figure above. Of those incidents, count the number in which the person/youth recovered.
- If one person/youth had distinctly different incidents during the reporting period (e.g., one incident on Tuesday and another on Friday) and recovered both times, count that as two successful interventions.

Is there a response length limit for questions that require a narrative (written text) response?

Yes. Each narrative (written text) response is limited to 4,000 characters, including spaces, or approximately one single-spaced page. It is recommended that the narrative responses first be drafted in Word format and pasted into the form, as you will be unable to save your responses in the form and return at a later time.

Have questions about this survey?

For general questions about this survey please email BSCC-Mail@bscc.ca.gov. Data reporters who have specific data reporting questions should email Research@bscc.ca.gov.

Agenda Item G

MEETING DATE: October 3, 2024

AGENDA ITEM: G

TO: BSCC Chair and Members

FROM: Dameion Renault, Field Representative
Dameion.Renault@bscc.ca.gov

SUBJECT: Proposition 47 Grant Program Funding Recommendations:
Requesting Approval

Summary

This agenda item requests Board approval of the Cohort 4 Proposition 47 grant awards as recommended by the Proposition 47 Scoring Panel. If the proposed list of award recommendations is approved, 27 public agencies will receive approximately \$167 million to provide mental health services, substance-use disorder treatment, and/or diversion programs for people who have been involved in the criminal justice system. A list of proposals recommended for funding is provided in Attachment G-1 and corresponding proposal summaries are provided in Attachment G-2.

Background

Proposition 47 codified Government Code sections 7599-7599.2 in a 2014 voter-approved initiative. Its purpose, as stated in the ballot initiative, is as follows:

The people enact the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act to ensure that prison spending is focused on violent and serious offenses, to maximize alternatives for nonserious, nonviolent crime, and to invest the savings generated from this act into prevention and support programs in K–12 schools, victim services, and mental health and drug treatment.

As stated in the proposition, the BSCC’s responsibilities are to:

Administer a grant program to public agencies aimed at supporting mental health treatment, substance abuse treatment, and diversion programs for people in the criminal justice system, with an emphasis on programs that reduce recidivism of people convicted of less serious crimes, such as those covered by this measure, and those who have substance abuse and mental health problems. (Gov. Code, § 7599.2, subd. (a)(3).)

[Assembly Bill 1056 \(Chapter 438, Statutes of 2015\)](#) added legislative priorities for this grant program, including housing-related assistance and other community-based supportive services, job-skills training, case management, and civil legal services. Grants may fund programs that serve both adults and juveniles.

On April 11, 2024, the Board approved the release of the Cohort 4 Proposition 47 Request for Proposals (RFP) (Attachment G-3), which made funding available competitively to public agencies located in the State of California. Prospective applicants chose to compete in either

a Large Scope or Small Scope category, depending on the size of the proposed project and the amount of funding requested. Applicants in the Large Scope category could apply for up to \$8 million and applicants in the Small Scope category could apply for up to \$2 million for the 45-month grant period, from October 1, 2024, to June 30, 2028.

The BSCC received 39 proposals requesting approximately \$225 million. Thirty-two of those proposals met all submission criteria and were provided to a Scoring Panel for funding consideration. On July 10–11, 2024, BSCC provided rater training to members of the Scoring Panel, who scored each proposal according to the process established in the RFP. Once all scores were submitted, BSCC staff generated a ranked list of the proposals that met the minimum scoring threshold. Of the 28 proposals submitted in the Large Scope category, all 23 that met the minimum scoring threshold are being recommended for full funding. All four proposals submitted in the Small Scope category are also being recommended for full funding.

Recommendation/Action Needed

On behalf of the Proposition 47 Scoring Panel, staff recommends that the Board:

- Fully fund 23 Large Scope and four Small Scope proposals totaling approximately \$167 million¹ for programs and initiatives that provide mental health services, substance-use disorder treatment, and/or diversion programs for people in the criminal justice system.
- Dissolve the Proposition 47 Scoring Panel upon approval of the funding recommendations.

Attachments

G-1: List of Proposals Recommended for Funding

G-2: Proposal Summaries

G-3: Cohort 4 Proposition 47 RFP

¹ After the RFP was released, additional funding was deposited into the Second Chance Fund allowing all proposals that met the minimum scoring threshold to be fully funded.

Attachment G-1

Proposition 47 Grant Program List of Proposals Recommended for Funding

Large Scope Category: Applicants that requested more than \$2 million and up to \$8 million.

Rank	Applicant	Amount Requested	Amount Recommended
1	City of Banning	\$6,990,541	\$6,990,541
2	San Francisco - Department of Homelessness & Supportive Housing	\$7,999,999	\$7,999,999
3	Regents of the University of California dba University of California, Irvine	\$2,469,922	\$2,469,922
4	County of San Diego - Behavioral Health Services	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000
5	Stanislaus County District Attorney's Office	\$2,591,725	\$2,591,725
6	Santa Cruz County Office of Education	\$7,118,238	\$7,118,238
7 (tie)	Santa Monica City Attorney's Office	\$7,926,172	\$7,926,172
7 (tie)	Ventura County Public Defender's Office	\$7,317,598	\$7,317,598
8	Santa Cruz County Health Services Agency	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000
9	Marin County Sheriff's Office	\$6,149,144	\$6,149,144
10	Public Defender for the County of Monterey	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000
11	Alameda County District Attorney's Office	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000
12	City of Anaheim - City Attorney	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000
13	City of Fort Bragg - Police Department	\$2,521,555	\$2,521,555
14	County of Riverside Department of Housing and Workforce Solutions	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000
15	Orange County Probation	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000
16	San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000
17	City of Pomona	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000
18	City of Long Beach, Department of Health and Human Services	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000
19	Sacramento County Department of Health Services	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000
20	City of Seaside Recreation Services	\$6,022,619	\$6,022,619
21	County of Glenn Health and Human Services Agency	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000
22	Riverside County Veterans' Services	\$7,937,500	\$7,937,500
		Total Funding:	\$159,045,013

-	Lake County Behavioral Health Services	<i>Did not meet scoring threshold</i>
-	Butte County Office of Education	
-	Tuolumne County Sheriff's Office	
-	City of Los Angeles, Economic and Workforce Development Department	
-	Merced County Department of Behavioral Health and Recovery Services	

Small Scope Category: Applicants that requested up to \$2 million.

Rank	Applicant	Amount Requested	Amount Recommended
1	Yolo County Probation Department	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
2	City of Bakersfield	\$1,999,374	\$1,999,374
3	Madera County Office of the District Attorney	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
4	Shasta County Probation	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
		Total Funding:	\$7,999,374

Attachment G-2

2024 Proposition 47 Grant Proposal Summaries
(in alphabetical order)
Grant Cycle October 3, 2024 to June 1, 2028

1. Alameda County Health Care Services Agency

Project Title: Community Assessment Referral and Engagement Services (CARES)
Diversion Program, Alameda County DA
Grant Funds Awarded: \$6,000,000

Summary: The Alameda County District Attorney's Office will expand the successful implementation of the Community Assessment Referral and Engagement Services (CARES) Navigation Center to ensure the continuity of comprehensive interventions and advance equitable access to community based supportive services in Alameda County (AlCo). The proposal sets forth critical intervention and effective alternative to incarceration strategies for the named target population of people aged 18 years and above throughout AlCo engaging in low-level crime associated with mental health and substance use, with additional targeted initiatives in south and east sections of the county.

2. Anaheim, City of

Project Title: Anaheim Collaborative Court – Evaluating Strategies & Solutions Expansion
Grant Funds Awarded: \$8,000,000

Summary: The Anaheim City Attorney, with support from the Orange County Superior Court and Public Defender, launched ACCESS (Anaheim Collaborative Court - Evaluating Strategies and Solutions); a prosecution-led misdemeanor pre-trial diversion program for homeless individuals with substance use or mental health disorders. ACCESS represents a shift in prosecutorial philosophy, aiming to create a cultural change in local justice practices by providing meaningful interventions. This approach involves a multidisciplinary team including a judge, prosecutor, public defender, clinician, peer lead, and coordinator, utilizing the C-CAT assessment tool to tailor treatment plans. Working closely with the Anaheim Police Department, Housing and Community Development Department, and various community organizations, ACCESS seeks Proposition 47 funding to expand and enhance the program's services, expand treatment access, and conduct a comprehensive evaluation of its impact on public health and safety.

3. Bakersfield, City of

Project Title: Bakerfield Homeless Services and Prevention Initiative
Grant Funds Awarded: \$1,999,374

Summary: The City of Bakersfield's Proposition 47 Grant Program proposal addresses homelessness through targeted interventions. Bakersfield, in Kern County, has a diverse population and high poverty rates, with a significant rise in homelessness, up 43.27 percent as of 2024, compared to pre-pandemic levels. The proposal aligns with Proposition 47's goals of rehabilitation and restorative justice, focusing on three main objectives: addressing the parole to homeless pipeline, strengthening support services,

and increasing transitions to permanent housing. Key strategies include intensive case management and warm handoff reentry services for individuals with a history of mental health and substance use disorders. The project emphasizes comprehensive support through mental health services, substance use treatment, and pre-arrest diversion. The proposed initiative aims to address homelessness by supporting reintegration and providing individualized care, moving away from punitive measures.

4. Banning, City of

Project Title: Banning Re-Entry & Community Safety Project

Grant Funds Awarded: \$6,990,541

Summary: The City of Banning will implement the Banning Re-Entry & Community Safety Project, a new project aimed at reducing recidivism of formerly incarcerated individuals by addressing substance abuse and mental health disorders, homelessness, and other factors. The project will provide a full wraparound service to 900 recently released inmates from Larry J Smith Correctional Facility (County Jail). The project will 1) integrate project navigators into prison pre-release planning; 2) provide a “warm handoff” when inmates are released to coordinate services; 3) connect clients with housing, substance abuse, and mental health services as soon as they are released and provide intense navigation and follow-up; and 4) provide housing, workforce training, jobs, and other supports. The City of Banning will partner with the County Jail and three community-based organizations (CBOs) – 1) North Shore Community Church, 2) Step Up On Second, and 3) Salvation Army – to implement the proposed project.

5. Fort Bragg, City of - Police Department

Project Title: Care Response Unit-Coastal Expansion

Grant Funds Awarded: \$2,521,555

Summary: The Care Response Unit – Coastal (CRU-C) Program is a three-pronged approach to expand the availability of mental health treatment, including treatment of substance use disorders, and diversion services on the Mendocino Coast. 1. Expand the Fort Bragg Police Department’s Care Response Unit south to the Village of Mendocino and north to Cleone. This includes hiring one full-time Social Services Liaison-Care Response Unit member to expand in-person services beyond the city, and one part-time Administrative Assistant to manage grant documentation and evaluation tasks. 2. Expand services provided by the Mendocino County Hospitality Center (MCHC). This includes the full-time staffing of a Mental Health Provider, Services Coordinator, and Administrative Assistant. 3. Expand temporary and transitional housing access to the Care Response Unit. This includes reserving one stabilization bed at the Hospitality Center and six transitional housing beds at the Hospitality Center.

6. Glenn County Health and Human Services Agency

Project Title: Project TRIUMPH (Transform, Rebuild, Inspire, Unbound, Persist, Hopeful)

Grant Funds Awarded: \$8,000,000

Summary: The Glenn County Proposition 47 Project TRIUMPH, a collaborative project, will establish an enhanced structure to address the gaps in current systems for mental

health, substance use disorder treatment, housing, community-based supportive services, life-skills training, job skills, civil legal support, and intensive case management. The primary focus will be adults and young adults 18-26 years old. This transformative initiative, designed to bring about lasting change, will focus on developing a day rehabilitation center, expanding diversion and enhancing enrichment programs, comprehensive case management with a holistic approach, addressing housing needs, and direct mental health and substance use disorder treatment that will serve eligible individuals in the criminal justice system. We aim to enhance the quality of services to the target population by improving their compliance with court obligations, reducing recidivism, and lowering re-offense rates.

7. Long Beach, City of - Department of Health and Human Services

Project Title: Long Beach Reentry Project

Grant Funds Awarded: \$8,000,000

Summary: With this funding, the City of Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services will enhance its Long Beach Reentry Project by coordinating core (mental health, substance use treatment, diversion) and supportive services (case management, housing, employment, education, legal, tattoo removal, gender-specific, youth-specific) in collaboration with various nongovernmental organizations for justice-involved individuals. LBDHHS will prioritize those most impacted by the criminal justice system and provide culturally appropriate, trauma-informed services. LBDHHS expects to achieve the following goals within the grant period: 1) Enhance and increase coordination of mental health, substance use treatment, diversion, and supportive services for justice-involved individuals in Long Beach, 2) Increase programming specifically designed for justice-involved youth, 3) Improve connections to specific mental health, substance use treatment, and supportive services for justice-involved women.

8. Madera County Office of the District Attorney

Project Title: Madera County Action Team (MCAT) for Community Safety

Grant Funds Awarded: \$2,000,000

Summary: Grant funds will be used to fund Madera County District Attorney Office employees who will lead the creation of a Proposition 47 Local Advisory Committee (LAC) that will identify subject matter experts who will make up the Madera County Action Team (MCAT). The MCAT with a focus on the coordination of activities between various local and public agencies to better connect justice-involved people with a history of MH and/or SUD (including individuals experiencing homelessness) to appropriate housing, mental health crisis referral, and other community-based supportive services. This will include Madera County's Behavioral Health Court and Adult Drug Court programs, among others. The County will partner with the Community Action Partnership Madera County nonprofit community-based organization to provide staffing, housing placement and a variety of supportive services of the target population, particularly focused on such individuals experiencing homelessness.

9. Marin County Sheriff's Office

Project Title: Marin County Daily Services Center Plus Housing

Grant Funds Awarded: \$6,149,144

Summary: With the Prop. 47 grant funds, the Marin County Sheriff's Office will fund the Marin Proposition 47 Daily Services Center (DSC) Plus Supportive Housing Program. Center Point, Inc. (CPI), a DHCS Licensed/DMC Certified Marin-based NGO with more than forty years of experience providing SUD/MH screening, assessment, treatment, Day Reporting Center programming, and aftercare for criminal justice clients, has been selected as the services provider. The DSC will provide SUD/MH treatment, CBT-based groups and workshops addressing criminal thinking, conflict resolution, vocational and employment preparation, and other prosocial skills opportunities for up to 135 clients. CPI will also provide eight dedicated Recovery Residence beds affiliated with the DSC and offer on-site living skills and other recovery support services. Two Sheriff's Deputies, 2 CPI Recovery Coach/Counselors and 5 Case Manager/Peer Support Specialists will be the primary staff affiliated with the DSC.

10. Monterey County Public Defender

Project Title: Effecting Change in Circumstances (ECC)

Grant Funds Awarded: \$8,000,000

Summary: The purpose of this program is to support residents who are involved in the justice system and who also have a mental health (MH) issue and/or substance use disorder (SUD) that limits one or more of their life activities. The proposed project addresses current gaps in providing MH and SUD support to rural and lower income population. Monterey County proposes to not only supplement existing intensive services, but also include additional prevention/early intervention diversion services to underserved areas using restorative justice principles and evidence-based treatment models.

11. Orange County Probation Department

Project Title: Proposition 47- Equitable Diversion Access Initiative and "Efficient Justice Pathways for Youth"

Grant Funds Awarded: \$8,000,000

Summary: The Orange County Probation Department seeks to partner with community-based organizations to expand diversion services throughout the county to defer youth who have committed minor offenses away from the juvenile justice system. Diversion services provided to youth and their families offer service and support options that can be tailored to the youth's immediate needs. Employing diversion programs provides the opportunity for alternative interventions in addressing underlying issues that lead to delinquent behavior, offering specialized programs to assist youth dealing with mental health and/or substance use issues. Probation aims to facilitate equitable access to diversion programs, using a streamlined process, and preventing unnecessary contact with the juvenile justice system. Enhancing the accessibility of youth diversion programs, allows for delinquent behavior to be addressed in a timely matter and handled informally to provide the best opportunity to prevent further offending.

12. Pomona, City of

Project Title: Pomona Recidivism Reduction Program

Grant Funds Awarded: \$8,000,000

Summary: The City of Pomona will undertake the following initiatives aimed at addressing the mental health, substance abuse, and diversion needs of its residents, focusing on those with prior involvement in the criminal justice system, including individuals with previous arrests, convictions, or parole status. This targeted approach ensures that those most in need of assistance receive comprehensive support and resources to facilitate their successful reintegration into society and reduce their risk of further involvement with the criminal justice system.

13. Riverside County Department of Housing and Workforce Solutions

Project Title: RivCo Project Street Recovery- SMI/SUD Street Medicine

Grant Funds Awarded: \$8,000,000

Summary: This proposal outlines a plan to reduce recidivism by providing field-based whole-person medical care including substance and mental health services to justice system impacted persons who are homeless by fostering long-term recovery and stability. Homeless often face significant barriers to overcoming substance use and mental health challenges because services are difficult to access, lost/stolen medication, or difficulty in administering meds which can be a factor in reoffending. By addressing underlying issues and barriers of substance use disorder and mental health disorders through field-based services, we can increase access to sustainable treatment options and increase the likelihood of med compliance, thereby reducing the likelihood of reoffending and promoting long-term stability and rehabilitation. The street medicine model will include a direct link to the coordinated entry system which will allow the NGO provider to link clients to leveraged permanent housing subsidies.

14. Riverside County Veterans' Services

Project Title: Veterans Reentry Integration Program

Grant Funds Awarded: \$7,937,500

Summary: The Riverside County Veterans Reentry Integration Program (VRIP) aims to bridge critical service gaps for justice-involved veterans, aligning with Proposition 47's objectives to reduce recidivism, improve employment prospects, and secure stable housing. To reduce recidivism, the program provides continuous mental health and substance abuse treatment from arrest through post-release, utilizing early identification, comprehensive case management, and tailored interventions. It enhances employment opportunities by facilitating job training and placement starting pre-release, offering vocational assessments, resume workshops, and job fairs. VRIP secures stable housing through early housing assessments, collaboration with housing authorities, and providing temporary subsidies and long-term placements. The program targets justice-involved veterans identified through structured referrals and assessments. It leverages county infrastructure and partnerships, ensuring immediate service delivery.

15. Sacramento County Department of Health Services

Project Title: Reentry Opportunities and Access to Resources

Grant Funds Awarded: \$8,000,000

Summary: The proposed program in Sacramento County aims to reduce recidivism by 35 percent by enhancing reentry programs, expanding eligibility, and supporting CBO workforce development. Mentorship programs and focus groups will also be developed. Outcomes will be tracked using CalAIM ECM and custody data. To reduce homelessness by 60 percent and unemployment by 50 percent, the program will expand access to shelter beds, provide re-housing funds, offer eviction prevention services, and develop career pathways. Outcomes will be monitored using HMIS and CBO data. The program also aims to increase participation in mental health and substance use programs by 50 percent by recruiting more providers and strengthening referral pathways. Outcomes will be measured by participation rates in these programs. The plan targets recidivism, homelessness, and mental health issues, with services provided up to 90 days before release through collaboration between correctional facilities, CBOs, and local agencies.

16. San Diego County Behavioral Health Services

Project Title: Forensic Assertive Community Treatment Program

Grant Funds Awarded: \$8,000,000

Summary: The County of San Diego project will expand the evidence-based Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) approach to create the Forensic Assertive Community Treatment (FACT) model. FACT serves individuals with serious mental illness (SMI) who are involved with the criminal justice system. The needs of this population are complex and exacerbated by their involvement with the criminal justice system. The FACT model will provide customized adaptations based on criminogenic needs and risks while bridging the behavioral health and criminal justice systems. The program will expand available housing interventions and ancillary housing supports, embed criminal justice staff, and provide substance use services and flexible funding for customized supports. It is anticipated these enhanced forensic services will reduce time spent in detention, avoid psychiatric visits to emergency rooms, increase housing stability and engagement with treatment and improve public safety.

17. San Francisco Department of Homelessness & Supportive Housing

Project Title: SFHSH Housing, Expungement and Recovery through Treatment & Support Services (HEARTTSS) Program

Grant Funds Awarded: \$7,999,999

Summary: The SFHSH HEARTTSS program is focused on serving a priority population of criminal justice-involved adults with substance abuse disorder and/or mental health issues, with a particular emphasis on Latine and Spanish monolingual members of this target population. In addition to providing culturally responsive treatment to individuals in their preferred language, the overall goal of the program is to reduce incarceration and recidivism and advance stability through housing & recovery. The project will achieve its goals by connecting individuals with culturally and linguistically competent, trauma-

informed housing assistance, treatment, diversion, expungement services and peer navigation support delivered by city agencies/departments and CBOs rooted in the community.

18. San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments

Project Title: San Gabriel Valley Crisis Assistance Response & Engagement Program
Grant Funds Awarded: \$8,000,000

Summary: The San Gabriel Valley (SGV) Council of Governments seeks funding to expand and augment the SGV Crisis Assistance Response & Engagement (SGV CARE) Program through the Prop 47 Grant Program. The funding will support the following areas: continuation of SGV CARE services, expand the program area, bridge housing. Continuation of services: the SGV CARE program has a proven track record of connecting clients with help and removing law enforcement from 9-1-1 calls. Prop 47 funding will give us the opportunity to identify which clients have a history of criminal justice interventions and quantify how those clients have been helped. Expansion of the program area: potential service area expansion includes cities with disadvantaged communities and have CalEnviroScreen 4.0 scores of 80+. Bridge housing: by adding a housing component to the SGV CARE program, the most vulnerable clients who are either unhoused or at-risk of becoming homeless will have access to housing and wraparound services.

19. Santa Cruz County Health Services Agency

Project Title: RENEWPath (Reentry, Engagement, New beginnings, Empowerment, Wellness)
Grant Funds Awarded: \$8,000,000

Summary: Santa Cruz County will use Proposition 47 funds to support adults involved in the justice system who have a history of substance use disorder and or mental health needs. These funds will support individuals with Recovery Residence housing, co-occurring treatment and wraparound care coordination to support diversion from the criminal justice system and reduce recidivism. The primary use of these funds will support the expansion of Recovery Residences which are an innovative housing model that combines sober living environments with substance use disorder treatment. Recovery Residences leverage Drug Medi-Cal treatment services and funding to provide outpatient, intensive outpatient, narcotic treatment, medication assisted treatment, individual/family counseling and care coordination including housing navigation to beneficiaries. Mental Health outpatient treatment services will also be leveraged to support individuals with mental health and co-occurring disorders.

20. Santa Cruz County Office of Education

Project Title: Project Achieving Success through Community, Education & Nurturing Development (ASCEND)
Grant Funds Awarded: \$7,118,238

Summary: Project ASCEND combines the efforts of all Santa Cruz County law enforcement agencies with several community-based organizations to implement a

diversion program for juvenile offenders, ages 12 to 17 years, who have been arrested and charged with or convicted of a nonviolent criminal offense and have a history of mental health issues and/or substance use disorders.

21. Santa Monica, City of - City Attorney's Office

Project Title: SaMo Bridge

Grant Funds Awarded: \$7,926,172

Summary: The Santa Monica City Attorney's Office, in partnership with Exodus Recovery, Inc., seeks Proposition 47 grant funding to create SaMo Bridge, a diversion program that addresses the behavioral health, substance abuse issues, and housing needs of justice-involved adults in the Santa Monica community. SaMo Bridge will provide people who are stuck at the intersection of criminal justice involvement, addiction, unmet behavioral health needs and homelessness, a bridge into services to reduce recidivism. SaMo Bridge will create a no-barrier 24/7 respite hub where the Santa Monica Police Department can divert people during the pre-arrest, post-arrest and pre-filing stages of law enforcement contact. As the SaMo Bridge respite hub, people can address basic needs and enroll in 90-day care coordination plans to secure housing and treatment services. Upon program graduation, the City Attorney will dismiss citations and cases.

22. Seaside, City of - Recreation Services

Project Title: Community Reintegration Collaborative

Grant Funds Awarded: \$6,022,619

Summary: The goal of this project is to provide culturally appropriate diversion and case management services to juveniles and adults in the criminal justice system to reduce recidivism in Monterey County. Services will include in-jail meet and service introduction sessions, include petitions for reclassification, clinical treatment plans and therapy for those struggling with mental illness and/or substance use disorders, and guidance and support to achieve self-expressed goals through individualized case plans. Reintegration services and support will include petitions for reclassification or dismissal, family reunification and restorative justice negotiations, transitional housing assistance, acquisition of documentation to access jobs, and referrals to training and jobs.

23. Shasta County Probation Department

Project Title: Community Engagement Program

Grant Funds Awarded: \$2,000,000

Summary: The Community Engagement Program will provide wraparound case management services to individuals in Shasta County who are justice impacted. Probation will contract with a CBO to provide case managers and a substance abuse counselor who will do community outreach to identify the target population and offer an array of case management services. Case management services will assist individuals and provide the necessary support system to make referrals to treatment and services based on individual assessments/ needs. Additional services will include transportation, work force development, vocational supports, and housing. A peer support staff will work with the team. Probation will partner with United Way to expand the existing toll-free 24-

hour resource hotline, 211. The expansion will include specific messaging and allow real time return texts with the goal of improving engagement and encouraging access to services.

24. Stanislaus County District Attorney's Office

Project Title: Stanislaus County Commercial Sex and Exploitation Diversion Program
Grant Funds Awarded: \$2,591,725

Summary: The Commercial Sex and Exploitation Diversion (CSED) Program will reduce risk factors for continued participation in the sex trade by addressing barriers to accessing and engaging in services while building resilience and healthy coping skills through effective client-centered case management. CSED is firmly rooted in the principles of Restorative Justice, focused on demonstrating the harmful nature of the sex industry and its negative effects on the worker and community, thereby discouraging involvement in it and reducing recidivism. CSED will provide law enforcement with an alternative to incarceration for offenders who are often trauma survivors, suffering mental health issues or substance use disorders and lacking appropriate resources to change their life path. It will provide a path to exiting the sex trade for participants who are looking for the support to do so. Referrals will be made by the Stanislaus County District Attorney's Office to Without Permission, a local CBO.

25. University of California, Regents of - dba University of California, Irvine

Project Title: Expanding SUD and Co-occurring Mental Health Services for the Orange County Young Adult Court
Grant Funds Awarded: \$2,469,922

Summary: The Orange County Young Adult Court (OC-YAC) applies best practices in developmental science to form individualized treatment plans to improve outcomes for justice-involved young adult males in OC. Moreover, youth receive felony dismissals upon program graduation. The proposed project is a collaboration between UC Irvine and Orangewood Foundation to expand YAC's mental health and SUD services to reduce recidivism risk and promote positive life outcomes. The goals are to expand and improve existing services by (1) hiring staff with SUD treatment expertise to conduct screenings, assessment and treatment, and (2) providing housing support, referrals and linkages to external SUD recovery and other supportive services. Finally, we aim to (3) expand the existing randomized controlled trial's research assessments to measure substance use and cooccurring mental health disorder symptoms and service/treatment utilization, and link to data capturing recidivism rates and various life outcomes.

26. Ventura County Public Defender's Office

Project Title: Ventura County Prop 47 Diversion Program
Grant Funds Awarded: \$7,317,598

Summary: Proposition 47 Diversion is a collaborative project between the Ventura County Public Defender's Office, the Ventura County District Attorney's Office, Ventura County Superior Court, Interface Children & Family Services, and the Turning Point Foundation to supplement the existing "judicial diversion" program by offering wraparound services

to a minimum of 300 people facing enumerated Prop 47 charges and concomitant status offenses who may have substance use/mental health issues. The goal of this program is to divert people with substance abuse/mental health issues away from criminal justice involvement through increased/enhanced diversion programs, housing resources and improved behavioral health services and community supports.

27. Yolo County Probation Department

Project Title: Transitions To Care (T2C) Program

Grant Funds Awarded: \$2,000,000

Summary: The Yolo County Probation Department, in collaboration with the County's partnerships and community-based organizations who support behavioral health improvement, is seeking to provide services to clients on active probation supervision to transition them from recent incarceration, homelessness, and/or experiencing substance use disorder and mental health needs, with a three-pronged approach. The first goal of the T2C program is to improve behavioral health of participants with identified needs through engagement in appropriate services and reduced risk/harm related to ongoing substance use and to address needs of participants experiencing mental health crises. The secondary goal is to increase the self-sufficiency of participants through secured stable housing, assistance with rental navigation, and enrollment in health insurance. The final goal is to reduce the criminal justice system involvement for participants through prevention, diversion, and restorative justice.

Attachment G-3

Proposition 47

Proposition 47

This initiative measure is submitted to the people in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of Article II of the California Constitution. This initiative measure adds sections to the Government Code, amends and adds sections to the Penal Code, and amends sections of the Health and Safety Code; therefore, existing provisions proposed to be deleted are printed in ~~strikeout type~~ and new provisions proposed to be added are printed in *italic type* to indicate that they are new.

Proposed Law

THE SAFE NEIGHBORHOODS AND SCHOOLS ACT

SECTION 1. Title.

This act shall be known as “the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act.”

SEC. 2. Findings and Declarations.

The people of the State of California find and declare as follows:

The people enact the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act to ensure that prison spending is focused on violent and serious offenses, to maximize alternatives for nonserious, nonviolent crime, and to invest the savings generated from this act into prevention and support programs in K–12 schools, victim services, and mental health and drug treatment. This act ensures that sentences for people convicted of dangerous crimes like rape, murder, and child molestation are not changed.

SEC. 3. Purpose and Intent.

In enacting this act, it is the purpose and intent of the people of the State of California to:

- (1) Ensure that people convicted of murder, rape, and child molestation will not benefit from this act.
- (2) Create the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund, with 25 percent of the funds to be provided to the State Department of Education for crime prevention and support programs in K–12 schools, 10 percent of the funds for trauma recovery services for crime victims, and 65 percent of the funds for mental health and substance abuse treatment programs to reduce recidivism of people in the justice system.
- (3) Require misdemeanors instead of felonies for nonserious, nonviolent crimes like petty theft and drug possession, unless the defendant has prior convictions for specified violent or serious crimes.

(4) Authorize consideration of resentencing for anyone who is currently serving a sentence for any of the offenses listed herein that are now misdemeanors.

(5) Require a thorough review of criminal history and risk assessment of any individuals before resentencing to ensure that they do not pose a risk to public safety.

(6) This measure will save significant state corrections dollars on an annual basis. Preliminary estimates range from \$150 million to \$250 million per year. This measure will increase investments in programs that reduce crime and improve public safety, such as prevention programs in K–12 schools, victim services, and mental health and drug treatment, which will reduce future expenditures for corrections.

SEC. 4. Chapter 33 (commencing with Section 7599) is added to Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code, to read:

Chapter 33. Creation of Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund

7599. (a) A fund to be known as the “Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund” is hereby created within the State Treasury and, notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, is continuously appropriated without regard to fiscal year for carrying out the purposes of this chapter.

(b) For purposes of the calculations required by Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution, funds transferred to the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund shall be considered General Fund revenues which may be appropriated pursuant to Article XIII B.

7599.1. Funding Appropriation.

(a) On or before July 31, 2016, and on or before July 31 of each fiscal year thereafter, the Director of Finance shall calculate the savings that accrued to the state from the implementation of the act adding this chapter (“this act”) during the fiscal year ending June 30, as compared to the fiscal year preceding the enactment of this act. In making the calculation required by this subdivision, the Director of Finance shall use actual data or best available estimates where actual data is not available. The calculation shall be final and shall not be adjusted for any subsequent changes in the underlying data. The Director of Finance shall certify the results of the calculation to the Controller no later than August 1 of each fiscal year.

(b) Before August 15, 2016, and before August 15 of each fiscal year thereafter, the Controller shall transfer from the General Fund to the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund the total amount calculated pursuant to subdivision (a).

(c) Moneys in the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund shall be continuously appropriated for the purposes of this act. Funds transferred to the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund shall be used exclusively for the purposes of this act and shall not be subject to appropriation or transfer by the Legislature for any other purpose. The funds in the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund may be used without regard to fiscal year.

7599.2. Distribution of Moneys from the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund.

(a) By August 15 of each fiscal year beginning in 2016, the Controller shall disburse moneys deposited in the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund as follows:

(1) *Twenty-five percent to the State Department of Education, to administer a grant program to public agencies aimed at improving outcomes for public school pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, by reducing truancy and supporting students who are at risk of dropping out of school or are victims of crime.*

(2) *Ten percent to the California Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board, to make grants to trauma recovery centers to provide services to victims of crime pursuant to Section 13963.1 of the Government Code.*

(3) *Sixty-five percent to the Board of State and Community Corrections, to administer a grant program to public agencies aimed at supporting mental health treatment, substance abuse treatment, and diversion programs for people in the criminal justice system, with an emphasis on programs that reduce recidivism of people convicted of less serious crimes, such as those covered by this measure, and those who have substance abuse and mental health problems.*

(b) *For each program set forth in paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, of subdivision (a), the agency responsible for administering the programs shall not spend more than 5 percent of the total funds it receives from the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund on an annual basis for administrative costs.*

(c) *Every two years, the Controller shall conduct an audit of the grant programs operated by the agencies specified in paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, of subdivision (a) to ensure the funds are disbursed and expended solely according to this chapter and shall report his or her findings to the Legislature and the public.*

(d) *Any costs incurred by the Controller and the Director of Finance in connection with the administration of the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund, including the costs of the calculation required by Section 7599.1 and the audit required by subdivision (c), as determined by the Director of Finance, shall be deducted from the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund before the funds are disbursed pursuant to subdivision (a).*

(e) *The funding established pursuant to this act shall be used to expand programs for public school pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, victims of crime, and mental health and substance abuse treatment and diversion programs for people in the criminal justice system. These funds shall not be used to supplant existing state or local funds utilized for these purposes.*

(f) *Local agencies shall not be obligated to provide programs or levels of service described in this chapter above the level for which funding has been provided.*

SEC. 5. Section 459.5 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

459.5. (a) Notwithstanding Section 459, shoplifting is defined as entering a commercial establishment with intent to commit larceny while that establishment is open during regular business hours, where the value of the property that is taken or intended to be taken does not exceed nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950). Any other entry into a commercial establishment with intent to commit larceny is burglary. Shoplifting shall be punished as a misdemeanor, except that a person with one or more prior convictions for an offense specified in clause (iv) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section 667 or for an offense requiring registration pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 290 may be punished pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170.

(b) Any act of shoplifting as defined in subdivision (a) shall be charged as shoplifting. No person who is charged with shoplifting may also be charged with burglary or theft of the same property.

SEC. 6. Section 473 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

473. (a) Forgery is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), any person who is guilty of forgery relating to a check, bond, bank bill, note, cashier's check, traveler's check, or money order, where the value of the check, bond, bank bill, note, cashier's check, traveler's check, or money order does not exceed nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950), shall be punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, except that such person may instead be punished pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 if that person has one or more prior convictions for an offense specified in clause (iv) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section 667 or for an offense requiring registration pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 290. This subdivision shall not be applicable to any person who is convicted both of forgery and of identity theft, as defined in Section 530.5.

SEC. 7. Section 476a of the Penal Code is amended to read:

476a. (a) Any person who, for himself or herself, as the agent or representative of another, or as an officer of a corporation, willfully, with intent to defraud, makes or draws or utters or delivers a check, draft, or order upon a bank or depository, a person, a firm, or a corporation, for the payment of money, knowing at the time of that making, drawing, uttering, or delivering that the maker or drawer or the corporation has not sufficient funds in, or credit with the bank or depository, person, firm, or corporation, for the payment of that check, draft, or order and all other checks, drafts, or orders upon funds then outstanding, in full upon its presentation, although no express representation is made with reference thereto, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170.

(b) However, if the total amount of all checks, drafts, or orders that the defendant is charged with and convicted of making, drawing, or uttering does not exceed ~~four hundred fifty dollars (\$450)~~ nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950), the offense is punishable only by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, except that such person may instead be punished pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 if that person has one or more prior convictions for an offense specified in clause (iv) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section 667 or for an offense requiring registration pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 290. This subdivision shall not be applicable if the defendant has previously been convicted of a ~~three or more violation~~ violations of Section 470, 475, or 476, or of this section, or of the crime of petty theft in a case in which defendant's offense was a violation also of Section 470, 475, or 476 or of this section or if the defendant has previously been convicted of any offense under the laws of any other state or of the United States which, if committed in this state, would have been punishable as a violation of Section 470, 475 or 476 or of this section or if he has been so convicted of the crime of petty theft in a case in which, if defendant's offense had been committed in this state, it would have been a violation also of Section 470, 475, or 476, or of this section.

(c) Where the check, draft, or order is protested on the ground of insufficiency of funds or credit, the notice of protest shall be admissible as proof of presentation, nonpayment, and protest and shall be presumptive evidence of knowledge of insufficiency of funds or credit with the bank or depository, person, firm, or corporation.

(d) In any prosecution under this section involving two or more checks, drafts, or orders, it shall constitute prima facie evidence of the identity of the drawer of a check, draft, or order if both of the following occur:

(1) When the payee accepts the check, draft, or order from the drawer, he or she obtains from the drawer the following information: name and residence of the drawer, business or mailing address, either a valid driver's license number or Department of Motor Vehicles identification card number, and the drawer's home or work phone number or place of employment. That information may be recorded on the check, draft, or order itself or may be retained on file by the payee and referred to on the check, draft, or order by identifying number or other similar means.

(2) The person receiving the check, draft, or order witnesses the drawer's signature or endorsement, and, as evidence of that, initials the check, draft, or order at the time of receipt.

(e) The word "credit" as used herein shall be construed to mean an arrangement or understanding with the bank or depository, person, firm, or corporation for the payment of a check, draft, or order.

(f) If any of the preceding paragraphs, or parts thereof, shall be found unconstitutional or invalid, the remainder of this section shall not thereby be invalidated, but shall remain in full force and effect.

(g) A sheriff's department, police department, or other law enforcement agency may collect a fee from the defendant for investigation, collection, and processing of checks referred to their agency for investigation of alleged violations of this section or Section 476.

(h) The amount of the fee shall not exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25) for each bad check, in addition to the amount of any bank charges incurred by the victim as a result of the alleged offense. If the sheriff's department, police department, or other law enforcement agency collects a fee for bank charges incurred by the victim pursuant to this section, that fee shall be paid to the victim for any bank fees the victim may have been assessed. In no event shall reimbursement of the bank charge to the victim pursuant to this section exceed ten dollars (\$10) per check.

SEC. 8. Section 490.2 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

490.2. (a) Notwithstanding Section 487 or any other provision of law defining grand theft, obtaining any property by theft where the value of the money, labor, real or personal property taken does not exceed nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950) shall be considered petty theft and shall be punished as a misdemeanor, except that such person may instead be punished pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 if that person has one or more prior convictions for an offense specified in clause (iv) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section 667 or for an offense requiring registration pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 290.

(b) This section shall not be applicable to any theft that may be charged as an infraction pursuant to any other provision of law.

SEC. 9. Section 496 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

496. (a) Every person who buys or receives any property that has been stolen or that has been obtained in any manner constituting theft or extortion, knowing the property to be so stolen or obtained, or who conceals, sells, withholds, or aids in concealing, selling, or withholding any property from the owner, knowing the property to be so stolen or obtained, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170. However, ~~if the district attorney or the grand jury determines that this action would be in the interests of justice, the district attorney or the grand jury, as the case may be, may,~~ if the value of the property does not exceed nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950), ~~specify in the accusatory pleading that the offense shall be a misdemeanor, punishable only by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, if such person has no prior convictions for an offense specified in clause (iv) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section 667 or for an offense requiring registration pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 290.~~ A principal in the actual theft of the property may be convicted pursuant to this section. However, no person may be convicted both pursuant to this section and of the theft of the same property.

(b) Every swap meet vendor, as defined in Section 21661 of the Business and Professions Code, and every person whose principal business is dealing in, or collecting, merchandise or personal property, and every agent, employee, or representative of that person, who buys or receives any property of a value in excess of nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950) that has been stolen or obtained in any manner constituting theft or extortion, under circumstances that should cause the person, agent, employee, or representative to make reasonable inquiry to ascertain that the person from whom the property was bought or received had the legal right to sell or deliver it, without making a reasonable inquiry, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170. Every swap meet vendor, as defined in Section 21661 of the Business and Professions Code, and every person whose principal business is dealing in, or collecting, merchandise or personal property, and every agent, employee, or representative of that person, who buys or receives any property of a value of nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950) or less that has been stolen or obtained in any manner constituting theft or extortion, under circumstances that should cause the person, agent, employee, or representative to make reasonable inquiry to ascertain that the person from whom the property was bought or received had the legal right to sell or deliver it, without making a reasonable inquiry, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(c) Any person who has been injured by a violation of subdivision (a) or (b) may bring an action for three times the amount of actual damages, if any, sustained by the plaintiff, costs of suit, and reasonable attorney's fees.

(d) Notwithstanding Section 664, any attempt to commit any act prohibited by this section, except an offense specified in the accusatory pleading as a misdemeanor, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170.

SEC. 10. Section 666 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

666. ~~(a) Notwithstanding Section 490, every person who, having been convicted three or more times of petty theft, grand theft, a conviction pursuant to subdivision (d) or (e) of Section 368, auto theft under Section 10851 of the Vehicle Code, burglary, carjacking, robbery, or a felony violation of Section 496 and having served a term therefor in any penal institution or having been imprisoned therein as a condition of probation for that offense, and who is subsequently convicted of petty theft, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170.~~

~~(b) (a) Notwithstanding Section 490, any person described in subdivision (b) paragraph (1) who, having been convicted of petty theft, grand theft, a conviction pursuant to subdivision (d) or (e) of Section 368, auto theft under Section 10851 of the Vehicle Code, burglary, carjacking, robbery, or a felony violation of Section 496, and having served a term of imprisonment therefor in any penal institution or having been imprisoned therein as a condition of probation for that offense, and who is subsequently convicted of petty theft, is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or in the state prison.~~

~~(1) (b) This subdivision Subdivision (a) shall apply to any person who is required to register pursuant to the Sex Offender Registration Act, or who has a prior violent or serious felony conviction, as specified in subdivision (e) of Section 667.5 or subdivision (e) of Section 1192.7 clause (iv) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section 667, or has a conviction pursuant to subdivision (d) or (e) of Section 368.~~

~~(2) (c) This subdivision section shall not be construed to preclude prosecution or punishment pursuant to subdivisions (b) to (i), inclusive, of Section 667, or Section 1170.12.~~

SEC. 11. Section 11350 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11350. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this division, every person who possesses (1) any controlled substance specified in subdivision (b), ~~or~~ (c), (e), or paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 11054, specified in paragraph (14), (15), or (20) of subdivision (d) of Section 11054, or specified in subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 11055, or specified in subdivision (h) of Section 11056, or (2) any controlled substance classified in Schedule III, IV, or V which is a narcotic drug, unless upon the written prescription of a physician, dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian licensed to practice in this state, shall be punished by imprisonment *in a county jail for not more than one year, except that such person shall instead be punished* pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code *if that person has one or more prior convictions for an offense specified in clause (iv) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section 667 of the Penal Code or for an offense requiring registration pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 290 of the Penal Code.*

~~(b) Except as otherwise provided in this division, every person who possesses any controlled substance specified in subdivision (e) of Section 11054 shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year or pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code.~~

~~(e) (b) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whenever a person who possesses any of the controlled substances specified in subdivision (a) ~~or~~ (b), the judge may, in addition to any punishment provided for pursuant to subdivision (a) ~~or~~ (b), assess~~

against that person a fine not to exceed seventy dollars (\$70) with proceeds of this fine to be used in accordance with Section 1463.23 of the Penal Code. The court shall, however, take into consideration the defendant's ability to pay, and no defendant shall be denied probation because of his or her inability to pay the fine permitted under this subdivision.

~~(d)~~ (c) Except in unusual cases in which it would not serve the interest of justice to do so, whenever a court grants probation pursuant to a felony conviction under this section, in addition to any other conditions of probation which may be imposed, the following conditions of probation shall be ordered:

(1) For a first offense under this section, a fine of at least one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or community service.

(2) For a second or subsequent offense under this section, a fine of at least two thousand dollars (\$2,000) or community service.

(3) If a defendant does not have the ability to pay the minimum fines specified in paragraphs (1) and (2), community service shall be ordered in lieu of the fine.

SEC. 12. Section 11357 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11357. (a) Except as authorized by law, every person who possesses any concentrated cannabis shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than one year or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or by both such fine and imprisonment, ~~or shall be punished by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code~~ *except that such person may instead be punished pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code if that person has one or more prior convictions for an offense specified in clause (iv) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section 667 of the Penal Code or for an offense requiring registration pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 290 of the Penal Code.*

(b) Except as authorized by law, every person who possesses not more than 28.5 grams of marijuana, other than concentrated cannabis, is guilty of an infraction punishable by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100).

(c) Except as authorized by law, every person who possesses more than 28.5 grams of marijuana, other than concentrated cannabis, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for a period of not more than six months or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(d) Except as authorized by law, every person 18 years of age or over who possesses not more than 28.5 grams of marijuana, other than concentrated cannabis, upon the grounds of, or within, any school providing instruction in kindergarten or any of grades 1 through 12 during hours the school is open for classes or school-related programs is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or by imprisonment in a county jail for a period of not more than 10 days, or both.

(e) Except as authorized by law, every person under the age of 18 who possesses not more than 28.5 grams of marijuana, other than concentrated cannabis, upon the grounds of, or within, any school providing instruction in kindergarten or any of grades 1 through 12 during hours the school is open for classes or school-related programs is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to the following dispositions:

(1) A fine of not more than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250), upon a finding that a first offense has been committed.

(2) A fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or commitment to a juvenile hall, ranch, camp, forestry camp, or secure juvenile home for a period of not more than 10 days, or both, upon a finding that a second or subsequent offense has been committed.

SEC. 13. Section 11377 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11377. (a) Except as authorized by law and as otherwise provided in subdivision (b) or Section 11375, or in Article 7 (commencing with Section 4211) of Chapter 9 of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, every person who possesses any controlled substance which is (1) classified in Schedule III, IV, or V, and which is not a narcotic drug, (2) specified in subdivision (d) of Section 11054, except paragraphs (13), (14), (15), and (20) of subdivision (d), (3) specified in paragraph (11) of subdivision (c) of Section 11056, (4) specified in paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (f) of Section 11054, or (5) specified in subdivision (d), (e), or (f) of Section 11055, unless upon the prescription of a physician, dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian, licensed to practice in this state, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for a period of not more than one year ~~or pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code, except that such person may instead be punished pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code if that person has one or more prior convictions for an offense specified in clause (iv) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section 667 of the Penal Code or for an offense requiring registration pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 290 of the Penal Code.~~

~~(b) (1) Any person who violates subdivision (a) by unlawfully possessing a controlled substance specified in subdivision (f) of Section 11056, and who has not previously been convicted of a violation involving a controlled substance specified in subdivision (f) of Section 11056, is guilty of a misdemeanor.~~

~~(2) Any person who violates subdivision (a) by unlawfully possessing a controlled substance specified in subdivision (g) of Section 11056 is guilty of a misdemeanor.~~

~~(3) Any person who violates subdivision (a) by unlawfully possessing a controlled substance specified in paragraph (7) or (8) of subdivision (d) of Section 11055 is guilty of a misdemeanor.~~

~~(4) Any person who violates subdivision (a) by unlawfully possessing a controlled substance specified in paragraph (8) of subdivision (f) of Section 11057 is guilty of a misdemeanor.~~

~~(c) (b) In addition to any fine assessed under subdivision (b), the judge may assess a fine not to exceed seventy dollars (\$70) against any person who violates subdivision (a), with the proceeds of this fine to be used in accordance with Section 1463.23 of the Penal Code. The court shall, however, take into consideration the defendant's ability to pay, and no defendant shall be denied probation because of his or her inability to pay the fine permitted under this subdivision.~~

SEC. 14. Section 1170.18 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

1170.18. (a) *A person currently serving a sentence for a conviction, whether by trial or plea, of a felony or felonies who would have been guilty of a misdemeanor under the act that added this section ("this act") had this act been in effect at the time of the offense*

may petition for a recall of sentence before the trial court that entered the judgment of conviction in his or her case to request resentencing in accordance with Sections 11350, 11357, or 11377 of the Health and Safety Code, or Section 459.5, 473, 476a, 490.2, 496, or 666 of the Penal Code, as those sections have been amended or added by this act.

(b) Upon receiving a petition under subdivision (a), the court shall determine whether the petitioner satisfies the criteria in subdivision (a). If the petitioner satisfies the criteria in subdivision (a), the petitioner's felony sentence shall be recalled and the petitioner resentenced to a misdemeanor pursuant to Sections 11350, 11357, or 11377 of the Health and Safety Code, or Section 459.5, 473, 476a, 490.2, 496, or 666 of the Penal Code, those sections have been amended or added by this act, unless the court, in its discretion, determines that resentencing the petitioner would pose an unreasonable risk of danger to public safety. In exercising its discretion, the court may consider all of the following:

(1) The petitioner's criminal conviction history, including the type of crimes committed, the extent of injury to victims, the length of prior prison commitments, and the remoteness of the crimes.

(2) The petitioner's disciplinary record and record of rehabilitation while incarcerated.

(3) Any other evidence the court, within its discretion, determines to be relevant in deciding whether a new sentence would result in an unreasonable risk of danger to public safety.

(c) As used throughout this Code, "unreasonable risk of danger to public safety" means an unreasonable risk that the petitioner will commit a new violent felony within the meaning of clause (iv) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section 667.

(d) A person who is resentenced pursuant to subdivision (b) shall be given credit for time served and shall be subject to parole for one year following completion of his or her sentence, unless the court, in its discretion, as part of its resentencing order, releases the person from parole. Such person is subject to Section 3000.08 parole supervision by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the jurisdiction of the court in the county in which the parolee is released or resides, or in which an alleged violation of supervision has occurred, for the purpose of hearing petitions to revoke parole and impose a term of custody.

(e) Under no circumstances may resentencing under this section result in the imposition of a term longer than the original sentence.

(f) A person who has completed his or her sentence for a conviction, whether by trial or plea, of a felony or felonies who would have been guilty of a misdemeanor under this act had this act been in effect at the time of the offense, may file an application before the trial court that entered the judgment of conviction in his or her case to have the felony conviction or convictions designated as misdemeanors.

(g) If the application satisfies the criteria in subdivision (f), the court shall designate the felony offense or offenses as a misdemeanor.

(h) Unless requested by the applicant, no hearing is necessary to grant or deny an application filed under subsection (f).

(i) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons who have one or more prior convictions for an offense specified in clause (iv) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph

(2) of subdivision (e) of Section 667 or for an offense requiring registration pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 290.

(j) Any petition or application under this section shall be filed within three years after the effective date of the act that added this section or at a later date upon a showing of good cause.

(k) Any felony conviction that is recalled and resentenced under subdivision (b) or designated as a misdemeanor under subdivision (g) shall be considered a misdemeanor for all purposes, except that such resentencing shall not permit that person to own, possess, or have in his or her custody or control any firearm or prevent his or her conviction under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 29800) of Division 9 of Title 4 of Part 6.

(l) If the court that originally sentenced the petitioner is not available, the presiding judge shall designate another judge to rule on the petition or application.

(m) Nothing in this section is intended to diminish or abrogate any rights or remedies otherwise available to the petitioner or applicant.

(n) Nothing in this and related sections is intended to diminish or abrogate the finality of judgments in any case not falling within the purview of this act.

(o) A resentencing hearing ordered under this act shall constitute a "post-conviction release proceeding" under paragraph (7) of subdivision (b) of Section 28 of Article I of the California Constitution (Marsy's Law).

SEC. 15. Amendment.

This act shall be broadly construed to accomplish its purposes. The provisions of this measure may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members of each house of the Legislature and signed by the Governor so long as the amendments are consistent with and further the intent of this act. The Legislature may by majority vote amend, add, or repeal provisions to further reduce the penalties for any of the offenses addressed by this act.

SEC. 16. Severability.

If any provision of this measure, or part of this measure, or the application of any provision or part to any person or circumstances, is for any reason held to be invalid, the remaining provisions, or applications of provisions, shall not be affected, but shall remain in full force and effect, and to this end the provisions of this measure are severable.

SEC. 17. Conflicting Initiatives.

(a) This act changes the penalties associated with certain nonserious, nonviolent crimes. In the event that this measure and another initiative measure or measures relating to the same subject appear on the same statewide election ballot, the provisions of the other measure or measures shall be deemed to be in conflict with this measure. In the event that this measure receives a greater number of affirmative votes, the provisions of this measure shall prevail in their entirety, and the provisions of the other measure shall be null and void. However, in the event that this measure and another measure or measures containing provisions that eliminate penalties for the possession of

concentrated cannabis are approved at the same election, the voters intend such provisions relating to concentrated cannabis in the other measure or measures to prevail, regardless of which measure receives a greater number of affirmative votes. The voters also intend to give full force and effect to all other applications and provisions of this measure, and the other measure or measures, but only to the extent the other measure or measures are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

(b) If this measure is approved by the voters but superseded by law by any other conflicting measure approved by the voters at the same election, and the conflicting ballot measure is later held invalid, this measure shall be self-executing and given full force and effect.

SEC. 18. Liberal Construction.

This act shall be liberally construed to effectuate its purposes.

Written Public Comments

California State Senate

SENATOR MIKE MCGUIRE

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA'S SECOND SENATE DISTRICT



September 20, 2024

Linda Penner, Chair
Board of State and Community Corrections
2590 Venture Oaks Way, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95833

Dear Chairwoman Penner:

I am writing to express my support for the City of Fort Bragg's Proposition 47 Cohort 4 application to the Board of State and Community Corrections.

The proposed project seeks to address issues of public safety and public mental health by expanding the Fort Bragg Police Department's Care Responsive Unit (CRU) into neighboring jurisdictions. If awarded, the funds would allow the CRU and the Mendocino Coast Hospitality Center to hire additional staff, as well as increase their transitional housing capacity.

The three-pronged approach used by the CRU fosters collaboration amongst multiple governments and private organizations, and ensures that people in underserved, rural communities benefit from this program. By taking this multifaceted approach to address the homelessness crisis over the last three years, the Fort Bragg Police Department's Care Response Unit has demonstrated their ability to direct awarded grants and funds toward mental health, substance use, and criminal diversion to Fort Bragg.

I respectfully encourage you to support this proposal. This funding would help this successful program spread across Mendocino County, and serve as a model for other programs across the State. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to reach out to us at 707-468-8914.

Warmest regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Mike McGuire".

MIKE MCGUIRE

Senator

Agenda Item H

MEETING DATE: October 3, 2024

AGENDA ITEM: H

TO: BSCC Chair and Members

FROM: Allison Ganter, Deputy Director, allison.ganter@bscc.ca.gov

SUBJECT: Local Detention Facilities Inspection Update: **Requesting Approval**

Summary

This report is a regular update on the local detention facility inspections completed in the 2023/2024 Biennial Inspection Cycle and a summary of current outstanding items of noncompliance.

Background

The 2023/2024 Biennial Inspection Cycle began on January 1, 2023, and will conclude on December 31, 2024. BSCC staff continue to track the corrective action plan status of items of noncompliance identified during inspections. All county jails and juvenile detention facilities received a comprehensive inspection in 2023; each county jail and juvenile detention facility will receive a targeted inspection in 2024. Unannounced and follow-up inspections will continue throughout the inspection cycle and Type I Jails, Temporary Holding Facilities and Court Holding Facilities will continue to receive comprehensive inspections.

The list of outstanding items of noncompliance at adult facilities during the 2024 Annual Inspections is in attachment H-1 and can also be viewed here:

<https://app.smartsheet.com/dashboards/p5J7vwgmqmjRVpgxqmWCRqp5q8j92p6r86rVM3q1>

The list of outstanding items of noncompliance at adult detention facilities during the 2023 Annual Inspections can be found here:

<https://app.smartsheet.com/b/publish?EQBCT=4f9dd585796945d2806d39284b9d190a>

The list of outstanding items of noncompliance at adult facilities during the 2024 Annual Inspections is in attachment H-1.

There are no outstanding items of noncompliance in juvenile facilities from the 2023 Annual Inspections. The current list of outstanding items of noncompliance in juvenile facilities from the 2024 Annual Inspections is in attachment H-1 and can also be viewed here:

<https://app.smartsheet.com/dashboards/4wQ4CGqp45FVJQW925qhGcJh58hvfwhvcMMHxqg1>

There are no other items of noncompliance that require immediate attention, and staff is not recommending any formal action at this time. Items of noncompliance that have been resolved are located at the bottom of each dashboard.

Recommendation/Action Needed

This is an information item and does not require Board approval.

Attachments

H-1: Outstanding Items of noncompliance

Attachment H-1

2024 Juvenile Noncompliance - CAP not received as of 9.17.24

County	Facility Name	Item of Noncompliance	Inspection Findings	CAP Due Date - 60 Days
Los Angeles	Los Padrinos	§ 1321. Staffing.	Operational areas found to be impacted by lack of staffing include education, recreation and medical appointments. We noted in some cases youth are being held in their rooms for long periods of time after incidents and constant visuals do not appear to be occurring consistent with policy.	10/11/24
Los Angeles	Dorothy Kirby Center	§ 1328. Safety Checks.	Safety checks are not being conducted for youth who remain in their rooms while awaiting showers. We observed a practice of keeping the youth's door open or partially open. If safety checks are not being conducted, staff are not ensuring the youth's safety during this time.	10/11/24
Kern	Larry J. Rhoades Crossroads (CR)	§ 1361. Grievance Procedure.	(d) Initial response to grievance- Review of Crossroads grievances revealed initial responses to youth grievances are completed outside of three (3) business days of grievance submission.	10/21/24
Kern	Kern County Secure Youth Treatment Facility (APEX)	§ 1361. Grievance Procedure.	(d) Initial response to grievance- Review of APEX grievances revealed initial responses to youth grievances are completed outside of three (3) business days of grievance submission.	10/21/24
Los Angeles	Dorothy Kirby Center SYTF	§ 1355. Institutional Assessment and Plan.	Agency policy requires weekly, face to face contact with the youth and weekly entries to document the contact and the youth's specific individualized progress. The date of contact is also to be documented. Documentation of weekly contact could not be verified and the information specific to the youth's progress from one week to the next was not consistent.	10/29/24
Los Angeles	Campus Vernon Kilpatrick SYTF	§ 1371. Programs, Recreation, and Exercise.	Agency documentation does not accurately reflect the actual provision of the activities. Proof of practice was found to be lacking and, in some cases, estimates of the time of activities were provided rather than actual times participated.	10/29/24

2024 Juvenile Noncompliance - CAP received as of 9.17.24

County	Facility Name	Item of Noncompliance	Inspection Findings	CAP Due Date - 60 Days	CAP Approval Date	County Resolution Date (if applicable)	CAP Completion Due Date (90 from Approval)
Mendocino	Mendocino County Juvenile Hall	§ 1354.5 Room Confinement.	BSCC staff found that youth whose room confinement extended into bedtime hours were not assessed to be allowed out of their rooms' the following morning when all other youth were allowed out of their rooms. As a result, some youths ate breakfast in their rooms. Additionally, some youths remained in their rooms while other youth were allowed out of their rooms to attend school. Lastly, it was observed that, in some cases, documentation did not support the need for room confinement.	09/10/24	08/26/24	11/09/24	11/24/24
Los Angeles	Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall	§ 1371. Programs, Recreation, and Exercise.	A review of video on randomly selected days in June indicates that many programs indicated on the facility schedule and documented on facility activity logs and program provider youth signoffs did not occur. Additionally, when a scheduled and documented program was observed on video, there were many times that the duration of the program did not match the time indicated on documentation.	08/27/24	08/08/24	10/15/24	11/06/24
Kings	Kings County Juvenile Center	§ 1321. Staffing.	The agency does not have adequate staff available on the graveyard shift. At least one staff member must be present on the living unit when youth are present as required by 1321(e). Staff will leave the youth alone in their assigned unit to complete safety checks on youth housed in the holding rooms in Control. In addition, staff will leave the youth alone in their assigned unit to assist with bookings.	08/25/24	08/19/24		11/17/24
Kings	Kings Juvenile Center Camp	§ 1321. Staffing.	The agency does not have adequate staff available on the graveyard shift. At least one staff member must be present on the living unit when youth are present as required by 1321(e). Staff will leave the youth alone in their assigned unit to complete safety checks on youth housed in the holding rooms in Control. In addition, staff will leave the youth alone in their assigned unit to assist with bookings.	08/25/24	08/19/24		11/17/24
Kings	Kings Secure Youth Treatment Facility	§ 1321. Staffing.	The agency does not have adequate staff available on the graveyard shift. At least one staff member must be present on the living unit when youth are present as required by 1321(e). Staff will leave the youth alone in their assigned unit to complete safety checks on youth housed in the holding rooms in Control. In addition, staff will leave the youth alone in their assigned unit to assist with bookings.	08/25/24	08/19/24		11/17/24
Kings	Kings County Juvenile Center	§ 1329. Suicide Prevention Plan.	The facility policies and procedures are not in alignment with the procedures implemented by WellPath Medical and Mental Health for the supervision of youth on suicide watch. Facility policy and procedures requires monitoring of youth with a staggered watch not to exceed ten minutes while youth are placed on 15 minute staggered watch by WellPath. In addition, several youth on suicide watch are placed in a holding room and not afforded the same programming as other youth not on suicide watch based upon WellPath directives to facility staff. There are no lesser restrictive alternatives implemented for youth on suicide watch who present as non-acutely suicidal while pending being seen by mental health. Youth who have been deemed acutely suicidal are typically removed from safety watches by mental health without any instructions for follow up monitoring by facility staff. In addition, the agency is not communicating with law enforcement and parents/guardians during the intake process as to past or present suicidal ideations, behaviors or attempts as required by 1329(f)(1).	08/25/24	08/19/24	10/25/24	11/17/24
Kings	Kings Juvenile Center Camp	§ 1329. Suicide Prevention Plan.	The facility policies and procedures are not in alignment with the procedures implemented by WellPath Medical and Mental Health for the supervision of youth on suicide watch. Facility policy and procedures requires monitoring of youth with a staggered watch not to exceed ten minutes while youth are placed on 15 minute staggered watch by WellPath. In addition, several youth on suicide watch are placed in a holding room and not afforded the same programming as other youth not on suicide watch based upon WellPath directives to facility staff. There are no lesser restrictive alternatives implemented for youth on suicide watch who present as non-acutely suicidal while pending being seen by mental health. Youth who have been deemed acutely suicidal are typically removed from safety watches by mental health without any instructions for follow up monitoring by facility staff.	08/25/24	08/19/24	10/25/24	11/17/24
Kings	Kings Secure Youth Treatment Facility	§ 1329. Suicide Prevention Plan.	The facility policies and procedures are not in alignment with the procedures implemented by WellPath Medical and Mental Health for the supervision of youth on suicide watch. Facility policy and procedures requires monitoring of youth with a staggered watch not to exceed ten minutes while youth are placed on 15 minute staggered watch by WellPath. In addition, several youth on suicide watch are placed in a holding room and not afforded the same programming as other youth not on suicide watch based upon WellPath directives to facility staff. There are no lesser restrictive alternatives implemented for youth on suicide watch who present as non-acutely suicidal while pending being seen by mental health. Youth who have been deemed acutely suicidal are typically removed from safety watches by mental health without any instructions for follow up monitoring by facility staff.	08/25/24	08/19/24	10/25/24	11/17/24

County	Facility Name	Item of Noncompliance	Inspection Findings	CAP Due Date - 60 Days	CAP Approval Date	County Resolution Date (if applicable)	CAP Completion Due Date (90 from Approval)
Alameda	Alameda County Juvenile Hall	§ 1321. Staffing.	BSCC observed that when staffing levels were low, the facility separated youth into two groups who alternated being kept in their locked rooms during normally scheduled out of their room program times. BSCC staff was also made aware that when staffing levels were low, one youth supervision staff worked a housing unit populated with over 10 youth, and youth were kept in their rooms and rotated out of their rooms in groups of two youth for 10 and or 15 minute intervals during a shift. This practice also results in noncompliance with Section 1354.5, Room Confinement.	08/10/24	08/08/24	10/08/24	11/06/24
Alameda	Alameda County Juvenile Hall	§ 1354.5 Room Confinement.	BSCC staff found that Juvenile Hall youth on Reintegration Safety Plans (RSP) are placed in their rooms for extended periods of time when the high risk level of safety and security was no longer evident and or not documented as such. BSCC staff also observed that youth on RSP were required to eat meals in their rooms and remain in their rooms during school hours for educational services; there was no justification of risk to safety and security for these youth Additionally, the facility is not following their policy for room confinement and youth on RSP programming.	08/10/24	08/08/24	10/08/24	11/06/24
Alameda	Alameda County Juvenile Hall	§ 1371. Programs, Recreation, and Exercise.	BSCC staff found that, in part, due to staffing challenges, youth on RSP were not consistently provided compliant programs, recreation, and exercise when the high risk level of safety and security no longer existed or was reduced. RSP youth were not receiving one hour of structured programming daily and did not consistently receive an hour each of programming, exercise and recreation.	08/10/24	08/08/24	10/08/24	11/06/24
Alameda	Alameda County Secure Youth Treatment Facility (Firm Roots Academy)	§ 1321. Staffing.	BSCC observed that when staffing levels were low, the facility separated youth into two groups who alternated being kept in their locked rooms during normally scheduled out of their room program times. This practice also results in noncompliance with Section 1354.5, Room Confinement.	08/10/24	08/08/24	10/08/24	11/06/24
Alameda	Alameda County Secure Youth Treatment Facility (Firm Roots Academy)	§ 1354.5 Room Confinement.	BSCC staff found that Secure Youth Treatment Facility youth on Reintegration Safety Plans (RSP) are placed in their rooms for extended periods of time when the high risk level of safety and security was no longer evident and or not documented as such. BSCC staff also observed that youth on RSP were required to eat meals in their rooms and remain in their rooms during school hours for educational services; there was no justification of risk to safety and security for these youth Additionally, the facility is not following their policy for room confinement and youth on RSP programming.	08/10/24	08/08/24	10/08/24	11/06/24
Alameda	Alameda County Secure Youth Treatment Facility (Firm Roots Academy)	§ 1371. Programs, Recreation, and Exercise.	BSCC staff found that, in part, due to staffing challenges, youth on RSP were not consistently provided compliant programs, recreation, and exercise when the high risk level of safety and security no longer existed or was reduced. RSP youth were not receiving one hour of structured programming daily and did not consistently receive an hour each of programming, exercise and recreation.	08/10/24	08/08/24	10/08/24	11/06/24
Alameda	Alameda County Camp Sweeney	§ 1328. Safety Checks.	BSCC discovered that Camp Sweeney graveyard staff created an unapproved safety check document that contained predetermined times that safety checks would be conducted throughout a shift. The same document with the predetermined times was copied and utilized for safety checks weekly over the three month period reviewed by BSCC staff. This practice does not allow random and varied safety checks documented at the actual time the check is completed and also violates facility's policy and procedures. During our review of video recordings, we observed graveyard staff routinely not conducting direct visual observation safety checks per regulation and per policy. Safety checks, were typically observed being conducted from a seated position at the counselor's station. The facility was unable to provide assurance that safety checks were conducted.	08/10/24	08/08/24	10/08/24	11/06/24

2024 Juvenile Noncompliance -Corrected as of 9.17.24

County	Facility Name	Item of Noncompliance	CAP Due Date - 60 Days	CAP Approval Date	County Resolution Date (if applicable)	CAP Completion Due Date (90 from Approval)	Corrected Date
Butte	Butte County Juvenile Hall	§ 1328. Safety Checks.	06/02/24	05/21/24	07/01/24	08/19/24	06/28/24
San Francisco	San Francisco Juvenile Justice Center	§ 1354.5 Room Confinement.	06/28/24	06/10/24	06/20/24	09/08/24	06/20/24
San Francisco	San Francisco Juvenile Justice Center	§ 1354. Separation.	06/28/24	06/10/24	06/20/24	09/08/24	06/20/24

2024 Report for Board Adult Items of Noncompliance



2024 Adult Noncompliance Status as of 9.17.2024

County	Facility Name	Item of Noncompliance	Inspection Findings	CAP Due Date - 30 Days
1 Siskiyou	Siskiyou County Jail	§ 1065. Exercise and Out of Cell Time.	The facility administrator has written policy for the required 10 hours of out of cell time, but the current documentation of the time spent out of the cells does not consistently reflect or record the requirement. Therefore, records of exercise and recreation could not be used to verify compliance with this section.	09/25/24
2 Siskiyou	Siskiyou County - Yreka Courthouse	§ 1027. Number of Personnel.	The custody staff that work in the court holding facility are from the county jail staff and are assigned to the transportation unit. At the time of the inspection, there are no female staff assigned and there were females regularly held in the court holding facility.	09/25/24
3 Siskiyou	Siskiyou County - Yreka Courthouse	§ 1027.5 Safety Checks.	The jail manual requires the location where each safety check occurred, but the reviewed safety checks in the court holding logs do not reflect the location specific location checked.	09/25/24
4 Siskiyou	Siskiyou County - Yreka Courthouse	§ 1032. Fire Suppression Preplanning.	There has not been a Fire Department inspection since the facility was completed in 2021.	09/25/24
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Written Public Comments

September 24, 2024

Board of State and Community Corrections
2590 Venture Oaks Way
Sacramento, CA 95833

Re: Unsafe Conditions at Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall

Dear Chair Penner and Board Members,

We write to you with an urgent plea to protect young people incarcerated inside Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall who continue to suffer unsafe conditions due to the Los Angeles (LA) County Probation Department's inability to adequately staff this facility. In the month of July, [1 out of 5 shifts at Los Padrinos failed to meet minimum standards](#) despite the desperate, extreme measures deployed by the probation department to come into compliance with staffing.

This Board is well-versed in the long and consistent pattern of LA County cycling in and out of compliance across their juvenile halls. Los Padrinos opened on July 19, 2023. Barely a month later, on August 18, 2023, BSCC staff notified LA County of numerous violations of minimum regulations, many stemming from lack of adequate staffing. LA County was, predictably, unable to implement their corrective action plan and Los Padrinos remained out of compliance with minimum regulations through February 15, 2024 when this Board found the hall unsuitable. LA County subsequently deployed extreme but unsustainable measures to come into basic compliance with staffing ratios during the following 60-day window. At your April 11, 2024 meeting, this Board struggled with the question of finding them suitable to avoid closure. With assurances of a fast-track process for future violations, this Board ultimately found Los Padrinos suitable in April. Unsurprisingly, Los Padrinos was out of compliance with programming by the end of June, and by August 12, 2024, Los Padrinos was once again out of compliance due to inadequate staffing.

When faced with Los Padrinos' suitability on April 11, 2024, this Board appropriately expressed skepticism regarding LA County's ability to sustain compliance with minimum regulations. To help assuage these concerns, BSCC counsel laid out two paths for you, the first of which was the standard path under Welfare and Institutions Code Section 209, subdivision (d) which would trigger a months-long process of inspections, corrective action plans, and suitability determinations. BSCC counsel also shared a second possibility; the Board could convene and declare the facility unsuitable and decline re-inspection in the following 60-day window.¹ **We strongly urge you to take this second path as soon as possible, but no later than at your October meeting, given the recurring and serious nature of LA County's violations.**

During your April meeting, Chair Penner surmised the following: *"We've had a lot of discussions about being fearful of what could come next and counsel has given us a roadmap . . . Understanding the board would be primed and ready for that course of action should we need it."*² Chair Penner also stated: *"We are in very very serious times, we do not want young people to be in peril. We have to work with the evidence and outcome we*

¹ https://youtu.be/07zCZfFDPgk?si=VlqIHdUxKQVG_Jxg (timestamp: 4:48:44)

² <https://youtu.be/07zCZfFDPgk?si=e3U5eHpJnVYrsgjB&t=17482> (timestamp 4:51:22)

are faced with at this time. And that may change.”³ The change referenced by Chair Penner is here. The evidence shows that LA County Probation cannot meet its staffing obligations yet again at Los Padrinos. Young people are in peril, every single day. It is time to make good on your promises from April.

As another Board member, Sheriff Taylor, presciently shared at the April 11, 2024 meeting: “*I share the concern . . . about this constant ebb and flow of coming into compliance and out of compliance . . . I take comfort in knowing that we would have the option of not re-starting this whole process again . . . especially if it comes back to these things that they have already been found unsuitable.*”⁴ This Board voted to find Los Padrinos suitable in April because of assurances that a future process could be fast-tracked, and correctly noted this was especially important in cases of violations that have been part of LA County’s history of non-compliance. Inadequate staffing is a common thread across the years-long cycle for LA County and even the most extreme and desperate measures have failed, once again.

Los Padrinos has been open for nearly 14 months; it has been out of compliance with one or more of the minimum standards for 10 of those months. Youth who are currently in Los Padrinos and have been there since its opening have spent 70% (and counting) of their time in an out-of-compliance facility. Not even 24 hours after this Board cautiously found Los Padrinos suitable to house youth, the Los Angeles Times released a [graphic video](#) depicting LA County Probation officers encouraging and rewarding a group of youth in their custody as they assaulted another young person. Amidst allegations of gladiator-style fight clubs run by probation officers in Los Padrinos, this video should have led to Los Padrinos being shut down much earlier.

We call on this Board to stand by the words you used to justify your prior suitability determination for Los Padrinos. Stand by your promise to act swiftly, and not re-start a months-long process, using the path your counsel has laid out to protect youth inside Los Padrinos. The integrity of this Board is on the line, and the integrity of your entire inspection process is on the line. You must find Los Padrinos unsuitable in October and decline to re-inspect in the 60-day window thereafter.

Sincerely,

Aditi Sherikar, Senior Policy Associate
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Children’s Defense Fund - California

Rod Wade, Field Coordinator
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³ <https://youtu.be/07zCZfFDPgk?si=z22iStEJyXrNYDfJ&t=17538> (timestamp 4:52:18)

⁴ <https://youtu.be/07zCZfFDPgk?si=DwTefgPuAPmkC3VG&t=17222> (timestamp 4:47:42)

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