

# AGENDA

## Assembly Budget Subcommittee No. 5 on Public Safety

Assemblymember Cristina Garcia, Chair

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 2021

2:30 PM, STATE CAPITOL – ROOM 437

*Due to the regional stay-at-home order and guidance on physical distancing, seating for this hearing will be very limited for press and for the public. All are encouraged to watch the hearing from its live stream on the Assembly's website at <https://www.assembly.ca.gov/todaysevents>.*

*We encourage the public to provide written testimony before the hearing. Please send your written testimony to: [BudgetSub5@asm.ca.gov](mailto:BudgetSub5@asm.ca.gov). Please note that any written testimony submitted to the committee is considered public comment and may be read into the record or reprinted.*

*A moderated telephone line will be available to assist with public participation. The public may provide comment by calling the following toll-free number: [877-692-8957](tel:877-692-8957), access code: [131 54 37](tel:1315437)*

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**8940 CALIFORNIA MILITARY DEPARTMENT**

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**ISSUE 1: VARIOUS BUDGET PROPOSALS**

The California Military Department will provide an overview of its mission and highlight its budget priorities.

**PANELISTS**

- Darrin Bender, California Military Department

\*The Department of Finance and Legislative Analyst's Office is available for any questions.

**BACKGROUND**

The California Military Department (CMD) includes the Office of the Adjutant General, the California National Guard, the California State Guard, the California Cadet Corps, and the California Naval Militia. In order to support the operations for a force of over 22,000 personnel, CMD maintains a headquarters in Sacramento, 95 armories, and various other facilities throughout the state.

**Proposed Funding**

1. **Consolidated Headquarters Complex Maintenance Personnel.** The Governor's Budget requests an increase in position authority of eight positions in 2020-21 and ongoing to be paid for by a portion of the savings generated due to the move from a leased building to the new state owned Consolidated Headquarters Complex in Rancho Cordova. This proposal also includes the one-time purchase of vehicles, tools, and equipment for the labor activities required to perform maintenance operations at the site.
2. **Los Alamitos: STARBASE Classroom Building.** The Governor's Budget requests \$1.53 million General Fund for the construction phase of the Los Alamitos: STARBASE Classroom Building project. This project was originally approved in the Budget Act of 2018 to provide additional classroom space. However, due to design and contracting issues, the working drawing phase of the project was delayed and will likely be approved by June 30, 2021. As a result, construction funds will not be expended or encumbered by that specified date and the authority will expire. This request will allow the Military Department to complete the design phase of the project and proceed to construction in 2021-22. Total estimated project costs are \$1.7 million General Fund (\$68,000 for preliminary plans, \$102,000 for working drawings, and \$1.53 million for construction).
3. **Military Department State Network—Phase 2.** The Governor's Budget requests 11 permanent positions and \$2.7 million one-time General Fund expenditure authority and \$2.1 million ongoing to continue the development, implementation, and maintenance of its State Network. The CMD State Network is required to conduct daily operations for over 1,000 state employees in CMD that support state specific functions for disaster preparation and planning,

youth programs, facilities maintenance, accounting, and personnel management. At present, the CMD is conducting these functions on a degrading federal Department of Defense (DoD) network with a few departments operating on the nascent State Network initiated with funds and positions provided in the 2020 Budget Act. Those resources represented the starting point for the purchase of the initial infrastructure and IT specialists and leadership to design the full scope of the network. While the initial efforts have been successful, over 90 percent of the CMD state employees are continuing to operate on the DoD federal network or utilizing costly, subscription based, stand-alone cellular wireless access technology. This request includes the funding required to acquire and implement the expected remainder of the network infrastructure and the positions required to implement, maintain, secure, and expand the State Network as opportunities for efficiencies evolve.

4. **Sustainable Armory Renovation Program: Santa Rosa.** The Governor's Budget requests \$98,000 (\$49,000 General Fund and \$49,000 federal matching funds) for performance criteria of the Sustainable Armory Renovation Program: Santa Rosa project. Total project costs are estimated to be \$6,086,000 (\$478,000 in prior performance criteria development and \$98,000 for performance criteria, \$5,420,000 for design-build and \$90,000 for furniture/equipment). The project scope includes upgrading the HVAC, electrical and plumbing systems; renovating the bathrooms and kitchen; replacing aged roofing; installing energy-efficient windows and code-compliant doors; upgrading the sensitive item storage vaults and security fencing; installing Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection improvements; and related paving and site improvements

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**Staff Recommendation: Hold Open.**

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**0690 OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES**

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**ISSUE 2: VARIOUS BUDGET PROPOSALS**

The Office of Emergency Services (OES) will provide an overview of its office and its various budget proposals.

**PANELISTS**

- Christina Curry, Chief Deputy Director of Operations, Office of Emergency Services
- Heather Carlson, Assistant Director of Administrative Services, Office of Emergency Services
- Lori Nezhura, Deputy Director of Planning, Preparedness, and Planning, Office of Emergency Services
- Chief Brian Marshall, Fire and Rescue, Office of Emergency Services
- Mitch Medigovich, Deputy Director of Logistics Management, Office of Emergency Services
- Andrew Duffy, Department of Finance

\*The LAO is available for any questions from the Subcommittee.

**BACKGROUND**

OES coordinates planning, response, and recovery activities related to disasters and other emergencies. During a disaster, OES is responsible for coordinating the state's activities under the California Emergency Services Act. OES also administers state and federal funds that are provided to help communities respond to and recover from disasters. Additionally, OES provides oversight over emergency communication systems, including the 9-1-1 system and the public safety radio system. In addition to its disaster-related responsibilities, OES administers various programs that provide assistance to victims of crime.

**Proposed Funding**

1. **California Disaster Assistance Act Adjustment.** The Governor's Budget requests a one-time increase of \$193.48 million General Fund, to the \$62.61 million baseline for the Office of Emergency Services to provide financial assistance to local government for costs incurred as a result of disasters in the state. This request represents a total California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA) appropriation of \$256.09 million for fiscal year 2021-22. The CDAA authorizes OES to administer a disaster assistance program that provides financial assistance from the state for costs incurred by local governments as a result of a disaster event. CDAA provides for the reimbursement of local government costs including funding for the repair, restoration, or replacement of public real property damaged or destroyed by a disaster. The CDAA baseline each year is \$62.61 million and based on projections for reimbursement requests for 2021-22 for recent disaster events, including COVID-19, the need exists for an increase of \$193.48 million above the baseline. For federally declared disasters, the federal government covers 75 percent of eligible reimbursed costs and the state and local governments covers the remaining 25 percent at 18.75 percent and 6.25

percent, respectively. For state declared disasters, the state covers 75 percent of total eligible costs and the local government share is 25 percent.

2. **California Early Earthquake Warning System.** The Governor's Budget requests \$17.28 million one-time General Fund in 2021-22 for continued support of system operations, an education and outreach campaign, research and development to expand mitigation uses, and program management of the California Earthquake Early Warning Program (CEEW). According to OES, these resources will allow for continued maintenance and support of the CEEW System network, including public education and an outreach campaign, and help leverage additional federal and private funding. OES is working with stakeholders to complete a Benefit Cost Analysis report to support future hazard mitigation efforts leveraging the operational CEEW System.
3. **Regional Hazardous Materials Response ("RHMR").** The Governor's Budget requests \$3.595 million General Fund ongoing, beginning in 2021-22, to continue implementation of the Regional Hazardous Materials Response program. The funding requested in this proposal will continue to provide the ongoing resources which were approved as temporary funding and permanent positions in 2018-19. As part of RHMR, OES assigned 12 newly purchased hazardous materials response vehicles to be strategically placed in rural and metropolitan fire departments. According to OES, the use, transport, and storage of hazardous materials throughout California has required the continuation of the RHMR program.

Hazardous materials that typically enter California pass through rural areas that are protected from fires and explosions by fire departments with limited resources and few Hazardous Materials Response Teams within reasonable response distances. They are often comprised of mostly volunteer firefighting personnel or professional fire departments whose resources are dispersed over wide rural areas with minimum staffing levels and extended response times.

When hazardous materials are transported through suburban and densely populated urban areas, the impact of a potential release increases exponentially. Even larger professional fire departments with the capabilities to manage typical daily suburban and urban emergencies may be challenged or overwhelmed by mishaps involving volatile oils and other hazardous materials that can cause catastrophic fires or explosions.

Existing law requires OES to serve as the central point in state government for the emergency reporting of spills, unauthorized releases, or other accidental releases of hazardous materials and to coordinate the notification of appropriate staff and local administering agencies that may be required to respond. A benefit of the RHMR program is the on call availability of local government resources utilizing the California Fire and Rescue Master Mutual Aid System – Mutual Aid Plan. The agencies have a contractual agreement to provide the resources anytime it is requested. The only exception is if the resource is out of service. All other local government resources may turn down a request. Further, positioning OES hazardous materials response teams within local government fire departments ensures the rapid response to hazardous materials spills or releases and minimizes the loss of life and

environmental and property impact that otherwise might take place. It requires less time and financial commitment to clean up a contained release and smaller footprint of contamination with prompt response.

4. **Next Generation 9-1-1 Grant Program.** The Governor's Budget requests a one-time increase of \$570,000 in State Operations Federal Trust Fund Authority for OES to support the continued development and maintenance of Geographic Information Systems and other 9-1-1 activities needed to support the Next Generation 9-1-1 system using available federal grant funds. A budget revision in March 2020 provided \$10.3 million Federal Trust Fund resources for local assistance which was approved. The local assistance was encumbered before the end of the 2019-20 fiscal year, but the state operations funding for grant administration and technical assistance has continued into the current fiscal year and was not encumbered. Of the original \$1.1 million for state operations, half of that funding (\$570,000) was requested and approved through a subsequent Budget Revision in August 2020, and the remaining half is being requested as part of the 2021-22 Budget Act.
5. **Mather: Headquarters Lobby Security Enhancements.** The Governor Budget requests \$251,000 General Fund for preliminary plans and working drawings for security improvements to OES headquarters' lobby to provide an enhanced secure point of entry and reduces the risk of visitor breaches. The total estimated project costs are \$1.23 million General Fund.
6. **Mather: Headquarters Security Checkpoint Enhancements.** The Governor Budget requests \$300,000 General Fund to OES for the preliminary plan and working drawing phases of the Security Enhancements projects to install two permanent security checkpoints and upgrade existing entryway gates at the North and West entrances of the Office of Emergency Services' headquarters. OES states that currently, there is no effective method to control vehicular traffic to the main rear employee parking area. The total estimated project costs are \$1.75 million General Fund.
7. **Mather: State Operations Center Modification.** The Governor Budget requests \$465,000 General Fund to OES for the preliminary and working drawing phases of the State Operations Center (SOC) Modification project to redesign the SOC. This project includes changing the SOC from a tiered theater style seating arrangement with computers, to a flat workspace with work pods, increasing seating by 10, adding three cubicles, and replacing technology. The estimated total project costs are \$9.91 million and is estimated to be completed by June 2022.
8. **One-time Deferred Maintenance Allocation.** The Governor's Budget requests \$5 million one-time General Fund to OES for deferred maintenance projects related to critical infrastructure needs.

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**Staff Recommendation: Hold Open.**

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**ISSUE 3: MOBILE COVID-19 VACCINATION SITES**

The Office of Emergency Services (OES) will provide an overview of the state’s mobile vaccination clinics that will serve COVID-19 vaccine access to Californians.

**PANELISTS**

- Christina Curry, Chief Deputy Director of Operations, Office of Emergency Services
- Lori Nezhura, Deputy Director of Planning, Preparedness, and Planning, Office of Emergency Services

**BACKGROUND**

On February 16, 2021, two joint federal pilot sites providing large scale vaccine distribution were opened at the Oakland Coliseum in Oakland and Cal State Los Angeles in East Los Angeles. The sites are a collaboration among the federal government and local and state entities, through OES, the National Guard, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Department of Defense. These two sites are planned to be open seven days a week for 3-6 months, and possibly longer. Each site is expected to vaccinate 6,000 people per day. In addition to these sites, mobile units are also planned for deployment. The overarching goal of these efforts is to provide greater access to low income individuals, those with limited access to transportation, those most vulnerable and those “most in need”—that also fall under the state guidelines for priority eligibility. Eligible individuals are able to make appointments through [myturn.ca.gov](https://myturn.ca.gov) or by calling (833) 422-4255.

As of March 3, 2021, 9,458,722 vaccines have been administered. State data<sup>1</sup> on the ethnicity of people who have received at least one dose of the vaccine shows the following:

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3%
Asian American	12.3%
Black	2.9%
Latino	17%
Multi-Race	13.3%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.4%
White	32.4%
Other <sup>2</sup>	11.2%
Unknown <sup>3</sup>	10.2%

<sup>1</sup> <https://covid19.ca.gov/vaccines/#California-vaccines-dashboard>

<sup>2</sup> Those who don’t fall under any listed race or ethnicity.

<sup>3</sup> Includes those who declined to state or whose race and ethnicity information is missing.

State data<sup>4</sup> also provides the follow information related to disparities and disproportionate impact on low-income, Latino, Black, and Pacific Islander communities, as well as essential workers such as those in healthcare, grocery, and cleaning services:

- Death rate for Latino people is 21% higher than statewide: 151 deaths per 100,000 people (125 for all ethnicities).
- Case rate for Pacific Islanders is 31% higher than statewide: 11,206 per 100,000 people (8,533 all ethnicities).
- Death rate for Black people is 7% higher than statewide: 133 deaths per 100,000 people (125 for all ethnicities).
- Case rate for communities with medial income of less than \$40,000 is 38% higher than statewide: 11,747 per 100,000 people (8,533 all income brackets)

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**Staff Recommendation: Hold Open.**

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<sup>4</sup> <https://covid19.ca.gov/equity/>



**5227 BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS**

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**ISSUE 4: VARIOUS BUDGET PROPOSALS**

The Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) will provide an overview of their budget proposal to increase their Title II spending authority and the Department of Finance will provide an overview of the proposal related to the California Community Corrections Performance Incentive Act of 2009 (SB 678).

**PANELISTS**

- Kathleen Howard, Executive Director, BSCC
- Justin Adelman, Department of Finance
- Luke Koushmaro, Legislative Analyst's Office

**Proposed Funding**

- 1. Increase Title II Spending Authority.** The Governor's Budget requests a one-time \$500,000 increase in 2021-22 in its Title II state operations federal spending authority for BSCC to utilize federal funds to pay for a Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities consultant contract. In 2019, California's State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (SACJJDP) approved the hiring of a consultant to develop a detailed review of each county, including the assessment of county interventions that result in the reduction of racial and ethnic disparity, and the identification of challenges and barriers that may exist within the county juvenile justice system. The review would analyze the various data as well as county policies, processes, and procedures. The analysis would demonstrate where disparities exist within the juvenile justice system. The project will also highlight projects that are particularly noteworthy and include information about what makes them noteworthy, to provide a framework.
- 2. California Community Corrections Performance Incentive Act of 2009 (SB 678).** The Governor's Budget requests \$10.3 million, bringing the total of SB 678 grant awards to \$123 million in 2021-22 and ongoing related to a proposed modification to the grant program created by Chapter 608, Statutes of 2009 (SB 678) which provides grants to counties through the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. The adjustment would provide each county with their maximum SB 678 grant award from the prior three fiscal years. According to the Administration, the intent of the proposal is to prevent SB 678 grant awards from declining due to COVID-19 related releases to Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and the shortening of probation terms by Chapter 328, Statutes of 2020 (AB 1950).

**LEGISLATIVE ANALYST'S OFFICE (LAO)****The LAO offers the following analysis for the SB 678 proposal:**

**Recent Policies Will Likely Impact SB 678 Awards.** Recent policy changes will likely result in increased felony supervision failure rates for reasons unrelated to how well counties perform.

First, COVID-19-related releases will temporarily increase the size of the PRCS population and people on PRCS are typically about twice as likely as other felony supervision populations to be sent to prison. Second, because people on felony probation become less likely to be sent to prison over time, AB 1950—which reduces the amount of time people are on probation—would remove people from felony probation who are less likely to be sent to prison while retaining people who are more likely to be sent to prison.

**Adjustment to SB 678 Grant Appropriate in Near Term.** Given that the COVID-19-related releases to PRCS and AB 1950 will likely reduce SB 678 grant awards for reasons unrelated to their performance, we find that it is appropriate to temporarily adjust the grant formula.

**Adjustment Could Undermine Intent of SB 678 if Made Permanent.** As noted earlier, the current SB 678 grant formula gives counties an incentive to reduce the rate at which they send people on felony supervision to prison. This is because counties receive SB 678 grants based on changes to their felony supervision failure rate. While the Governor’s proposal would prevent the grant awards from declining for reasons unrelated to their performance, it also would remove the SB 678 grant’s incentive structure as counties would receive a set amount of grant funding no matter how they perform.

**The LAO makes the following recommendations regarding the SB 678 proposal:**

**Approve Proposed \$10.3 Million Augmentation.** Due to the likelihood that changes outside of county control will reduce SB 678 grant awards, we recommend the Legislature approve the Governor’s proposal to temporarily adjust the SB 678 grant on a one-time basis.

**Direct Administration to Provide Long-Term Plan for SB 678.** To ensure the intent of SB 678 is preserved in the long run, we recommend that the Legislature adopt budget trailer legislation directing the Department of Finance to provide a long-term plan for adjusting the SB 678 formula to preserve its incentive structure no later than January 10, 2022.

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**Staff Recommendation: Hold Open.**

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**ISSUE 5: A REVIEW OF STATE STANDARDS AND INSPECTIONS FOR LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES****PANELISTS**

- Caitlin O’Neil, Legislative Analyst’s Office
- Kathleen Howard, Executive Director, BSCC
- Linda Penner, Chair, BSCC
- Israel Villa, CA Alliance for Youth and Community Justice
- Brian Goldstein, Center for Juvenile and Criminal Justice

**BACKGROUND**

The Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) has four main responsibilities: (1) setting standards for and inspecting local detention facilities; (2) setting standards for selection and training of local correctional staff; (3) administering various state and federal grant programs related to recidivism reduction and prevention strategies; and, (4) administering the state’s construction financing program for local detention facilities. The 2021-22 budget provides BSCC with \$348 million (\$136 million General Fund) to carry out these responsibilities—\$315 million is expected to pass through to local governments and other entities and \$33 million is retained by BSCC. The policy for the agency is set by its 13 member board whose members are prescribed by statute:

**Appointed by Governor and Confirmed by Senate**

- Chair.
- Secretary of CDCR.
- Director of DAPO for CDCR.
- Sheriff in charge of a small detention facility.<sup>a</sup>
- Sheriff in charge of a large detention facility.<sup>a</sup>
- Chief probation officer from a small county.<sup>b</sup>
- Chief probation officer from a large county.<sup>b</sup>
- County supervisor or county administrative officer.
- Chief of police.
- Member of the public.

**Appointed by Others**

- Judge appointed by Judicial Council of California.
- Community provider of rehabilitative treatment or services for adult offenders appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly.
- Advocate or community provider of rehabilitative treatment or services for juvenile offenders appointed by the Senate Rules Committee.

**Local Correctional Facilities.** Local governments are responsible for operating local detention facilities, including jails, which incarcerate people at various stages of the criminal justice process. In total, there are about 550 local detention facilities in California: 281 adult facilities are operated by the counties, 176 adult facilities are operated by cities, and 90 youth facilities are operated by counties.

Adult facilities include jails, short term detention facilities, and holding cells. Statewide, jails have a capacity of 80,000 and in 2019, the average daily population was 73,500. There is a capacity of 4,000 beds for short term detention facilities and an unknown number of holding cells (which hold people typically for less than 24 hours, such as courthouse cells) since the state does not collect capacity numbers. County detention facilities are largely operated by elected sheriffs while city detention facilities are typically operated by police chiefs.

There are 50 juvenile halls that have a total capacity of 7,200 beds. In 2019, the average juvenile hall population was 2,500—of this population, 65% were being held before a judge had decided their case. Juvenile halls hold youth who have been arrested and/or are having their cases heard in juvenile court. They also hold youth placed there to receive rehabilitation programming and youth serving short periods of incarceration for violating rules while under community supervision. There are also 40 juvenile camps and ranches with a statewide capacity of 4,000 beds. In 2019, the average daily camp and ranch population was about 1,200. Juvenile facilities are operated by county probation departments.

**Minimum Standards and Inspections.** BSCC is required to: (1) create minimum standards for construction and operation of local detention facilities, as well as review and consider revisions to the standards once every two years; (2) inspect each local detention facility once every two years to assess compliance with standards; and, (3) provide inspection reports to facility administrators and other local officials, post all inspection reports on its website, and submit a summary report to the Legislature every other year.

While statute requires BSCC to report which adult detention facilities are not in compliance with the standards, it does not give BSCC a mechanism to enforce the standards (such as by fining facilities). If BSCC finds juvenile detention facilities out of compliance, it is required by state law to promptly notify the facility operator and those who have authority to place minors in the facility. If the reason for noncompliance is not addressed within 60 days of the notification, state law prohibits minors from being housed in the facility until the issue is remedied. However, as with the standards for adult facilities, state law does not authorize BSCC to enforce this prohibition.

**Ongoing Issues in Local Detention Facilities.** In recent years, high profile cases of mistreatment of incarcerated people covered in the media have raised concerns about conditions inside California jails. Many of these cases point toward systemic problems, not just isolated incidents. Following these concerns, and citing an overall insufficient level of accountability and oversight of jails across the state, the Governor directed BSCC in January 2020 to make the following changes to the standards and inspections program:

- 1. Ensure Standards Are Consistent With National Best Practice.** As part of its existing biennial standards revision process, BSCC staff have started providing the working group

members with reading materials on possible best practices for operating detention facilities. Staff also ask members to confirm they are considering best practices in their revision process.

2. **Prioritize Inspections and Technical Assistance for Facilities With History of Noncompliance.** BSCC has begun conducting additional inspections and providing technical assistance at facilities that were found in the previous inspection cycle to have more than two significant items of noncompliance. These additional inspections are focused on the facilities' specific areas of noncompliance and do not replace their standard biennial comprehensive inspection.
3. **Highlight Noncompliance through Public Board Meetings.** BSCC plans to implement a new process to highlight cases of detention facilities failing to comply with standards. Specifically, BSCC will ask agencies that do not address areas of noncompliance within specified time periods to appear before the board at a public meeting to discuss why they are not compliant. However, attendance is optional and if an agency declines to attend, there are no further consequences associated with noncompliance.

#### LEGISLATIVE ANALYST'S OFFICE (LAO)

In their review, the LAO states, because state law does not specify the mission or goals of the BSCC regarding its local detention facility standards and inspection program, it leaves significant discretion to BSCC and the Administration in determining how to operate the program, undermining the Legislature's ability to assess the effectiveness of the program and whether it is consistent with Legislative priorities.

The LAO provides the following recommendations to ensure the success of the standards and inspections program:

1. **Establish Clear Program Mission and Goals.** We recommend that the Legislature establish in statute that the mission of the program is to promote legal, humane, and safe conditions for youth, incarcerated individuals, and staff in local detention facilities. To further this mission, we recommend establishing four goals for the program: (1) maintain standards that help local leaders determine and meet legal requirements; (2) facilitate transparency and accountability through standards and inspections; (3) promote equitable provision of legal, humane, and safe conditions; and (4) provide technical assistance and statewide leadership to facilitate systemic improvement in detention conditions.
2. **Balance Board Membership to Facilitate Oversight.** We find that the current BSCC membership does not have sufficient expertise and balance of perspectives to oversee local detention facilities based on the above mission and goals. Accordingly, we recommend that the Legislature adopt legislation to add board members with professional expertise in advocacy for and oversight of detention conditions.

3. **Require Plan to Align Program With Mission and Goals.** We recommend that the Legislature direct BSCC to develop a detailed plan for how to align the program with our proposed mission and goals. To guide development of the plan, we recommend that the Legislature require that the plan include the following elements:
- a. Standards Reflecting Minimum Legal, Safe, and Humane Conditions. The plan should outline how the standards will be revised to: (1) be more specific such that they effectively communicate what legal, safe, and humane conditions are; and, (2) ensure that standards equitably address the specialized needs of all incarcerated individuals and detained youth.
  - b. High-Quality, Risk-Based Inspection Strategy to Ensure Pressing Issues Are Found Quickly. The plan should include consideration of key information (such as reported standards violations) that BSCC could use to more strategically target inspections.
  - c. Specific Benchmarks to Ensure Inspections Effectively Provide Transparency. The plan should indicate how BSCC will develop clear, transparent benchmarks for inspections; guidance for interpreting subjectivity in the standards; and a quality assurance process to ensure inspectors meet these benchmarks.
  - d. Quality Reporting to Support Transparency and Accountability. The plan should outline how BSCC will improve the quality of its reporting on the results of inspections, such as by ensuring reports clearly describe violations and issuing special reports to highlight serious violations.
  - e. Technical Assistance and Statewide Leadership. The plan should give consideration to: (1) providing longer-term, more complex technical assistance to facilities; and, (2) how BSCC can help highlight and promote promising practices to facilitate continuous, systemic improvement in detention facilities.

<b>STAFF COMMENT</b>
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The Subcommittee is in receipt of correspondence from a variety of stakeholders listed below. The stakeholders expressed “serious concerns regarding the BSCC’s flawed process of inspecting juvenile and adult correctional facilities and the delayed development of a revised inspections process.”

Alliance of Boys and Men of Color  
Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice  
MILPA  
Children’s Defense Fund—California  
National Center for Youth Law  
Barrios Unidos  
The Gathering for Justice  
Immigrant Legal Resource Center

Ella Baker Center for Human Rights  
Fresno Barrios Unidos  
Haywood Burns Institute  
ACLU  
Silicon Valley De-Bug  
A Little Piece of Light  
Place4Grace  
Starting Over, Inc.  
California Alliance for Youth and Community Justice  
Youth Justice Coalition  
Resilience Orange County  
Youth Alive  
Communities United for Restorative Youth Justice  
EPIC  
Club STRIDE, Inc.  
John Burton Advocates for Youth

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**Staff Recommendation: Hold Open.**

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