

Assembly Appropriations Committee  
PUBLIC SAFETY

BILL	AUTHOR	SUBJECT/FISCAL EFFECT	
AB 3	Bonta	<p data-bbox="499 306 968 337">Subject: Grants to public defenders.</p> <p data-bbox="499 378 1545 516">Requires the Department of Social Services (DSS) to issue grants to provide legal training and assistance to public defenders, or other specified entities that provide legal services, on issues relating to the immigration consequences of criminal convictions.</p> <p data-bbox="499 557 590 587">Fiscal:</p> <p data-bbox="499 628 1545 691">This bill appropriates \$14 million (General Fund) to the DSS to provide specified grants.</p>	

AB 27	Melendez	<p>Subject: Specified sex offenses reclassified as violent felonies.</p> <p>Adds to the list of violent felonies, specified sexual offenses, such as rape, sodomy, sexual penetration with a foreign object, or oral copulation when the victim is unconscious and/or too intoxicated to give consent, when the victim believed the person committing the act was someone other than the accused, or the act was accomplished the threat of use of authority by a public official. By reclassifying these offenses as violent felonies, inmates convicted for such felonies must serve at least 85% of their time in custody, rather than 50%, before they may be released on parole.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Additional annual costs in excess of \$1 million (GF) to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) for the additional time served by individuals convicted pursuant to the specified sexual offenses. According to the CDCR, the contracted out-of-state bed rate is \$29,000 and 108 individuals were admitted last year for the specified sexual offenses. If all 108 individuals were sentenced for one year, (many were sentenced for more than one year) each person would have to serve 85% of the time, instead of 50%, (an additional 4.2 months) before parole would be considered. In some cases, the sentence is three, six or eight years, with corresponding increased mandatory stays.</p>	
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AB 39	Bocanegra	<p>Subject: Sharing hate crime reports with human relations commissions.</p> <p>Requires, upon the conclusion of an investigation and after redacting personal information or personally identifiable information, every local law enforcement agency to forward a summary of any reported hate crime or incident suspected to be a hate crime that has been reported within its jurisdiction to the human relations commission of that jurisdiction, if one exists.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Potential state-mandated local costs in excess of \$150,000 (GF). Almost 1,000 hate crime offenses are reported to the Department of Justice (DOJ) every year, not all are prosecuted. If 60% of these offenses occur in jurisdictions with human relations commissions, and the cost to summarize and redact each report is \$300 per offense, the potential reimbursable cost would be \$180,000. However, this bill assumes hate crimes are on the rise.</p> <p>Pursuant to Proposition 30 (November 2012) any legislation enacted after September 30, 2012, that has an overall effect of increasing the costs already borne by a local agency for programs or levels of service mandated by realignment (including child welfare services and foster care) only applies to local agencies to the extent that the state provides annual funding for the cost increase. (Therefore this local cost would not be reimbursed unless the state provided funding).</p>	
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AB 42	Bonta	<p>Subject: Bail reform.</p> <p>Revises the pretrial release system by limiting pretrial detention to specified persons, eliminating the use of bail schedules, and establishing pretrial services agencies tasked with conducting risk assessments on arrested persons and preparing reports with recommendations for conditions of release. This bill establishes specified pre-arraignment classifications and procedures for pre-arraignment release. Also, this bill prohibits the judge from setting bail in an amount which results in pretrial detention because of inability to pay, and requires the court, if the defendant has not retained counsel, to offer to appoint counsel and must appoint counsel if requested by the defendant, or the defendant is not competent to represent himself or herself.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Significant General Fund costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Hundreds of millions of dollars for the pretrial services agencies at the county level as reimbursable state-mandated costs.</li> <li>2) Tens to hundreds of millions of dollars to the trial courts.</li> <li>3) Tens of millions of dollars to an unnamed state agency to comply with the provisions of this bill</li> <li>4) Thousands of dollars to the Board of State and Community Corrections to prepare and develop the required plan.</li> </ol>	
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AB 67	Rodriguez	<p>Subject: Adds specified felonies to the list of violent felonies.</p> <p>Adds to the list of violent felonies, specified human trafficking and specified sexual offenses, such as rape, sodomy, sexual penetration with a foreign object, or oral copulation when the victim is unconscious and/or too intoxicated to give consent, when the victim believed the person committing the act was someone other than the accused, or the act was accomplished the threat of use of authority by a public official. By reclassifying these offenses as violent felonies, inmates convicted for such felonies must serve at least 85% of their time in custody, rather than 50%, before they may be released on parole.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Additional annual costs in the millions (GF) to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) for the additional time served by individuals convicted pursuant to the specified offenses. According to the CDCR, the contracted out-of-state bed rate is \$29,000, and 100 individuals were admitted for the human trafficking offenses and 108 individuals were admitted last year for the specified sexual offenses. If all 208 individuals were sentenced for one year, (many were sentenced for more than one year) each person would have to serve 85% of the time, instead of 50%, (an additional 4.2 months) before parole would be considered. In some human trafficking offenses, the sentence is 8, 14, or 12 years, or 15 to life, with corresponding increased mandatory stays.</p>	
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AB 90	Weber	<p>Subject: CalGang database transfer to the Department of Justice.</p> <p>Shifts responsibilities for shared gang databases from the CalGang Executive Board to the Department of Justice (DOJ) and sets policies, procedures, and oversight for the future use of the CalGang database. This bill imposes a moratorium on the use of the CalGang database commencing on January 1, 2018, until the Attorney General certifies that the standardized periodic training and periodic audit regulation requirements have been met. Specifically, this bill requires the DOJ to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Create regulations regarding the use, operation, and oversight of any shared gang database, including the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Establishing the requirements for entering and reviewing gang designations;</li> <li>b) The retention period for listed gangs;</li> <li>c) The criteria for identifying gang members; and</li> <li>d) Definitions of offenses consistent with gang activity.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) Establish a technical advisory committee with specified membership to advise on the uses of the shared gang databases.</li> <li>3) Implement standardized periodic training for all users authorized to enter and access data in a shared gang database.</li> <li>4) Create regulations to provide for periodic audits by law enforcement agencies and DOJ staff to ensure accuracy, reliability, and the proper use of any shared gang database, and to report the results of audits to the public.</li> <li>5) Oversee the removal of all data related to a person designated as a suspected gang member, associate, or affiliate in a shared gang database if no new records indicating gang membership have been entered during the previous two years.</li> </ol> <p>Unknown but significant GF costs in excess of \$1 million for the DOJ to comply with the provisions of this bill.</p>	
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AB 152	Gallagher	<p>Subject: Board of State and Community Corrections study on recidivism.</p> <p>Beginning July 1, 2018, requires the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC), in consultation with specified stakeholders – courts, sheriffs, counties, probation - to collect and analyze data regarding recidivism rates of offenders sentenced and released under realignment. This bill also requires the data collection and analysis to include one, two, and three-year recidivism rates. BSCC is required to post the data online quarterly beginning September 1, 2019.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Annual increased GF staffing costs, likely in the range of \$300,000 for 2.5 personnel-year equivalents, to collect, track, analyze, and post data relating to thousands of offenders. Collecting the required data will be challenging, as it will require considerable cooperation with local law enforcement. Furthermore, there may be significant additional information technology costs required to implement this bill.</li> <li>2) As written, this bill does not require counties to collect and submit new data to the BSCC. Under Proposition 30, the state is required to provide funding to local governments if it imposes a higher level of service on a local agency for a realigned program. To the extent the state does not provide funding to cover the cost, local governments are not required to provide the higher level of service. If the data collection was a requirement on counties, this bill would increase the level of services for a realigned program and require state funding for counties.</li> </ol>	
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AB 154	Levine	<p>Subject: Mental health treatment for inmates.</p> <p>Allows the court to order a defendant to serve all or part of their state prison or county jail sentence in a residential mental health facility, when a defendant establishes that they meet specified criteria regarding mental illness.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>1) Potential costs in the hundreds of thousands of dollars (GF) to CDCR. This bill would create a parallel track for inmates to be referred to the Mental Health Services Delivery System; one based on the system that has been developed by CDCR's Division of Health Care Services in collaboration with and monitored by the Federal court in <i>Coleman v. Brown</i>, and a second system based on this bill, in which the courts determine that inmates require mental health care. Furthermore, this bill may result in additional inmates being subject to <i>Coleman v. Brown</i>. It is difficult, if not impossible, to estimate the fiscal impact for this bill.</p> <p>One single additional Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP) inmate would cost the state between \$20,119 and \$45,885 per year at minimum; a single Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS) inmate would cost the state between \$3,808 and \$17,919. CDCR anticipates addition legal cost to petition the courts if their assessment of an inmate is in disagreement with the court, and to remove an inmate from care should the inmate's mental health condition improve.</p> <p>This bill could result in savings to CDCR however, if inmates serve their time in residential facilities instead of correctional institutions.</p> <p>2) Potential costs in the hundreds of thousands of dollars (Trial Court Fund/GF) to the courts for the additional hearings that will be requested.</p> <p>3) Potential significant nonreimbursable state mandated costs to counties to provide additional mental health services to current inmates in county jails. Some costs will be offset if inmates serve their time in residential facilities instead of county jails.</p>	
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AB 158	Chu	<p>Subject: Hate crime reporting guidelines.</p> <p>Requires:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The first page of a law enforcement departmental information report, or a law enforcement departmental crime report, face sheet to include a checkbox indicating whether the incident in question was bias-related pursuant to the “hate crime” statute.</li> <li>2) The checkbox to ask the following question: “Do you believe this incident was committed in whole or in part because of one or more of the following perceived or actual characteristics of the victim - race, religion, sexual orientation, disability, gender, ethnicity, national origin, association with a person or group with one more of these actual or perceived characteristics”; and,</li> <li>3) All law enforcement agencies to adopt internal policies and fully implement these provisions by July 1, 2018.</li> </ol> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Potential unknown reimbursable state-mandated costs (GF) to local law enforcement agencies by requiring new forms, new procedures, and personnel training to adopt and implement the policies by July 1, 2018. There are over 800 local law enforcement agencies, if 50% of the agencies (400 agencies) were to submit a claim for \$2,000 for the first year, the first year implementation costs would be in the \$800,000.</li> <li>2) Potential unknown costs (GF and Special Funds) to various state agencies, including the California Highway Patrol, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and several others whose law enforcement personnel prepare crime reports.</li> </ol>	
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AB 208	Eggman	<p>Subject: Deferred entry of judgment.</p> <p>Changes the existing deferred entry of judgment (DEJ) program, for specified offenses involving personal use or possession of controlled substances, into a pretrial drug diversion program. To be eligible for diversion: a) the defendant must not have a prior conviction for any offense involving a controlled substance other than the offenses that may be diverted as specified; b) the offense charged must not have involved a crime of violence or threatened violence; c) there must be no evidence of a violation relating to narcotics or restricted dangerous drugs other than a violation of an offense that may be diverted; and d) the defendant must not have any prior convictions for a serious or violent felony, as defined, within five years prior to the alleged commission of the charged offense.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Significant costs, in the hundreds of thousands of dollars (GF), to the courts for additional court trials since more individuals will likely plead innocent to drug offenses, even after failing the diversion program. The incentive to plead guilty to qualify for the DEJ is removed by this bill.</p>	
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AB 223	Eggman	<p>Subject: Youth services pilot program for youth that were sexually exploited.</p> <p>Requires the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) to establish a pilot project in three counties, in which, if the county elects to participate in the pilot project, the chief probation officer of the county and/or the child welfare agency would be required to create a program to provide wraparound services to youth within his or her jurisdiction to address the need for services relating to the commercial sexual exploitation of youth. Funding for the program is contingent upon an appropriation in the annual Budget Act, to be administered by the BSCC. This program sunsets January 1, 2025.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Unknown GF Budget pressure in the hundreds of thousands of dollars to create and properly staff programs at the county level to provide wraparound services to sexually exploited youth.</li> <li>2) Minor absorbable costs (GF) to BSCC to provide funds to the three participating counties.</li> </ol>	
AB 229	Baker	<p>Subject: Grants for vertical prosecution program for human trafficking.</p> <p>Requires the Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) to allocate and award funds for the purpose of establishing the Human Trafficking Prevention Vertical Prosecution Program).</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Appropriates \$2.6 million (GF) to CalOES to fund up to 11 competitive grants. Up to \$260,000 (10%) may be retained by CalOES for administrative purposes. This level of administrative funding is consistent with CalOES' administrative costs for similar programs.</p>	

AB 266	Thurmond	<p>Subject: Housing assignments for inmates.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), when making an initial inmate housing assignment, to consider whether the inmate is currently eligible for public mental health services due to a serious mental illness, or whether the inmate currently is eligible for benefits under the federal Social Security Disability Insurance (SSI) program due to a diagnosed mental illness.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Unknown, but substantial, GF cost to CDCR for staff to try to determine an inmate's eligibility for mental health services. If CDCR receives the information after the screening/evaluation is completed, it would require the clinician to go back and review the information, and perhaps to re-evaluate the inmate, which would impact workload. The bill does not direct county mental health departments and/or social security to communicate or verify information with CDCR. Inmates from county jail may spend considerable time at the local level before coming to CDCR; even if information were provided by SSI or county mental health, CDCR would still do its own evaluation.</p>	
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AB 284	McCarty	<p>Subject: Officer-involved shootings, independent review by Attorney General.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Justice (DOJ) to create an independent review unit, (comprised of three teams) to be known as the Statewide Officer-Involved Shooting Investigation Team (Team), within DOJ to investigate officer-involved shootings, but only to the extent that the Legislature appropriates funding for that purpose. The unit, upon request from a local law enforcement agency or the district attorney, is required to investigate and gather facts in incidents involving officer-involved shootings and to prepare and submit a written report, as specified. The bill also requires the Attorney General (AG) to post and maintain on the DOJ's Internet Web site each written report prepared by the Team, unless information in the report is required by law to be kept confidential.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Annual cost pressures to DOJ in the range of \$8.5 to \$10 million, to fund 37 positions statewide, for the three regional Teams. DOJ anticipates having to review 75 cases per year. However, AB 284 would only be implemented to the extent the Legislature appropriates the necessary funding.</p>	
AB 371	Cooley	<p>Subject: Communication with a minor with intent to commit sex crimes.</p> <p>Expands the crime of communicating with a minor with the intent to commit specified sexual offenses, to include attempting to contact or communicate with a minor with the intent to commit human trafficking. This bill results in 2.5 years, 4 years, or 6 years and a fine of \$250,000 if an individual is convicted of communicating with a minor with the intent of human trafficking for specified sexual purposes, this is half the punishment for the actual offense.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>According to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), the contracted out-of-state bed rate is \$29,000. If every year, two individuals serve four additional years in state prison, the first year cost will be \$58,000, \$116,000 the second, \$174,000 the third, and \$232,000 every year thereafter.</p>	

AB 412	Ting	<p>Subject: Require courts to vacate civil assessments.</p> <p>Requires the court to vacate a civil assessment (monetary fine) imposed for failure to appear in court or pay a fine, if the defendant establishes that he or she had good cause to not appear or not pay a fine, or is unable to pay the assessment.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Revenue loss to the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF) in the millions of dollars. According to the 2017-18 Governor's Budget, over \$125 million was collected last year and will be collected this year during the current amnesty program; however, over \$160 million (an additional \$35 million) is projected to be collected. If the assumption is made that every year 5% of the \$160 million would be waived due to a qualifying good cause, the annual revenue loss to the TCTF would be \$8 million.</p>	
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AB 437	Rodriguez	<p>Subject: Database for at-risk persons available to first responders.</p> <p>Requires the Attorney General (AG) to establish and maintain the Voluntary Online At-Risk Community Network, to provide information to first responders to prevent harmful interactions between seniors and persons with disabilities. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Requires the AG to establish and maintain within the Violent Crime Information Center (VCIC) the Voluntary Online At-Risk Community Network. The purpose of this network is to rapidly provide information to first responders to prevent harmful interactions between seniors and persons with disabilities and first responders. The AG is required to design the network, using any one or more existing systems, including the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS), secure Internet Web portals, and emergency response systems.</li> <li>2) Requires the first responder to broadcast a “Be on the Lookout” bulletin that references the persons profile if a member of the public reports to a first responder that an individual in the network is missing.</li> </ol> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Unknown GF costs in the hundreds of thousands of dollars for the DOJ to develop and maintain a database with the information requested in this bill. While this bill requires the AG to use any one or more of the existing systems, the fact is that these systems are for law enforcement personnel and not all responders are law enforcement personnel. The first responders referenced in this bill include fire fighters and emergency medical technicians (EMTs). The DOJ will incur significant costs to establish a network that will allow access to all first responders.</li> <li>2) Unknown but likely moderate reimbursable state-mandated costs (GF) in the hundreds of thousands of dollars to local agencies to train in the new system and to give all first responders access (equipment and programming) to DOJ’s network.</li> </ol>	
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AB 502	Waldron	<p>Subject: Pilot in San Diego to provide victim compensation to elder on financial abuse.</p> <p>Creates a pilot program in San Diego County to permit the Victims of Crime Program (CalVCP) to reimburse victims of elder and dependent adult financial abuse, subject to an appropriation, for costs of financial and mental-health counseling, and requires the California Victim Compensation Board to report to the Legislature and the Governor. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Establishes the San Diego County Elder or Dependent Adult Financial Abuse Crime Victim Compensation Pilot Program within San Diego County, and authorizes the pilot project to provide direct victims of elder or dependent adult financial abuse pecuniary compensation for expenses associated with financial counseling, mental health counseling or supportive services.</li> <li>2) Limits compensation to \$3,000 per client for the total costs of not more than 10 financial counseling sessions, as defined, 10 mental health counseling sessions and supportive services such as emergency shelter, cognitive assessments, and transportation.</li> <li>3) Limits compensation authorized by the pilot project for all persons compensated at \$1 million and permits the compensation if funds are appropriated by the Legislature before January 1, 2020.</li> <li>4) Requires the CalVCP to report on or before July 1, 2020, both electronically and in writing to the Legislature and the Governor, specific statistical information on the clients and the services provided.</li> <li>5) Sunsets project on January 1, 2022.</li> </ol> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Cost pressures of up to \$1 million on the Restitution Fund, over three years, or less time if an appropriation is delayed. Since this bill limits the compensation to \$3,000 per client, at least 333 eligible senior citizens could receive services; and up to 667 if the average compensation were \$1,500.</p>	
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AB 516	Maienschein	<p>Subject: Sex offenses on disabled victims.</p> <p>Adds the crimes of rape, sexual penetration, sodomy, and oral copulation committed against a person who is incapable of giving legal consent due to a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, to the list of offenses which qualify for (a) application of the "One Strike Sex Law," and (b) vulnerable-victim enhancement.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>According to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), the contracted out-of-state bed rate is \$29,000. Approximately 20 individuals are admitted under the targeted sex crimes annually. If 10 percent were targeted for the specified victims, the additional costs to CDCR for the enhancements would be \$87,000 (GF) the first additional year, \$174,000 (GF) the second year, etc. for each additional year added to the original sentence.</p>	
AB 558	Quirk-Silva	<p>Subject: Inclusion of sex offenders on Department of Justice's Internet Web site.</p> <p>Eliminates the right of a person who has been convicted of a misdemeanor offense of annoying or molesting a minor to petition the Department of Justice (DOJ) for exclusion from the Megan's Law Website.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Unknown but significant impact to DOJ, in the hundreds of thousands of dollars (GF). DOJ foresees a potential increase in workload due to the necessary oversight of placing thousands of sex offender registrants back onto the Department's Megan's Law Internet Web site. DOJ also anticipates an increase in litigation pertaining to sex offender registry exclusion applications being denied. The additional number of Deputy Attorneys General (DAG) that would need to be hired to litigate these cases, along with their Legal Complement, is unknown.</p>	

AB 578	Reyes	<p>Subject: Threatening a witness based on immigration status.</p> <p>Provides that if an act of witness intimidation is knowingly and maliciously accomplished by threatening to report the actual or suspected immigration status of a witness or victim of a crime, or that of a family member of the witness or victim, then the felony sentence is increased from one year in county jail, or six months, two years, or three years in state prison, to two, three, or four years in state prison.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Unknown, but potentially moderate cost increases (GF) to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) in excess of \$290,000 if 10 individuals serve an additional year for the provisions in this bill. According to CDCR, the contracted out-of-state bed rate is \$29,000 and currently over 1,000 sentences are being served for witness intimidation; 10 cases would represent less than 1% increase.</p>	
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AB 620	Holden	<p>Subject: Four-year pilot on trauma-focused programming for inmates in four prisons.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to establish a four-year pilot project at four state prisons to provide trauma focused therapy to incarcerated persons who were convicted of a crime before attaining 25 years of age. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Requires CDCR to offer programming that provides tools for coping and dealing with trauma and individual therapy to qualified incarcerated persons during the five years preceding a parole date.</li> <li>2) Requires CDCR to provide the therapy upon request of a qualified inmate.</li> <li>3) Requires CDCR to convene a stakeholder group to assist in developing the trauma-focused programming that will be offered, the programming must be developed for use in the pilot project by July 1, 2018.</li> <li>4) Authorizes the Board of Parole Hearings (BPH) to consider a qualified incarcerated person's participation in and completion of trauma-focused programming as a performance milestone for purposes of credit reductions from the incarcerated person's term of confinement.</li> </ol> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>CDCR costs (GF) in the \$4.9 million range to establish trauma focused programming in four institutions, which includes \$1 million for eight clinical social workers per year for each of the four years and \$900,000 for program development and administrative costs. As of March 31, 2017, there were almost 41,000 offenders in the institutions who were convicted of a controlling offense prior to age 25. A pilot project at four institutions will result in several thousand inmates eligible for the therapy. This bill authorizes CDCR to contract with a third party, the assumption is that the costs would not be much different.</p>	
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AB 627	Bigelow	<p>Subject: Prisons contracts for food.</p> <p>Requires that contracts entered into or renewed on or after January 1, 2018, for the supply of food for prisons require that no less than 50% of the food supplied is California grown, as specified.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Significant cost to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) In the range of \$3.6 million (GF) for 35 positions (approximately \$103,000 per position) to work with the Procurement and Food Department at each institution to ensure that all competitive bids and purchase orders at each institution comply with the new requirement.</li> <li>2) Unknown additional food costs. By requiring a contract to provide that half of the goods are California grown, prisons may be required to accept bids at a higher price than current standards. At a minimum, this may draw funding away from other programs, such as rehabilitation, and financially burden a prison system that is already in crisis.</li> </ol>	
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AB 665	Levine	<p>Subject: Military veterans resentencing for mitigating circumstances.</p> <p>Authorizes the court, under specified conditions, to resentence any person who was sentenced for a felony conviction prior to January 1, 2015, and who is, or was, a member of the United States military and who may be suffering from specified mental health problems as a result of his or her military service.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Significant costs to the courts in the \$750,000 to \$5 million range (Trial Court Trust Fund/GF). The low end assumes a resentencing request by less than 900 veterans and short hearings, and the high end assumes a request by almost 1,300 veterans and more extensive hearings. Since the bill does establish time frames, these costs can occur in the first year, or over several years.</li> <li>2) California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) costs to transport inmates to court vary based on the length of the court hearing, and economies of scale can reduce the cost if more than inmate is transported at a time. However, assuming a cost of \$400 per trip and 225 (900/4) to 325 inmates (1300/4), the transportation costs will be in the \$90,000 to \$130,000 range.</li> <li>3) Potential annual savings of \$29,000 per year for every year that a sentence is reduced. If in the aggregate, 100 veterans are successful and each serves a year less of their sentence, that one-year savings to CDCR would be \$2.9 million (GF). However, it is difficult to predict the success rate and the sentence reduction that will happen.</li> </ol>	
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AB 689	Obernolte	<p>Subject: Juvenile proceedings competency of minors.</p> <p>Revises the procedure for when there is a question about the mental competence of a juvenile charged with a crime. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) States that whenever the court has a doubt that a minor who is subject to any juvenile proceedings is mentally competent, the court is required to suspend all proceedings and make a determination of competence.</li><li>2) Provides a process for establishing competency. States that unless the parties stipulate to a finding that the minor lacks competency, or the parties are willing to submit on the issue of the minor's lack of competency, the court must appoint an expert, with expertise in child and adolescent development and forensic evaluation of juveniles, to evaluate the minor through interviews with minor and counsel and review of available records, and determine whether the minor is competent.</li><li>3) If the expert finds that the minor lacks competency, the expert must make recommendations regarding the type of remediation services the minor requires. Requires the court, upon a finding of incompetency, to refer the minor to services designed to help the minor attain competency. Service providers must determine the likelihood of the minor attaining competency within a reasonable period of time, and if the opinion is that the minor will not attain competency within a reasonable period of time, the minor must be returned to court at the earliest possible date.</li><li>4) Provides a process to move the case forward until the minor attains competency, or the minor remains in a remediation program. However, it states that if the court finds that the minor will not achieve competency, the court must dismiss the charges.</li></ol> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Unknown, but likely in the low hundreds of thousands of dollars, reimbursable mandated costs (GF) for county probation departments to provide a higher level of remediation services to minors. If 500 minors are housed for an additional five days and the cost for the higher level of services is an additional \$100 per day, the annual cost would be \$250,000. However, pursuant to Proposition 30 (November 2012) any legislation enacted after September 30, 2012, that has an overall effect of increasing the costs already borne by a local agency for programs or levels of service mandated by realignment only apply to local agencies to the extent that the state provides annual funding for the cost increase.</p>	
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AB 702	Lackey	<p>Subject: Driving under the influence, implied consent for chemical tests.</p> <p>Repeals the implied consent to submit to chemical testing of blood or breath and would instead require a driver who is lawfully arrested for a specified driving under the influence (DUI) offense to submit to chemical testing of his or her blood or breath for the purpose of determining the alcoholic or drug content of his or her blood. Also, it clarifies that it is a crime for a person to willfully refuse to complete a breath test after being lawfully arrested for a violation of specified DUI offenses, unless the person has submitted to and completed a blood test.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>One-time costs to the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) of approximately \$400,000 to update and reprint all relevant forms and applications related to implied consent, and approximately \$100,000 for information technology modifications (special fund).</p>	
AB 736	Gipson	<p>Subject: Firearms dealer graduated civil fines.</p> <p>Imposes graduated civil fines on firearms dealers for violations of specified firearms business regulations, in addition to, or in lieu of, the removal of a firearms dealer from the list of licensed persons by the Department of Justice (DOJ).</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Annual ongoing costs in the \$250,000 range to DOJ to track violations and to conduct administrative hearings when the violations are challenged.</p> <p>Potential increase in fines and penalties revenue; the civil fine for the first violation is \$500, \$1,000 for second violation that occurs within five years of the first violation, \$5,000 for the third or subsequent violation that occurs within five years of a previous violation.</p>	

AB 800	Chiu	<p>Subject: Hot line at Department of Justice for hate crimes.</p> <p>Requires the Attorney General (AG) to establish a public hotline, during business hours, for hate crimes. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Requires the AG to establish, maintain and publicize a toll-free public hotline telephone number for the following purposes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Reporting hate crimes and connecting callers with local law enforcement agencies;</li> <li>b) Connecting people who have experienced or witnessed a hate crime or hate incident to other appropriate local resources; and</li> <li>c) Disseminating information about the characteristics of hate crimes and hate incidents, classes of individuals protected under relevant hate crime laws, civil remedies that may be available for victims of hate crimes, and reporting options.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) Requires the hotline to be accessible to people with disabilities and people who cannot speak English.</li> <li>3) Requires the AG to post, maintain, and publicize a reporting form, as specified, on the Department of Justice (DOJ) Internet Web site.</li> </ol> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Unknown costs, in excess of \$150,000 (GF), for the DOJ to establish and staff, during business hours, an 800 line for reporting hate crimes, and ensuring the line is accessible to people with disabilities and people who cannot speak English. Staffing resources will also be needed to connect individuals who report with the appropriate local law enforcement agencies.</p>	
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AB 900	Gonzalez Fletcher	<p>Subject: Wage compensation for victims of human trafficking.</p> <p>Authorizes the California Victims Compensation Board (CalVCB) to provide compensation equal to the loss of income or support to human trafficking victims. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Provides that in human trafficking cases, the board may authorize compensation equal to the loss of income or support that a victim incurs as a direct result of being deprived of his or her liberty during the crime, the loss of income will be greater of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The gross value of the victim’s labor or services based upon the comparable value of similar services in the labor market in which the offense occurred;</li> <li>b) The value of the victim’s labor as guaranteed under California law;</li> <li>c) The actual income derived by the defendant from the victim’s labor or services; or,</li> <li>d) Any other appropriate means to provide reparations to the victim.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) Requires CalVCB to adopt guidelines by July 1, 2018, for considering and approving the compensation claims authorized by this bill.</li> </ol> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>According to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, there were 136 admissions to state prison for human trafficking convictions in 2016. If every admission represented one victim and each victim were eligible for one month of wages, at the minimum wage of \$10, the one month cost would be about \$240,000. However, some convictions were for multiple victims, and in some cases the time held as a victim was more than a month.</p>	
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AB 903	Cunningham	<p data-bbox="499 99 1386 131">Subject: California Marijuana Tax Fund: California Highway Patrol.</p> <p data-bbox="499 172 1518 315">Amends the Adult Use of Marijuana Act to require that the California Highway Patrol (CHP) use its annual appropriation of \$3 million from the California Marijuana Tax Fund for CHP to fund research organizations to also study the viability of standards for marijuana impairment.</p> <p data-bbox="499 354 579 380">Fiscal</p> <p data-bbox="499 418 1522 488">No additional costs to CHP. This bill requires the study to be funded within the existing \$3 million annual appropriation.</p>	
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AB 935	Stone	<p>Subject: Juvenile proceedings competency of youth.</p> <p>Revises the procedure to determine the mental competence of a juvenile charged with a crime.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Unknown, but likely in the low hundreds of thousands of dollars, reimbursable mandated costs (GF) for county probation departments to provide a higher level of remediation services to minors. If 500 minors are housed for an additional five days and the cost for the higher level of services is an additional \$100 per day, the annual cost would be \$250,000. However, pursuant to Proposition 30 (November 2012) any legislation enacted after September 30, 2012, that has an overall effect of increasing the costs already borne by a local agency for programs or levels of service mandated by realignment only apply to local agencies to the extent that the state provides annual funding for the cost increase.</li> <li>2) Minor absorbable costs for the Judicial Council to establish a new Rule of Court.</li> <li>3) Minor and absorbable costs to the courts.</li> </ol>	
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AB 1061	Gloria	<p>Subject: Expands victim’s restitution eligibility and increases limits.</p> <p>Expands eligibility for compensation under the Victim Compensation Program (CalVCP) and increases compensation limits for specified reimbursable losses. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Conforms the application deadline for victims of sex crimes to the statute of limitations for those crimes.</li> <li>2) Authorizes compensation for a victim's emotional injury incurred as a direct result of the distribution of child pornography in which the victim appeared, and for the crime of cyber exploitation.</li> <li>3) Increases compensation limits for reimbursement of installing or increasing residential security from \$1,000 to \$2,000, and compensation limits for crime scene clean-up costs from \$1,000 to \$2,000</li> <li>4) Increases compensation limits for relocation from \$2,000 to \$4,500, unless the case presents exceptional circumstances in which case the cap shall not exceed \$10,000, and allows relocation for reason of medical necessity.</li> <li>5) Expands reimbursement for an adult victim's loss of income to include missed work to attend crime-related appointments, including legal, verified medical and mental health counseling appointments, and other verified incidental appointments relating to the crime. Incidental appointments are capped at \$500.</li> <li>6) Authorizes compensating adult derivative victims for income loss when it is necessary for them to miss work to take a minor victim to crime-related appointments, including legal, medical, and mental health counseling appointments.</li> <li>7) Allows reimbursement for transportation and child care expenses that are necessary for a victim to attend crime-related appointments, including legal, medical, and mental health counseling appointments, and establishes a specified mileage rate.</li> </ol>	
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AB 1061	Gloria	<p>Fiscal:</p> <p>The CalVCP provides compensation for victims of violent crime, or more specifically those who have been physically injured or threatened with injury. It reimburses eligible victims for many crime-related expenses, such as medical treatment, mental health services, funeral expenses, and home security. Funding for the board comes from restitution fines and penalty assessments paid by criminal offenders, as well as from federal matching funds.</p> <p>Based on 2015-16 reimbursement data, annual increased reimbursement costs in the \$3.7 million range (Special Fund and Federal Funds) to the California Victim Compensation Board (CalVCB) as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) \$1.7 million for income loss for specified appointments;</li> <li>2) \$900,000 for qualified travel;</li> <li>3) \$600,000 for relocation changes;</li> <li>4) \$400,000 for new qualified child care costs;</li> <li>5) \$70,000 increased residential security cap to \$2,000;</li> <li>6) \$20,000 for removing the 28 year-old age cap for specific sexual assault victims; and</li> <li>7) \$7,000 for raising crime clean-up cap.</li> </ol>	
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AB 1065	Jones-Sawyer	<p>Subject: Increase prisoners' payment upon release.</p> <p>Increases the payment that a prisoner receives upon release from custody from \$200 to \$300, and shortens the period of dispensation from 60 to 40 days.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Approximately \$3.0-3.5 million (GF) annual cost to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to increase the "gate money" payment by \$100. According CDCR, 34,807 inmates were released in calendar year 2016; if they all received an extra \$100, the cost to CDCR would have been \$3,480,700 in 2016. The \$3.0-3.5 million range assumes similar rates of inmate release.</p>	
AB 1068	Gonzalez Fletcher	<p>Subject: Pilot program for Prison Industry Authority to contract with private employer.</p> <p>Requires the California Prison Industry Authority (CALPIA) to establish a pilot program, for up to five years, to contract with one private employer that employs ex-felons to provide goods, as specified, for the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) or other state agencies pursuant to a procurement contract with the Department of General Services (DGS). CALPIA is required to prepare a report, on the success of program, by the end of the third year after the date the contract is awarded.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>1) Increased costs (GF) to the CDCR for the additional costs associated with providing bid preferences to an organization if a specified percentage of employees are ex-felons.</p> <p>According to CALPIA, it will be difficult to project a cost, but it would be appropriate to assume at least a 5% increase when providing a bid preference. If the contract is for \$1.5 million, the annual additional cost (GF) will be at least \$75,000.</p> <p>2) Minor cost (GF) to CALPIA to prepare a report on the program.</p>	

AB 1098	McCarty	<p>Subject: Child death investigations review teams.</p> <p>Requires counties to establish interagency child death review teams and develop protocols to assist local agencies in identifying and reviewing suspicious child deaths and facilitating communication among persons who perform autopsies and the various persons and agencies that have case specific information involving child abuse or neglect cases.</p> <p>The review teams are required to establish data collection processes that include specified demographic information; and the protocols must include data collection, confidentiality, and reporting provisions.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Significant reimbursable state mandated costs in the \$4 million range (GF). For example, Sacramento County, a midsize county, has identified an annual cost of approximately \$75,000 to conduct the activities required in AB 1098; however, they currently do those activities for other counties as well. If one assumes an average of \$25,000 for the smallest 20 counties, an average of \$70,000 for the next larger 28 counties, and an average of \$150,000 for the 10 largest counties, the cost would be \$3.96 million. Under this bill, the state is required to reimburse even the counties that currently have a program.</p>	
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AB 1114	Garcia E.	<p>Subject: Supervised Population Workforce Training Grant Program.</p> <p>Expands the Supervised Population Workforce Training Program (SPWTP) in the California Workforce Development Board (CWDB) to include those who are on parole and under the jurisdiction of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), and provides additional guidelines for administering grants.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Based on prior appropriations, CWDB would require approximately \$430,000 for three staff to provide programmatic leadership, technical assistance, evaluation, performance tracking, and oversight of a \$10 million grant program.</li> <li>2) It should be noted that the Employment Development Department (EDD) typically serves as the fiscal and administrative agent for the CWDB and historically charges up to 10% of the total project funding to cover its costs, thus EDD will require \$1 million if \$10 million is provided to CWDB.</li> </ol>	
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AB 1120	Cooper	<p>Subject: Regulate the sale of butane.</p> <p>Makes it unlawful for any person to purchase more than 600 milliliters of butane in a 30- day period, with some exceptions for commercial or wholesale purchases, and requires a person who sells butane to record specified information on the buyer and submit that information to the Department of Justice (DOJ) on quarterly basis. A violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor, punishable by up to six months in county jail and/or a fine of up to \$1,000. The DOJ is required to establish a database of all information submitted quarterly by the sellers of butane, contingent on an appropriation for this purpose.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Budget pressure in excess of \$1 million for the DOJ to establish and maintain a database for the required information that will be submitted by the sellers collected from the buyers of butane. The requirements for the quarterly submittals by sellers and for DOJ to establish a database are subject to an appropriation in the Budget Act, or any other measure.</li> <li>2) Unknown nonreimbursable local costs for misdemeanor incarcerations, offset to a degree by fine revenue.</li> </ol>	
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<p>AB 1128</p>	<p>Weber</p>	<p>Subject: Retention of evidence in criminal cases.</p> <p>Clarifies that exhibits are to be retained under the custody and control of the court, and, in more serious cases, extends the time periods that exhibits must be retained by the court or that an object or material that contains biological material must be retained by the appropriate governmental entity. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Requires the court to retain custody and control of any exhibit introduced or filed in a criminal action or proceeding.</li> <li>2) Prohibits the court from ordering the destruction of an exhibit before one year after the term of imprisonment ends in a case charging a specified violent felony, a specified sex offense, aggravated assault on a child, or any charge that results in a life sentence. Requires these exhibits be destroyed or disposed of no sooner than 60 days after this time period expires.</li> <li>3) Provides that at any time before the expiration of specified time periods, if the exhibit poses a security or safety problem, as determined by the court, it must be returned to the party offering it.</li> <li>4) Authorizes a party to make a digital record instead of a photographic record of an exhibit returned to the party, upon request or because of a security or safety problem, before the expiration of specified time periods, or when the court notifies specified parties of an order to destroy the exhibit.</li> <li>5) Provides that if the size of the exhibit presents a storage concern, and the court determines that the evidentiary value of an exhibit can be preserved by a digital or photographic record, or is severable so that only a portion need be retained to preserve its evidentiary value, the court must order the clerk to retain the evidentiary portion of the exhibit and order the return of the balance of the exhibit to the party that offered the exhibit, unless possession of the exhibit is prohibited by law.</li> </ol> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>The Judicial Council has indicated some the courts will not be able comply with the provision of bill unless significant capital improvements are funded (millions of dollars in GF or bond funds) to provide for the necessary storage envisioned in this bill.</p>	
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<p>AB 1161</p>	<p>Ting</p>	<p>Subject: Law enforcement policies regarding hate crime.</p> <p>Requires state law enforcement agencies to either adopt or review and revise policies for addressing hate crimes. If a state or local law enforcement agency adopts or revises its policy, the policy is required to include specified information. AB 1161 also requires:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The agency to consult with civil rights and community groups.</li> <li>2) The agency to provide a copy of newly adopted or revised hate crime policy to the Department of Justice (DOJ).</li> <li>3) DOJ, if funding is provided, to review and suggest revisions for the policy as well as make the policies available to academic and independent researchers, and civil rights groups.</li> <li>4) The Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to incorporate the provisions of this bill if POST updates its current course instruction and training related to hate crimes.</li> </ol> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Implementation costs in the \$170,000 to \$335,000 (GF) range to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to adopt regulations with input from community and civil rights groups. In addition, CDCR will incur training costs in the \$1 million range to train the appropriate officers on the applicable aspects of the new policy.</li> <li>2) If POST is required to update the existing Hate Crimes training DVD, last produced in 2008, POST will incur costs of \$125,000 (GF), and an additional \$125,000 to update the training and testing at the academy. Most state agencies have indicated they use the POST model as their policy. Therefore, there will be pressure on POST to update their model.</li> <li>3) Non reimbursable local law enforcement agency costs in the hundreds of thousands of dollars to adopt and/or revise hate crime policies. There over 800 local law enforcement agencies, if each agency incurs \$2,000 in costs to adopt/revise their policies after consulting with community groups and submitting the policy to DOJ for review, the aggregate cost will exceed \$1.6 million. However, since the function is not mandatory, these costs are not reimbursable.</li> </ol>	
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AB 1199	Nazarian	<p>Subject: Peace officer training regarding encounters with dogs.</p> <p>Requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to establish and keep updated a course for law enforcement officers, as defined, in safe encounters with dogs, and include this training in the basic course by January 1, 2019. Any law enforcement officer who receives the basic course by January 1, 2019, must receive supplementary training by January 1, 2021.</p> <p>1) Moderate additional costs (GF) to POST. Adding one hour of mandated training in the basic academy costs approximately \$650,000 (not including curriculum development and implementation) across the 40 academies in the state. If POST were mandated to add two-hours of dog encounter training, for example to add the training in the regular basic academy, the cost would be approximately \$1.3 million. However, if POST merely developed an “on-the-field” training module, the cost POST would be reduced to \$150,000 (GF) for an hour of training, but it would result in a reimbursable state mandate to local law enforcement agencies in the hundreds of thousands of dollars to cover the training costs of local law enforcement personnel.</p> <p>The State Penalty Fund (SPF) is the sole revenue source for the Peace Officers’ Training Fund (POTF -which is used to fund POST), and this revenue has decreased significantly over the last seven years. The SPF was created as a depository for assessments on specified fines, penalties, and forfeitures imposed and collected by the courts for criminal offenses. To compensate for the declining revenue, POST, in conjunction with the Department of Finance, implemented an 18-month budget reduction beginning in January 1, 2014, which was followed by an ongoing reduction of \$5.2 million included in the 2015 Budget Act. The continued decline of SPF revenues was mitigated by a one-time GF backfill of \$16.5 million in 2016-17. Unfortunately, the revenue decline has continued and POST continues to reduce its expenditures by reducing the services provided.</p> <p>2) Unknown costs (GF and Special Funds) to state law enforcement agencies impacted by this bill, which include the California Highway Patrol, the Department of Parks and Recreation, and the police departments of the University of California and the California State University.</p>	
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AB 1268	Reyes	<p>Subject: Domestic violence.</p> <p>Requires, by January 1, 2019, the Domestic Violence Advisory Council (Council), in consultation with the Office of Emergency Services (OES) and Department of Justice (DOJ), to provide a report to the Legislature that includes an evaluation of existing domestic violence assistance initiatives and policies in place to reduce domestic violence in the state. This bill also creates the Domestic Violence Prevention Fund (DVPF) to provide grants to educate communities on domestic violence and available resources to victims of domestic violence.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Unknown cost pressures to the Council in the hundreds of thousands of dollars (GF). This bill creates the DVPF that will be used for grants to fund initiatives to educate communities on domestic violence and available resources for survivors. While the bill does not indicate what moneys will be deposited into the fund, nor how many grants, what size, and for how long the grants will be, it is safe to assume it will be GF as all other funds in OES are committed, and any meaningful grants will each exceed \$50,000. Also, the council will require additional resources to manage/administer the grants, regardless of the amount.</li> <li>2) Once-time cost of \$250,000 to \$400,000 (GF) for the Council to prepare the required report, in consultation with OES and DOJ.</li> <li>3) Costs to OES and DOJ should be minor and absorbable.</li> </ol>	
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AB 1312	Gonzalez Fletcher	<p>Subject: Sexual assault victims rights.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Requires law enforcement and medical professionals to provide victims of sexual assault with written notification of their rights and provides additional rights to victims of sexual assault, in addition to specified free services.</li> <li>2) Mandates law enforcement and crime labs to complete tasks related to rape kit evidence within specific time periods. And requires, for unsolved crimes, the retention of rape kit evidence or crime scene evidence for at least 20 years, or at least until the 40<sup>th</sup> birthday if the victim was under 18 years of age at the time of the sexual assault.</li> <li>3) Requires the courts upon request by a sexual assault victim during a criminal proceeding related to the alleged sexual assault, to provide the victim and the victim's family members, friends, and witnesses with a secure waiting area separate from the district attorney's office and defendant's friends and family members.</li> </ol> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Unknown but significant trial court costs (GF/special funds) in the low millions of dollars to provide a secure waiting area for the victim, and the victim's family, friends, and witnesses.</li> </ol> <p>The Judicial Council questions the ability of courthouses to accommodate the secure waiting area requirement within existing space resources. Several new multi-million dollar courthouses have been completed in the past four years, and not one has this particular facility and the layout of older courthouses makes it impossible to create the waiting area. To accommodate the secure waiting area most courts would be forced to obtain and fund additional space.</p> <p>In addition, this bill requires the waiting area to be "secure." To make the waiting area "secure," courts will be required to provide staff resources to secure the waiting area as well as expend funds for any associated facilities costs.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Unknown but significant reimbursable state-mandated costs (GF) in the tens of thousands of dollars for the additional requirements imposed on local law enforcement agencies, including the requirement for processing the DNA evidence.</li> </ol>	
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AB 1320	Bonta	<p>Subject: Private, for-profit contract prisons.</p> <p>Prohibits the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) from entering into, or renewing contracts with private prisons after January 1, 2018, and eliminates their use by January 1, 2028; all inmates under the jurisdiction of CDCR will be removed from for-profit prison facilities by January 1, 2028.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Millions of dollars (GF) to CDCR to construct additional facilities around the State to absorb the 7,300 inmate population currently housed in private institutions, approximately 2,400 in-state and 4,900 out-of-state. CDCR is currently under court order to reduce its population at each of the facilities. CDCR does not currently have the capacity to absorb 7,300 inmates.</li> <li>2) Annual operating cost of \$190 million to \$336 million (GF) to CDCR. The annual cost for a contract bed is \$29,000, if the average cost to house an inmate in a state facility is \$55,000 to \$75,000, the difference to house the 7,300 inmates will be the additional operations costs. This figure could be higher if in-state contracts for non-traditional placements, such as California City Correctional Center, were included. However the actual cost will depend on how CDCR responds to the return of its contracted bed population, which may include the early release of some lower-risk inmates.</li> </ol>	
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AB 1384	Weber	<p>Subject: Trauma recovery centers for victims of violent crimes.</p> <p>Requires the California Victim Compensation Board (Board) to use a specified evidence-based Integrated Trauma Recovery Services (ITRS) model, developed by the Trauma Recovery Center (TRC) at the San Francisco General Hospital, University of California San Francisco (UCSF), (recognized as the State Pilot TRC) when giving a grant to a TRC. This bill also specifies core elements that the ITRS model must include.</p> <p>This bill requires the Board to enter into two-year competitive contracts, for up to \$500,000 per year, for a technical assistance provider that meets specified criteria, however, the State Pilot TRC must be the first technical assistance provider between July 1, 2018, and June 30, 2020.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The additional core elements required to be met by new TRCs could result in cost pressures in the hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Victim Restitution Fund (VRF) by requiring a higher level of service of TRC grantees.</li> <li>2) Annual contract cost of up to \$500,000 for the technical assistance provider.</li> </ol>	
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AB 1408	Calderon	<p>Subject: Crimes: supervised release.</p> <p>Limits the number of intermediate sanctions that the probation department may impose against a person on post-release community supervision (PRCS). Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Requires the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to provide a local law enforcement agency with copies of an inmate's record of supervision during any period of parole, including records of supervision in the Law Enforcement Automated Data System (LEADS).</li> <li>2) Specifies that the Board of Parole Hearings (BPH) must consider an inmate's entire criminal history, including all current and past convictions, in determining whether to grant parole.</li> <li>3) Prohibits the use of intermediate sanctions for a person released on PRCS if the person has violated the terms of his or her release for a third time. In this case, the supervising agency must file a petition to modify or revoke PRCS.</li> <li>4) Permits a peace officer, including a probation officer, to arrest a person on PRCS if he or she has failed to appear at a hearing on a motion to revoke or modify PRCS.</li> <li>5) Requires the probation department to notify the court, public defender, district attorney, and sheriff every time an offender is detained in jail due to a violation of a condition of PRCS.</li> </ol> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Costs in excess of \$1 million (GF) to CDCR to upload the current paper records into the Strategic Offender Management Systems, the Parole LEADS, and the Electronic Records Management Systems in order to grant local law enforcement agencies access to the Record of Supervision. CDCR will need to modify these databases so that local law enforcement agencies can read the entries therein. In addition, CDCR will need to develop a method for keeping confidential information (e.g., health care information) from being viewed absent a specific need by local law enforcement.</li> </ol>	
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AB 1408	Calderon	<p>2) Unknown reimbursable state-mandated costs (GF) to require probation to notify several agencies that an offender on PRCS has been detained. However, Pursuant to Proposition 30 (November 2012) any legislation enacted after September 30, 2012, that has an overall effect of increasing the costs already borne by a local agency for programs or levels of service mandated by realignment only applies to local agencies to the extent that the state provides annual funding for the cost increase.</p> <p>3) No cost to the BPH. BPH is already required to consider all relevant, reliable information, including an inmate's past criminal history, criminal misconduct before, during, and after the commitment offense, and previous record of violence.</p>	
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<p>AB 1428</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Subject: Peace officers transparency.</p> <p>Requires district attorneys and law enforcement agencies to post information on the internet about specified serious uses of force by police officers, and law enforcement agencies to post on the internet specified information related to rules and procedures adopted by these agencies. This bill also allows a law enforcement agency to establish a mediation program to resolve biased policing complaints. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Requires departments and agencies employing peace officers to make available for public inspection, the rules and procedures adopted for imposing discipline on, and providing administrative appeal of an adverse decision by, a peace officer.</li> <li>2) Authorizes such departments and agencies to establish, through collective bargaining applicable to the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act (MMBA) or Ralph C. Dills Act (Dills Act), a confidential mediation program to resolve complaints regarding police bias against its peace officers. But requires an agency that elects to establish a mediation program, to establish rules that define which biased policing complaints qualify for mediation.</li> <li>3) Requires the law enforcement agency to provide written notification to the complaining party of the current procedural status of the ongoing complaint investigation at least every 45 days, until final disposition, and within 30 days of final disposition.</li> <li>4) Requires a district attorney’s office that conducts an investigation into an incident involving the shooting of a civilian by a peace officer to report the findings of that investigation on a publicly accessible Internet Web site within 30 days of the conclusion of the investigation; and requires this office to post quarterly specific statistical information regarding the use of force, such as disposition of investigations, weapons involved, race of civilian and officer involved, and degree of injury suffered.</li> </ol> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Minor costs to state agencies that employ law enforcement personnel to post on a publicly accessible Internet Web site the required rules and procedures.</li> </ol>	
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AB 1428	Low	<p data-bbox="533 99 737 131">- Continued -</p> <p data-bbox="499 168 1556 237">2) Moderate reimbursable state-mandated costs (GF) to counties, cities, and some special districts and school districts that employ law enforcement personnel.</p> <p data-bbox="533 274 1583 488">County agencies that employ law enforcement personnel, such as district attorney’s office and the sheriff’s office, will be required to provide additional information to complaining parties, post information on the internet on their rules and procedures and additional quarterly statistical information. District attorney’s offices will need to post on the internet their findings regarding officer involved shooting investigations.</p> <p data-bbox="533 526 1583 703">Cities and special districts and school districts that employ law enforcement personnel will also need to publish, their rules and procedures required of all law enforcement agencies. In addition, these law enforcement agencies are also required to provide additional quarterly information, and provide periodic updates to the complaining party.</p> <p data-bbox="533 740 1583 989">While it is difficult to project the number of complaints and the number of investigations that will result, at a minimum, at least 500 agencies will be required to post their rules and procedures, and these agencies will need to provide quarterly reports – whether or not any use of force occurs. If half the agencies submit a mandate claim for at least \$1,000 (\$250 per quarter), the GF cost will be at least \$250,000, this does not include cost for the increased updates, nor the permissive mediation program authorized in this bill.</p>	
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AB 1542	Dababneh	<p>Subject: video recording violent felonies.</p> <p>Makes it unlawful for a person who commits a violent felony, as defined, either directly or as an aider and abettor, to willfully record a video, or conspire with another person to record a video, of the commission of the violent felony. This bill punishes this conduct as a one-year enhancement to be served, in state prison or county jail, consecutively to the penalty for the underlying violent felony.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) According to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), the annual cost of a contract bed is approximately \$29,000, but projected per capita costs, in a state facility, for fiscal year FY 2016/17 is almost \$73,000 and the projected per capita costs for FY 2017/18 is almost \$76,000. If ten individuals per year are sentenced to state prison with the additional enhancement, the annual cost to CDCR will range from \$290,000 to \$730,000.</li><li>2) Unknown nonreimbursable local costs for incarcerations, offset to a degree by fee revenue.</li></ol>	
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AB 1559	Garcia, E	<p>Subject: Gun Violence Prevention Grant Program</p> <p>Creates the Community Engagement and Gun Violence Prevention Grant Program, to be administered by the Office of Emergency Services (OES), to provide competitive grants to local law enforcement agencies in order for those departments to subscribe gunshot detection technologies designed to aid law enforcement in responding to and preventing gun violence. Funding for the program is subject to a Budget Act appropriation.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) GF pressures in the \$3-3.5 million range to provide grants to local agencies to acquire, or lease, the technology necessary for gunshot detection. The assumption is that each grant will be for approximately \$230,000 the first year (includes training) and \$200,000 the second year, and ongoing, for three-square miles of service. This also assumes 15 grants will be awarded.</li> <li>2) Annual ongoing administrative costs pressures in the \$100,000 to \$120,000 to OES for every 20 grants awarded to local agencies.</li> </ol>	
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