

Senate Bill No. 81

Passed the Senate August 21, 2007

Secretary of the Senate

Passed the Assembly July 20, 2007

Chief Clerk of the Assembly

This bill was received by the Governor this _____ day
of _____, 2007, at _____ o'clock ____M.

Private Secretary of the Governor

CHAPTER _____

An act to amend Sections 15819.40, 15819.401, 15819.41, 15819.411, and 15820.907 of the Government Code, to amend Sections 1557, 4016.5, 4750, 4758, 6005, 6051, 6126, 7000, and 7003.5 of, and to add Sections 2063, 3007, and 7050 to, the Penal Code, to amend Sections 208.5, 731, 736, 1731.5, 1766, 1767.3, and 1776 of, to amend and repeal Section 1798.5 of, to add Sections 731.1 and 1767.35 to, to add Chapter 1.5 (commencing with Section 1950) to Division 2.5 of, and to repeal and add Section 733 of, the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to corrections, making an appropriation therefor, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 81, Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review. Corrections.

Existing law authorizes the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to design, construct, or renovate prison housing units, support buildings, and programming space in order to add approximately 7,000 beds, to design, construct, or renovate prison housing units, support buildings, and programming space in order to add approximately 4,000 beds to existing prison facilities, and to add additional beds for medical treatment and housing, as specified. Existing law authorizes the issuance of bonds for purposes of financing these projects, as specified.

This bill would require the department to conduct site assessments in connection with determining where to construct or renovate housing units pursuant to the projects described above, and to report those assessments to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee as specified. The bill would provide that specified reporting requirements apply separately to each institution or facility. The bill would require additional reports by the department to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee concerning the budgets, schedules, allocations from funds for the projects, and other items, in connection with the projects described above.

Existing law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to prepare and update a master plan concerning construction and renovation of facilities under the department's

jurisdiction for which funds have been appropriated by the Legislature. Existing law generally defines items to be included in the master plan.

This bill would specify additional items to be included in the master plan relative to the construction and renovation projects described above.

Existing law provides state financing for construction siting of county jails, subject to matching funds from counties, as specified. Existing law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Corrections Standards Authority to give funding preference for those purposes to counties that assist the state in siting reentry facilities, as specified.

This bill would require the Corrections Standards Authority, to the extent possible, to ensure that funds for the construction of new jail beds be coordinated with the Department of Correction and Rehabilitation's efforts to site new reentry facilities.

Existing law establishes the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, and charges it with various duties.

This bill would require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, by January 10 of each year, to provide to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee operational and fiscal information to be displayed in the Governor's proposed budget, and other operational and fiscal data, as specified. The bill would declare the intent of the Legislature in that regard.

Existing law authorizes the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to develop and implement, as specified, relapse prevention treatment programs to reduce the recidivism of sex offenders.

This bill would require the department to include a research component to each relapse prevention treatment program contracted for by the department.

Existing law authorizes the Inspector General to conduct a management review audit of any warden in the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. Existing law also requires the Inspector General to audit each warden and institution, as specified.

This bill would require the management review audit to include an assessment of the maintenance of the facility managed by the warden. This bill would also include, within the required audit of wardens and facilities, issues relating to personnel, training,

investigations, financial matters, and an assessment of the maintenance of the facility managed by the warden, as specified.

Existing law authorizes local jurisdictions to present claims for reimbursement to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation for detention costs associated with persons under the jurisdiction of the state, as specified.

This bill would require the local jurisdiction to submit any of those claims to the department within 6 months after the close of the month in which the costs are incurred. If the claims are not submitted within that time, the bill would prohibit the reimbursement of the claims.

Existing law appropriates \$300,000,000 for capital outlay to be allocated to renovate, improve, or expand infrastructure capacity at existing prison facilities. Existing law also authorizes the funds to be used for land acquisition, environmental services, architectural programming, engineering assessments, schematic design, preliminary plans, working drawings, and construction.

This bill would require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to report to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee on the funds appropriated pursuant to existing law. This bill would also subject the projects for which funds are appropriated pursuant to existing law to approval and administrative oversight by the State Public Works Board, as specified.

Existing law provides, in any case in which a minor who is detained in or committed to a county institution established for the purpose of housing juveniles attains 18 years of age prior to or during the period of detention or confinement, that he or she may be allowed to come or remain in contact with those juveniles until 19 years of age, at which time he or she, upon the recommendation of the probation officer, shall be delivered to the custody of the sheriff for the remainder of the time he or she remains in custody, unless the juvenile court orders continued detention in a juvenile facility.

This bill would provide, if continued detention is ordered for a ward who is 19 years of age or older but under 21 years of age, that he or she may be allowed to come into or remain in contact with any other person detained in the institution. The bill would require the county to apply to the Corrections Standards Authority for approval of a county institution established for the purpose of housing juveniles as a suitable place for confinement before the

institution is used for the detention or commitment of an individual under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court who is 19 years of age or older but under 21 years of age where the detained person will come into or remain in contact with persons under 18 years of age who are detained in the institution.

Existing law authorizes the juvenile court to make specified orders, including an order to commit a ward to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Facilities, if a minor is adjudged a ward of the court for violating any law or ordinance defining a crime, except as specified. Under existing law, only those persons convicted of a public offense who are found to be less than 21 years of age at the time of apprehension, are not sentenced to death, life imprisonment, imprisonment for 90 days or less, or the payment of a fine, and are not granted probation, or whose probation has been revoked and terminated, may be committed by the juvenile court to the division.

This bill would, commencing September 1, 2007, restrict the authority of the juvenile court to order the commitment of a ward to the division to those wards who have committed specified offenses. By changing the counties' responsibilities with respect to juvenile offenses, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The bill would authorize the court committing a ward to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Facilities, to recall that commitment in the case of any ward whose commitment offense was not any of the specified offenses referenced above, unless the offense was a specified sex offense, and who remains confined in an institution operated by the division as of September 1, 2007. The bill would require the court to set and convene a recall disposition hearing for the purpose of ordering an appropriate alternative disposition for the ward.

Existing law prohibits the commitment of a ward of the juvenile court to the division who is under 11 years of age, or who is suffering from any contagious, infectious, or other disease, as specified.

This bill would, commencing September 1, 2007, also prohibit the commitment to the division of a ward who has been or is adjudged a ward of the court, and the most recent offense alleged in any petition and admitted or found to be true by the court is not any of the specified offenses referenced above, unless the offense

was a specified sex offense. The bill would make conforming changes.

Under existing law, if a person has been committed to the Division of Juvenile Facilities, the Board of Parole Hearings is authorized, among other things, to permit the ward his or her liberty under supervision and upon conditions, as specified, order confinement of the ward, order reconfinement or renewed release under supervision, or revoke or modify any parole or disciplinary appeal order.

This bill would, commencing September 1, 2007, make these powers of the board subject to the provisions described above and below, and would provide that the county of commitment shall supervise the parole of any ward released on parole who was committed to the custody of the division for committing an offense other than those referenced above. The bill would require the court to set and convene a parole disposition hearing, as specified, and would provide that the division shall have no further jurisdiction over the ward. By changing the counties' responsibilities with respect to juvenile offenses, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Existing law authorizes the Board of Parole Hearings to suspend, cancel, or revoke any parole and order returned to custody of the Division of Juvenile Facilities any person committed to the division who is on parole.

This bill would provide, commencing September 1, 2007, that any parolee under the jurisdiction of the Division of Juvenile Parole Operations shall be returned to the custody of the Division of Juvenile Facilities if the parolee is under the jurisdiction of the division for the commission of an offense referenced above, or to the custody of the county of commitment if the parolee is under the jurisdiction of the division for the commission of an offense other than those referenced above.

Existing law establishes within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation the State Commission on Juvenile Justice, which is comprised of 11 members whom are appointed, as specified, by the Senate Committee on Rules, the Speaker of the Assembly, the chairperson of the Judicial Council, and the Governor, after consultation with, and with the advice of, the secretary of the department, and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

This bill would change the composition of the State Commission on Juvenile Justice to 12 members, to include, among others, a representative of counties, a director of a county human services agency, an attorney with expertise in the area of juvenile justice policy, and a director of a county mental health agency, to be appointed by specified persons and entities, as described, and would abolish the commission on January 1, 2009.

Existing law requires the county of commitment to make specified payments to the state for each person committed to the Division of Juvenile Facilities, including a percentage of per capita institutional cost.

This bill would establish the Youthful Offender Block Grant Program, commencing September 1, 2007, to enhance the capacity of county departments to provide appropriate rehabilitative and supervision services to youthful offenders, and would require the State Commission on Juvenile Justice to develop a Juvenile Justice Operational Master Plan for that purpose, as specified. The bill would require the Director of Finance to determine the total amount of the block grant pursuant to a specified formula and the allocation for each county, and to report those findings to the Controller who would then make an allocation to each county from the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund, as established by this bill. The bill would provide for an annual increase in those amounts. The bill would require each county, on or before January 1, 2008, to prepare and submit to the Corrections Standards Authority for approval a Juvenile Justice Development Plan for youthful offenders that includes a description of the programs, placements, services, or strategies to be funded by the block grant allocation. By increasing the duties of local officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill would authorize the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, a participating county, as defined, and the State Public Works Board to enter into a construction agreement in order to acquire, design, renovate, or construct a local youthful offender rehabilitative facility approved by the Corrections Standards Authority, as specified. This bill would authorize the board to issue up to \$100,000,000 in revenue bonds, notes, or bond anticipation notes to finance the acquisition, design, renovation, or construction of approved local youthful offender rehabilitative facilities and would appropriate those funds for that purpose. This bill would

provide that these provisions would become inoperative on June 30, 2017.

The bill would make a specified statement of legislative intent regarding the adequacy of the funding for the state mandate.

Existing law generally regulates the conditions of confinement for inmates and wards in state institutions and facilities. Existing law generally authorizes contracting by the state for the provision of specified services in connection with state institutions and facilities.

This bill would require the Department of General Services, in coordination with the Department of Technology Services, pursuant to other provisions of existing law, to amend contracts that provide telephone services to inmates and wards in state facilities in order to limit the amount of state concession fees per a prescribed schedule over several fiscal years, as specified.

Existing law appropriates \$50,000,000 to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to supplement funds for rehabilitation and treatment of prison inmates and parolees. The funds may be used for staffing, contracts, and other services that include academic and vocational services, substance abuse treatment, and mental health treatment.

This bill would provide that those funds shall be used for developing prison-to-employment programs, expanding substance abuse programs for inmates and parolees, developing and implementing a risk assessment and needs assessment for inmates, establishing and funding day treatment services for mentally ill parolees, and expanding educational and vocational programs for inmates.

Existing law establishes within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation the Corrections Standards Authority which is charged with studying crime, as specified, with particular reference to conditions in California.

This bill would provide that the Corrections Standards Authority shall allocate funding for 2 one-time probation pilot projects, as specified. Each pilot project shall be funded at \$5,000,000 and shall be provided to one county probation department, as specified.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

This bill would provide that its provisions are severable.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as urgency statutes.

Appropriation: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 15819.40 of the Government Code is amended to read:

15819.40. (a) (1) (A) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall design, construct, or renovate prison housing units, prison support buildings, and programming space in order to add approximately 7,484 beds at the following prison facilities:

- (i) Pleasant Valley State Prison.
- (ii) Pelican Bay State Prison.
- (iii) California State Prison, Los Angeles County.
- (iv) Calipatria State Prison.
- (v) Centinela State Prison.
- (vi) Salinas Valley State Prison.
- (vii) Kern Valley State Prison.
- (viii) Wasco State Prison.
- (ix) North Kern State Prison.
- (x) Mule Creek State Prison.

(B) The department shall complete site assessments at prison facilities at which it intends to construct or renovate additional housing units, support buildings, and programming space. The department may use the funding provided in Section 28 of Chapter 7 of the Statutes of 2007 to complete these site assessments. After completing these site assessments, the department shall define the scope and cost of each project pursuant to subdivision (d).

(C) The authority contained in subparagraphs (A) and (B) may be used to develop approximately 12,000 new prison beds including appropriate programmatic space pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) and, together with the funds appropriated in Section 15819.403 for this purpose, shall constitute the scope of a single

capital outlay project for purposes of calculating augmentations pursuant to Section 13332.11 as described in Section 15819.401.

(2) Any new beds constructed pursuant to this section shall be supported by rehabilitative programming for inmates, including, but not limited to, education, vocational programs, substance abuse treatment programs, employment programs, and prerelease planning.

(3) The purpose of beds constructed pursuant to this section is to replace the temporary beds currently in use, and they are not intended to house additional inmates. For the purposes of this section, “temporary beds” shall be defined as those that are placed in gymnasiums, classrooms, hallways, or other public spaces that were not constructed for the purpose of housing inmates.

(b) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation may acquire land, design, construct, and renovate reentry program facilities to provide housing for approximately 6,000 inmates as authorized in Chapter 9.8 (commencing with Section 6271) of the Penal Code and, together with the funds appropriated in Section 15819.403 for this purpose, this shall constitute the scope and cost of a single capital outlay project for purposes of calculating augmentations pursuant to Section 13332.11 as described in Section 15819.401.

(c) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation is authorized to construct and establish new buildings at facilities under the jurisdiction of the department to provide medical, dental, and mental health treatment or housing for approximately 6,000 inmates and, together with the funds appropriated in Section 15819.403 for this purpose, this shall constitute the scope and cost of a single capital outlay project for purposes of calculating augmentations pursuant to Section 13332.11 as described in Section 15819.401.

(d) (1) The reporting requirements set forth in Sections 7000 to 7003.5, inclusive, of the Penal Code, shall apply separately to each institution or facility. The scope and cost of the project for each institution or facility shall be established individually by the State Public Works Board. The amount of the total appropriations in Section 15819.403 that is necessary for each project shall be allocated to each institution or facility project. The appropriations may be allocated based on current estimates. These initial allocations may be adjusted commensurate to changes that occur

during the progression of the projects. As allocations are made or adjusted, the anticipated deficit or savings shall be continuously tracked and reported. Once the total appropriation has been allocated, any augmentation necessary to fund an anticipated deficit shall be based on the total applicable capital outlay appropriation in Section 15819.403 and applied to each project allocation as necessary.

(2) For each institution, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall report to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee identifying those projects that the department proposes to undertake, and any support buildings, and programming space to support approximately 12,000 new beds at existing institutions. For each institution the department shall describe the scope, budget, schedule, number of beds by security level, along with approximate square footage of prison support buildings, and programming space to be constructed or renovated. If after providing these reports, the committee fails to take any action with respect to each report within 30 days after submittal, this inaction shall be deemed to be approval for purposes of this section, and the department is authorized to proceed to design, construct, or renovate prison housing units, support buildings, and programming space for each institution for which a report has been approved.

(3) The department shall notify the Joint Legislative Budget Committee 45 days prior to the submission of preliminary plans to the board for each project authorized in this section. If after providing these notifications, the committee fails to take any action with respect to each report within 45 days after submittal, this inaction shall be deemed to be approval for purposes of this section, and the department is authorized to design, construct, or renovate prison housing units, support buildings, and programming space for each institution for which a report has been approved.

(4) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall report quarterly to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee on the allocations from the appropriations in Section 15819.403 and the anticipated deficit or savings. Each reentry program facility authorized under subdivision (b) shall be considered to be a separate project for reporting purposes pursuant to Sections 7000 and 7003.5 of the Penal Code. Each medical, mental health, or dental building improvement authorized under subdivision (c) shall be considered to be a separate project, except that building

improvements that have a related purpose and that are located at the same prison may be considered one project, for reporting purposes pursuant to Sections 7000 and 7003.5 of the Penal Code.

SEC. 2. Section 15819.401 of the Government Code is amended to read:

15819.401. The scope and costs of the projects authorized by this chapter shall be subject to approval and administrative oversight by the State Public Works Board, including augmentations, pursuant to Section 13332.11. For purposes of this chapter, the availability of an augmentation for each individual project allocation shall be calculated based on the total applicable capital outlay appropriation contained in Section 15819.403 and is not limited to 20 percent of the individual project allocation.

SEC. 3. Section 15819.41 of the Government Code is amended to read:

15819.41. (a) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall complete site assessments at prison facilities where it intends to construct or renovate additional prison housing units, prison support buildings, and programming space in order to add approximately 4,000 beds at existing prison facilities. The department may use the funding provided in Section 28 of Chapter 7 of the Statutes of 2007 to complete the site assessments. After completing these site assessments the department shall define the scope and costs of each project pursuant to subdivision (d). This authorization is in addition to the authorization in subdivision (a) of Section 15891.40. Any new beds constructed shall be supported by rehabilitative programming for inmates, including, but not limited to, education, vocational programs, substance abuse treatment programs, employment programs, and prerelease planning. The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation is authorized to design, construct, or renovate prison housing units, prison support buildings, and programming space in order to add approximately 4,000 beds at existing prison facilities. This authorization is in addition to the authorization in subdivision (a) of Section 15819.40. Any new beds constructed shall be supported by rehabilitative programming for inmates, including, but not limited to, education, vocational programs, substance abuse treatment programs, employment programs, and prerelease planning. The authority contained in this subparagraph together with the funds appropriated in Section 15819.413 for this purpose,

shall constitute the scope and cost of a single capital outlay project for purposes of calculating augmentations pursuant to Section 13332.11 as described in Section 15819.411.

(b) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation is authorized to design and construct new, or renovate existing buildings at facilities under the jurisdiction of the department to provide medical, dental, and mental health treatment or housing for approximately 2,000 inmates. This authorization is in addition to the authorization in subdivision (c) of Section 15819.40. The authority contained in this subparagraph together with the funds appropriated in Section 15819.413 for this purpose, shall constitute the scope and cost of a single capital outlay project for purposes of calculating augmentations pursuant to Section 13332.11 as described in Section 15819.411.

(c) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation is authorized to construct, establish, and operate reentry program facilities throughout the state that will house approximately 10,000 inmates pursuant to Section 6271.1 of the Penal Code, and together with the funds appropriated in Section 15819.413 for this purpose, this shall constitute the scope and cost of a single capital outlay project for purposes of calculating augmentations pursuant to Section 13332.11 as described in Section 15819.411.

(d) (1) The reporting requirements set forth in Sections 7000 to 7003.5, inclusive, of the Penal Code, shall apply separately to each institution or facility. The scope and cost of the project for each institution or facility shall be established by the State Public Works Board individually. The amount of the total appropriations in Section 15819.413 that is necessary for each project shall be allocated to each institution or facility project. The appropriations may be allocated based on current estimates. These initial allocations may be adjusted commensurate to changes that occur during the progression of the projects. As allocations are made or adjusted, the anticipated deficit or savings shall be continuously traced and reported. Once the total appropriation has been allocated, any augmentation necessary to fund an anticipated deficit shall be based on the total applicable capital outlay appropriation in Section 15819.413 and applied to each project allocation as necessary.

(2) For each institution, the department shall report to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, identifying those projects that the department proposes to undertake, and any support buildings, and

programming space to support approximately 4,000 new beds at existing institutions. For each institution, the department shall describe the scope, budget, schedule, number of beds by security level, along with approximate square footage of prison support buildings, and programming space to be constructed or renovated. If after providing these reports, the committee fails to take any action with respect to each report within 30 days after submittal, this inaction shall be deemed to be approval for purposes of this section, and the department is authorized to proceed to design, construct, or renovate prison housing units, support buildings, and programming space for each institution for which a report has been approved.

(3) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall notify the Joint Legislative Budget Committee 45 days prior to the submission of preliminary plans to the board for each project authorized in this section. If after providing these notifications, the committee fails to take any action with respect to each report within 45 days after submittal, this inaction shall be deemed to be approval for purposes of this section, and the department is authorized to design, construct, or renovate prison housing units, support buildings, and programming space for each institution for which a report has been approved.

(4) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall report quarterly to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee on the allocations from the appropriations in Section 15819.413 and the anticipated deficit or savings. Each reentry program facility authorized under subdivision (c) shall be considered to be a separate project. Each medical, mental health, or dental building improvement authorized under subdivision (b) shall be considered to be a separate project, except that building improvements that have a related purpose and that are located at the same prison may be considered one project, for reporting purposes pursuant to Sections 7000 and 7003.5 of the Penal Code.

SEC. 4. Section 15819.411 of the Government Code is amended to read:

15819.411. The scope and costs of the projects authorized by this chapter shall be subject to approval and administrative oversight by the State Public Works Board, including augmentations, pursuant to Section 13332.11. For purposes of this chapter, the availability of an augmentation for each individual

project allocation shall be calculated based on the total applicable capital outlay appropriation contained in Section 15819.413 and is not limited to 20 percent of the individual project allocation.

SEC. 5. Section 15820.907 of the Government Code is amended to read:

15820.907. (a) Participating county matching funds for projects funded under this chapter shall be a minimum of 25 percent of the total project costs. The CSA may reduce matching fund requirements for participating counties with a general population below 200,000 upon petition by a participating county to the CSA requesting a lower level of matching funds.

(b) The CDCR and CSA shall give funding preference to counties that assist the state in siting reentry facilities, pursuant to Section 6270. The CSA shall, to the extent possible, ensure that funds for the construction of new jail beds be coordinated with CDCR's efforts to site new reentry facilities.

(c) The CDCR and CSA shall give funding preference to counties that assist the state in siting mental health day treatment and crisis care, pursuant to Section 3073 of the Penal Code, and to counties that provide a continuum of care so that parolees with mental health and substance abuse needs can continue to receive services at the conclusion of their period of parole.

SEC. 6. Section 1557 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1557. (a) This section shall apply when this state or a city, county, or city and county employs a person to travel to a foreign jurisdiction outside this state for the express purpose of returning a fugitive from justice to this state when the Governor of this state, in the exercise of the authority conferred by Section 2 of Article IV of the United States Constitution, or by the laws of this state, has demanded the surrender of the fugitive from the executive authority of any state of the United States, or of any foreign government.

(b) Upon the approval of the Governor, the State Controller shall audit and pay out of the State Treasury as provided in subdivision (c) or (d) the accounts of the person employed to bring back the fugitive, including any money paid by that person for all of the following:

(1) Money paid to the authorities of a sister state for statutory fees in connection with the detention and surrender of the fugitive.

(2) Money paid to the authorities of the sister state for the subsistence of the fugitive while detained by the sister state without payment of which the authorities of the sister state refuse to surrender the fugitive.

(3) Where it is necessary to present witnesses or evidence in the sister state, without which the sister state would not surrender the fugitive, the cost of producing the witnesses or evidence in the sister state.

(4) Where the appearance of witnesses has been authorized in advance by the Governor, who may authorize the appearance in unusual cases where the interests of justice would be served, the cost of producing witnesses to appear in the sister state on behalf of the fugitive in opposition to his or her extradition.

(c) No amount shall be paid out of the State Treasury to a city, county, or city and county except as follows:

(1) When a warrant has been issued by any magistrate after the filing of a complaint or the finding of an indictment and its presentation to the court and filing by the clerk, and the person named therein as defendant is a fugitive from justice who has been found and arrested in any state of the United States or in any foreign government, the county auditor shall draw his or her warrant and the county treasurer shall pay to the person designated to return the fugitive, the amount of expenses estimated by the district attorney to be incurred in the return of the fugitive.

(2) If the person designated to return the fugitive is a city officer, the city officer authorized to draw warrants on the city treasury shall draw his or her warrant and the city treasurer shall pay to that person the amount of expenses estimated by the district attorney to be incurred in the return of the fugitive.

(3) The person designated to return the fugitive shall make no disbursements from any funds advanced without a receipt being obtained therefor showing the amount, the purpose for which the sum is expended, the place, the date, and to whom paid.

(4) A receipt obtained pursuant to paragraph (3) shall be filed by the person designated to return the fugitive with the county auditor or appropriate city officer or State Controller, as the case may be, together with an affidavit by the person that the expenditures represented by the receipts were necessarily made in the performance of duty, and when the advance has been made by the county or city treasurer to the person designated to return the

fugitive, and has thereafter been audited by the State Controller, the payment thereof shall be made by the State Treasurer to the county or city treasury that has advanced the funds.

(5) In every case where the expenses of the person employed to bring back the fugitive as provided in this section, are less than the amount advanced on the recommendation of the district attorney, the person employed to bring back the fugitive shall return to the county or city treasurer, as appropriate, the difference in amount between the aggregate amount of receipts so filed by him or her, as herein employed, and the amount advanced to the person upon the recommendation of the district attorney.

(6) When no advance has been made to the person designated to return the fugitive, the sums expended by him or her, when audited by the State Controller, shall be paid by the State Treasurer to the person so designated.

(7) Any payments made out of the State Treasury pursuant to this section shall be made from appropriations for the fiscal year in which those payments are made.

(d) Payments to state agencies will be made in accord with the rules of the California Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board. No city, county, or other jurisdiction may file, and the state may not reimburse, a claim pursuant to this section that is presented to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation or to any other agency or department of the state more than six months after the close of the month in which the costs were incurred.

SEC. 7. Section 2063 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

2063. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall regularly provide operational and fiscal information to the Legislature to allow it to better assess the performance of the department in critical areas of operations, including to both evaluate the effectiveness of department programs and activities, as well as assess how efficiently the department is using state resources.

(b) No later than January 10 of each year, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall provide to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee operational and fiscal information to be displayed in the Governor's proposed budget. This information shall include data for the three most recently ended fiscal years, and shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

- (1) Per capita costs, average daily population, and offender to staff ratios for each of the following:
 - (A) Adult inmates housed in state prisons.
 - (B) Adult inmates housed in Community Correctional Facilities and out-of-state facilities.
 - (C) Adult parolees supervised in the community.
 - (D) Juvenile wards housed in state facilities.
 - (E) Juvenile parolees supervised in the community.
- (2) Total expenditures and average daily population for each adult and juvenile institution.
- (3) Number of established positions and percent of those positions vacant on June 30 for each of the following classifications within the department:
 - (A) Correctional officer.
 - (B) Correctional sergeant.
 - (C) Correctional lieutenant.
 - (D) Parole agent.
 - (E) Youth correctional counselor.
 - (F) Youth correctional officer.
 - (G) Physician.
 - (H) Registered nurse.
 - (I) Psychiatrist.
 - (J) Psychologist.
 - (K) Dentist.
 - (L) Teacher.
 - (M) Vocational instructor.
 - (N) Licensed vocational nurse.
- (4) Average population of juvenile wards classified by board category.
- (5) Average population of adult inmates classified by security level.
- (6) Average population of adult parolees classified by supervision level.
- (7) Number of new admissions from courts, parole violators with new terms, and parole violators returned to custody.
- (8) Number of probable cause hearings, revocation hearings, and parole suitability hearings conducted.
- (9) For both adult and juvenile facilities, the number of budgeted slots, actual enrollment, and average daily attendance for

institutional academic and vocational education and substance abuse programs.

(10) Average population of mentally ill offenders classified by Correctional Clinical Case Management System or Enhanced Outpatient Program status, as well as information about mentally ill offenders in more acute levels of care.

(c) No later than January 10 of each year, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall provide to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee a supplemental report containing operational and fiscal information in addition to data provided in subdivision (b). To the extent possible and relevant, the department shall seek to keep the categories of information provided the same each year so as to provide consistency. This report shall contain information for the three most recently ended fiscal years, and shall include, but is not limited to, data on the operational level and outcomes associated with the following categories:

(1) Adult prison security operations, including use of disciplinary measures and special housing assignments such as placements in administrative segregation, Security Housing Units, and sensitive needs yards, identifying these placements by offender categories such as security level and mental health classification.

(2) Adult prison education and treatment programs, including academic education, vocational training, prison industries, substance abuse treatment, and sex offender treatment.

(3) Adult prison health care operations, including medical, mental, and dental health.

(4) Adult parole operations, including number of discharges from parole supervision and provision of various treatment and sanction programs.

(5) Board of Parole Hearings, including the total number of parole suitability hearings scheduled for inmates serving life sentences each year, the number of parole suitability hearings postponed each year and the reasons for postponement, and the backlog of parole suitability hearings.

(5.1) Board of Parole Hearings, including the total number of adult parole revocation cases with probable cause hearings scheduled each year, the percent of parole revocation cases with probable cause hearings held within 10 business days, as well as the percent of adult parole revocation cases completed within 35 calendar days.

(6) Juvenile institution security operations, including use of disciplinary measures and special housing assignments such as special management programs, as well as the impact of time that adds or cuts the length of confinement.

(7) Juvenile institutional education and treatment programs, including academic education, vocational training, substance abuse treatment, and sex offender treatment.

(8) Juvenile institutional health care operations, including medical, mental, and dental health.

(9) Juvenile parole operations, including the number of juvenile parolees returned to state institutions and provision of various treatment and sanction programs.

(9.1) Juvenile Parole Board, including juvenile parole revocation hearings.

(d) To the extent any of the information in subdivision (b) or (c) falls under the purview of the federally appointed receiver over medical care services, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall, to the best of its ability, coordinate with the receiver in obtaining this information.

SEC. 8. Section 3007 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

3007. The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall require a research component for any sex offender treatment contract funded by the department. The research component shall enable the department's research unit or an independent contractor to evaluate the effectiveness of each contract on reducing the rate of recidivism of the participants in the program funded by a contract. The research findings shall be compiled annually in a report due to the Legislature January 10 of each year.

SEC. 9. Section 4016.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

4016.5. A city or county shall be reimbursed by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation for costs incurred resulting from the detention of a state prisoner, a person sentenced or referred to the state prison, or a parolee and from parole revocation proceedings when the detention meets any of the following conditions:

(a) The detention relates to a violation of the conditions of parole or the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and does not relate to a new criminal charge.

(b) The detention is pursuant to (1) an order of the Board of Parole Hearings under the authority granted by Section 3060, or (2) an order of the Governor under the authority granted by Section 3062 or (3) an exercise of a state parole or correctional officer's peace officer powers as specified in Section 830.5.

(c) Security services and facilities are provided for hearings which are conducted by the Board of Parole Hearings to revoke parole.

(d) The detention results from a new commitment, or a referral pursuant to Section 1203.03, once the abstract of judgment has been completed, the department's intake control unit has been notified by the county that the prisoner is ready to be transported pursuant to Section 1216, and the department is unable to accept delivery of the prisoner. The reimbursement shall be provided for each day starting on the day following the fifth working day after the date of notification by the county, if the prisoner remains ready to be delivered and the department is unable to receive the prisoner. If a county delivers or attempts to deliver a person to the department without the prior notification required by this paragraph, the date of the delivery or attempted delivery shall be recognized as the notification date pursuant to this paragraph. The notification and verification required by the county for prisoners ready to be transported, and reimbursement provided to the county for prisoners that the department is unable to receive, shall be made pursuant to procedures established by the department.

A city or county shall be reimbursed by the department from funds appropriated in Item 5240-101-0001 of the Budget Act of 1998 for costs incurred pursuant to subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) and from funds appropriated in Item 5240-001-0001 of that act for costs incurred pursuant to subdivision (d).

The reimbursement required by this section shall be expended for maintenance, upkeep, and improvement of jail conditions, facilities, and services. Before the county is reimbursed by the department, the total amount of all charges against that county authorized by law for services rendered by the department shall be first deducted from the gross amount of reimbursement authorized by this section. The net reimbursement shall be calculated and paid monthly by the department. The department shall withhold all or part of the net reimbursement to a county whose jail facility or facilities do not conform to minimum

standards for local detention facilities as authorized by Section 6030 only if the county is failing to make reasonable efforts to correct differences, with consideration given to the resources available for those purposes.

“Costs incurred resulting from the detention,” as used in this section, shall include the same cost factors as are utilized by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation in determining the cost of prisoner care in state correctional facilities.

(e) No city, county, or other jurisdiction may file, and the state may not reimburse, a claim pursuant to this section that is presented to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation or to any other agency or department of the state more than six months after the close of the month in which the costs were incurred.

SEC. 10. Section 4750 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

4750. A city, county, or superior court shall be entitled to reimbursement for reasonable and necessary costs connected with state prisons or prisoners in connection with any of the following:

(a) Any crime committed at a state prison, whether by a prisoner, employee, or other person.

With respect to a prisoner, “crime committed at a state prison” as used in this subdivision, includes, but is not limited to, crimes committed by the prisoner while detained in local facilities as a result of a transfer pursuant to Section 2910 or 6253, or in conjunction with any hearing, proceeding, or other activity for which reimbursement is otherwise provided by this section.

(b) Any crime committed by a prisoner in furtherance of an escape. Any crime committed by an escaped prisoner within 10 days after the escape and within 100 miles of the facility from which the escape occurred shall be presumed to have been a crime committed in furtherance of an escape.

(c) Any hearing on any return of a writ of habeas corpus prosecuted by or on behalf of a prisoner.

(d) Any trial or hearing on the question of the sanity of a prisoner.

(e) Any costs not otherwise reimbursable under Section 1557 or any other related provision in connection with any extradition proceeding for any prisoner released to hold.

(f) Any costs incurred by a coroner in connection with the death of a prisoner.

(g) Any costs incurred in transporting a prisoner within the host county or as requested by the prison facility or incurred for increased security while a prisoner is outside a state prison.

(h) Any crime committed by a state inmate at a state hospital for the care, treatment, and education of the mentally disordered, as specified in Section 7200 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(i) No city, county, or other jurisdiction may file, and the state may not reimburse, a claim pursuant to this section that is presented to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation or to any other agency or department of the state more than six months after the close of the month in which the costs were incurred.

SEC. 11. Section 4758 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

4758. (a) A county shall be entitled to reimbursement for reasonable and necessary costs incurred by the county with respect to an inmate housed and treated at a state hospital in that county pursuant to Section 2684, including, but not limited to, any trial costs related to a crime committed at the hospital by an inmate housed at the hospital.

(b) Where an inmate referred for treatment to a state hospital pursuant to Section 2684 commits a crime during transportation from prison to the hospital, or commits a crime during transportation from the hospital to the prison, a county that prosecutes the defendant shall be entitled to reimbursement for the costs of prosecution.

(c) No city, county, or other jurisdiction may file, and the state may not reimburse, a claim pursuant to this section that is presented to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation or to any other agency or department of the state more than six months after the close of the month in which the costs were incurred.

SEC. 12. Section 6005 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

6005. (a) Whenever a person confined to a correctional institution under the supervision of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation is charged with a public offense committed within the confines of that institution and is tried for that public offense, a city, county, or superior court shall be entitled to reimbursement for reasonable and necessary costs connected with that matter.

(b) The appropriate financial officer or other designated official of a county or the city finance officer of a city incurring any costs in connection with that matter shall make out a statement of all

the costs incurred by the county or city for the investigation, the preparation for the trial, participation in the actual trial of the case, all guarding and keeping of the person, and the execution of the sentence of the person, properly certified to by a judge of the superior court of the county. The statement may not include any costs that are incurred by the superior court pursuant to subdivision (c). The statement shall be sent to the department for its approval. After the approval the department must cause the amount of the costs to be paid out of the money appropriated for the support of the department to the county treasurer of the county or the city finance officer of the city incurring those costs.

(c) The superior court shall prepare a statement of all costs incurred by the court for the preparation of the trial and the actual trial of the case. The statement may not include any costs that are incurred by the city or county pursuant to subdivision (a). The statement shall be sent to the Administrative Office of the Courts for approval and reimbursement.

(d) No city, county, or other jurisdiction may file, and the state may not reimburse, a claim pursuant to this section that is presented to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation or to any other agency or department of the state more than six months after the close of the month in which the costs were incurred.

SEC. 13. Section 6051 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

6051. The Inspector General may conduct a management review audit of any warden in the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation or superintendent in the Division of Juvenile Justice. The management review audit shall include, but not be limited to, issues relating to personnel, training, investigations, and financial matters. Each management review audit shall include an assessment of the maintenance of the facility managed by the warden or superintendent. The audit report shall be submitted to the secretary of the department for evaluation and for any response deemed necessary. Any Member of the Legislature or the public may request and shall be provided with a copy of any audit by the Inspector General, including a management review audit or a special audit or review. A report that involves potential criminal investigations or prosecution or security practices and procedures shall be considered confidential, and its disclosure shall not be required under this section.

SEC. 14. Section 6126 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

6126. (a) (1) The Inspector General shall review departmental policy and procedures, conduct audits of investigatory practices and other audits, and conduct investigations of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, as requested by either the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation or a Member of the Legislature, pursuant to the approval of the Inspector General under policies to be developed by the Inspector General. The Inspector General may, under policies developed by the Inspector General, initiate an investigation or an audit on his or her own accord.

(2) The Inspector General shall audit each warden of an institution one year after his or her appointment, and shall audit each correctional institution at least once every four years. Each audit shall include, but not be limited to, issues relating to personnel, training, investigations, and financial matters. Each audit shall include an assessment of the maintenance of the facility managed by the warden. The audit report shall include the Inspector General's assessment of facility maintenance. These audit reports shall be provided to the Legislature and shall be made public. The requirements of this paragraph shall be phased in by the Inspector General so that they are fully met by July 1, 2009.

(b) Upon completion of an investigation or audit, the Inspector General shall provide a response to the requester.

(c) The Inspector General shall, during the course of an investigatory audit, identify areas of full and partial compliance, or noncompliance, with departmental investigatory policies and procedures, specify deficiencies in the completion and documentation of investigatory processes, and recommend corrective actions, including, but not limited to, additional training with respect to investigative policies, additional policies, or changes in policy, as well as any other findings or recommendations that the Inspector General deems appropriate.

(d) The Inspector General, pursuant to Section 6126.6, shall review the Governor's candidates for appointment to serve as warden for the state's adult correctional institutions.

(e) The Inspector General shall, in consultation with the Department of Finance, develop a methodology for producing a workload budget to be used for annually adjusting the budget of the office of the Inspector General, beginning with the budget for the 2005–06 fiscal year.

SEC. 15. Section 7000 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

7000. (a) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall prepare plans for, and construct facilities and renovations included within, its master plan for which funds have been appropriated by the Legislature.

(b) “Master plan” means the department’s “Facility Requirements Plan,” dated April 7, 1980, and any subsequent revisions.

SEC. 16. Section 7003.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

7003.5. (a) The department shall provide the Joint Legislative Budget Committee with quarterly reports on the progress of funded projects consistent with the requirements outlined in the State Administrative Manual. This report shall include new prisons, projects to construct inmate housing and other buildings at, or within, existing prison facilities, prison medical, mental health, and dental facilities, reentry facilities, and infrastructure projects at existing prison facilities.

(b) On January 10 of each year, the department shall provide a report to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee that includes the status of each project that is part of the master plan, including projects planned, projects in preliminary planning, working, drawing and construction phases, and projects that have been completed. The report shall include new prisons; projects to construct inmate housing and other buildings at or within existing prison facilities; prison medical, mental health, and dental facilities; reentry facilities; and infrastructure projects at existing prison facilities.

(c) This section applies to regular prison facilities; projects to expand existing prison facilities; prison medical, mental health, and dental facilities; reentry facilities; and infrastructure projects at existing prison facilities, whether or not built or operated exclusively by the department.

(d) The report required in subdivision (b) shall include the following information for adult and juvenile facilities:

(1) The department’s plans to remove temporary beds in dayrooms, gyms, and other areas, as well as plans to permanently close or change the mission of the facilities.

(2) The department’s plans to construct new facilities, including reentry facilities.

(3) The department's plans to renovate existing facilities and renovate, improve, or expand infrastructure capacity at existing prison facilities.

(4) The scope of each project identified in the master plan.

(5) The budget for each project identified in the master plan.

(6) The schedule for each project identified in the master plan.

(7) A master schedule for the overall plan to deliver the department's capital outlay program including planned versus actual progress to date.

(8) Staffing plans for each project identified in the master plan, including program, custody, facilities management, administration, and health care.

(9) Total estimated cost of all projects in the master plan by funding source, including planned versus actual expenditures to date.

(10) Projected versus actual population plotted against projected versus actual housing capacity in aggregate and by security level.

SEC. 17. Section 7050 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

7050. (a) (1) Section 28 of Chapter 7 of the Statutes of 2007 contains an appropriation of three hundred million dollars (\$300,000,000) for capital outlay to be allocated to renovate, improve, or expand infrastructure capacity at existing prison facilities. The funds appropriated by that section may be used for land acquisition, environmental services, architectural programming, engineering assessments, schematic design, preliminary plans, working drawings, and construction.

(2) These funds may also be used to address deficiencies related to utility systems owned by local government entities and serving state prison facilities subject to the provisions of Section 54999 of the Government Code. The department shall report on any funds to be expended for this purpose to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee. If the committee fails to take any action with respect to each notification within 20 days after submittal, this inaction shall be deemed to be approval for purposes of this section.

(3) This subsection authorizes the scope and cost of a single capital outlay project for purposes of calculating augmentations pursuant to Section 13332.11.

(b) The scope and costs of the projects described in subdivision (a) of this section shall be subject to approval and administrative oversight by the State Public Works Board, including

augmentations, pursuant to Section 13332.11 of the Government Code. The availability of an augmentation for each individual project allocation shall be based on the total applicable capital outlay appropriation contained in Section 28 of Chapter 7 of the Statutes of 2007 and is not limited to 20 percent of the individual project allocation. These requirements shall be applied separately to each institution. All of the necessary infrastructure improvements at each institution may be treated as one project such that there would be one infrastructure improvement project at each institution. The scope and cost of each infrastructure improvement project shall be established by the board individually. The amount of the total appropriation in Section 28 of Chapter 7 of the Statutes of 2007 that is necessary for each infrastructure improvement project shall be allocated by institution. The appropriation may be allocated based on current estimates. These initial allocations may be adjusted commensurate to changes that occur during the progression of the projects. As allocations are made or adjusted, the anticipated deficit or savings shall be continuously tracked and reported. Once the total appropriation has been allocated, any augmentation necessary to fund an anticipated deficit shall be based on the total appropriation and allocated to each project as necessary. The Joint Legislative Budget Committee shall be notified 30 days prior to the establishment of scope, schedule, and cost for each project by the board. The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall notify the Joint Legislative Budget Committee 45 days prior to the submission of preliminary plans to the board for each project. If, after providing these notifications to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, the committee fails to take any action with respect to the notifications within the specified time periods, this inaction will be deemed to be approval for purposes of this section. The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall report on the allocations from the appropriation in Section 28 of Chapter 7 of the Statutes of 2007 and the anticipated deficit or savings to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee quarterly.

(c) The scope and costs of the projects described in subdivision (a) shall be part of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's Master Plan, as defined in Section 7000.

(d) The reporting requirements set forth in Sections 7000 and 7003.5 shall apply separately to each project constructed or

renovated pursuant to this section. For all purposes other than calculating augmentations pursuant to Section 13332.11 each improvement authorized under subdivision (a) is considered a separate project.

SEC. 18. Section 208.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

208.5. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, in any case in which a minor who is detained in or committed to a county institution established for the purpose of housing juveniles attains 18 years of age prior to or during the period of detention or confinement he or she may be allowed to come or remain in contact with those juveniles until 19 years of age, at which time he or she, upon the recommendation of the probation officer, shall be delivered to the custody of the sheriff for the remainder of the time he or she remains in custody, unless the juvenile court orders continued detention in a juvenile facility. If continued detention is ordered for a ward under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court who is 19 years of age or older but under 21 years of age, the detained person may be allowed to come into or remain in contact with any other person detained in the institution subject to the requirements of subdivision (b). The person shall be advised of his or her ability to petition the court for continued detention in a juvenile facility at the time of his or her attainment of 19 years of age. Notwithstanding any other law, the sheriff may allow the person to come into and remain in contact with other adults in the county jail or in any other county correctional facility in which he or she is housed.

(b) The county shall apply to the Corrections Standards Authority for approval of a county institution established for the purpose of housing juveniles as a suitable place for confinement before the institution is used for the detention or commitment of an individual under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court who is 19 years of age or older but under 21 years of age where the detained person will come into or remain in contact with persons under 18 years of age who are detained in the institution. The authority shall review and approve or deny the application of the county within 30 days of receiving notice of this proposed use. In its review, the authority shall take into account the available programming, capacity, and safety of the institution as a place for the combined confinement and rehabilitation of individuals under

the jurisdiction of the juvenile court who are over 19 years of age and those who are under 19 years of age.

SEC. 19. Section 731 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

731. (a) If a minor is adjudged a ward of the court on the ground that he or she is a person described by Section 602, the court may order any of the types of treatment referred to in Sections 727 and 730 and, in addition, may do any of the following:

(1) Order the ward to make restitution, to pay a fine up to two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for deposit in the county treasury if the court finds that the minor has the financial ability to pay the fine, or to participate in uncompensated work programs.

(2) Commit the ward to a sheltered-care facility.

(3) Order that the ward and his or her family or guardian participate in a program of professional counseling as arranged and directed by the probation officer as a condition of continued custody of the ward.

(4) Commit the ward to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Facilities, if the ward has committed an offense described in subdivision (b) of Section 707.

(b) A ward committed to the Division of Juvenile Facilities may not be held in physical confinement for a period of time in excess of the maximum period of imprisonment that could be imposed upon an adult convicted of the offense or offenses that brought or continued the minor under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. A ward committed to the Division of Juvenile Facilities also may not be held in physical confinement for a period of time in excess of the maximum term of physical confinement set by the court based upon the facts and circumstances of the matter or matters that brought or continued the ward under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may not exceed the maximum period of adult confinement as determined pursuant to this section. This section does not limit the power of the Juvenile Parole Board to retain the ward on parole status for the period permitted by Section 1769.

SEC. 20. Section 731.1 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

731.1. Notwithstanding any other law, the court committing a ward to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Facilities, may recall that commitment in the case of any ward whose commitment offense was not an offense listed in

subdivision (b) of Section 707, unless the offense was a sex offense set forth in paragraph (3) of subdivision (d) of Section 290 of the Penal Code, and who remains confined in an institution operated by the division as of September 1, 2007. Upon recall of the ward, the court shall set and convene a recall disposition hearing for the purpose of ordering an alternative disposition for the ward that is appropriate under all of the circumstances prevailing in the case. Pending the recall disposition hearing, the ward shall be detained or housed in the manner and place, consistent with the requirements of law, as may be directed by the court in its order of recall.

SEC. 21. Section 733 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is repealed.

SEC. 22. Section 733 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

733. A ward of the juvenile court who meets any condition described below shall not be committed to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Facilities:

(a) The ward is under 11 years of age.

(b) The ward is suffering from any contagious, infectious, or other disease that would probably endanger the lives or health of the other inmates of any facility.

(c) The ward has been or is adjudged a ward of the court pursuant to Section 602, and the most recent offense alleged in any petition and admitted or found to be true by the court is not described in subdivision (b) of Section 707, unless the offense is a sex offense set forth in paragraph (3) of subdivision (d) of Section 290 of the Penal Code. This subdivision shall be effective on and after September 1, 2007.

SEC. 23. Section 736 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

736. (a) Except as provided in Section 733, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Facilities, shall accept a ward committed to it pursuant to this article if the Chief Deputy Secretary for the Division of Juvenile Justice believes that the ward can be materially benefitted by the division's reformatory and educational discipline, and if the division has adequate facilities, staff, and programs to provide that care. A ward subject to this section shall not be transported to any facility under the jurisdiction of the division until the superintendent of the facility has notified the committing court of the place to which

that ward is to be transported and the time at which he or she can be received.

(b) To determine who is best served by the Division of Juvenile Facilities, and who would be better served by the State Department of Mental Health, the Chief Deputy Secretary for the Division of Juvenile Justice and the Director of the State Department of Mental Health shall, at least annually, confer and establish policy with respect to the types of cases that should be the responsibility of each department.

SEC. 24. Section 1731.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

1731.5. (a) After certification to the Governor as provided in this article, a court may commit to the Division of Juvenile Facilities any person who meets all of the following:

(1) Is convicted of an offense described in subdivision (b) of Section 707 or paragraph (3) of subdivision (d) of Section 290 of the Penal Code.

(2) Is found to be less than 21 years of age at the time of apprehension.

(3) Is not sentenced to death, imprisonment for life, with or without the possibility of parole, whether or not pursuant to Section 190 of the Penal Code, imprisonment for 90 days or less, or the payment of a fine, or after having been directed to pay a fine, defaults in the payment thereof, and is subject to imprisonment for more than 90 days under the judgment.

(4) Is not granted probation, or was granted probation and that probation is revoked and terminated.

(b) The Division of Juvenile Facilities shall accept a person committed to it pursuant to this article if it believes that the person can be materially benefited by its reformatory and educational discipline, and if it has adequate facilities to provide that care.

(c) Any person under 18 years of age who is not committed to the division pursuant to this section may be transferred to the authority by the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation with the approval of the Chief Deputy Secretary for the Division of Juvenile Justice. In sentencing a person under 18 years of age, the court may order that the person shall be transferred to the custody of the Division of Juvenile Facilities pursuant to this subdivision. If the court makes this order and the division fails to accept custody of the person, the person shall be returned to

court for resentencing. The transfer shall be solely for the purposes of housing the inmate, allowing participation in the programs available at the institution by the inmate, and allowing division parole supervision of the inmate, who, in all other aspects shall be deemed to be committed to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and shall remain subject to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Juvenile Parole Board. Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 2900 of the Penal Code, the secretary, with the concurrence of the chief deputy secretary, may designate a facility under the jurisdiction of the chief deputy secretary as a place of reception for any person described in this subdivision.

The chief deputy secretary shall have the same powers with respect to an inmate transferred pursuant to this subdivision as if the inmate had been committed or transferred to the Division of Juvenile Facilities either under the Arnold-Kennick Juvenile Court Law or subdivision (a).

The duration of the transfer shall extend until any of the following occurs:

(1) The chief deputy secretary orders the inmate returned to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

(2) The inmate is ordered discharged by the Juvenile Parole Board.

(3) The inmate reaches 18 years of age. However, if the inmate's period of incarceration would be completed on or before the inmate's 21st birthday, the chief deputy secretary may continue to house the inmate until the period of incarceration is completed.

SEC. 25. Section 1766 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

1766. (a) Subject to Sections 733 and 1767.35, and subdivision (b) of this section, if a person has been committed to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Facilities, the Juvenile Parole Board, according to standardized review and appeal procedures established by the board in policy and regulation and subject to the powers and duties enumerated in subdivision (a) of Section 1719, may do any of the following:

(1) Permit the ward his or her liberty under supervision and upon conditions it believes are best designed for the protection of the public.

(2) Order his or her confinement under conditions it believes best designed for the protection of the public pursuant to the purposes set forth in Section 1700, except that a person committed to the division pursuant to Sections 731 or 1731.5 may not be held in physical confinement for a total period of time in excess of the maximum periods of time set forth in Section 731. Nothing in this subdivision limits the power of the board to retain the minor or the young adult on parole status for the period permitted by Sections 1769, 1770, and 1771.

(3) Order reconfinement or renewed release under supervision as often as conditions indicate to be desirable.

(4) Revoke or modify any parole or disciplinary appeal order.

(5) Modify an order of discharge if conditions indicate that such modification is desirable and when that modification is to the benefit of the person committed to the division.

(6) Discharge him or her from its control when it is satisfied that discharge is consistent with the protection of the public.

(b) The county of commitment shall supervise the parole of any ward released on parole on or after September 1, 2007, who was committed to the custody of the division for committing an offense other than those described in subdivision (b) of Section 707. The division shall have no further jurisdiction over a ward who is released on parole under the supervision of a county pursuant to this section. Upon receipt of the ward by the county, the court shall set and convene a parole disposition hearing for the purpose of identifying and ordering those parole conditions that are appropriate under all of the circumstances prevailing in the case and best designed for the protection of the public.

(c) Within 60 days of intake, the division shall provide the court and the probation department with a treatment plan for the ward.

(d) A ward shall be entitled to an appearance hearing before a panel of board commissioners for any action that would result in the extension of a parole consideration date pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 5076.1 of the Penal Code.

(e) The department shall promulgate policies and regulations to implement this section.

(f) Commencing on July 1, 2004, and annually thereafter, for the preceding fiscal year, the department shall collect and make available to the public the following information:

(1) The total number of ward case reviews conducted by the division and the board, categorized by guideline category.

(2) The number of parole consideration dates for each category set at guideline, above guideline, and below guideline.

(3) The number of ward case reviews resulting in a change to a parole consideration date, including the category assigned to the ward, the amount of time added to or subtracted from the parole consideration date, and the specific reason for the change.

(4) The percentage of wards who have had a parole consideration date changed to a later date, the percentage of wards who have had a parole consideration date changed to an earlier date, and the average annual time added or subtracted per case.

(5) The number and percentage of wards who, while confined or on parole, are charged with a new misdemeanor or felony criminal offense.

(6) Any additional data or information identified by the department as relevant.

(g) As used in subdivision (f), the term “ward case review” means any review of a ward that changes, maintains, or appreciably affects the programs, treatment, or placement of a ward.

SEC. 26. Section 1767.3 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

1767.3. (a) The Juvenile Parole Board may suspend, cancel, or revoke any parole and may order returned to custody, as specified in Section 1767.35, any person under the jurisdiction of the Division of Juvenile Parole Operations.

(b) The written order of the Chief Deputy Secretary for the Division of Juvenile Justice is a sufficient warrant for any peace officer to return to custody any person under the jurisdiction of the Division of Juvenile Parole Operations.

(c) The written order of the Chief Deputy Secretary for the Division of Juvenile Justice is a sufficient warrant for any peace officer to return to custody, pending further proceedings before the Juvenile Parole Board, any person under the jurisdiction of the Division of Juvenile Parole Operations, or for any peace officer to return to custody any person who has escaped from the custody of the Division of Juvenile Facilities or from any institution or facility in which he or she has been placed by the division.

(d) All peace officers shall execute the orders in like manner as a felony warrant.

SEC. 27. Section 1767.35 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

1767.35. Commencing on September 1, 2007, any parolee under the jurisdiction of the Division of Juvenile Parole Operations shall be returned to custody upon the suspension, cancellation, or revocation of parole as follows:

(a) To the custody of the Division of Juvenile Facilities if the parolee is under the jurisdiction of the division for the commission of an offense described in subdivision (b) of Section 707.

(b) To the county of commitment if the parolee is under the jurisdiction of the division for the commission of an offense not described in subdivision (b) of Section 707.

SEC. 28. Section 1776 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

1776. Whenever an alleged parole violator is detained in a county detention facility pursuant to a valid exercise of the powers of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation as specified in Sections 1753, 1755, and 1767.3 and when such detention is initiated by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and is related solely to a violation of the conditions of parole and is not related to a new criminal charge, the county shall be reimbursed for the costs of such detention by the Department of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. Such reimbursement shall be expended for maintenance, upkeep, and improvement of juvenile hall and jail conditions, facilities, and services. Before the county is reimbursed by the department, the total amount of all charges against that county authorized by law for services rendered by the department shall be first deducted from the gross amount of the reimbursement authorized by this section. Such net reimbursement shall be calculated and paid monthly by the department. The department shall withhold all or part of such net reimbursement to a county whose juvenile hall or jail facility or facilities do not conform to minimum standards for local detention facilities as authorized by Section 6030 of the Penal Code or Section 210 of this code.

“Costs of such detention,” as used in this section, shall include the same cost factors as are utilized by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation in determining the cost of prisoner care in state correctional facilities.

No city, county, or other jurisdiction may file, and the state may not reimburse, a claim pursuant to this section that is presented to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation or to any other agency or department of the state more than six months after the close of the month in which the costs were incurred.

SEC. 29. Section 1798.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

1798.5. (a) Commencing July 1, 2005, there is hereby established within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation the State Commission on Juvenile Justice. The purpose of the commission is to provide comprehensive oversight, planning, and coordination of efforts, which enhance the partnership and performance of state and local agencies in effectively preventing and responding to juvenile crime.

(b) The commission shall be composed of 12 members, and shall include all of the following:

(1) The Chief Deputy Secretary of Juvenile Justice of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, who shall serve as cochair.

(2) A representative of counties, designated by the statewide organization representing counties, who shall serve as cochair.

(3) A chief probation officer, designated by the statewide organization representing chief probation officers, who shall serve as cochair.

(4) A county sheriff, designated by the statewide organization representing sheriffs.

(5) A manager or administrator of a county local detention facility for juveniles, appointed by the Governor.

(6) A rank and file representative from state or local juvenile corrections, appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly.

(7) A representative from a community-based organization serving at-risk youth, appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules.

(8) An individual who represents the interests of crime victims, appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly.

(9) A judge of the juvenile court, appointed by the chairperson of the Judicial Council.

(10) A director of a county human services agency, appointed by the statewide organization representing county welfare directors.

(11) An attorney with expertise in the area of juvenile justice policy, appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules.

(12) A director of a county mental health agency, appointed by the statewide organization representing county mental health directors.

(c) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2009, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2009, deletes or extends that date.

SEC. 30. Chapter 1.5 (commencing with Section 1950) is added to Division 2.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

CHAPTER 1.5. YOUTHFUL OFFENDER BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

Article 1. General Provisions

1950. The purpose of this chapter is to enhance the capacity of local communities to implement an effective continuum of response to juvenile crime and delinquency.

1951. (a) There is hereby established the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund.

(b) Allocations from the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund shall be used to enhance the capacity of county probation, mental health, drug and alcohol, and other county departments to provide appropriate rehabilitative and supervision services to youthful offenders subject to Sections 731.1, 733, 1766, and 1767.35. Counties, in expending the Youthful Offender Block Grant allocation, shall provide all necessary services related to the custody and parole of the offenders.

(c) The county of commitment is relieved of obligation for any payment to the state pursuant to Section 912, 912.1, or 912.5 for each offender who is not committed to the custody of the state solely pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 733, and for each offender who is supervised by the county of commitment pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1766 or subdivision (b) of Section 1767.35.

1952. For the 2007–08 fiscal year, all of the following shall apply:

(a) An amount equal to the total of all of the following shall be transferred from the General Fund to the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund:

(1) One hundred seventeen thousand dollars (\$117,000) per ward multiplied by the average daily population (ADP) for the

year for wards who are not committed to the custody of the state pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 733, and Sections 731.1 and 1767.35.

(2) Fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) per parolee multiplied by the ADP for the year for parolees who are supervised by the county of commitment pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1766 or subdivision (b) of Section 1767.35.

(3) An amount equal to 5 percent of the total of paragraphs (1) and (2). This amount shall be reserved by the Controller for distribution by the Department of Finance, upon recommendation of the Corrections Standards Authority, in collaboration with the Division of Juvenile Facilities, for unforeseen circumstances associated with the implementation of the act that added this chapter. This amount is a one-time allocation and shall not be built into the base described in subdivision (a) of Section 1953 unless the Department of Finance finds a continuation of unforeseen circumstances. A county that wishes to seek funds from this reserved amount shall submit a request to the Corrections Standards Authority that outlines the unusual circumstances that exist in the county and why the county's Youthful Offender Block Grant is inadequate to meet the county financial needs to accommodate and supervise youthful offenders pursuant to the act that added this chapter.

(b) The Director of Finance shall determine the total amount of the block grant, pursuant to the formula specified in subdivision (a), and the allocation for each county, pursuant to Section 1955, and shall report those findings to the Controller. The Controller shall make an allocation from the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund to each county in accordance with the report.

(c) Any portion of the funds described in paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) that is unused during the 2007–08 fiscal year shall revert to the General Fund.

1953. For the 2008–09 fiscal year, the total of the following amounts shall be transferred from the General Fund to the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund:

(a) The amount transferred to the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund for the 2007–08 fiscal year, as described in subdivision (a) of Section 1952, adjusted to account for full-year impacts.

(b) One hundred seventeen thousand dollars (\$117,000) per ward multiplied by the ADP for the year for wards who are not

committed to the custody of the state pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 733, and Sections 731.1 and 1767.35.

(c) Fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) per parolee based on ADP for the year for parolees who are supervised by the county of commitment pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1766.

1954. For the 2009–10 fiscal year, and each year thereafter, an amount shall be transferred from the General Fund to the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund equal to that amount transferred to the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund for the 2008–09 fiscal year, as described in subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) of Section 1953, adjusted to account for full-year impact.

1955. (a) The allocation amount for each county from the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund shall be distributed as follows:

(1) Fifty percent based on the number of the county’s juvenile felony court dispositions, according to the most recent data compiled by the Department of Justice, calculated as a percentage of the state total.

(2) Fifty percent based on the county’s population of minors from 10 to 17 years of age, inclusive, according to the most recent data published by the Department of Justice, calculated as a percentage of the state total.

(b) Each county shall receive a minimum block grant allocation of fifty-eight thousand five hundred dollars (\$58,500).

(c) Commencing with the 2008–09 fiscal year, allocations shall be available to counties that have met the requirements of Section 1961.

Article 2. Performance and Accountability

1960. The Legislature finds and declares that local youthful offender justice programs, including both custodial and noncustodial corrective services, are better suited to provide rehabilitative services for certain youthful offenders than state-operated facilities. Local communities are better able than the state to provide these offenders with the programs they require, in closer proximity to their families and communities, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(a) Implementing risk and needs assessment tools and evaluations to assist in the identification of appropriate youthful offender dispositions and reentry plans.

(b) Placements in secure and semisecure youthful offender rehabilitative facilities and in private residential care programs, with or without foster care waivers, supporting specialized programs for youthful offenders.

(c) Nonresidential dispositions such as day or evening treatment programs, community service, restitution, and drug-alcohol and other counseling programs based on an offender's assessed risks and needs.

(d) House arrest, electronic monitoring, and intensive probation supervision programs.

(e) Reentry and aftercare programs based on individual aftercare plans for each offender who is released from a public or private placement or confinement facility.

(f) Capacity building strategies to upgrade the training and qualifications of juvenile justice and probation personnel serving the juvenile justice caseload.

(g) Regional program and placement networks, including direct brokering and placement locating networks to facilitate out-of-county dispositions for counties lacking programs or facilities.

1960.5. (a) The State Commission on Juvenile Justice, pursuant to Section 1798.5, shall develop a Juvenile Justice Operational Master Plan. On or before January 1, 2009, the commission shall develop and make available for implementation by the counties the following strategies:

(1) Risk and needs assessment tools to evaluate the programming and security needs of all youthful offenders and at-risk youth.

(2) Juvenile justice universal data collection elements, which shall be common to all counties.

(3) Criteria and strategies to promote a continuum of evidence-based responses to youthful offenders.

(b) In drafting the Juvenile Justice Operational Master Plan, the commission shall take into consideration both of the following:

(1) Evidence-based programs and risk and needs assessment tools currently in use by the counties.

(2) The costs of implementing these strategies.

(c) On or before May 1, 2008, the commission shall provide an interim report to the Legislature, which shall include the status of the work of the commission and the strategies it has identified to date.

1961. On or before January 1, 2008, each county shall prepare and submit to the Corrections Standards Authority for approval a Juvenile Justice Development Plan for youthful offenders who have not committed an offense described in subdivision (b) of Section 707 and are in the custody of the county commencing September 1, 2007. The plan shall include both of the following:

(a) A description of the programs, placements, services, or strategies to be funded by the block grant allocation pursuant to this chapter, including, but not limited to, the programs, tools, and strategies outlined in Section 1960.

(b) A description of any regional agreements or arrangements to be supported by the block grant allocation pursuant to this chapter.

(c) A description of how these new programs coordinate with programs under Chapter 353 of the Statutes of 2000 (A.B. 1913).

1962. (a) The Corrections Standards Authority, in consultation with the Division of Juvenile Facilities, may provide technical assistance to counties, including, but not limited to, regional workshops, prior to issuing any Request for Proposal.

(b) The Corrections Standards Authority may monitor and inspect any programs or facilities supported by block grant funds allocated pursuant to this chapter and may enforce violations of grant requirements with suspensions or cancellations of grant funds.

Article 3. Local Youthful Offender Rehabilitative Facility Construction Grants

1970. For the purposes of this article, “participating county” means any county, or regional consortium of counties, within the state that has been certified to the State Public Works Board by the Correction Standards Authority as having satisfied all of the requirements set forth in Section 1975 for financing a local youthful offender rehabilitative facility pursuant to this article.

1971. (a) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, a participating county, and the State Public Works Board are

authorized to acquire, design, renovate, or construct a local youthful offender rehabilitative facility approved by the Correction Standards Authority pursuant to Section 1975, or a site or sites owned by, or subject to a lease or option to purchase held by a participating county. The ownership interest of a participating county in the site or sites for a local youthful offender rehabilitative facility shall be determined by the board to be adequate for purposes of its financing in order to be eligible under this article.

(b) Notwithstanding Section 15815 of the Government Code, a participating county may acquire, design, renovate, or construct the local youthful offender rehabilitative facility in accordance with its local contracting authority. Notwithstanding Section 14951 of the Government Code, the participating county may assign an inspector during the construction of the project.

(c) The department, a participating county, and the board shall enter a construction agreement for the project that shall provide, at a minimum, all of the following:

(1) Performance expectations of the parties related to the acquisition, design, renovation, or construction of the local youthful offender rehabilitative facility.

(2) Guidelines and criteria for use and application of the proceeds of revenue bonds, notes, or bond anticipation notes issued by the board to pay for the cost of the approved local youthful offender rehabilitative facility project.

(3) Ongoing maintenance and staffing responsibilities for the term of the financing.

(d) The construction agreement shall include a provision that the participating county agrees to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the State of California for any and all claims and losses arising out of the acquisition, design, renovation, and construction of the local youthful offender rehabilitative facility. The construction agreement may also contain additional terms and conditions that facilitate the financing by the board.

(e) The scope and cost of the approved local youthful offender rehabilitative facility project shall be subject to approval and administrative oversight by the board.

(f) For purposes of compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code), neither the board nor the

department, shall be deemed a lead or responsible agency. The participating county shall be the lead agency.

1972. Upon the receipt by a participating county of responsive construction bids, the board and the department may borrow funds for project costs after the project has been certified pursuant to Section 1970 from the Pooled Money Investment Account pursuant to Sections 16312 and 16313, or from any other appropriate source. In the event any of the revenue bonds, notes, or bond anticipation notes authorized by this chapter are not sold, the department shall commit a sufficient amount of its support appropriation to repay any loans made for an approved project.

1973. (a) The board may issue up to one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) in revenue bonds, notes, or bond anticipation notes, to finance the acquisition, design, renovation, or construction, and a reasonable construction reserve, of approved local youthful offender rehabilitative facilities described in Section 1971.

(b) Proceeds from the revenue bonds, notes, or bond anticipation notes may be utilized to reimburse a participating county for the costs of acquisition, preliminary plans, working drawings, and construction for approved projects.

(c) Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, funds derived pursuant to this section are continuously appropriated for purposes of this article.

(d) This section shall become inoperative on June 30, 2017. No projects shall be commenced after that date, but projects already commenced may be financed through the issuance of bonds pursuant to this article.

1974. With the consent of the board, the department, and a participating county are authorized to enter into leases or subleases, as lessor or lessee, for any property or approved project and are further authorized to enter into contracts or other agreements for the use, maintenance, and operation of the local youthful offender rehabilitative facility in order to facilitate the financing authorized by this article. In those leases, subleases, or other agreements, the participating county shall agree to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the State of California for any and all claims and losses accruing and resulting from or arising out of the participating county's use and occupancy of the local youthful offender rehabilitative facility.

1975. (a) The authority shall adhere to its duly adopted regulations for the approval or disapproval of local youthful offender rehabilitative facilities. The authority also shall consider cost-effectiveness in determining approval or disapproval. No state moneys shall be encumbered in contracts let by a participating county until final architectural plans and specifications have been approved by the authority, and subsequent construction bids have been received. The review and approval of plans, specifications, or other documents by the authority are for the purpose of ensuring proper administration of moneys and determination of whether the project specifications comply with law and regulation. The authority may require changes in construction materials to enhance safety and security if materials proposed at the time of final plans and specifications are not essential and customary as used statewide for facilities of the same security level. Participating counties are responsible for the acquisition, design, construction, staffing, operation, repair, and maintenance of the project.

(b) The authority shall establish minimum standards and funding schedules and procedures, which shall take into consideration, but not be limited to, all of the following:

(1) Certification by a participating county of project site control through either fee simple ownership of the site or comparable long-term possession of the site, and right of access to the project sufficient to ensure undisturbed use and possession.

(2) Documentation of need for the project.

(3) A written project proposal.

(4) Submittal of a staffing plan for the project, including operational cost projections and documentation that the local youthful offender rehabilitative facility will be able to be safely staffed and operated within 90 days of completion.

(5) Submittal of architectural drawings, which shall be approved by the authority for compliance with minimum youthful offender rehabilitation facility standards and which also shall be approved by the State Fire Marshal for compliance with fire safety and life safety requirements.

(6) Documentation evidencing the filing by a participating county of a final notice of determination on its environmental impact report.

(7) Provisions intended to maintain the tax-exempt status of the bonds, notes, or bond anticipation notes issued by the board.

1976. Participating county matching funds for projects funded under this article shall be a minimum of 25 percent of the total project costs. The authority may reduce matching fund requirements for participating counties with a general population below 200,000 upon petition by a participating county to the authority requesting a lower level of matching funds.

SEC. 31. It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting Sections 18 to 27, inclusive, 29, and 30 of this act that those provisions shall not result in an unfunded, reimbursable state mandate. Specifically, the authority for counties to receive wards who otherwise would be committed to the custody and supervision of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Facilities, shall not constitute a higher level of service or new program in excess of the programmatic funding included in this act.

It is the intent of the Legislature that the state has provided funding for an adequate level of care for youthful offenders received by the county pursuant to this act, and that each county shall be limited in its expenditures to funds specifically made available for these purposes.

SEC. 32. (a) Pursuant to applicable provisions of law, the Department of General Services, in coordination with the Department of Technology Services, shall amend any contracts that provide telephone services to wards and inmates in state facilities in order to limit the amount of state concession fees as follows:

(1) The concession fees shall be reduced to nineteen million five hundred thousand dollars (\$19,500,000) for the 2007–08 fiscal year.

(2) The concession fees shall be reduced to thirteen million dollars (\$13,000,000) for the 2008–09 fiscal year.

(3) The concession fees shall be reduced to six million five hundred thousand dollars (\$6,500,000) for the 2009–10 fiscal year.

(4) The concession fees shall be reduced to zero for the 2010–11 fiscal year and thereafter.

(b) Rates shall be reduced in response to reductions in concession fees.

SEC. 33. The funds appropriated by subdivision (b) of Section 28 of Chapter 7 of the Statutes of 2007 shall be used for the following services:

(a) Developing prison-to-employment programs.

(b) Expanding substance abuse programs for inmates and parolees.

(c) Developing and implementing risk assessments and needs assessments for inmates.

(d) Establishing and funding day treatment services for mentally ill parolees.

(e) Expanding educational and vocational programs for inmates.

SEC. 34. The Corrections Standards Authority shall allocate funding for two one-time probation pilot projects. Each pilot project shall be funded at five million dollars (\$5,000,000) and shall be provided to one county probation department. The funds shall be available for expenditure by the county probation departments for a period of three years. The overall purpose of the pilot projects is to test models for reducing the number of offenders coming to state prison. The pilot projects shall be designed and implemented by the Corrections Standards Authority as put forward in subdivisions (a) and (b) of this section.

(a) One pilot project shall be provided to one county probation department in a large, urban county. The funding for the pilot project may be used to fund prevention or supervision services for probationers. The pilot project shall target 18 to 25 year-old, inclusive, probationers with known gang affiliations. The pilot project should target probationers within a jurisdiction or jurisdictions within a county that are known gang “hot spots.” The grantee county probation department shall work with other local law enforcement agencies, as necessary to coordinate the project and enhance services to the gang “hot spot.” The Corrections Standards Authority shall require that the county probation department provide a report and evaluation of this pilot project.

(b) One pilot project shall be provided to the Alameda County Probation Department. The funding for the pilot project may be used to fund efforts to de-escalate community conflict and encourage mediation among probationers and other at-risk populations. The funding may also be used for employment development and education programs. The pilot project must include collaborative efforts with community-based organizations and service providers. The pilot project shall target probationers and other at-risk populations. The Corrections Standards Authority shall require that the county probation department provide a report and evaluation of this pilot project.

SEC. 35. The provisions of this act are severable. If any provision of this act or its application is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

SEC. 36. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

SEC. 37. Sections 18 to 27, inclusive, 29, and 30 of this act shall become operative on September 1, 2007.

SEC. 38. This act is an urgency statute necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within the meaning of Article IV of the Constitution and shall go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:

In order to make the necessary statutory changes to implement the Budget Act of 2007 at the earliest time possible, it is necessary that this act take effect immediately.

Approved _____, 2007

Governor