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In the Supreme Court of the State of California

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Plaintiff and Respondent, **v.** **COREY RAY JOHNSON et al.,** Defendants and Appellants.	Case No. S202790

Fifth Appellate District, Case No. F057736
Kern County Superior Court, Case Nos. BF122135A, BF122135B & BF122135C
The Honorable Gary T. Friedman, Judge

RESPONDENT'S MOTION FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE; PROPOSED ORDER

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TO THE HONORABLE TANI CANTIL-SAKAUYE, CHIEF JUSTICE, AND TO THE HONORABLE ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT:

Pursuant to California Rules of Court, rules 8.252 and 8.520(g), and Evidence Code sections 452 and 459, Respondent for the People of the State of California hereby moves this Court to take judicial notice of the attached voter materials for Proposition 21 from the 2000 election (i.e., Exhibit A), as well as the attached legislative history from 1998 for failed Assembly Bill 26 (i.e., Exhibit B).

This motion for judicial notice is based on the attached points and authorities.

Dated: November 1, 2012

Respectfully submitted,

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Evidence Code section 459 permits a reviewing court to take judicial notice of any properly noticeable matter. (Evid. Code, § 459, subd. (a); Cal. Rules of Court, rule 8.252.) Such matters may, in the court's discretion, include any "[o]fficial acts of the legislative...departments of ... any state of the United States." (Evid. Code, § 452, subd. (c).) This permissible matter extends to legislative history for proposed bills, as well as ballot materials for proposed initiatives. (*United Teachers of Los Angeles v. Los Angeles Unified School Dist.* (2012) 54 Cal.4th 504, 528 [granting motion for judicial notice of "relevant legislative history"]; *Vargas v. City of Salinas* (2009) 46 Cal.4th 1, 22, fn. 10 [characterizing "ballot pamphlet" as "official government document" that was "proper subject of judicial notice"].)

Judicial notice is proper where the permissible materials are relevant to the appeal. (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 8.252(a)(2)(A).) For instance, ballot materials are relevant when interpreting a statute passed by initiative because it represents an indicia of the voters' intent. (*In re Tobacco II Cases* (2009) 46 Cal.4th 298, 315, 317, fn. 10; *Robert L. v. Superior Court* (2003) 30 Cal.4th 894, 900-901.) Similarly, legislative history surrounding a failed bill may provide a "relevant analytical context" for interpreting a related statute. (*Robert L.*, at pp. 904, 905, fn. 13 [taking judicial notice of failed legislative attempts to pass similar gang statute passed by initiative].)

Judicial notice is warranted here for both exhibits. Exhibit A consists of the ballot materials for Proposition 21, which specifically includes pages 44 though 49 and pages 119 through 131 of the Voter Information Guide for the Primary Election of March 7, 2000. (Exh. A.) Exhibit B consists of the text of failed Assembly Bill 26, as amended on January 6, 1998, January 28, 1998, and again on February 23, 1998, as well as an analysis of this bill by the Assembly Committee on Public Safety on January 20, 1998,

and the Complete Bill History. (Exh. B.)

As argued in Respondent's Opening Brief, the ballot materials contained in Exhibit A reflect the voters' broad intent when passing Penal Code section 182.5 as part of Proposition 21. (ROB 16-17.) The voters' intent, in turn, will assist this Court's construction of section 182.5, which was relied upon by the appellate court to invalidate the defendants' convictions for conspiracy to commit a gang crime. (Opn. at 315-316.) Accordingly, judicial notice of the relevant materials in Exhibit A is proper. (Evid. Code, §§ 452, 459; *Robert L. v. Superior Court*, *supra*, 30 Cal.4th at pp. 901-903, 906-908 [relying upon ballot materials for Proposition 21 to gang statute].)

Exhibit B, which contains legislative history materials for failed Assembly Bill 26, is likewise relevant to this Court's construction of Penal Code section 182.5. As explained in Respondent's Opening Brief, Assembly Bill 26 originally proposed the text of Penal Code section 182.5, which ultimately failed in the legislature but was later passed as part of Proposition 21. (ROB 18-21.) Consequently, this material provides "relevant analytical context" for debating the meaning of section 182.5. (*Robert L. v. Superior Court*, *supra*, 30 Cal.4th at p. 905, fn. 13.) As such, judicial notice of Exhibit B is also proper.

Pursuant to rule 8.252, Respondent notes that Exhibits A and B, which both contain relevant materials that may be judicially noticed, were not previously presented to the trial or appellate court by either party. (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 8.252(a)(2)(A)-(B).) Nonetheless, the appellate court's opinion cited to an excerpt of the ballot materials, which are contained in Exhibit A. (Opn. 315-316.) Finally, none of the materials in Exhibits A or B concern proceedings that occurred after the judgment by either the trial court or appellate court. (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 8.252(a)(2)(C).)

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Respondent respectfully asks this Court to take judicial notice of the voter materials contained in Exhibit A concerning the 2000 ballot measure for Proposition 21 and the legislative history documents contained in Exhibit B concerning the failed 1998 Assembly Bill 26.

Dated: November 1, 2012

Respectfully submitted,

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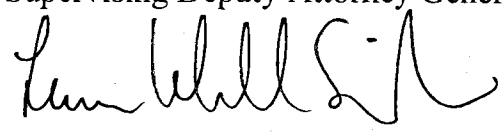

LAURA WETZEL SIMPTON
Deputy Attorney General
Attorneys for Respondent

IT IS SO ORDERED:

_____
CHIEF JUSTICE

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EXHIBIT A

CALIFORNIA

VOTE

PROTECT YOUR RIGHTS

VOTER INFORMATION GUIDE

NEW
Quick Reference
"Pullout" Voter Guide
Enclosed

MARCH 7, 2000
PRIMARY ELECTION

CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTNESS

I, Bill Jones, Secretary of State of the State of California, do hereby certify that the measures included herein will be submitted to the electors of the State of California at the PRIMARY ELECTION to be held throughout the State on March 7, 2000, and that this pamphlet has been correctly prepared in accordance with law.

Witness my hand and the Great seal of the State in Sacramento, California this 13th day of December, 1999.

Bill Jones

BILL JONES
Secretary of State

Juvenile Crime. Initiative Statute.

Official Title and Summary Prepared by the Attorney General

JUVENILE CRIME. INITIATIVE STATUTE.

- Increases punishment for gang-related felonies; death penalty for gang-related murder; indeterminate life sentences for home-invasion robbery, carjacking, witness intimidation and drive-by shootings; and creates crime of recruiting for gang activities; and authorizes wiretapping for gang activities.
- Requires adult trial for juveniles 14 or older charged with murder or specified sex offenses.
- Eliminates informal probation for juveniles committing felonies.
- Requires registration for gang related offenses.
- Designates additional crimes as violent and serious felonies, thereby making offenders subject to longer sentences.

Summary of Legislative Analyst's Estimate of Net State and Local Government Fiscal Impact:

- State costs: Ongoing annual costs of more than $330 million. One-time costs of about $750 million.
- Local costs: Potential ongoing annual costs of tens of millions of dollars to more than $100 million. Potential one-time costs in the range of $200 million to $300 million.

Overview

This measure makes various changes to laws specifically related to the treatment of juvenile offenders. In addition, it changes laws for juveniles and adults who are gang-related offenders, and those who commit violent and serious crimes. Specifically, it:

- Requires more juvenile offenders to be tried in adult court.
- Requires that certain juvenile offenders be held in local or state correctional facilities.
- Changes the types of probation available for juvenile felons.
- Reduces confidentiality protections for juvenile offenders.
- Increases penalties for gang-related crimes and requires convicted gang members to register with local law enforcement agencies.
- Increases criminal penalties for certain serious and violent offenses.

The most significant changes and their fiscal effects are discussed below.

Prosecution of Juveniles in Adult Court

Background. Currently, a minor 14 years of age or older can be tried as an adult for certain offenses. Generally, in order for this to occur, the prosecutor must file a petition with the juvenile court asking the court to transfer the juvenile to adult court for prosecution. The juvenile court then holds a hearing to determine whether the minor should be transferred. However, if an offender is 14 years of age or older, has previously committed a felony, and is accused of committing one of a specified list of violent crimes, then that offender must be prosecuted in adult court.

Proposal. This measure changes the procedures under which juveniles are transferred from juvenile court to adult court. Juveniles 14 years of age or older charged with committing certain types of murder or a serious sex offense generally would no longer be eligible for juvenile court and would have to be tried in adult court. In addition, prosecutors would be allowed to directly file charges against juvenile offenders in adult court under a variety of circumstances without first obtaining permission of the juvenile court.

Fiscal Effect. The fiscal effect of these changes is unknown and would depend primarily on the extent to which prosecutors use their new discretion to increase the number of juveniles transferred from juvenile to adult court. If they elect to transfer only the cases that they currently ask the juvenile court to transfer, then the fiscal impact on counties and the state could likely be some small savings because the courts currently grant most of the requests of the prosecutors. However, if prosecutors use their new discretion to expand the use of adult courts for juvenile offenders, the combined costs to counties and the state could be significant. Specifically, the annual operating costs to counties to house these offenders before their adult court disposition could be tens of millions of dollars to more than $100 million annually, with one-time construction costs of $200 million to $300 million.

Juvenile Incarceration and Detention

Background. Under existing law, probation departments generally can decide whether a juvenile arrested for a crime can be released or should be detained in juvenile hall pending action by the court. These determinations generally are based on whether there is space in the juvenile hall and the severity of the crime. The main exception concerns offenses involving the personal use or possession of a firearm, in which case the offender must be detained until he or she can be brought before a judge. Most juveniles detained in juvenile halls for a long time are awaiting court action for very serious or violent offenses.

If, after a hearing, a court declares a juvenile offender a delinquent (similar to a conviction in adult court), the court in consultation with the probation department, will decide where to place the juvenile. Generally, those options range from probation within the community to placement in a county juvenile detention facility or placement with the California Youth Authority (CYA).

For juveniles tried as adults, the adult criminal court can generally, depending on the circumstances, commit the juvenile to the jurisdiction of either the CYA or the California Department of Corrections (CDC). In addition, juvenile offenders convicted in adult court who were *not* transferred there by the juvenile court can petition the adult court to be returned to juvenile court for a juvenile court sanction, such as probation or commitment to a local juvenile detention facility.

Because current law prohibits housing juveniles with adult inmates or detainees, any juvenile housed in an adult jail or prison must be kept separate from the adults. As a result, most juveniles—even those who have been tried in adult court or are awaiting action by the court—are housed in a juvenile facility such as the juvenile hall or the CYA until they reach the age of 18.

Proposal. Under this measure probation departments would no longer have the discretion to determine if juveniles arrested for any one of more than 30 specific serious or violent crimes should be released or detained until they can be brought before a judge. Rather, such detention would be required under this measure. In addition, the measure requires the juvenile court to commit certain offenders declared delinquent by the court to a secure facility (such as a juvenile hall, ranch or camp, or CYA). It also requires that any juvenile 16 years of age or older who is convicted in adult court must be sentenced to CDC instead of CYA.

Fiscal Effect. Because this measure requires that certain juvenile offenders be detained in a secure facility,

it would result in unknown, potentially significant, costs to counties.

Requiring juveniles convicted in adult court to be sentenced to CDC would probably result in some net state savings because it is cheaper to house a person in CDC than in CYA.

A number of research studies indicate that juveniles who receive an adult court sanction tend to commit more crimes and return to prison more often than juveniles who are sent to juvenile facilities. Thus, this provision may result in unknown future costs to the state and local criminal justice systems.

Changes in Juvenile Probation

Background. Statewide there are more than 100,000 juvenile offenders annually on probation. Most are on "formal" probation, while the remainder are on "informal" probation. Under formal probation, a juvenile has been found by a court to be a delinquent, while under informal probation there has been no such finding. In most informal probation cases, no court hearing has been held because the probation department can directly impose this type of sanction. If the juvenile successfully completes the informal probation, he or she will have no record of a juvenile crime.

Proposal. This measure generally prohibits the use of informal probation for any juvenile offender who commits a felony. Instead, it requires that these offenders appear in court, but allows the court to impose a newly created sanction called "deferred entry of judgment." Like informal probation, this sanction would result in the dismissal of charges if an offender successfully completes the term of probation.

Fiscal Effect. On a statewide basis the fiscal effect of these changes is not likely to be significant. In those counties where a large portion of the informal probation caseload is made up of felony offenders, there would be some increased costs for both the state and the county to handle an increased number of court proceedings for these offenders. In addition, county probation departments would face some unknown, but probably minor, costs to enforce the deferred entry of judgment sanction.

Juvenile Record Confidentiality and Criminal History

Background. Current law protects the confidentiality of criminal record information on juvenile offenders. However, such protections are more limited for juvenile felons and those juveniles charged with serious felonies.

Proposal. This measure reduces confidentiality protections for juvenile suspects and offenders by:

- Barring the sealing or destruction of a juvenile offense record for any minor 14 years of age or older who has committed a serious or violent offense, instead of requiring them to wait six years from when the crime was committed as provided under current law.
- Allowing law enforcement agencies the discretion to disclose the name of a juvenile charged with a serious felony at the time of arrest, instead of requiring them to wait until a charge has been filed as under current law.
- Providing law enforcement agencies with the discretion to release the name of a juvenile suspect alleged to have committed a violent offense whenever release of the information would assist in apprehending the minor and protecting public safety, instead of requiring a court order as under current law.

In addition, this measure requires the California Department of Justice (DOJ) to maintain complete records of the criminal histories for all juvenile felons, not just those who have committed serious or violent felonies.

Fiscal Effect. These provisions would result in some savings to counties for not having to seal the records of certain juvenile offenders. There would also be unknown, but probably minor, costs to state and local governments to report the complete criminal histories for juvenile felons to DOJ, and to the state for DOJ to maintain the new information.

Gang Provisions

Background. Current law generally defines "gangs" as any ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having as one of its primary activities the commission of certain crimes. Under current law, anyone convicted of a gang-related crime can receive an extra prison term of one, two, or three years.

Proposal. This measure increases the extra prison terms for gang-related crimes to two, three, or four years, unless they are serious or violent crimes in which case the new extra prison terms would be five and ten years, respectively. In addition, this measure adds gang-related murder to the list of "special circumstances" that make offenders eligible for the death penalty. It also makes it easier to prosecute crimes related to gang recruitment, expands the law on conspiracy to include gang-related activities, allows wider use of "wiretaps" against known or suspected gang members, and requires anyone convicted of a gang-related offense to register with local law enforcement agencies.

Fiscal Effect. The extra prison sentences added by the measure would result in some offenders spending more time in state prison, thus increasing costs to the state for operating and constructing prisons. The CDC estimates the measure would result in ongoing annual costs of about $30 million and one-time construction costs totaling about $70 million by 2025 to house these offenders for longer periods.

Local law enforcement agencies would incur unknown annual costs to implement and enforce the gang registration provisions.

Serious and Violent Felony Offenses

Background. Under current law, anyone convicted of a serious or violent offense is subject to a longer prison sentence, restrictive bail and probation rules, and certain prohibitions on plea bargaining. The "Three Strikes and You're Out" law provides longer prison sentences for new offenses committed by persons previously convicted of a violent or serious offense. In addition, persons convicted of violent offenses must serve at least 85 percent of their sentence before they can be released (most offenders must serve at least 50 percent of their sentence).

Proposal. This measure revises the lists of specific crimes defined as serious or violent offenses, thus making most of them subject to the longer sentence

provisions of existing law related to serious and violent offenses. In addition, these crimes would count as "strikes" under the Three Strikes law.

Fiscal Effect. This measure's provision adding new serious and violent felonies, combined with placing the new offenses under the Three Strikes law, will result in some offenders spending longer periods of time in state prison, thereby increasing the costs of operating and constructing prisons. The CDC estimates that the measure would result in ongoing annual state costs of about $300 million and one-time construction costs totaling about $675 million in the long term. The measure could also result in unknown, but potentially significant, costs to local governments to detain these offenders pending trial, and to prosecute them.

These additional costs may be offset somewhat for the state and local governments by potential savings if these longer sentences result in fewer crimes being committed.

Summary of Fiscal Effects

State. We estimate that this measure would result in ongoing annual costs to the state of more than $330 million and one-time costs totaling about $750 million in the long term.

Local. We estimate that this measure could result in ongoing annual costs to local governments of tens of millions of dollars to more than $100 million, and one-time costs of $200 million to $300 million.

A summary of the fiscal effects of the measure is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1

Proposition 21
Summary of Fiscal Effects of Major Provisions

	Fiscal Effect	
	State	Local
Prosecution of Juveniles in Adult Court		
Changes procedures for transferring juveniles to adult court, thereby increasing the number of such transfers.	Unknown court costs for additional cases in adult court.	Unknown, potentially ranges from small savings to annual costs of more than $100 million and one-time costs of $200 million to $300 million.
Juvenile Incarceration and Detention		
Requires secure detention or placement of certain juvenile offenders, as well as commitment to state prison for juveniles 16 years of age and older convicted in adult court.	Unknown, some net savings for less costly commitments.	Unknown, potentially significant costs.
Changes in Probation		
Changes the types of probation available for juvenile felons.	Some court costs to formally handle more juvenile offenders.	Potential costs in some counties, but not significant on a statewide basis.
Juvenile Record Confidentiality and Criminal History		
Reduces confidentiality protections for juvenile offenders and requires the California Department of Justice to maintain criminal history records on all juvenile felons.	Minor costs to report and compile criminal histories.	Minor savings due to elimination of procedural requirements.
Gang Provisions		
Increases penalities for gang-related crimes and requires gang members to register with local law enforcement agencies.	Annual cost of about $30 million and one-time costs of about $70 million.	Unknown costs for gang member registry.
Violent and Serious Felony Offenses		
Adds crimes to the serious and violent felony lists, thereby making offenders subject to longer prison sentences.	Annual costs of about $300 million and one-time costs of about $675 million.	Unknown, potentially significant costs to detain additional offenders pending trial and to prosecute them.

For text of Proposition 21 see page 119

Juvenile Crime. Initiative Statute.

Argument in Favor of Proposition 21

As a parent, Maggie Elvey refused to believe teenagers were capable of extreme violence, until a 15 year-old and an accomplice bludgeoned her husband to death with a steel pipe. Ross Elvey is gone forever, but his KILLER WILL BE FREE ON HIS 25TH BIRTHDAY, WITHOUT A CRIMINAL RECORD. Her husband's killer will be released in three years, but she will spend the rest of her life in fear that he will make good on his threats to her. Frighteningly, Maggie's tragedy because of the current juvenile justice system could be repeated today.

Proposition 21—the Gang Violence and Juvenile Crime Prevention Act—will toughen the law to safeguard you and your family.

Despite great strides made recently in the war against adult crime, California Department of Justice records indicate *violent juvenile crime arrests—murders, rapes, robberies, attempted murders and aggravated assaults—rose an astounding 60.6% between 1983 and 1998.* The FBI estimates the California juvenile population will increase by more than 33% over the next fifteen years, leading to predictions of a juvenile crime wave.

Although we strongly support preventive mentoring and education, the law must be strengthened to require serious consequences, protecting you from the most violent juvenile criminals and gang offenders.

Proposition 21:

- Prescribes LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR GANG MEMBERS convicted of HOME-INVASION ROBBERIES, CARJACKINGS OR DRIVE-BY SHOOTINGS.
- Makes ASSAULT WITH A FIREARM AGAINST POLICE, SCHOOL EMPLOYEES OR FIREFIGHTERS a serious felony.
- STRENGTHENS ANTI-GANG LAWS making violent gang-related felonies "strikes" under the Three Strikes law.
- Requires ADULT TRIAL FOR juveniles 14 or older charged with MURDER OR VIOLENT SEX OFFENSES.
- Requires GANG MEMBERS CONVICTED OF GANG FELONIES TO REGISTER WITH LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Proposition 21 doesn't incarcerate kids for minor offenses—it protects Californians from violent criminals who have no respect for human life.

Ask yourself, if a violent gang member believes the worst punishment he might receive for a gang-ordered murder is incarceration at the California Youth Authority until age 25, will that stop him from taking a life? Of course not, and THAT'S WHY CALIFORNIA POLICE OFFICERS AND PROSECUTORS OVERWHELMINGLY ENDORSE PROPOSITION 21.

Proposition 21 ends the "slap on the wrist" of current law by imposing real consequences for GANG MEMBERS, RAPISTS AND MURDERERS who cannot be reached through prevention or education.

Californians must send a clear message that violent juvenile criminals will be held accountable for their actions and that the punishment will fit the crime. YOUTH SHOULD NOT BE AN EXCUSE FOR MURDER, RAPE OR ANY VIOLENT ACT—BUT IT IS UNDER CALIFORNIA'S DANGEROUSLY LENIENT EXISTING LAW.

We represent the California District Attorneys Association, California State Sheriffs Association, California Police Chiefs Association, crime victims, business leaders, educators and over 650,000 law-abiding citizens that placed Proposition 21 on the ballot.

Our quality of life depends on making California as safe as possible. Let's give all kids every opportunity to succeed and protect our families against the most dangerous few.

Please vote YES on PROPOSITION 21.

MAGGIE ELVEY
Assistant Director, Crime Victims United

GROVER TRASK
President, California District Attorneys Association

CHIEF RICHARD TEFANK
President, California Police Chiefs Association

Rebuttal to Argument in Favor of Proposition 21

Proponents have GROSSLY MISREPRESENTED HOW THE LAW WORKS. The 15 year old in the Elvey case was sentenced in 1993. The next year lawmakers lowered the age for adult court to 14. UNDER CURRENT LAW, MINORS 14 AND OLDER CHARGED WITH MURDER ARE NORMALLY TRIED AS ADULTS. UPON CONVICTION, THESE MINORS RECEIVE THE ADULT SENTENCE UP TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT WITHOUT PAROLE. The proponents should know better, and they probably do. *They are using scare tactics to sell a massive legal overhaul, filled with self-interest items, and loaded with HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN COSTS that could raise your taxes.*

PRESIDING JUDGE James Milliken (San Diego Juvenile Court) says: "I can already send 14 year olds with violent offenses to adult court. Proposition 21 would let prosecutors move kids like mentally impaired children to adult court where they don't belong, *without judicial review.* These important decisions must be reviewed by an impartial judge."

Proposition 21 is NOT LIMITED TO VIOLENT CRIME. It turns low-level vandalism into a felony. It requires gang offenders with misdemeanors (like stealing candy) to serve six months in jail. SHERIFF Mike Hennessey (S.F.) says, "I support tough laws against gangs and crime, but Proposition 21 is the WRONG APPROACH."

Join the respected professional, citizen and victim organizations AGAINST PROPOSITION 21—including Marc Klaas/KlaasKids Foundation, California Chief Probation Officers, California Council of Churches, League of Women Voters, California Catholic Conference, Children's Defense Fund, California State PTA and California Tax Reform Association. Vote NO on 21.

ALLEN BREED
Former Director, California Youth Authority

LARRY PRICE
Chief Probation Officer, Fresno County

FATHER GREGORY BOYLE
Member, California State Commission on Juvenile Justice, Crime and Delinquency Prevention

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Juvenile Crime. Initiative Statute.

Argument Against Proposition 21

PROPOSITION 21 CARRIES A HUGE PRICE TAG—YOU WILL PAY FOR IT.

Proposition 21 creates a long list of new crimes and penalties for children and adults. Because of Proposition 21, California will need more jails and prisons. YOUR TAXES MAY HAVE TO BE RAISED TO PAY FOR PROPOSITION 21. California's Legislative Analyst reports that Proposition 21 will cost local governments *"tens of millions of dollars"* and state government *"hundreds of millions"* of dollars *each year.* The Department of Corrections estimates that Proposition 21 will require a capital outlay of nearly $1,000,000,000 (*one billion dollars*) for prison expansion. We already have the nation's biggest prison system. Californians have other needs—like better schools, health care and transportation—that will be sacrificed so that you can pay the huge Proposition 21 price tag.

PROPOSITION 21 WILL PUT KIDS IN STATE PRISONS.

Proposition 21 will send a new wave of 16 and 17 year olds to state prison. In prison, without the treatment and education available in the juvenile system, they will be confined in institutions housing adult criminals. What will these young people learn in state prison—how to be better criminals? Our nation has a tragic record of sexual and physical assault on children who are jailed with adults.

CALIFORNIA ALREADY HAS TOUGH LAWS AGAINST GANGS AND YOUTH CRIME.

California law already allows children and gang members as young as 14 to be tried and sentenced as adults. California already has the nation's highest youth incarceration rate—more than twice the national average! Police, prosecutors and judges have strong tools under current law to prosecute and punish gang members who commit violent crimes.

PROPOSITION 21 WILL HARM CURRENT EFFORTS TO PREVENT GANG AND SCHOOL VIOLENCE.

Proposition 21 does nothing to build safer schools or communities. It will not stop tragedies like the Colorado school shooting, and it will not keep kids from joining gangs. But, Proposition 21 will capture your tax dollars and take them away from current efforts to stop violence before it happens. Last year, the current Governor and the Legislature approved programs to prevent youth violence—like after-school programs that keep kids off the streets. Proposition 21 threatens the survival of these programs.

DON'T RISK HIGHER TAXES FOR A HIGH-PRICED ANTI-YOUTH PACKAGE WE DON'T NEED.

Proposition 21 was drafted over two years ago by former Governor Pete Wilson. It is an extreme measure that will result in more incarceration of children and minority youth. We don't need it. California's tough anti-crime laws are already working to reduce crime and violence. Since 1990, California's felony arrest rate for juveniles has dropped 30% and arrests of juveniles for homicide have plummeted 50%. Proposition 21 asks you to spend billions of future tax dollars for penalties and prisons that are extra baggage. DON'T THROW AWAY MONEY WE NEED FOR BETTER SCHOOLS, BETTER ROADS AND BETTER HEALTH CARE. DON'T RISK HIGHER TAXES FOR OUT-DATED REFORMS. VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION 21.

LAVONNE McBROOM
President, California State PTA

GAIL DRYDEN
President, League of Women Voters of California

RAYMOND WINGERD
President, Chief Probation Officers of California

Rebuttal to Argument Against Proposition 21

DON'T BE DECEIVED BY THE ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION 21. It doesn't lock up kids for minor offenses, place minors in contact with adult inmates, or raise your taxes! It's not about typical teenagers who make stupid mistakes; these kids can be reached through mentoring, prevention and rehabilitation.

Proposition 21 protects you and your family by holding juveniles and gang members *accountable for violent crime.* It's necessary because violent *juvenile* crime has increased *more than 60% over the last 15 years.* We must be clear: YOUTH IS NO EXCUSE FOR RAPE AND MURDER.

While prevention programs are important, by themselves they don't deter hardened gang members from committing rape and murder. Proposition 21 ensures appropriate punishment for juveniles convicted of these vicious offenses.

DON'T BE MISLED: *State law prohibits placing juveniles in contact with adult inmates and offers juveniles educational programs.* Proposition 21 doesn't change this!

DON'T BE DECEIVED: In 1994, the same *special interests* that today oppose Proposition 21 claimed the "Three Strikes" law would raise your taxes and cost billions, without reducing crime. *Wrong!* According to the California Department of Justice, "Three Strikes" has SAVED TAXPAYERS BILLIONS while DRAMATICALLY REDUCING ADULT CRIME. *Furthermore, the two largest tax cuts in California history have occurred since "Three Strikes" passed overwhelmingly.*

Law enforcement officials throughout California witness daily the tragic consequences of violent juvenile crime. That's why they agree Proposition 21 is vital to protecting California communities.

Vote to *reduce violent juvenile and gang related crime.* Please vote yes on 21.

SHERIFF HAL BARKER
President, California Peace Officers Association

ELAINE BUSH
Former Director, California Mentor Initiative

COLLENE CAMPBELL (THOMPSON)
Founder, Memory of Victims Everywhere

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program shall have the amount appropriated to support that program reduced as a result of funds allocated pursuant to subdivision (a). Funds allocated for the benefit of public education pursuant to subdivision (a) shall not supplant funds committed for child development programs.

(c) None of the following shall be considered revenues for the purposes of this section:

(1) Revenues recorded as a result of a nonmonetary exchange. "Nonmonetary exchange" means a reciprocal transfer, in compliance with generally accepted accounting principles, between the lottery and another entity that results in the lottery acquiring assets or services and the lottery providing assets or services.

(2) Reimbursements received by the lottery for the cost of goods or services provided by the lottery that are less than or equal to the cost of the same goods or services provided by the lottery.

(d) Reimbursements received in excess of the cost of the same goods and services provided by the lottery, as specified in paragraph (2) of subdivision (c), are not a part of the 34 percent of total annual revenues required to be allocated for the benefit of public education, as specified in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a). However, this amount shall be allocated for the benefit of public education as specified in Section 8880.5.

Proposition 21: Text of Proposed Law

This initiative measure is submitted to the people in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of Article II of the California Constitution.

This initiative measure amends, repeals, and adds sections to the Penal Code and the Welfare and Institutions Code; therefore, existing provisions proposed to be deleted are printed in ~~strikeout type~~ and new provisions proposed to be added are printed in *italic type* to indicate that they are new.

PROPOSED LAW

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This act shall be known, and may be cited, as the Gang Violence and Juvenile Crime Prevention Act of 1998.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS.

The people find and declare each of the following:

(a) While overall crime is declining, juvenile crime has become a larger and more ominous threat. The United States Department of Justice reported in 1996 that juvenile arrests for serious crimes grew by 46 percent from 1983 to 1992, while murders committed by juveniles more than doubled. According to the California Department of Justice, the rate at which juveniles were arrested for violent offenses rose 54 percent between 1986 and 1995.

(b) Criminal street gangs and gang-related violence pose a significant threat to public safety and the health of many of our communities. Criminal street gangs have become more violent, bolder, and better organized in recent years. Some gangs, like the Los Angeles-based 18th Street Gang and the Mexican Mafia are properly analyzed as organized crime groups, rather than as mere street gangs. A 1996 series in the Los Angeles Times chronicled the serious negative impact the 18th Street Gang has had on neighborhoods where it is active.

(c) Vigorous enforcement and the adoption of more meaningful criminal sanctions, including the voter-approved "Three Strikes" law, Proposition 184, has resulted in a substantial and consistent four year decline in overall crime. Violent juvenile crime has proven most resistant to this positive trend.

(d) The problem of youth and gang violence will, without active intervention, increase, because the juvenile population is projected to grow substantially by the next decade. According to the California Department of Finance, the number of juveniles in the crime-prone ages between 12 and 17, until recently long stagnant, is expected to rise 36 percent between 1997 and 2007 (an increase of more than one million juveniles). Although illegal drug use among high school seniors had declined significantly during the 1980s, it began rising in 1992. Juvenile arrest rates for weapons-law violations increased 103 percent between 1985 and 1994, while juvenile killings with firearms quadrupled between 1984 and 1994. Handguns were used in two-thirds of the youth homicides involving guns over a 15-year span. In 1994, 82 percent of juvenile murderers used guns. The number of juvenile homicide offenders in 1994 was approximately 2,800, nearly triple the number in 1984. In addition, juveniles tend to murder strangers at disproportionate rates. A murderer is more likely to be 17 years old than any other age, at the time that the offense was committed.

(e) In 1995, California's adult arrest rate was 2,245 per 100,000 adults, while the juvenile arrest rate among 10 to 17-year-olds was 2,430 per 100,000 juveniles.

(f) Data regarding violent juvenile offenders must be available to the adult criminal justice system if recidivism by criminals is to be addressed adequately.

(g) Holding juvenile proceedings in secret denies victims of crime the opportunity to attend and be heard at such proceedings, helps juvenile offenders to avoid accountability for their actions, and shields juvenile proceedings from public scrutiny and accountability.

(h) Gang-related crimes pose a unique threat to the public because of gang members' organization and solidarity. Gang-related felonies should result in severe penalties. Life without the possibility of parole or death should be available for murderers who kill as part of any gang-related activity.

(i) The rehabilitative/treatment juvenile court philosophy was adopted at a time when most juvenile crime consisted of petty offenses. The juvenile justice system is not well-equipped to adequately protect the public from violent and repeat serious juvenile offenders.

(j) Juvenile court resources are spent disproportionately on violent offenders with little chance to be rehabilitated. If California is going to avoid the predicted wave of juvenile crime in the next decade, greater resources, attention, and accountability must be focused on less serious offenders, such as burglars, car thieves, and first time non-violent felons who have potential for rehabilitation. This act must form part of a comprehensive juvenile justice reform package which incorporates major commitments to already commenced "at-risk" youth early intervention programs and expanded informal juvenile court alternatives for low-level offenders. These efforts, which emphasize rehabilitative protocols over incarceration, must be expanded as well under the provisions of this act, which requires first time, non-violent juvenile felons to appear in court, admit guilt for their offenses, and be held accountable, but also be given a non-custodial opportunity to demonstrate through good conduct and compliance with a court-monitored treatment and supervision program that the record of the juvenile's offense should justly be expunged.

(k) Dramatic changes are needed in the way we treat juvenile criminals, criminal street gangs, and the confidentiality of the juvenile records of violent offenders if we are to avoid the predicted, unprecedented surge in juvenile and gang violence. Californians deserve to live without fear of violent crime and to enjoy safe neighborhoods, parks, and schools. This act addresses each of these issues with the goal of creating a safer California, for ourselves and our children, in the Twenty-First Century.

SEC. 3. Section 182.5 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

182.5. Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) or (b) of Section 182, any person who actively participates in any criminal street gang, as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 186.22, with knowledge that its members engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 186.22, and who willfully promotes, furthers, assists, or benefits from any felonious criminal conduct by members of that gang is guilty of conspiracy to commit that felony and may be punished as specified in subdivision (a) of Section 182.

SEC. 4. Section 186.22 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

186.22. (a) Any person who actively participates in any criminal street gang with knowledge that its members engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity, and who willfully promotes, furthers, or assists in any felonious criminal conduct by members of that gang, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for a period not to exceed one year, or by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years.

(b) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (4) *and (5)*, any person who is convicted of a felony committed for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang, with the specific intent to promote, further, or assist in any criminal conduct by gang members, shall, upon conviction of that felony, in addition and consecutive to the punishment prescribed for the felony or attempted felony of which he or she has been convicted, be punished by an additional term of ~~one, two, or three~~ *two, three, or four* years at the court's discretion, *except that if the felony is a serious felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7, the person shall be punished by an additional term of five years. If the felony is a violent felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5, the person shall be punished by an additional term of 10 years.*

(2) If the underlying felony described in paragraph (1) is committed on the grounds of, or within 1,000 feet of, a public or private elementary, vocational, junior high, or high school, during hours in which the facility is open for classes or school-related programs or when minors are using the facility, ~~the additional term shall be two, three, or four years, at the court's discretion~~ *that fact shall be a circumstance in aggravation of the crime in imposing a term under paragraph (1).*

(3) The court shall order the imposition of the middle term of the sentence enhancement, unless there are circumstances in aggravation or mitigation. The court shall state the reasons for its choice of sentencing enhancements on the record at the time of the sentencing.

(4) Any person who is convicted of a felony enumerated in this paragraph committed for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang, with the specific intent to promote, further, or assist in any criminal conduct by gang members, shall, upon conviction of that felony, be sentenced to an indeterminate term of life imprisonment with a minimum term of the indeterminate sentence calculated as the greater of:

(A) The term determined by the court pursuant to Section 1170 for the underlying conviction, including any enhancement applicable under Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 1170) of Title 7 of Part 2, or any period prescribed by Section 3046, if the felony is any of the offenses enumerated in subparagraphs (B) or (C) of this paragraph.

(B) Imprisonment in the state prison for 15 years, if the felony is a home invasion robbery, in violation of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 213; carjacking, as defined in Section 215; a felony violation of Section 246; or a violation of Section 12022.55.

(C) Imprisonment in the state prison for seven years, if the felony is extortion, as defined in Section 519; or threats to victims and witnesses, as defined in Section 136.1.

~~(4)~~ *(5) Except as provided in paragraph (4),* ~~Any~~ *any* person who violates this subdivision in the commission of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for life, shall not be paroled until a minimum of 15 calendar years have been served.

~~(5) Any person convicted under this section, who is also convicted of a felony violation of Section 136.1, which violation is accompanied by a credible threat of violence or death made to the victim or witness to a violent felony, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 667.5, shall receive, in addition to the penalties provided in paragraph (1) or (2) of this subdivision, an additional consecutive penalty of three years imprisonment. The penalty under this paragraph shall only be imposed if the credible threat of violence or death was made to prevent or dissuade the witness or victim from attending or giving testimony at any trial for a violent felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5. For purposes of this paragraph, the following terms have the following meanings:~~

~~(A) "Credible threat" means a threat made with the intent and apparent ability to carry out the threat so as to cause the target of the threat to reasonably fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person.~~

~~(B) "Threat of violence" means a threat to commit a violent felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5.~~

(c) If the court grants probation or suspends the execution of sentence imposed upon the defendant for a violation of subdivision (a), or in cases involving a true finding of the enhancement enumerated in subdivision (b), the court shall require that the defendant serve a minimum of 180 days in a county jail as a condition thereof.

~~(d) Notwithstanding any other law, the court may strike the additional punishment for the enhancements provided in this section or refuse to impose the minimum jail sentence for misdemeanors in an unusual case where the interests of justice would best be served, if the court specifies on the record and enters into the minutes the circumstances indicating that the interests of justice would best be served by that disposition.~~

(d) Any person who is convicted of a public offense punishable as a felony or a misdemeanor, which is committed for the benefit of, at the direction of or in association with, any criminal street gang with the specific intent to promote, further, or assist in any criminal conduct by gang members, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year, or by imprisonment in the state prison for one, two, or three years, provided that any person sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail shall be imprisoned for a period not to exceed one year, but not less than 180 days, and shall not be eligible for release upon completion of sentence, parole, or any other basis, until he or she has served 180 days. If the court grants probation or suspends the execution of sentence imposed upon the defendant, it shall require as a condition thereof that the defendant serve 180 days in county jail.

(e) As used in this chapter, "pattern of criminal gang activity" means the commission of, attempted commission of, *conspiracy to commit,* or solicitation of, sustained juvenile petition for, or conviction of two or more of the following offenses, provided at least one of these offenses occurred after the effective date of this chapter and the last of those offenses occurred within three years after a prior offense, and the offenses were committed on separate occasions, or by two or more persons:

(1) Assault with a deadly weapon or by means of force likely to produce great bodily injury, as defined in Section 245.

(2) Robbery, as defined in Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 211) of Title 8 of Part 1.

(3) Unlawful homicide or manslaughter, as defined in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 187) of Title 8 of Part 1.

(4) The sale, possession for sale, transportation, manufacture, offer for sale, or offer to manufacture controlled substances as defined in Sections 11054, 11055, 11056, 11057, and 11058 of the Health and Safety Code.

(5) Shooting at an inhabited dwelling or occupied motor vehicle, as defined in Section 246.

(6) Discharging or permitting the discharge of a firearm from a motor vehicle, as defined in subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 12034.

(7) Arson, as defined in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 450) of Title 13.

(8) The intimidation of witnesses and victims, as defined in Section 136.1.

(9) Grand theft, as defined in *subdivisions (a) or (c) of* Section 487 ~~, when the value of the money, labor, or real or personal property taken exceeds ten thousand dollars ($10,000)~~ .

(10) Grand theft of any *firearm,* vehicle, trailer, or vessel ~~, as described in Section 487h~~ .

(11) Burglary, as defined in Section 459.

(12) Rape, as defined in Section 261.

(13) Looting, as defined in Section 463.

(14) Moneylaundering, as defined in Section 186.10.

(15) Kidnapping, as defined in Section 207.

(16) Mayhem, as defined in Section 203.

(17) Aggravated mayhem, as defined in Section 205.

(18) Torture, as defined in Section 206.

(19) Felony extortion, as defined in Sections 518 and 520.

(20) Felony vandalism, as defined in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 594.

(21) Carjacking, as defined in Section 215.

(22) The sale, delivery, or transfer of a firearm, as defined in Section 12072.

(23) Possession of a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person in violation of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 12101.

(24) Threats to commit crimes resulting in death or great bodily injury, as defined in Section 422.

(25) Theft and unlawful taking or driving of a vehicle, as defined in Section 10851 of the Vehicle Code.

(f) As used in this chapter, "criminal street gang" means any ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having as one of its primary activities the commission of one or more of the criminal acts enumerated in paragraphs (1) to ~~(23)~~ *(25)*, inclusive, of subdivision (e), having a common name or common identifying sign or symbol, and whose members individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity.

(g) Notwithstanding any other law, the court may strike the additional punishment for the enhancements provided in this section or refuse to impose the minimum jail sentence for misdemeanors in an unusual case where the interests of justice would best be served, if the court specifies on the record and enters into the minutes the circumstances indicating that the interests of justice would best be served by that disposition.

(h) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for each person committed to the Youth Authority for a conviction pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) of this section, the offense shall be deemed one for which the state shall pay the rate of 100 percent of the per capita institutional cost of the Department of Youth Authority, pursuant to Section 912.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(i) In order to secure a conviction, or sustain a juvenile petition, pursuant to subdivision (a), it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that the person devotes all, or a substantial part of his or her time or efforts to the criminal street gang, nor is it necessary to prove that the person is a member of the criminal street gang. Active participation in the criminal street gang is all that is required.

SEC. 5. Section 186.26 of the Penal Code is repealed.

~~186.26. (a) Any adult who utilizes physical violence to coerce, induce, or solicit another person who is under 18 years of age to actively participate in any criminal street gang, as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 186.22, the members of which engage in a pattern of criminal gang activity, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 186.22, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for one, two, or three years.~~

~~(b) Any adult who threatens a minor with physical violence on two or more separate occasions within any 30-day period with the intent to coerce, induce, or solicit the minor to actively participate in a criminal street gang, as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 186.22, the members of which engage in a pattern of criminal gang activity, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 186.22, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for one, two, or three years or in a county jail for up to one year.~~

~~(c) A minor who is 16 years of age or older who commits an offense described in subdivision (a) or (b) is guilty of a misdemeanor.~~

~~(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit prosecution under any other provision of the law.~~

~~(e) No person shall be convicted of violating this section based upon speech alone, except upon a showing that the speech itself threatened violence against a specific person, that the defendant had the apparent~~

~~ability to carry out the threat, and that physical harm was imminently likely to occur.~~

SEC. 6. Section 186.26 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

186.26. (a) Any person who solicits or recruits another to actively participate in a criminal street gang, as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 186.22, with the intent that the person solicited or recruited participate in a pattern of criminal street gang activity, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 186.22, or with the intent that the person solicited or recruited promote, further, or assist in any felonious conduct by members of the criminal street gang, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years.

(b) Any person who threatens another person with physical violence on two or more separate occasions within any 30-day period with the intent to coerce, induce, or solicit any person to actively participate in a criminal street gang, as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 186.22, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.

(c) Any person who uses physical violence to coerce, induce, or solicit another person to actively participate in any criminal street gang, as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 186.22, or to prevent the person from leaving a criminal street gang, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, four or five years.

(d) If the person solicited, recruited, coerced, or threatened pursuant to subdivision (a), (b), or (c) is a minor, an additional term of three years shall be imposed in addition and consecutive to the penalty prescribed for a violation of any of these subdivisions.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit prosecution under any other provision of law.

SEC. 7. Section 186.30 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

186.30. (a) Any person described in subdivision (b) shall register with the chief of police of the city in which he or she resides, or the sheriff of the county if he or she resides in an unincorporated area, within 10 days of release from custody or within 10 days of his or her arrival in any city, county, or city and county to reside there, whichever occurs first.

(b) Subdivision (a) shall apply to any person convicted in a criminal court or who has had a petition sustained in a juvenile court in this state for any of the following offenses:

(1) Subdivision (a) of Section 186.22.

(2) Any crime where the enhancement specified in subdivision (b) of Section 186.22 is found to be true.

(3) Any crime that the court finds is gang related at the time of sentencing or disposition.

SEC. 8. Section 186.31 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

186.31. At the time of sentencing in adult court, or at the time of the dispositional hearing in the juvenile court, the court shall inform any person subject to Section 186.30 of his or her duty to register pursuant to that section. This advisement shall be noted in the court minute order. The court clerk shall send a copy of the minute order to the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction for the last known address of the person subject to registration under Section 186.30. The parole officer or the probation officer assigned to that person shall verify that he or she has complied with the registration requirements of Section 186.30.

SEC. 9. Section 186.32 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

186.32. (a) The registration required by Section 186.30 shall consist of the following:

(1) Juvenile registration shall include the following:

(A) The juvenile shall appear at the law enforcement agency with a parent or guardian.

(B) The law enforcement agency shall serve the juvenile and the parent with a California Street Terrorism Enforcement and Prevention Act notification which shall include, where applicable, that the juvenile belongs to a gang whose members engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity as described in subdivision (e) of Section 186.22.

(C) A written statement signed by the juvenile, giving any information that may be required by the law enforcement agency, shall be submitted to the law enforcement agency.

(D) The fingerprints and current photograph of the juvenile shall be submitted to the law enforcement agency.

(2) Adult registration shall include the following:

(A) The adult shall appear at the law enforcement agency.

(B) The law enforcement agency shall serve the adult with a California Street Terrorism Enforcement and Prevention Act notification which shall include, where applicable, that the adult belongs to a gang whose members engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity as described in subdivision (e) of Section 186.22.

(C) A written statement, signed by the adult, giving any information that may be required by the law enforcement agency, shall be submitted to the law enforcement agency.

(D) The fingerprints and current photograph of the adult shall be submitted to the law enforcement agency.

(b) Within 10 days of changing his or her residence address, any person subject to Section 186.30 shall inform, in writing, the law enforcement agency with whom he or she last registered of his or her new address. If his or her new residence address is located within the jurisdiction of a law enforcement agency other than the agency where he or she last registered, he or she shall register with the new law enforcement agency, in writing, within 10 days of the change of residence.

(c) All registration requirements set forth in this article shall terminate five years after the last imposition of a registration requirement pursuant to Section 186.30.

(d) The statements, photographs and fingerprints required under this section shall not be open to inspection by any person other than a regularly employed peace or other law enforcement officer.

(e) Nothing in this section or Section 186.30 or 186.31 shall preclude a court in its discretion from imposing the registration requirements as set forth in those sections in a gang-related crime.

SEC. 10. Section 186.33 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

186.33. (a) Any person required to register pursuant to Section 186.30 who knowingly violates any of its provisions is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) (1) Any person who knowingly fails to register pursuant to Section 186.30 and is subsequently convicted of, or any person for whom a petition is subsequently sustained for a violation of, any of the offenses specified in Section 186.30, shall be punished by an additional term of imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or 2, or 3 years. The court shall order imposition of the middle term unless there are circumstances in aggravation or mitigation. The court shall state its reasons for the enhancement choice on the record at the time of sentencing.

(2) The existence of any fact bringing a person under this subdivision shall be alleged in the information, indictment, or petition, and be either admitted by the defendant or minor in open court, or found to be true or not true by the trier of fact.

SEC. 11. Section 190.2 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

190.2. (a) The penalty for a defendant who is found guilty of murder in the first degree is death or imprisonment in the state prison for life without the possibility of parole if one or more of the following special circumstances has been found under Section 190.4 to be true:

(1) The murder was intentional and carried out for financial gain.

(2) The defendant was convicted previously of murder in the first or second degree. For the purpose of this paragraph, an offense committed in another jurisdiction, which if committed in California would be punishable as first or second degree murder, shall be deemed murder in the first or second degree.

(3) The defendant, in this proceeding, has been convicted of more than one offense of murder in the first or second degree.

(4) The murder was committed by means of a destructive device, bomb, or explosive planted, hidden, or concealed in any place, area, dwelling, building, or structure, and the defendant knew, or reasonably should have known, that his or her act or acts would create a great risk of death to one or more human beings.

(5) The murder was committed for the purpose of avoiding or preventing a lawful arrest, or perfecting or attempting to perfect, an escape from lawful custody.

(6) The murder was committed by means of a destructive device, bomb, or explosive that the defendant mailed or delivered, attempted to mail or deliver, or caused to be mailed or delivered, and the defendant knew, or reasonably should have known, that his or her act or acts would create a great risk of death to one or more human beings.

(7) The victim was a peace officer, as defined in Section 830.1, 830.2, 830.3, 830.31, 830.32, 830.33, 830.34, 830.35, 830.36, 830.37, 830.4, 830.5, 830.6, 830.10, 830.11, or 830.12, who, while engaged in the course of the performance of his or her duties, was intentionally killed, and the defendant knew, or reasonably should have known, that the victim was a peace officer engaged in the performance of his or her duties; or the victim was a peace officer, as defined in the above-enumerated sections, or a former peace officer under any of those sections, and was intentionally killed in retaliation for the performance of his or her official duties.

(8) The victim was a federal law enforcement officer or agent who, while engaged in the course of the performance of his or her duties, was intentionally killed, and the defendant knew, or reasonably should have known, that the victim was a federal law enforcement officer or agent engaged in the performance of his or her duties; or the victim was a federal law enforcement officer or agent, and was intentionally killed in retaliation for the performance of his or her official duties.

(9) The victim was a firefighter, as defined in Section 245.1, who, while engaged in the course of the performance of his or her duties, was intentionally killed, and the defendant knew, or reasonably should have known, that the victim was a firefighter engaged in the performance of his or her duties.

(10) The victim was a witness to a crime who was intentionally killed for the purpose of preventing his or her testimony in any criminal or juvenile proceeding, and the killing was not committed during the commission or attempted commission, of the crime to which he or she was a witness; or the victim was a witness to a crime and was intentionally killed in retaliation for his or her testimony in any

criminal or juvenile proceeding. As used in this paragraph, "juvenile proceeding" means a proceeding brought pursuant to Section 602 or 707 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(11) The victim was a prosecutor or assistant prosecutor or a former prosecutor or assistant prosecutor of any local or state prosecutor's office in this or any other state, or of a federal prosecutor's office, and the murder was intentionally carried out in retaliation for, or to prevent the performance of, the victim's official duties.

(12) The victim was a judge or former judge of any court of record in the local, state, or federal system in this or any other state, and the murder was intentionally carried out in retaliation for, or to prevent the performance of, the victim's official duties.

(13) The victim was an elected or appointed official or former official of the federal government, or of any local or state government of this or any other state, and the killing was intentionally carried out in retaliation for, or to prevent the performance of, the victim's official duties.

(14) The murder was especially heinous, atrocious, or cruel, manifesting exceptional depravity. As used in this section, the phrase "especially heinous, atrocious, or cruel, manifesting exceptional depravity" means a conscienceless or pitiless crime that is unnecessarily torturous to the victim.

(15) The defendant intentionally killed the victim while lying in wait.

(16) The victim was intentionally killed because of his or her race, color, religion, nationality, or country of origin.

(17) The murder was committed while the defendant was engaged in, or was an accomplice in, the commission of, attempted commission of, or the immediate flight after committing, or attempting to commit, the following felonies:

(A) Robbery in violation of Section 211 or 212.5.

(B) Kidnapping in violation of Section 207, 209, or 209.5.

(C) Rape in violation of Section 261.

(D) Sodomy in violation of Section 286.

(E) The performance of a lewd or lascivious act upon the person of a child under the age of 14 years in violation of Section 288.

(F) Oral copulation in violation of Section 288a.

(G) Burglary in the first or second degree in violation of Section 460.

(H) Arson in violation of subdivision (b) of Section 451.

(I) Train wrecking in violation of Section 219.

(J) Mayhem in violation of Section 203.

(K) Rape by instrument in violation of Section 289.

(L) Carjacking, as defined in Section 215.

(18) The murder was intentional and involved the infliction of torture.

(19) The defendant intentionally killed the victim by the administration of poison.

(20) The victim was a juror in any court of record in the local, state, or federal system in this or any other state, and the murder was intentionally carried out in retaliation for, or to prevent the performance of, the victim's official duties.

(21) The murder was intentional and perpetrated by means of discharging a firearm from a motor vehicle, intentionally at another person or persons outside the vehicle with the intent to inflict death. For purposes of this paragraph, "motor vehicle" means any vehicle as defined in Section 415 of the Vehicle Code.

(22) The defendant intentionally killed the victim while the defendant was an active participant in a criminal street gang, as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 186.22, and the murder was carried out to further the activities of the criminal street gang.

(b) Unless an intent to kill is specifically required under subdivision (a) for a special circumstance enumerated therein, an actual killer, as to whom the special circumstance has been found to be true under Section 190.4, need not have had any intent to kill at the time of the commission of the offense which is the basis of the special circumstance in order to suffer death or confinement in the state prison for life without the possibility of parole.

(c) Every person, not the actual killer, who, with the intent to kill, aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces, solicits, requests, or assists any actor in the commission of murder in the first degree shall be punished by death or imprisonment in the state prison for life without the possibility of parole if one or more of the special circumstances enumerated in subdivision (a) has been found to be true under Section 190.4.

(d) Notwithstanding subdivision (c), every person, not the actual killer, who, with reckless indifference to human life and as a major participant, aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces, solicits, requests, or assists in the commission of a felony enumerated in paragraph (17) of subdivision (a) which results in the death of some person or persons, and who is found guilty of murder in the first degree therefor, shall be punished by death or imprisonment in the state prison for life without the possibility of parole if a special circumstance enumerated in paragraph (17) of subdivision (a) has been found to be true under Section 190.4.

The penalty shall be determined as provided in this section and Sections 190.1, 190.3, 190.4, and 190.5.

SEC. 12. Section 594 of the Penal Code, as amended by Section 1.5 of Chapter 853 of the Statutes of 1998, is amended to read:

594. (a) Every person who maliciously commits any of the following acts with respect to any real or personal property not his or her own, in cases other than those specified by state law, is guilty of vandalism:

(1) Defaces with graffiti or other inscribed material.

(2) Damages.

(3) Destroys.

Whenever a person violates this subdivision with respect to real property, vehicles, signs, fixtures, *furnishings*, or ~~furnishings~~ *property* belonging to any public entity, as defined by Section 811.2 of the Government Code, or the federal government, it shall be a permissive inference that the person neither owned the property nor had the permission of the owner to deface, damage, or destroy the property.

(b) (1) If the amount of defacement, damage, or destruction is ~~fifty thousand dollars ($50,000)~~ *four hundred dollars ($400)* or more, vandalism is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine of not more than *ten thousand dollars ($10,000), or if the amount of defacement, damage, or destruction is ten thousand dollars ($10,000) or more, by a fine of not more than* fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(2) ~~If the amount of defacement, damage, or destruction is five thousand dollars ($5,000) or more but less than fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), vandalism is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars ($10,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.~~

~~(3) If the amount of defacement, damage, or destruction is four hundred dollars ($400) or more but less than five thousand dollars ($5,000), vandalism is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine of five thousand dollars ($5,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.~~

(4) (A) If the amount of defacement, damage, or destruction is less than four hundred dollars ($400), vandalism is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail ~~for not more than six months~~ *not exceeding one year*, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars ($1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(B) If the amount of defacement, damage, or destruction is less than four hundred dollars ($400), and the defendant has been previously convicted of vandalism or affixing graffiti or other inscribed material under Section 594, 594.3, 594.4, 640.5, 640.6, or 640.7, vandalism is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars ($5,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(c) (1) Upon conviction of any person under this section for acts of vandalism consisting of defacing property with graffiti or other inscribed materials, the court may, in addition to any punishment imposed under subdivision (b), order the defendant to clean up, repair, or replace the damaged property himself or herself, or, if the jurisdiction has adopted a graffiti abatement program, order the defendant, and his or her parents or guardians if the defendant is a minor, to keep the damaged property or another specified property in the community free of graffiti for up to one year. Participation of a parent or guardian is not required under this subdivision if the court deems this participation to be detrimental to the defendant, or if the parent or guardian is a single parent who must care for young children.

(2) Any city, county, or city and county may enact an ordinance that provides for all of the following:

(A) That upon conviction of any person pursuant to this section for acts of vandalism, the court may, in addition to any punishment imposed under subdivision (b), provided that the court determines that the defendant has the ability to pay any law enforcement costs not exceeding two hundred fifty dollars ($250), order the defendant to pay all or part of the costs not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars ($250) incurred by a law enforcement agency in identifying and apprehending the defendant. The law enforcement agency shall provide evidence of, and bear the burden of establishing, the reasonable costs that it incurred in identifying and apprehending the defendant.

(B) The law enforcement costs authorized to be paid pursuant to this subdivision are in addition to any other costs incurred or recovered by the law enforcement agency, and payment of these costs does not in any way limit, preclude, or restrict any other right, remedy, or action otherwise available to the law enforcement agency.

(d) If a minor is personally unable to pay a fine levied for acts prohibited by this section, the parent of that minor shall be liable for payment of the fine. A court may waive payment of the fine, or any part thereof, by the parent upon a finding of good cause.

(e) As used in this section, the term "graffiti or other inscribed material" includes any unauthorized inscription, word, figure, mark, or design , that is written, marked, etched, scratched, drawn, or painted on real or personal property.

(f) As used in this section, "graffiti abatement program" means a program adopted by a city, county, or city and county by resolution or ordinance that provides for the administration and financing of graffiti removal, community education on the prevention of graffiti, and enforcement of graffiti laws.

(g) The court may order any person ordered to perform community service or graffiti removal pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) to undergo counseling.

(h) No amount paid by a defendant in satisfaction of a criminal matter shall be applied in satisfaction of the law enforcement costs that may be imposed pursuant to this section until all outstanding base fines, state and local penalty assessments, restitution orders, and restitution fines have been paid.

(i) This section shall remain in effect until January 1, 2002, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute that is enacted before January 1, 2002, deletes or extends that date.

SEC. 12.5. Section 594 of the Penal Code, as added by Section 1.6 of Chapter 853 of the Statutes of 1998, is amended to read:

594. (a) Every person who maliciously commits any of the following acts with respect to any real or personal property not his or her own, in cases other than those specified by state law, is guilty of vandalism:

(1) Defaces with graffiti or other inscribed material.

(2) Damages.

(3) Destroys.

Whenever a person violates this subdivision with respect to real property, vehicles, signs, fixtures, *furnishings,* or ~~furnishings~~ *property* belonging to any public entity, as defined by Section 811.2 of the Government Code, or the federal government, it shall be a permissive inference that the person neither owned the property nor had the permission of the owner to deface, damage, or destroy the property.

(b) (1) If the amount of defacement, damage, or destruction is ~~fifty thousand dollars ($50,000)~~ *four hundred dollars ($400)* or more, vandalism is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine of not more than *ten thousand dollars ($10,000), or if the amount of defacement, damage, or destruction is ten thousand dollars ($10,000) or more, by a fine of not more than* fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(2) ~~If the amount of defacement, damage, or destruction is five thousand dollars ($5,000) or more but less than fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), vandalism is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars ($10,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.~~

~~(3) If the amount of defacement, damage, or destruction is four hundred dollars ($400) or more but less than five thousand dollars ($5,000), vandalism is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine of five thousand dollars ($5,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.~~

~~(4)~~ (A) If the amount of defacement, damage, or destruction is less than four hundred dollars ($400), vandalism is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail ~~for not more than six months~~ *not exceeding one year*, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars ($1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(B) If the amount of defacement, damage, or destruction is less than four hundred dollars ($400), and the defendant has been previously convicted of vandalism or affixing graffiti or other inscribed material under Section 594, 594.3, 594.4, 640.5, 640.6, or 640.7, vandalism is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars ($5,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(c) Upon conviction of any person under this section for acts of vandalism consisting of defacing property with graffiti or other inscribed materials, the court may, in addition to any punishment imposed under subdivision (b), order the defendant to clean up, repair, or replace the damaged property himself or herself, or, if the jurisdiction has adopted a graffiti abatement program, order the defendant, and his or her parents or guardians if the defendant is a minor, to keep the damaged property or another specified property in the community free of graffiti for up to one year. Participation of a parent or guardian is not required under this subdivision if the court deems this participation to be detrimental to the defendant, or if the parent or guardian is a single parent who must care for young children.

(d) If a minor is personally unable to pay a fine levied for acts prohibited by this section, the parent of that minor shall be liable for payment of the fine. A court may waive payment of the fine, or any part thereof, by the parent upon a finding of good cause.

(e) As used in this section, the term "graffiti or other inscribed material" includes any unauthorized inscription, word, figure, mark, or design , that is written, marked, etched, scratched, drawn, or painted on real or personal property.

(f) As used in this section, "graffiti abatement program" means a program adopted by a city, county, or city and county by resolution or ordinance that provides for the administration and financing of graffiti removal, community education on the prevention of graffiti, and enforcement of graffiti laws.

(g) The court may order any person ordered to perform community service or graffiti removal pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) to undergo counseling.

(h) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2002.

SEC. 13. Section 629.52 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

629.52. Upon application made under Section 629.50, the judge may enter an ex parte order, as requested or modified, authorizing interception of wire, electronic digital pager, or electronic cellular telephone communications *initially intercepted* within the territorial jurisdiction of the court in which the judge is sitting, if the judge determines, on the basis of the facts submitted by the applicant, all of the following:

(a) There is probable cause to believe that an individual is committing, has committed, or is about to commit, one of the following offenses:

(1) Importation, possession for sale, transportation, manufacture, or sale of controlled substances in violation of Section 11351, 11351.5, 11352, *11370.6,* 11378, 11378.5, 11379, 11379.5, or 11379.6 of the Health and Safety Code with respect to a substance containing heroin, cocaine, PCP, methamphetamine, or their analogs where the substance exceeds 10 gallons by liquid volume or three pounds of solid substance by weight.

(2) Murder, solicitation to commit murder, the commission of a crime involving the bombing of public or private property, or aggravated kidnapping, as specified in Section 209.

(3) *Any felony violation of Section 186.22.*

(4) Conspiracy to commit any of the above-mentioned crimes.

(b) There is probable cause to believe that particular communications concerning the illegal activities will be obtained through that interception, including, but not limited to, communications that may be utilized for locating or rescuing a kidnap victim.

(c) There is probable cause to believe that the facilities from which, or the place where, the wire, electronic digital pager, or electronic cellular telephone communications are to be intercepted are being used, or are about to be used, in connection with the commission of the offense, or are leased to, listed in the name of, or commonly used by the person whose communications are to be intercepted.

(d) Normal investigative procedures have been tried and have failed or reasonably appear either to be unlikely to succeed if tried or to be too dangerous.

SEC. 14. Section 667.1 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

667.1. Notwithstanding subdivision (h) of Section 667, for all offenses committed on or after the effective date of this act, all references to existing statutes in subdivisions (c) to (g), inclusive, of Section 667, are to those statutes as they existed on the effective date of this act, including amendments made to those statutes by this act.

SEC. 15. Section 667.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

667.5. Enhancement of prison terms for new offenses because of prior prison terms shall be imposed as follows:

(a) Where one of the new offenses is one of the violent felonies specified in subdivision (c), in addition *to* and consecutive to any other prison terms therefor, the court shall impose a three-year term for each prior separate prison term served by the defendant where the prior offense was one of the violent felonies specified in subdivision (c). However, no additional term shall be imposed under this subdivision for any prison term served prior to a period of 10 years in which the defendant remained free of both prison custody and the commission of an offense which results in a felony conviction.

(b) Except where subdivision (a) applies, where the new offense is any felony for which a prison sentence is imposed, in addition and consecutive to any other prison terms therefor, the court shall impose a one-year term for each prior separate prison term served for any felony; provided that no additional term shall be imposed under this subdivision for any prison term served prior to a period of five years in which the defendant remained free of both prison custody and the commission of an offense which results in a felony conviction.

(c) For the purpose of this section, "violent felony" ~~means~~ *shall mean* any of the following:

(1) Murder or voluntary manslaughter.

(2) Mayhem.

(3) Rape as defined in paragraph (2) or (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 261 or paragraph (1) or (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 262.

(4) Sodomy by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person.

(5) Oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person.

(6) Lewd acts on a child under the age of 14 years as defined in Section 288.

(7) Any felony punishable by death or imprisonment in the state prison for life.

(8) Any felony in which the defendant inflicts great bodily injury on any person other than an accomplice which has been charged and proved as provided for in Section 12022.7 or 12022.9 on or after July 1, 1977, or as specified prior to July 1, 1977, in Sections 213, 264, and 461.

or any felony in which the defendant uses a firearm which use has been charged and proved as provided in Section 12022.5, ~~12022.53,~~ or 12022.55.

(9) Any robbery ~~perpetrated in an inhabited dwelling house, vessel, as defined in Section 21 of the Harbors and Navigation Code, which is inhabited and designed for habitation, an inhabited floating home as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 18075.55 of the Health and Safety Code, an inhabited trailer coach, as defined in the Vehicle Code, or in the inhabited portion of any other building, wherein it is charged and proved that the defendant personally used a deadly or dangerous weapon, as provided in subdivision (b) of Section 12022, in the commission of that robbery~~ .

(10) Arson, in violation of subdivision (a) *or (b)* of Section 451.

(11) The offense defined in subdivision (a) of Section 289 where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person.

(12) Attempted murder.

(13) A violation of Section 12308 , *12309, or 12310* .

(14) Kidnapping ; ~~in violation of subdivision (b) of Section 207~~ .

(15) ~~Kidnapping, as punished in subdivision (b) of Section 208~~ *Assault with the intent to commit mayhem, rape, sodomy, or oral copulation, in violation of Section 220* .

(16) Continuous sexual abuse of a child, in violation of Section 288.5.

(17) Carjacking, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 215 ~~, if it is charged and proved that the defendant personally used a dangerous or deadly weapon as provided in subdivision (b) of Section 12022 in the commission of the carjacking~~ .

~~(18) Any robbery of the first degree punishable pursuant to subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 213.~~

~~(19)~~ *(18)* A violation of Section 264.1.

(19) Extortion, as defined in Section 518, which would constitute a felony violation of Section 186.22 of the Penal Code.

(20) Threats to victims or witnesses, as defined in Section 136.1, which would constitute a felony violation of Section 186.22 of the Penal Code.

(21) Any burglary of the first degree, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 460, wherein it is charged and proved that another person, other than an accomplice, was present in the residence during the commission of the burglary.

(22) Any violation of Section 12022.53.

The Legislature finds and declares that these specified crimes merit special consideration when imposing a sentence to display society's condemnation for these extraordinary crimes of violence against the person.

(d) For the purposes of this section, the defendant shall be deemed to remain in prison custody for an offense until the official discharge from custody or until release on parole, whichever first occurs, including any time during which the defendant remains subject to reimprisonment for escape from custody or is reimprisoned on revocation of parole. The additional penalties provided for prior prison terms shall not be imposed unless they are charged and admitted or found true in the action for the new offense.

(e) The additional penalties provided for prior prison terms shall not be imposed for any felony for which the defendant did not serve a prior separate term in state prison.

(f) A prior conviction of a felony shall include a conviction in another jurisdiction for an offense which, if committed in California, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison if the defendant served one year or more in prison for the offense in the other jurisdiction. A prior conviction of a particular felony shall include a conviction in another jurisdiction for an offense which includes all of the elements of the particular felony as defined under California law if the defendant served one year or more in prison for the offense in the other jurisdiction.

(g) A prior separate prison term for the purposes of this section shall mean a continuous completed period of prison incarceration imposed for the particular offense alone or in combination with concurrent or consecutive sentences for other crimes, including any reimprisonment on revocation of parole which is not accompanied by a new commitment to prison, and including any reimprisonment after an escape from incarceration.

(h) Serving a prison term includes any confinement time in any state prison or federal penal institution as punishment for commission of an offense, including confinement in a hospital or other institution or facility credited as service of prison time in the jurisdiction of the confinement.

(i) For the purposes of this section, a commitment to the State Department of Mental Health as a mentally disordered sex offender following a conviction of a felony, which commitment exceeds one year in duration, shall be deemed a prior prison term.

(j) For the purposes of this section, when a person subject to the custody, control, and discipline of the Director of Corrections is incarcerated at a facility operated by the Department of the Youth Authority, that incarceration shall be deemed to be a term served in state prison.

(k) Notwithstanding subdivisions (d) and (g) or any other provision of law, where one of the new offenses is committed while the defendant is temporarily removed from prison pursuant to Section 2690 or while the defendant is transferred to a community facility pursuant to Section 3416, 6253, or 6263, or while the defendant is on furlough pursuant to Section 6254, the defendant shall be subject to the full enhancements provided for in this section.

This subdivision shall not apply when a full, separate, and consecutive term is imposed pursuant to any other provision of law.

SEC. 16. Section 1170.125 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

1170.125. Notwithstanding Section 2 of Proposition 184, as adopted at the November 8, 1994 General Election, for all offenses committed on or after the effective date of this act, all references to existing statutes in Section 1170.12 are to those statutes as they existed on the effective date of this act, including amendments made to those statutes by this act.

SEC. 17. Section 1192.7 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1192.7. (a) Plea bargaining in any case in which the indictment or information charges any serious felony, any felony in which it is alleged that a firearm was personally used by the defendant, or any offense of driving while under the influence of alcohol, drugs, narcotics, or any other intoxicating substance, or any combination thereof, is prohibited, unless there is insufficient evidence to prove the people's case, or testimony of a material witness cannot be obtained, or a reduction or dismissal would not result in a substantial change in sentence.

(b) As used in this section "plea bargaining" means any bargaining, negotiation, or discussion between a criminal defendant, or his or her counsel, and a prosecuting attorney or judge, whereby the defendant agrees to plead guilty or nolo contendere, in exchange for any promises, commitments, concessions, assurances, or consideration by the prosecuting attorney or judge relating to any charge against the defendant or to the sentencing of the defendant.

(c) As used in this section, "serious felony" means any of the following:

(1) Murder or voluntary manslaughter; (2) mayhem; (3) rape; (4) sodomy by force, violence, duress, menace, threat of great bodily injury, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person; (5) oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace, threat of great bodily injury, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person; (6) lewd or lascivious act on a child under the age of 14 years; (7) any felony punishable by death or imprisonment in the state prison for life; (8) any ~~other~~ felony in which the defendant personally inflicts great bodily injury on any person, other than an accomplice, or any felony in which the defendant personally uses a firearm; (9) attempted murder; (10) assault with intent to commit rape or robbery; (11) assault with a deadly weapon or instrument on a peace officer; (12) assault by a life prisoner on a noninmate; (13) assault with a deadly weapon by an inmate; (14) arson; (15) exploding a destructive device or any explosive with intent to injure; (16) exploding a destructive device or any explosive causing *bodily injury,* great bodily injury , or mayhem; (17) exploding a destructive device or any explosive with intent to murder; (18) *any* burglary *of the first degree* ~~of an inhabited dwelling house, or trailer coach as defined by the Vehicle Code, or inhabited portion of any other building~~ ; (19) robbery or bank robbery; (20) kidnapping; (21) holding of a hostage by a person confined in a state prison; (22) attempt to commit a felony punishable by death or imprisonment in the state prison for life; (23) any felony in which the defendant personally used a dangerous or deadly weapon; (24) selling, furnishing, administering, giving, or offering to sell, furnish, administer, or give to a minor any heroin, cocaine, phencyclidine (PCP), or any methamphetamine-related drug, as described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) of Section 11055 of the Health and Safety Code, or any of the precursors of methamphetamines, as described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 11055 or subdivision (a) of Section 11100 of the Health and Safety Code; (25) any violation of subdivision (a) of Section 289 where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person; (26) grand theft involving a firearm; (27) carjacking; *(28) any felony offense, which would also constitute a felony violation of Section 186.22; (29) assault with the intent to commit mayhem, rape, sodomy, or oral copulation, in violation of Section 220; (30) throwing acid or flammable substances, in violation of Section 244; (31) assault with a deadly weapon, firearm, machinegun, assault weapon, or semiautomatic firearm or assault on a peace officer or firefighter, in violation of Section 245; (32) assault with a deadly weapon against a public transit employee, custodial officer, or school employee, in violation of Sections 245.2, 245.3, or 245.5; (33) discharge of a firearm at an inhabited dwelling, vehicle, or aircraft, in violation of Section 246; (34) commission of rape or penetration by a foreign object in concert with another person, in violation of Section 264.1; (35) continuous sexual abuse of a child, in violation of Section 288.5; (36) shooting from a vehicle, in violation of subdivision (c) or (d) of Section 12034; (37) intimidation of victims or witnesses, in violation of Section*

136.1; (38) terrorist threats, in violation Section 422; (39) any attempt to commit a crime listed in this subdivision other than an assault; *(40) any violation of Section 12022.53;* and ~~(20)~~ *(41)* any conspiracy to commit an offense described in ~~paragraph (24) as it applies to Section 11370.4 of the Health and Safety Code where the defendant conspirator was substantially involved in the planning, direction, or financing of the underlying offense~~ *this subdivision*.

(d) As used in this section, "bank robbery" means to take or attempt to take, by force or violence, or by intimidation from the person or presence of another any property or money or any other thing of value belonging to, or in the care, custody, control, management, or possession of, any bank, credit union, or any savings and loan association.

As used in this subdivision, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) "Bank" means any member of the Federal Reserve System, and any bank, banking association, trust company, savings bank, or other banking institution organized or operating under the laws of the United States, and any bank the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

(2) "Savings and loan association" means any federal savings and loan association and any "insured institution" as defined in Section 401 of the National Housing Act, as amended, and any federal credit union as defined in Section 2 of the Federal Credit Union Act.

(3) "Credit union" means any federal credit union and any state-chartered credit union the accounts of which are insured by the Administrator of the National Credit Union administration.

(e) The provisions of this section shall not be amended by the Legislature except by statute passed in each house by rollcall vote entered in the journal, two-thirds of the membership concurring, or by a statute that becomes effective only when approved by the electors.

SEC. 18. Section 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

602. ~~Any~~ *(a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), any* person who is under the age of 18 years when he *or she* violates any law of this state or of the United States or any ordinance of any city or county of this state defining crime other than an ordinance establishing a curfew based solely on age, is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge such person to be a ward of the court.

(b) Any person who is alleged, when he or she was 14 years of age or older, to have committed one of the following offenses shall be prosecuted under the general law in a court of criminal jurisdiction:

(1) Murder, as described in Section 187 of the Penal Code, if one of the circumstances enumerated in subdivision (a) of Section 190.2 of the Penal Code is alleged by the prosecutor, and the prosecutor alleges that the minor personally killed the victim.

(2) The following sex offenses, if the prosecutor alleges that the minor personally committed the offense, and if the prosecutor alleges one of the circumstances enumerated in the One Strike law, subdivisions (d) or (e) of Section 667.61 of the Penal Code, applies:

(A) Rape, as described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 261 of the Penal Code.

(B) Spousal rape, as described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 262 of the Penal Code.

(C) Forcible sex offenses in concert with another, as described in Section 264.1 of the Penal Code.

(D) Forcible lewd and lascivious acts on a child under the age of 14 years, as described in subdivision (b) of Section 288 of the Penal Code.

(E) Forcible penetration by foreign object, as described in subdivision (a) of Section 289 of the Penal Code.

(F) Sodomy or oral copulation in violation of Section 286 or 288a of the Penal Code, by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person.

(G) Lewd and lascivious acts on a child under the age of 14 years, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 288, unless the defendant qualifies for probation under subdivision (c) of Section 1203.066 of the Penal Code.

SEC. 19. Section 602.5 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

602.5. The juvenile court shall report the complete criminal history of any minor found to be a person adjudged to be a ward of the court under Section 602 because of the commission of any felony offense to the Department of Justice. The Department of Justice shall retain this information and make it available in the same manner as information gathered pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 13100) of Title 3 of Part 4 of the Penal Code.

SEC. 20. Section 625.3 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

625.3. Notwithstanding Section 625, a minor who is 14 years of age or older and who is taken into custody by a peace officer for the personal use of a firearm in the commission or attempted commission of a felony *or any offense listed in subdivision (b) of Section 707* shall not be released until that minor is brought before a judicial officer.

SEC. 21. Section 629 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

629. *(a)* As a condition for the release of such minor, the probation officer may require such minor or his parent, guardian, or relative, or both, to sign a written promise that either or both of them will appear before the probation officer at the juvenile hall or other suitable place designated by the probation officer at a specified time.

(b) A minor who is 14 years of age or older who is taken into custody by a peace officer for the commission or attempted commission of a felony offense shall not be released until the minor, his or her parent, guardian, or relative or both, have signed the written promise described in subdivision (a), or has been given an order to appear in the juvenile court at a date certain.

SEC. 22. Section 654.3 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

654.3. No minor shall be eligible for the program of supervision set forth in Section 654 or 654.2 in the following cases, except in an unusual case where the interests of justice would best be served and the court specifies on the record the reasons for its decision:

(a) A petition alleges that the minor has violated an offense listed in subdivision (b) ~~or (c) or paragraph (2) of subdivision (d)~~ of Section 707.

(b) A petition alleges that the minor has sold or possessed for sale a controlled substance as defined in Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 11053) of Division 10 of the Health and Safety Code.

(c) A petition alleges that the minor has violated Section 11350 or 11377 of the Health and Safety Code where the violation takes place at a public or private elementary, vocational, junior high school, or high school, or a violation of Section 245.5, 626.9, or 626.10 of the Penal Code.

(d) A petition alleges that the minor has violated Section 186.22 of the Penal Code.

(e) The minor has previously participated in a program of supervision pursuant to Section 654.

(f) The minor has previously been adjudged a ward of the court pursuant to Section 602.

(g) A petition alleges that the minor has violated an offense in which the restitution owed to the victim exceeds one thousand dollars ($1,000). For purposes of this subdivision, the definition of "victim" in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 730.6 and "restitution" in subdivision (h) of Section 730.6 shall apply.

(h) The minor is alleged to have committed a felony offense when the minor was at least 14 years of age. Except in unusual cases where the court determines the interest of justice would best be served by a proceeding pursuant to Section 654 or 654.2, a petition alleging that a minor who is 14 years of age or over has committed a felony offense shall proceed under Article 20.5 (commencing with Section 790) or Article 17 (commencing with Section 675).

SEC. 23. Section 660 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

660. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), if the minor is detained, the clerk of the juvenile court shall cause the notice and copy of the petition to be served on all persons required to receive that notice and copy of the petition pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 656 and Section 658, either personally or by certified mail with request for return receipt, as soon as possible after filing of the petition and at least five days prior to the time set for hearing, unless the hearing is set less than five days from the filing of the petition, in which case, the notice and copy of the petition shall be served at least 24 hours prior to the time set for hearing.

(b) If the minor is detained, and all persons entitled to notice pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 656 and Section 658 were present at the detention hearing, the clerk of the juvenile court shall cause the notice and copy of the petition to be served on all persons required to receive the notice and copy of the petition, either personally or by first-class mail, as soon as possible after the filing of the petition and at least five days prior to the time set for hearing, unless the hearing is set less than five days from the filing of the petition, in which case the notice and copy of the petition shall be served at least 24 hours prior to the time set for the hearing.

(c) If the minor is not detained, the clerk of the juvenile court shall cause the notice and copy of the petition to be served on all persons required to receive the notice and copy of the petition, either personally or by first-class mail, at least 10 days prior to the time set for hearing. If that person is known to reside outside of the county, the clerk of the juvenile court shall mail the notice and copy of the petition, by first-class mail, to that person, as soon as possible after the filing of the petition and at least 10 days before the time set for hearing. Failure to respond to the notice shall in no way result in arrest or detention. In the instance of failure to appear after notice by first-class mail, the court shall direct that the notice and copy of the petition is to be personally served on all persons required to receive the notice and a copy of the petition. However, if the whereabouts of the minor are unknown, ~~upon a showing that all reasonable efforts to locate the minor have failed or that the minor has willfully evaded service of process,~~ personal service of the notice and a copy of the petition is not required and a warrant for the arrest of the minor may be issued pursuant to Section 663. Personal service of the notice and copy of the petition

outside of the county at least 10 days before the time set for hearing is equivalent to service by first-class mail. Service may be waived by any person by a voluntary appearance entered in the minutes of the court or by a written waiver of service filed with the clerk of the court at or prior to the hearing.

(d) For purposes of this section, service on the minor's attorney shall constitute service on the minor's parent or legal guardian.

SEC. 24. Section 663 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

663. (a) Whenever a petition has been filed in the juvenile court alleging that a minor comes within the provisions of Section 601 or 602 *of this code* and praying for a hearing thereon, or whenever any subsequent petition has been filed praying for a hearing in the matter of the minor, a warrant of arrest may be issued immediately for the minor upon a showing that any one of the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) It appears to the court that the conduct and behavior of the minor may endanger the health, person, welfare, or property of himself or herself, or others, or that the circumstances of his or her home environment may endanger the health, person, welfare, or property of the minor.

(2) It appears to the court that either personal service upon the minor has been unsuccessful, or the whereabouts of the minor are unknown ~~, and all reasonable efforts to locate and personally serve the minor have failed~~.

(3) It appears to the court that the minor has willfully evaded service of process.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the right of parents or guardians to receive the notice and a copy of the petition pursuant to Section 660.

SEC. 25. Section 676 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

676. (a) Unless requested by the minor concerning whom the petition has been filed and any parent or guardian present, the public shall not be admitted to a juvenile court hearing. Nothing in this section shall preclude the attendance of up to two family members of a prosecuting witness for the support of that witness, as authorized by Section 868.5 of the Penal Code. The judge or referee may nevertheless admit those persons he or she deems to have a direct and legitimate interest in the particular case or the work of the court. However, except as provided in subdivision (b), members of the public shall be admitted, on the same basis as they may be admitted to trials in a court of criminal jurisdiction, to hearings concerning petitions filed pursuant to Section 602 alleging that a minor is a person described in Section 602 by reason of the violation of any one of the following offenses:

(1) Murder.

(2) Arson of an inhabited building.

(3) Robbery while armed with a dangerous or deadly weapon.

(4) Rape with force or violence or threat of great bodily harm.

(5) Sodomy by force, violence, duress, menace, or threat of great bodily harm.

(6) Oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace, or threat of great bodily harm.

(7) Any offense specified in subdivision (a) of Section 289 of the Penal Code.

(8) Kidnapping for ransom.

(9) Kidnapping for purpose of robbery.

(10) Kidnapping with bodily harm.

(11) Assault with intent to murder or attempted murder.

(12) Assault with a firearm or destructive device.

(13) Assault by any means of force likely to produce great bodily injury.

(14) Discharge of a firearm into an inhabited dwelling or occupied building.

(15) Any offense described in Section 1203.09 of the Penal Code.

(16) Any offense described in Section 12022.5 *or 12022.53* of the Penal Code.

(17) Any felony offense in which a minor personally used a weapon listed in subdivision (a) of Section 12020 of the Penal Code.

(18) Burglary of an inhabited dwelling house or trailer coach, as defined in Section 635 of the Vehicle Code, or the inhabited portion of any other building, if the minor previously has been adjudged a ward of the court by reason of the commission of any offense listed in this section, including an offense listed in this paragraph.

(19) Any felony offense described in Section 136.1 or 137 of the Penal Code.

(20) Any offense as specified in Sections 11351, 11351.5, 11352, 11378, 11378.5, 11379, and 11379.5 of the Health and Safety Code.

(21) Criminal street gang activity which constitutes a felony pursuant to Section 186.22 of the Penal Code.

(22) Manslaughter as specified in Section 192 of the Penal Code.

(23) Driveby shooting or discharge of a weapon from or at a motor vehicle as specified in Sections 246, 247, and 12034 of the Penal Code.

(24) Any crime committed with an assault weapon, as defined in Section 12276 of the Penal Code, including possession of an assault weapon as specified in subdivision (b) of Section 12280 of the Penal Code.

(25) Carjacking, while armed with a dangerous or deadly weapon.

(26) Kidnapping, in violation of Section 209.5 of the Penal Code.

(27) Torture, as described in Sections 206 and 206.1 of the Penal Code.

(28) Aggravated mayhem, in violation of Section 205 of the Penal Code.

(b) Where the petition filed alleges that the minor is a person described in Section 602 by reason of the commission of rape with force or violence or great bodily harm; sodomy by force, violence, duress, menace, or threat of great bodily harm; oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace, or threat of great bodily harm; or any offense specified in Section 289 of the Penal Code, members of the public shall not be admitted to the hearing in either of the following instances:

(1) Upon a motion for a closed hearing by the district attorney, who shall make the motion if so requested by the victim.

(2) During the victim's testimony, if, at the time of the offense the victim was under 16 years of age.

(c) The name of a minor found to have committed one of the offenses listed in subdivision (a) shall not be confidential, unless the court, for good cause, so orders. *As used in this subdivision, "good cause" shall be limited to protecting the personal safety of the minor, a victim, or a member of the public. The court shall make a written finding, on the record, explaining why good cause exists to make the name of the minor confidential.*

(d) Notwithstanding Sections 827 and 828 and subject to subdivisions (e) and (f), when a petition is sustained for any offense listed in subdivision (a), the charging petition, the minutes of the proceeding, and the orders of adjudication and disposition of the court that are contained in the court file shall be available for public inspection. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to authorize public access to any other documents in the court file.

(e) The probation officer or any party may petition the juvenile court to prohibit disclosure to the public of any file or record. The juvenile court shall prohibit the disclosure if it appears that the harm to the minor, victims, witnesses, or public from the public disclosure outweighs the benefit of public knowledge. *However, the court shall not prohibit disclosure for the benefit of the minor unless the court makes a written finding that the reason for the prohibition is to protect the safety of the minor.*

(f) Nothing in this section shall be applied to limit the disclosure of information as otherwise provided for by law.

(g) The juvenile court shall for each day that the court is in session, post in a conspicuous place which is accessible to the general public, a written list of hearings that are open to the general public pursuant to this section, the location of those hearings, and the time when the hearings will be held.

SEC. 26. Section 707 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

707. (a) *(1)* In any case in which a minor is alleged to be a person described in Section 602 *(a)* by reason of the violation, when he or she was 16 years of age or older, of any criminal statute or ordinance except those listed in subdivision (b), upon motion of the petitioner made prior to the attachment of jeopardy the court shall cause the probation officer to investigate and submit a report on the behavioral patterns and social history of the minor being considered for a determination of unfitness. Following submission and consideration of the report, and of any other relevant evidence which the petitioner or the minor may wish to submit, the juvenile court may find that the minor is not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law if it concludes that the minor would not be amenable to the care, treatment, and training program available through the facilities of the juvenile court, based upon an evaluation of the following criteria:

(1) The degree of criminal sophistication exhibited by the minor.

(2) Whether the minor can be rehabilitated prior to the expiration of the juvenile court's jurisdiction.

(3) The minor's previous delinquent history.

(4) Success of previous attempts by the juvenile court to rehabilitate the minor.

(5) The circumstances and gravity of the offense alleged in the petition to have been committed by the minor.

A determination that the minor is not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law may be based on any one or a combination of the factors set forth above, which shall be recited in the order of unfitness. In any case in which a hearing has been noticed pursuant to this section, the court shall postpone the taking of a plea to the petition until the conclusion of the fitness hearing, and no plea which may already have been entered shall constitute evidence at the hearing.

(2) This paragraph shall apply to a minor alleged to be a person described in Section 602 by reason of the violation, when he or she has attained the age of 16 years, of any felony offense when the minor has been declared to be a ward of the court pursuant to Section 602 on one or more prior occasions if both of the following apply:

(A) The minor has previously been found to have committed two or more felony offenses.

(B) The offenses upon which the prior petition or petitions were based were committed when the minor had attained the age of 14 years.

Upon motion of the petitioner made prior to the attachment of jeopardy the court shall cause the probation officer to investigate and submit a report on the behavioral patterns and social history of the minor being considered for a determination of unfitness. Following submission and consideration of the report, and of any other relevant evidence that the petitioner or the minor may wish to submit, the minor shall be presumed to be not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law unless the juvenile court concludes, based upon evidence, which evidence may be of extenuating or mitigating circumstances that the minor would be amenable to the care, treatment, and training program available through the facilities of the juvenile court, based upon an evaluation of the following criteria:

(A) The degree of criminal sophistication exhibited by the minor.

(B) Whether the minor can be rehabilitated prior to the expiration of the juvenile court's jurisdiction.

(C) The minor's previous delinquent history.

(D) Success of previous attempts by the juvenile court to rehabilitate the minor.

(E) The circumstances and gravity of the offense alleged in the petition to have been committed by the minor.

A determination that the minor is a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law shall be based on a finding of amenability after consideration of the criteria set forth above, and findings therefor recited in the order as to each of the above criteria that the minor is fit and proper under each and every one of the above criteria. In making a finding of fitness, the court may consider extenuating and mitigating circumstances in evaluating each of the above criteria. In any case in which the hearing has been noticed pursuant to this section, the court shall postpone the taking of a plea to the petition until the conclusion of the fitness hearing and no plea which may already have been entered shall constitute evidence at the hearing. If the minor is found to be a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law pursuant to this subdivision, the minor shall be committed to placement in a juvenile hall, ranch camp, forestry camp, boot camp, or secure juvenile home pursuant to Section 730, or in any institution operated by the Youth Authority.

(3) If, pursuant to this subdivision, the minor is found to be not a fit and proper subject for juvenile court treatment and is tried in a court of criminal jurisdiction and found guilty by the trier of fact, the judge may commit the minor to the Youth Authority in lieu of sentencing the minor to the state prison, unless the limitations specified in Section 1732.6 apply.

(b) Subdivision (c) shall be applicable in any case in which a minor is alleged to be a person described in Section 602 by reason of the violation, when he or she was 16 years of age or older, of one of the following offenses:

(1) Murder.

(2) Arson, as provided in subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 451 of the Penal Code.

(3) Robbery ~~while armed with a dangerous or deadly weapon~~ .

(4) Rape with force or violence or threat of great bodily harm.

(5) Sodomy by force, violence, duress, menace, or threat of great bodily harm.

(6) Lewd or lascivious act as provided in subdivision (b) of Section 288 of the Penal Code.

(7) Oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace, or threat of great bodily harm.

(8) Any offense specified in subdivision (a) of Section 289 of the Penal Code.

(9) Kidnapping for ransom.

(10) Kidnapping for purpose of robbery.

(11) Kidnapping with bodily harm.

(12) Attempted murder.

(13) Assault with a firearm or destructive device.

(14) Assault by any means of force likely to produce great bodily injury.

(15) Discharge of a firearm into an inhabited or occupied building.

(16) Any offense described in Section 1203.09 of the Penal Code.

(17) Any offense described in Section 12022.5 *or 12022.53* of the Penal Code.

(18) Any felony offense in which the minor personally used a weapon listed in subdivision (a) of Section 12020 of the Penal Code.

(19) Any felony offense described in Section 136.1 or 137 of the Penal Code.

(20) Manufacturing, compounding, or selling one-half ounce or more of any salt or solution of a controlled substance specified in subdivision (e) of Section 11055 of the Health and Safety Code.

(21) Any violent felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5 of the Penal Code, which would also constitute a felony violation of subdivision (b) of Section 186.22 of the Penal Code.

(22) Escape, by the use of force or violence, from any county juvenile hall, home, ranch, camp, or forestry camp in violation of subdivision (b) of Section 871 where great bodily injury is intentionally inflicted upon an employee of the juvenile facility during the commission of the escape.

(23) Torture as described in Sections 206 and 206.1 of the Penal Code.

(24) Aggravated mayhem, as described in Section 205 of the Penal Code.

(25) Carjacking, as described in Section 215 of the Penal Code, while armed with a dangerous or deadly weapon.

(26) Kidnapping, as punishable in subdivision (d) of Section 208 of the Penal Code.

(27) Kidnapping, as punishable in Section 209.5 of the Penal Code.

(28) The offense described in subdivision (c) of Section 12034 of the Penal Code.

(29) The offense described in Section 12308 of the Penal Code.

(30) Voluntary manslaughter, as described in subdivision (a) of Section 192 of the Penal Code.

(c) With regard to a minor alleged to be a person described in Section 602 by reason of the violation, when he or she was ~~16~~ *14* years of age or older, of any of the offenses listed in subdivision (b), upon motion of the petitioner made prior to the attachment of jeopardy the court shall cause the probation officer to investigate and submit a report on the behavioral patterns and social history of the minor being considered for a determination of unfitness. Following submission and consideration of the report, and of any other relevant evidence which the petitioner or the minor may wish to submit the minor shall be presumed to be not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law unless the juvenile court concludes, based upon evidence, which evidence may be of extenuating or mitigating circumstances, that the minor would be amenable to the care, treatment, and training program available through the facilities of the juvenile court based upon an evaluation of each of the following criteria:

(1) The degree of criminal sophistication exhibited by the minor.

(2) Whether the minor can be rehabilitated prior to the expiration of the juvenile court's jurisdiction.

(3) The minor's previous delinquent history.

(4) Success of previous attempts by the juvenile court to rehabilitate the minor.

(5) The circumstances and gravity of the offenses alleged in the petition to have been committed by the minor.

A determination that the minor is a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law shall be based on a finding of amenability after consideration of the criteria set forth above, and findings therefor recited in the order as to each of the above criteria that the minor is fit and proper under each and every one of the above criteria. In making a finding of fitness, the court may consider extenuating or mitigating circumstances in evaluating each of the above criteria. In any case in which a hearing has been noticed pursuant to this section, the court shall postpone the taking of a plea to the petition until the conclusion of the fitness hearing and no plea which may already have been entered shall constitute evidence at the hearing. *If, pursuant to this subdivision, the minor is found to be not a fit and proper subject for juvenile court treatment and is tried in a court of criminal jurisdiction and found guilty by the trier of fact, the judge may commit the minor to the Youth Authority in lieu of sentencing the minor to the state prison, unless the limitations specified in Section 1732.6 apply.*

~~(d) (1) In any case in which a minor is alleged to be a person described in Section 602 by reason of the violation, when he or she had attained the age of 14 years but had not attained the age of 16 years, of any of the offenses set forth in paragraph (2), upon motion of the petitioner made prior to the attachment of jeopardy the court shall cause the probation officer to investigate and submit a report on the behavioral patterns and social history of the minor being considered for a determination of unfitness. Following submission and consideration of the report, and of any other relevant evidence that the petitioner or the minor may wish to submit, the juvenile court may find that the minor is not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law if it concludes that the minor would not be amenable to the care, treatment, and training program available through the facilities of the juvenile court, based upon an evaluation of the following criteria:~~

~~(A) The degree of criminal sophistication exhibited by the minor.~~

~~(B) Whether the minor can be rehabilitated prior to the expiration of the juvenile court's jurisdiction.~~

~~(C) The minor's previous delinquent history.~~

~~(D) Success of previous attempts by the juvenile court to rehabilitate the minor.~~

~~(E) The circumstances and gravity of the offense alleged in the petition to have been committed by the minor.~~

~~A determination that the minor is not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law may be based on any one or a combination of the factors set forth above, which shall be recited in the order of unfitness. In any case in which the hearing has been noticed pursuant to this subdivision, the court shall postpone the taking of a~~

plea to the petition until the conclusion of the fitness hearing, and no plea which may already have been entered shall constitute evidence at the hearing.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall be applicable in any case in which a minor is alleged to be a person described in Section 602 by reason of the violation, when he or she had attained the age of 14 years but had not attained the age of 16 years, of one of the following offenses:

(A) Murder.

(B) Robbery in which the minor personally used a firearm.

(C) Rape with force or violence or threat of great bodily harm.

(D) Sodomy by force, violence, duress, menace, or threat of great bodily harm.

(E) Oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace, or threat of great bodily harm.

(F) The offense specified in subdivision (a) of Section 289 of the Penal Code.

(G) Kidnapping for ransom.

(H) Kidnapping for purpose of robbery.

(I) Kidnapping with bodily harm.

(J) Kidnapping, as punishable in subdivision (d) of Section 208 of the Penal Code.

(K) The offense described in subdivision (c) of Section 12034 of the Penal Code, in which the minor personally used a firearm.

(L) Personally discharging a firearm into an inhabited or occupied building.

(M) Manufacturing, compounding, or selling one-half ounce or more of any salt or solution of a controlled substance specified in subdivision (e) of Section 11055 of the Health and Safety Code.

(N) Escape, by the use of force or violence, from any county juvenile hall, home, ranch, camp, or forestry camp in violation of subdivision (b) of Section 871 where great bodily injury is intentionally inflicted upon an employee of the juvenile facility during the commission of the escape.

(O) Torture, as described in Section 206 of the Penal Code.

(P) Aggravated mayhem, as described in Section 205 of the Penal Code.

(Q) Assault with a firearm in which the minor personally used the firearm.

(R) Attempted murder.

(S) Rape in which the minor personally used a firearm.

(T) Burglary in which the minor personally used a firearm.

(U) Kidnapping in which the minor personally used a firearm.

(V) The offense described in Section 12308 of the Penal Code.

(W) Kidnapping, in violation of Section 209.5 of the Penal Code.

(X) Carjacking, in which the minor personally used a firearm.

(c) This subdivision shall apply to a minor alleged to be a person described in Section 602 by reason of the violation, when he or she had attained the age of 14 years but had not attained the age of 16 years, of the offense of murder in which it is alleged in the petition that one of the following exists:

(1) In the case of murder in the first or second degree, the minor personally killed the victim.

(2) In the case of murder in the first or second degree, the minor, acting with the intent to kill the victim, aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, solicited, requested, or assisted any person to kill the victim.

(3) In the case of murder in the first degree, while not the actual killer, the minor, acting with reckless indifference to human life and as a major participant in a felony enumerated in paragraph (17) of subdivision (a) of Section 190.2, or an attempt to commit that felony, aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, solicited, requested, or assisted in the commission or attempted commission of that felony and the commission or attempted commission of that felony or the immediate flight therefrom resulted in the death of the victim.

Upon motion of the petitioner made prior to the attachment of jeopardy, the court shall cause the probation officer to investigate and submit a report on the behavioral patterns and social history of the minor being considered for a determination of unfitness. Following submission and consideration of the report, and of any other relevant evidence which the petitioner or the minor may wish to submit, the minor shall be presumed to be not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law unless the juvenile court concludes, based upon evidence, which evidence may be of extenuating or mitigating circumstances, that the minor would be amenable to the care, treatment, and training program available through the facilities of the juvenile court based upon an evaluation of each of the following criteria:

(A) The degree of criminal sophistication exhibited by the minor.

(B) Whether the minor can be rehabilitated prior to the expiration of the juvenile court's jurisdiction.

(C) The minor's previous delinquent history.

(D) Success of previous attempts by the juvenile court to rehabilitate the minor.

(E) The circumstances and gravity of the offenses alleged in the petition to have been committed by the minor.

A determination that the minor is a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law shall be based on a finding of amenability after consideration of the criteria set forth above, and findings therefor recited in the order as to each of the above criteria that the minor is fit and proper under each and every one of the above criteria. In making a finding of fitness, the court may consider extenuating or mitigating circumstances in evaluating each of the above criteria. In any case in which a hearing has been noticed pursuant to this section, the court shall postpone the taking of a plea to the petition until the conclusion of the fitness hearing and no plea which may already have been entered shall constitute evidence at the hearing.

(d) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (b) of Section 602, the district attorney or other appropriate prosecuting officer may file an accusatory pleading in a court of criminal jurisdiction against any minor 16 years of age or older who is accused of committing an offense enumerated in subdivision (b).

(2) Except as provided in subdivision (b) of Section 602, the district attorney or other appropriate prosecuting officer may file an accusatory pleading against a minor 14 years of age or older in a court of criminal jurisdiction in any case in which any one or more of the following circumstances apply:

(A) The minor is alleged to have committed an offense which if committed by an adult would be punishable by death or imprisonment in the state prison for life.

(B) The minor is alleged to have personally used a firearm during the commission or attempted commission of a felony, as described in Section 12022.5 of the Penal Code.

(C) The minor is alleged to have committed an offense listed in subdivision (b) in which any one or more of the following circumstances apply:

(i) The minor has previously been found to be a person described in Section 602 by reason of the commission of an offense listed in subdivision (b).

(ii) The offense was committed for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang, as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 186.22 of the Penal Code, with the specific intent to promote, further, or assist in any criminal conduct by gang members.

(iii) The offense was committed for the purpose of intimidating or interfering with any other person's free exercise or enjoyment of any right secured to him or her by the Constitution or laws of this state or by the Constitution or laws of the United States and because of the other person's race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, gender, or sexual orientation, or because the minor perceives that the other person has one or more of those characteristics, as described in Title 11.6 (commencing with Section 422.6) of Part 1 of the Penal Code.

(iv) The victim of the offense was 65 years of age or older, or blind, deaf, quadriplegic, paraplegic, developmentally disabled, or confined to a wheelchair, and that disability was known or reasonably should have been known to the minor at the time of the commission of the offense.

(3) Except as provided in subdivision (b) of Section 602, the district attorney or other appropriate prosecuting officer may file an accusatory pleading in a court of criminal jurisdiction against any minor 16 years of age or older who is accused of committing one of the following offenses, if the minor has previously been found to be a person described in Section 602 by reason of the violation of any felony offense, when he or she was 14 years of age or older:

(A) Any felony offense in which it is alleged that the victim of the offense was 65 years of age or older, or blind, deaf, quadriplegic, paraplegic, developmentally disabled, or confined to a wheelchair, and that disability was known or reasonably should have been known to the minor at the time of the commission of the offense;

(B) Any felony offense committed for the purposes of intimidating or interfering with any other person's free exercise or enjoyment of any right secured to him or her by the Constitution or laws of this state or by the Constitution or laws of the United States and because of the other person's race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, gender, or sexual orientation, or because the minor perceived that the other person had one or more of those characteristics, as described in Title 11.6 (commencing with Section 422.6) of Part 1 of the Penal Code; or

(C) The offense was committed for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang as prohibited by Section 186.22 of the Penal Code.

(4) In any case in which the district attorney or other appropriate prosecuting officer has filed an accusatory pleading against a minor in a court of criminal jurisdiction pursuant to the provisions of this subdivision, the case shall then proceed according to the laws applicable to a criminal case. In conjunction with the preliminary hearing as provided for in Section 738 of the Penal Code, the magistrate shall make a finding that reasonable cause exists to believe that the minor comes within the provisions of this subdivision. If reasonable cause is not established, the criminal court shall transfer the case to the juvenile court having jurisdiction over the matter.

(5) For any offense for which the prosecutor may file the accusatory pleading in a court of criminal jurisdiction pursuant to this subdivision,

but elects instead to file a petition in the juvenile court, if the minor is subsequently found to be a person described in subdivision (a) of Section 602, the minor shall be committed to placement in a juvenile hall, ranch camp, forestry camp, boot camp, or secure juvenile home pursuant to Section 730, or in any institution operated by the Youth Authority.

(6) If, pursuant to this subdivision, the minor is found to be not a fit and proper subject for juvenile court treatment and is tried in a court of criminal jurisdiction and found guilty by the trier of fact, the judge may commit the minor to the Youth Authority in lieu of sentencing the minor to the state prison, unless the limitations specified in Section 1732.6 apply.

~~(f)~~ *(e)* Any report submitted by a probation officer pursuant to this section regarding the behavioral patterns and social history of the minor being considered for a determination of unfitness shall include any written or oral statement offered by the victim, the victim's parent or guardian if the victim is a minor, or if the victim has died, the victim's next of kin, as authorized by subdivision (b) of Section 656.2. Victims' statements shall be considered by the court to the extent they are relevant to the court's determination of unfitness.

SEC. 27. Section 777 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

777. An order changing or modifying a previous order by removing a minor from the physical custody of a parent, guardian, relative, or friend and directing placement in a foster home, or commitment to a private institution or commitment to a county institution, or an order changing or modifying a previous order by directing commitment to the Youth Authority shall be made only after *a* noticed hearing ~~upon a supplemental petition~~.

(a) The ~~supplemental petition shall be filed~~ *notice shall be made* as follows:

(1) By the probation officer where a minor has been declared a ward of the court or a probationer under Section 601 in the original matter and shall contain a concise statement of facts sufficient to support the conclusion that the ~~previous disposition has not been effective in the rehabilitation or protection of the~~ minor *has violated an order of the court*.

(2) By the probation officer or the prosecuting attorney ~~, after consulting with the probation officer,~~ if the minor is a court ward or probationer under Section 602 in the original matter and the ~~supplemental petition~~ *notice* alleges a violation of a condition of probation not amounting to a crime. The ~~petition~~ *notice* shall contain a concise statement of facts sufficient to support ~~the~~ *this* conclusion ~~that the previous disposition has not been effective in the rehabilitation or protection of the minor. The petition shall be filed by the prosecuting attorney, after consulting with the probation officer, if a minor has been declared a ward or probationer under Section 602 in the original matter and the petition alleges a violation of a condition of probation amounting to a crime. The petition shall contain a concise statement of facts sufficient to support the conclusion that the previous disposition has not been effective in the rehabilitation or protection of the minor~~.

(3) Where the probation officer is the petitioner pursuant to paragraph (2), ~~if~~ prior to the attachment of jeopardy at the time of the jurisdictional hearing ~~it appears to the prosecuting attorney that the minor is not a person described by subdivision (a) or that the supplemental petition was not properly charged,~~ the prosecuting attorney may make a motion to dismiss the ~~supplemental petition~~ *notice* and may request that the matter be referred to the probation officer for whatever action the prosecuting or probation officer may deem appropriate.

~~(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (a), if the petition alleges a violation of a condition of probation and is for the commitment of a minor to a county juvenile institution for a period of 30 days or less, or for a less restrictive disposition, it is not necessary to allege and prove that the previous disposition has not been effective in the rehabilitation or protection of the minor. However, before any period of commitment in excess of 15 days is ordered, the court shall determine and consider the effect that an extended commitment period would have on the minor's schooling, including possible loss of credits, and on any current employment of the minor. In order to make such a commitment the court must, however, find that the commitment is in the best interest of the minor. The provisions of this subdivision may not be utilized more than twice during the time the minor is a ward of the court.~~

~~(c)~~ *(b)* Upon the filing of a ~~supplemental petition~~ *such notice*, the clerk of the juvenile court shall immediately set the same for hearing within 30 days, and the probation officer shall cause notice of it to be served upon the persons and in the manner prescribed by Sections 658 and 660.

(c) The facts alleged in the notice shall be established by a preponderance of the evidence at a hearing to change, modify, or set aside a previous order. The court may admit and consider reliable hearsay evidence at the hearing to the same extent that such evidence would be admissible in an adult probation revocation hearing, pursuant to the decision in People v. Brown, 215 Cal.App.3d (1989) and any other relevant provision of law.

(d) An order for the detention of the minor pending adjudication of the ~~petition~~ *alleged violation* may be made only after a hearing is conducted pursuant to Article 15 (commencing with Section 625) of this chapter.

~~(e) The filing of a supplemental petition and the hearing thereon shall not be required for the commitment of a minor to a county institution for a period of 30 days or less pursuant to an original or a previous order imposing a specified time in custody and staying the enforcement of the order subject to subsequent violation of a condition or conditions of probation, provided that in order to make the commitment, the court finds at a hearing that the minor has violated a condition of probation.~~

SEC. 28. Section 781 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

781. (a) In any case in which a petition has been filed with a juvenile court to commence proceedings to adjudge a person a ward of the court, in any case in which a person is cited to appear before a probation officer or is taken before a probation officer pursuant to Section 626, or in any case in which a minor is taken before any officer of a law enforcement agency, the person or the county probation officer may, five years or more after the jurisdiction of the juvenile court has terminated as to the person, or, in a case in which no petition is filed, five years or more after the person was cited to appear before a probation officer or was taken before a probation officer pursuant to Section 626 or was taken before any officer of a law enforcement agency, or, in any case, at any time after the person has reached the age of 18 years, petition the court for sealing of the records, including records of arrest, relating to the person's case, in the custody of the juvenile court and probation officer and any other agencies, including law enforcement agencies, and public officials as the petitioner alleges, in his or her petition, to have custody of the records. The court shall notify the district attorney of the county and the county probation officer, if he or she is not the petitioner, and the district attorney or probation officer or any of their deputies or any other person having relevant evidence may testify at the hearing on the petition. If, after hearing, the court finds that since the termination of jurisdiction or action pursuant to Section 626, as the case may be, he or she has not been convicted of a felony or of any misdemeanor involving moral turpitude and that rehabilitation has been attained to the satisfaction of the court, it shall order all records, papers, and exhibits in the person's case in the custody of the juvenile court sealed, including the juvenile court record, minute book entries, and entries on dockets, and any other records relating to the case in the custody of the other agencies and officials as are named in the order. In any case in which a ward of the juvenile court is subject to the registration requirements set forth in Section 290 of the Penal Code, a court, in ordering the sealing of the juvenile records of the person, also shall provide in the order that the person is relieved from the registration requirement and for the destruction of all registration information in the custody of the Department of Justice and other agencies and officials. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court shall not order the person's records sealed in any case in which the person has been found by the juvenile court to have committed an offense listed in subdivision (b) ~~, paragraph (2) of subdivision (d), or subdivision (e)~~ of Section 707 ~~until at least six years have elapsed since commission of the offense listed in subdivision (b), paragraph (2) of subdivision (d), or subdivision (e) of Section 707~~ *when he or she had attained 14 years of age or older*. Once the court has ordered the person's records sealed, the proceedings in the case shall be deemed never to have occurred, and the person may properly reply accordingly to any inquiry about the events, the records of which are ordered sealed. The court shall send a copy of the order to each agency and official named therein, directing the agency to seal its records and stating the date thereafter to destroy the sealed records. Each such agency and official shall seal the records in its custody as directed by the order, shall advise the court of its compliance, and thereupon shall seal the copy of the court's order for sealing of records that it, he, or she received. The person who is the subject of records sealed pursuant to this section may petition the superior court to permit inspection of the records by persons named in the petition, and the superior court may so order. Otherwise, except as provided in subdivision (b), the records shall not be open to inspection.

(b) In any action or proceeding based upon defamation, a court, upon a showing of good cause, may order any records sealed under this section to be opened and admitted into evidence. The records shall be confidential and shall be available for inspection only by the court, jury, parties, counsel for the parties, and any other person who is authorized by the court to inspect them. Upon the judgment in the action or proceeding becoming final, the court shall order the records sealed.

(c) (1) Subdivision (a) does not apply to Department of Motor Vehicle records of any convictions for offenses under the Vehicle Code or any local ordinance relating to the operation, stopping and standing, or parking of a vehicle where the record of any such conviction would be a public record under Section 1808 of the Vehicle Code. However, if a court orders a case record containing any such conviction to be sealed under this section, and if the Department of Motor Vehicles maintains a

public record of such a conviction, the court shall notify the Department of Motor Vehicles of the sealing and the department shall advise the court of its receipt of the notice.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, subsequent to the notification, the Department of Motor Vehicles shall allow access to its record of convictions only to the subject of the record and to insurers which have been granted requestor code numbers by the department. Any insurer to which such a record of conviction is disclosed, when such a conviction record has otherwise been sealed under this section, shall be given notice of the sealing when the record is disclosed to the insurer. The insurer may use the information contained in the record for purposes of determining eligibility for insurance and insurance rates for the subject of the record, and the information shall not be used for any other purpose nor shall it be disclosed by an insurer to any person or party not having access to the record.

(2) This subdivision shall not be construed as preventing the sealing of any record which is maintained by any agency or party other than the Department of Motor Vehicles.

(3) This subdivision shall not be construed as affecting the procedures or authority of the Department of Motor Vehicles for purging department records.

(d) Unless for good cause the court determines that the juvenile court record shall be retained, the court shall order the destruction of a person's juvenile court records that are sealed pursuant to this section as follows: five years after the record was ordered sealed, if the person who is the subject of the record was alleged or adjudged to be a person described by Section 601; or when the person who is the subject of the record reaches the age of 38 if the person was alleged or adjudged to be a person described by Section 602 *, except that if the subject of the record was found to be a person described in Section 602 because of the commission of an offense listed in subdivision (b), of Section 707, when he or she was 14 years of age or older, the record shall not be destroyed*. Any other agency in possession of sealed records may destroy its records five years after the record was ordered sealed.

(e) This section shall not permit the sealing of a person's juvenile court records for an offense where the person is convicted of that offense in a criminal court pursuant to the provisions of Section 707.1. This subdivision is declaratory of existing law.

SEC. 29. Article 20.5 (commencing with Section 790) is added to Chapter 2 of Part 1 of Division 2 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

Article 20.5. Deferred Entry of Judgment

790. (a) Notwithstanding Sections 654, 654.2, or any other provision of law, this article shall apply whenever a case is before the juvenile court for a determination of whether a minor is a person described in Section 602 because of the commission of a felony offense, if all of the following circumstances apply:

(1) The minor has not previously been declared to be a ward of the court for the commission of a felony offense.

(2) The offense charged is not one of the offenses enumerated in subdivision (b) of Section 707.

(3) The minor has not previously been committed to the custody of the Youth Authority.

(4) The minor's record does not indicate that probation has ever been revoked without being completed.

(5) The minor is at least 14 years of age at the time of the hearing.

(6) The minor is eligible for probation pursuant to Section 1203.06 of the Penal Code.

(b) The prosecuting attorney shall review his or her file to determine whether or not paragraphs (1) to (6), inclusive, of subdivision (a) apply. Upon the agreement of the prosecuting attorney, the public defender or the minor's private defense attorney, and the presiding judge of the juvenile court or a judge designated by the presiding judge to the application of this article, this procedure shall be completed as soon as possible after the initial filing of the petition. If the prosecuting attorney, the defense attorney, and the juvenile court judge do not agree, the case shall proceed according to Article 17 (commencing with Section 675). If the minor is found eligible for deferred entry of judgment, the prosecuting attorney shall file a declaration in writing with the court or state for the record the grounds upon which the determination is based, and shall make this information available to the minor and his or her attorney. Under this procedure, the court may set the hearing for deferred entry of judgment at the initial appearance under Section 657.

791. (a) The prosecuting attorney's written notification to the minor shall also include all of the following:

(1) A full description of the procedures for deferred entry of judgment.

(2) A general explanation of the roles and authorities of the probation department, the prosecuting attorney, the program, and the court in that process.

(3) A clear statement that, in lieu of jurisdictional and disposition hearings, the court may grant a deferred entry of judgment with respect to any offense charged in the petition, provided that the minor admits each allegation contained in the petition and waives time for the pronouncement of judgment, and that upon the successful completion of the terms of probation, as defined in Section 794, the positive recommendation of the probation department, and the motion of the prosecuting attorney, but no sooner that 12 months and no later than 36 months from the date of the minor's referral to the program, the court shall dismiss the charge or charges against the minor.

(4) A clear statement that upon any failure of the minor to comply with the terms of probation, including the rules of any program the minor is directed to attend, or any circumstances specified in Section 793, the prosecuting attorney or the probation department, or the court on its own, may make a motion to the court for entry of judgment and the court shall render a finding that the minor is a ward of the court pursuant to Section 602 for the offenses specified in the original petition and shall schedule a dispositional hearing.

(5) An explanation of record retention and disposition resulting from participation in the deferred entry of judgment program and the minor's rights relative to answering questions about his or her arrest and deferred entry of judgment following successful completion of the program.

(6) A statement that if the minor fails to comply with the terms of the program and judgment is entered, the offense may serve as a basis for a finding of unfitness pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 707, if the minor commits two subsequent felony offenses.

(b) If the minor consents and waives his or her right to a speedy jurisdictional hearing, the court may refer the case to the probation department or the court may summarily grant deferred entry of judgment if the minor admits the charges in the petition and waives time for the pronouncement of judgment. When directed by the court, the probation department shall make an investigation and take into consideration the defendant's age, maturity, educational background, family relationships, demonstrable motivation, treatment history, if any, and other mitigating and aggravating factors in determining whether the minor is a person who would be benefited by education, treatment, or rehabilitation. The probation department shall also determine which programs would accept the minor. The probation department shall report its findings and recommendations to the court. The court shall make the final determination regarding education, treatment, and rehabilitation of the minor.

(c) A minor's admission of the charges contained in the petition pursuant to this chapter shall not constitute a finding that a petition has been sustained for any purpose, unless a judgment is entered pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 793.

792. The judge shall issue a citation directing any custodial parent, guardian, or foster parent of the minor to appear at the time and place set for the hearing, and directing any person having custody or control of the minor concerning whom the petition has been filed to bring the minor with him or her. The notice shall in addition state that a parent, guardian, or foster parent may be required to participate in a counseling or education program with the minor concerning whom the petition has been filed. The notice shall explain the provisions of Section 170.6 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Personal service shall be made at least 24 hours before the time stated for the appearance.

793. (a) If it appears to the prosecuting attorney, the court, or the probation department that the minor is not performing satisfactorily in the assigned program or is not complying with the terms of the minor's probation, or that the minor is not benefiting from education, treatment, or rehabilitation, the court shall lift the deferred entry of judgment and schedule a dispositional hearing. If after accepting deferred entry of judgment and during the period in which deferred entry of judgment was granted, the minor is convicted of, or declared to be a person described in Section 602 for the commission of, any felony offense or of any two misdemeanor offenses committed on separate occasions, the judge shall enter judgment and schedule a dispositional hearing. If the minor is convicted of, or found to be a person described in Section 602, because of the commission of one misdemeanor offense, or multiple misdemeanor offenses committed during a single occasion, the court may enter judgment and schedule a dispositional hearing.

(b) If the judgment previously deferred is imposed and a dispositional hearing scheduled pursuant to subdivision (a), the juvenile court shall report the complete criminal history of the minor to the Department of Justice, pursuant to Section 602.5.

(c) If the minor has performed satisfactorily during the period in which deferred entry of judgment was granted, at the end of that period the charge or charges in the wardship petition shall be dismissed and the arrest upon which the judgment was deferred shall be deemed never to have occurred and any records in the possession of the juvenile court shall be sealed, except that the prosecuting attorney and the probation department of any county shall have access to these records after they are sealed for the limited purpose of determining whether a minor is eligible for deferred entry of judgment pursuant to Section 790.

794. When a minor is permitted to participate in a deferred entry of judgment procedure, the judge shall impose, as a condition of probation, the requirement that the minor be subject to warrantless searches of his or her person, residence, or property under his or her control, upon the request of a probation officer or peace officer. The court shall also consider whether imposing random drug or alcohol testing, or both,

including urinalysis, would be an appropriate condition of probation. The judge shall also, when appropriate, require the minor to periodically establish compliance with curfew and school attendance requirements. The court may, in consultation with the probation department, impose any other term of probation authorized by this code that the judge believes would assist in the education, treatment, and rehabilitation of the minor and the prevention of criminal activity. The minor may also be required to pay restitution to the victim or victims pursuant to the provisions of this code.

795. The county probation officer or a person designated by the county probation officer shall serve in each county as the program administrator for juveniles granted deferred entry of judgment and shall be responsible for developing, supervising, and monitoring treatment programs and otherwise overseeing the placement and supervision of minors granted probation pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

SEC. 30. Section 827.1 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, as added by Chapter 422 of the Statutes of 1996, is amended and renumbered to read:

~~827.1.~~ *827.2. (a)* Notwithstanding Section 827 or any other provision of law, written notice that a minor has been found by a court of competent jurisdiction to have committed any felony pursuant to Section 602 shall be provided by the court within seven days to the sheriff of the county in which the offense was committed and to the sheriff of the county in which the minor resides. Written notice shall include only that information regarding the felony offense found to have been committed by the minor and the disposition of the minor's case. If at any time thereafter the court modifies the disposition of the minor's case, it shall also notify the sheriff as provided above. The sheriff may disseminate the information to other law enforcement personnel upon request, provided that he or she reasonably believes that the release of this information is generally relevant to the prevention or control of juvenile crime.

(b) Any information received pursuant to this section shall be received in confidence for the limited law enforcement purpose for which it was provided and shall not be further disseminated except as provided in this section. An intentional violation of the confidentiality provisions of this section is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars ($500).

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) or (b), a law enforcement agency may disclose to the public or to any interested person the information received pursuant to subdivision (a) regarding a minor 14 years of age or older who was found by the court to have committed any felony enumerated in subdivision (b) of Section 707. The law enforcement agency shall not release this information if the court for good cause, with a written statement of reasons, so orders.

SEC. 31. Section 827.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

827.5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law except Sections 389 and 781 of this code and Section 1203.45 of the Penal Code, a law enforcement agency may disclose the name of any minor 14 years of age or older taken into custody for the commission of any serious felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7 of the Penal Code, and the offenses allegedly committed, upon the request of interested persons, ~~if a hearing has commenced that is based upon a petition that alleges that the minor is a person within the description of Section 602~~ *following the minor's arrest for that offense*.

SEC. 32. Section 827.6 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

827.6. ~~(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the presiding judge of the juvenile court may authorize a law enforcement agency to disclose only the name and other information necessary to identify a minor who is lawfully sought for arrest as a suspect in the commission of any felony listed in subdivision (b) of Section 707 where the disclosure is imperative for the apprehension of the minor. The court order shall be solely for the limited purpose of enabling law enforcement to apprehend the minor, and shall contain the exact nature of the data to be released. In determining whether to authorize the release of information pursuant to this section, the court shall balance the confidentiality interests of the minor under this chapter, the due diligence of law enforcement to apprehend the minor prior to the filing of a petition for disclosure, and public safety interests raised by the facts of the minor's case.~~

~~(b) When seeking an order of disclosure pursuant to this section, in addition to any other information requested by the presiding judge, a law enforcement agency shall submit to the court a verified declaration and any supporting exhibits indicating the probable cause for the lawful arrest of the minor, efforts to locate the minor, including, but not limited to, persons contacted, surveillance activity, search efforts, and any other pertinent information, all evidence regarding why the order is critical, including a minor's danger to himself or herself, the minor's danger to others, the minor's flight risk, and any other information indicating the urgency for the court order.~~

A law enforcement agency may release the name, description, and the alleged offense of any minor alleged to have committed a violent offense, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5 of the Penal Code, and against whom an arrest warrant is outstanding, if the release of this information would assist in the apprehension of the minor or the protection of public safety. Neither the agency nor the city, county, or city and county in which the agency is located shall be liable for civil damages resulting from release of this information.

SEC. 33. Section 828.01 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is repealed.

~~828.01. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a law enforcement agency may release the name of, and any descriptive information about, a minor, 14 years of age or older, and the offenses allegedly committed by that minor, if there is an outstanding warrant for the arrest of that minor for an offense described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 707. Any releases made pursuant to this section shall be reported to the presiding judge of the juvenile court.~~

~~(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2000, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2000, deletes or extends that date.~~

SEC. 34. Section 1732.6 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

1732.6. *(a)* No minor shall be committed to the Youth Authority when he or she is convicted in a criminal action for an offense described in Section 667.5 or subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7 of the Penal Code and is sentenced to incarceration for life, an indeterminate period to life, or a determinate period of years such that the maximum number of years of potential confinement when added to the minor's age would exceed 25 years. ~~In~~ *Except as specified in subdivision (b), in* all other cases in which the minor has been convicted in a criminal action, the court shall retain discretion to sentence the minor to the Department of Corrections or to commit the minor to the Youth Authority.

(b) No minor shall be committed to the Youth Authority when he or she is convicted in a criminal action for:

(1) An offense described in subdivision (b) of Section 602, or

(2) An offense described in paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) of subdivision (d) of Section 707, if the circumstances enumerated in those paragraphs are found to be true by the trier of fact.

(3) An offense described in subdivision (b) of Section 707, if the minor had attained the age of 16 years of age or older at the time of commission of the offense.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person under the age of 16 years shall be housed in any facility under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections.

SEC. 35. INTENT. In enacting Section 4 of this initiative, adding subdivision (i) to Section 186.22 of the Penal Code, it is the intent of the people to reaffirm the reasoning contained in footnote 4 of In re Lincoln J., 223 Cal.App.3d 322 (1990) and to disapprove of the reasoning contained in People v. Green, 227 Cal.App.3d 693 (1991) (holding that proof that "the person must devote all, or a substantial part of his or her efforts to the criminal street gang" is necessary in order to secure a conviction under subdivision (a) of Section 186.22 of the Penal Code).

SEC. 36. INTENT. In enacting Section 11 of this initiative (amending Section 190.2 of the Penal Code to add intentional gang-related murders to the list of special circumstances, permitting imposition of the death penalty or life without the possibility of parole for this offense), it is not the intent of the people to abrogate Section 190.5 of the Penal Code. The people of the State of California reaffirm and declare that it is the policy of this state that the death penalty may not be imposed upon any person who was under the age of 18 years at the time of the commission of the crime.

SEC. 37. INTENT. It is the intent of the people of the State of California in enacting this measure that if any provision in this act conflicts with another section of law which provides for a greater penalty or longer period of imprisonment that the latter provision shall apply, pursuant to Section 654 of the Penal Code.

SEC. 38. SEVERABILITY. If any provision of this act, or part thereof, is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining sections shall not be affected, but shall remain in full force and effect, and to this end the provisions of this act are severable.

SEC. 39. AMENDMENT. The provisions of this measure shall not be amended by the Legislature except by a statute passed in each house by rollcall vote entered in the journal, two-thirds of the membership of each house concurring, or by a statute that becomes effective only when approved by the voters.

EXHIBIT B

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JANUARY 6, 1998

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 17, 1997

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY FEBRUARY 12, 1997

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—1997–98 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL No. 26

Introduced by Assembly Member Runner

December 2, 1996

An act to amend ~~Section 707 of the Welfare and Institutions~~ *Sections 182.22 and 629.52 of, and to add Section 182.5 to, the Penal* Code, relating to juveniles.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 26, as amended, Runner. Juveniles: criminal street gangs.

~~Under existing law, a minor who commits any of specified offenses when he or she is 16 years of age or older, and a minor 14 years of age, but not yet 16, who commits murder, as specified, is presumed not to be a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law. The minor may be dealt with by the juvenile court only if it finds that he or she would be amenable to the care, treatment, and training program available through the juvenile court after evaluation of several factors.~~

~~This bill would apply that same presumption to a minor who committed a felony as part of criminal street gang activity when he or she was 14 years of age or older and make a conforming change. Because the bill would impose increased~~

~~duties on local criminal justice systems that are equivalent to those imposed by the establishment of a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.~~

Existing law defines a criminal conspiracy and prescribes the punishment therefor.

This bill would make punishable as conspiracy any participation in a criminal street gang, as defined, with knowledge that its members engage in a pattern of gang activity if the participant willfully promotes, furthers, assists, or benefits from any felonious conduct by members of that gang. Because this bill would create a new crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would increase the terms of imprisonment authorized for the commission of a felony for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with, a criminal street gang, and specify additional terms of imprisonment if the felony involved is a serious felony or violent felony, as defined, with specified felonies punishable by an indeterminate term of life imprisonment with a specified minimum term. The bill would also eliminate separate enhancements for felony intimidation of a witness or a victim of a violent felony accompanied by a credible threat of death or violence.

Existing law authorizes a judge, upon probable cause of specified criminal activity, to issue an ex parte order authorizing a wiretap, as specified.

This bill would add a felony violation of the criminal street gang conspiracy and related provisions added by the bill to the criminal activity for which a wiretap may be authorized.

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 no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

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

~~SECTION 1. Section 707 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:~~

~~707. (a) In any case in which a minor is alleged to be a person described in Section 602 by reason of the violation, when he or she was 16 years of age or older, of any criminal statute or ordinance except those listed in subdivision (b), upon motion of the petitioner made prior to the attachment of jeopardy the court shall cause the probation officer to investigate and submit a report on the behavioral patterns and social history of the minor being considered for a determination of unfitness. Following submission and consideration of the report, and of any other relevant evidence which the petitioner or the minor may wish to submit, the juvenile court may find that the minor is not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law if it concludes that the minor would not be amenable to the care, treatment, and training program available through the facilities of the juvenile court, based upon an evaluation of the following criteria:~~

~~(1) The degree of criminal sophistication exhibited by the minor.~~

~~(2) Whether the minor can be rehabilitated prior to the expiration of the juvenile court's jurisdiction.~~

~~(3) The minor's previous delinquent history.~~

~~(4) Success of previous attempts by the juvenile court to rehabilitate the minor.~~

~~(5) The circumstances and gravity of the offense alleged in the petition to have been committed by the minor.~~

~~A determination that the minor is not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law may be based on any one or a combination of the factors set forth above, which shall be recited in the order of unfitness. In any case in which a hearing has been noticed pursuant to this section, the court shall postpone the taking of a plea to the petition until the conclusion of the~~

~~fitness hearing, and no plea which may already have been entered shall constitute evidence at the hearing.~~

~~(b) Subdivision (c) shall be applicable in any case in which a minor is alleged to be a person described in Section 602 by reason of the violation, when he or she was 16 years of age or older, of one of the following offenses:~~

~~(1) Murder.~~

~~(2) Arson, as provided in subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 451 of the Penal Code.~~

~~(3) Robbery while armed with a dangerous or deadly weapon.~~

~~(4) Rape with force or violence or threat of great bodily harm.~~

~~(5) Sodomy by force, violence, duress, menace, or threat of great bodily harm.~~

~~(6) Lewd or lascivious act as provided in subdivision (b) of Section 288 of the Penal Code.~~

~~(7) Oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace, or threat of great bodily harm.~~

~~(8) Any offense specified in subdivision (a) of Section 289 of the Penal Code.~~

~~(9) Kidnapping for ransom.~~

~~(10) Kidnapping for purpose of robbery.~~

~~(11) Kidnapping with bodily harm.~~

~~(12) Attempted murder.~~

~~(13) Assault with a firearm or destructive device.~~

~~(14) Assault by any means of force likely to produce great bodily injury.~~

~~(15) Discharge of a firearm into an inhabited or occupied building.~~

~~(16) Any offense described in Section 1203.09 of the Penal Code.~~

~~(17) Any offense described in Section 12022.5 of the Penal Code.~~

~~(18) Any felony offense in which the minor personally used a weapon listed in subdivision (a) of Section 12020 of the Penal Code.~~

~~(19) Any felony offense described in Section 136.1 or 137 of the Penal Code.~~

~~(20) Manufacturing, compounding, or selling one-half ounce or more of any salt or solution of a controlled substance specified in subdivision (e) of Section 11055 of the Health and Safety Code.~~

~~(21) Escape, by the use of force or violence, from any county juvenile hall, home, ranch, camp, or forestry camp in violation of subdivision (b) of Section 871 where great bodily injury is intentionally inflicted upon an employee of the juvenile facility during the commission of the escape.~~

~~(22) Torture as described in Sections 206 and 206.1 of the Penal Code.~~

~~(23) Aggravated mayhem, as described in Section 205 of the Penal Code.~~

~~(24) Carjacking, as described in Section 215 of the Penal Code, while armed with a dangerous or deadly weapon.~~

~~(25) Kidnapping, as punishable in subdivision (d) of Section 208 of the Penal Code.~~

~~(26) Kidnapping, as punishable in Section 209.5 of the Penal Code.~~

~~(27) The offense described in subdivision (c) of Section 12034 of the Penal Code.~~

~~(28) The offense described in Section 12308 of the Penal Code.~~

~~(c) With regard to a minor alleged to be a person described in Section 602 by reason of the violation, when he or she was 16 years of age or older, of any of the offenses listed in subdivision (b), upon motion of the petitioner made prior to the attachment of jeopardy the court shall cause the probation officer to investigate and submit a report on the behavioral patterns and social history of the minor being considered for a determination of unfitness. Following submission and consideration of the report, and of any other relevant evidence which the petitioner or the minor may wish to submit the minor shall be presumed to be not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law unless the juvenile court concludes, based upon evidence, which evidence may be of extenuating or mitigating circumstances, that~~

~~the minor would be amenable to the care, treatment, and training program available through the facilities of the juvenile court based upon an evaluation of each of the following criteria:~~

~~(1) The degree of criminal sophistication exhibited by the minor.~~

~~(2) Whether the minor can be rehabilitated prior to the expiration of the juvenile court's jurisdiction.~~

~~(3) The minor's previous delinquent history.~~

~~(4) Success of previous attempts by the juvenile court to rehabilitate the minor.~~

~~(5) The circumstances and gravity of the offenses alleged in the petition to have been committed by the minor.~~

~~A determination that the minor is a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law shall be based on a finding of amenability after consideration of the criteria set forth above, and findings therefor recited in the order as to each of the above criteria that the minor is fit and proper under each and every one of the above criteria. In making a finding of fitness, the court may consider extenuating or mitigating circumstances in evaluating each of the above criteria. In any case in which a hearing has been noticed pursuant to this section, the court shall postpone the taking of a plea to the petition until the conclusion of the fitness hearing and no plea which may already have been entered shall constitute evidence at the hearing.~~

~~(d) (1) In any case in which a minor is alleged to be a person described in Section 602 by reason of the violation, when he or she had attained the age of 14 years but had not attained the age of 16 years, of any of the offenses set forth in paragraph (2), upon motion of the petitioner made prior to the attachment of jeopardy the court shall cause the probation officer to investigate and submit a report on the behavioral patterns and social history of the minor being considered for a determination of unfitness. Following submission and consideration of the report, and of any other relevant evidence that the petitioner or the minor may wish to submit, the juvenile~~

~~court may find that the minor is not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law if it concludes that the minor would not be amenable to the care, treatment, and training program available through the facilities of the juvenile court, based upon an evaluation of the following criteria:~~

~~(A) The degree of criminal sophistication exhibited by the minor.~~

~~(B) Whether the minor can be rehabilitated prior to the expiration of the juvenile court's jurisdiction.~~

~~(C) The minor's previous delinquent history.~~

~~(D) Success of previous attempts by the juvenile court to rehabilitate the minor.~~

~~(E) The circumstances and gravity of the offense alleged in the petition to have been committed by the minor.~~

~~A determination that the minor is not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law may be based on any one or a combination of the factors set forth above, which shall be recited in the order of unfitness. In any case in which a hearing has been noticed pursuant to this subdivision, the court shall postpone the taking of a plea to the petition until the conclusion of the fitness hearing, and no plea that may already have been entered shall constitute evidence at the hearing.~~

~~(2) Paragraph (1) shall be applicable in any case in which a minor is alleged to be a person described in Section 602 by reason of the violation, when he or she had attained the age of 14 years but had not attained the age of 16 years, of one of the following offenses:~~

~~(A) Murder.~~

~~(B) Robbery in which the minor personally used a firearm.~~

~~(C) Rape with force or violence or threat of great bodily harm.~~

~~(D) Sodomy by force, violence, duress, menace, or threat of great bodily harm.~~

~~(E) Oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace, or threat of great bodily harm.~~

~~(F) The offense specified in subdivision (a) of Section 289 of the Penal Code.~~

~~(G) Kidnapping for ransom.~~

~~(H) Kidnapping for purpose of robbery.~~

~~(I) Kidnapping with bodily harm.~~

~~(J) Kidnapping, as punishable in subdivision (d) of Section 208 of the Penal Code.~~

~~(K) The offense described in subdivision (c) of Section 12034 of the Penal Code, in which the minor personally used a firearm.~~

~~(L) Personally discharging a firearm into an inhabited or occupied building.~~

~~(M) Manufacturing, compounding, or selling one-half ounce or more of any salt or solution of a controlled substance specified in subdivision (e) of Section 11055 of the Health and Safety Code.~~

~~(N) Escape, by the use of force or violence, from any county juvenile hall, home, ranch, camp, or forestry camp in violation of subdivision (b) of Section 871 where great bodily injury is intentionally inflicted upon an employee of the juvenile facility during the commission of the escape.~~

~~(O) Torture, as described in Section 206 of the Penal Code.~~

~~(P) Aggravated mayhem, as described in Section 205 of the Penal Code.~~

~~(Q) Assault with a firearm in which the minor personally used the firearm.~~

~~(R) Attempted murder.~~

~~(S) Rape in which the minor personally used a firearm.~~

~~(T) Burglary in which the minor personally used a firearm.~~

~~(U) Kidnapping in which the minor personally used a firearm.~~

~~(V) The offense described in Section 12308 of the Penal Code.~~

~~(W) Kidnapping, in violation of Section 209.5 of the Penal Code.~~

~~(X) Carjacking, in which the minor personally used a firearm.~~

~~(c) This subdivision shall apply to a minor alleged to be a person described in Section 602 by reason of the violation, when he or she had attained the age of 14 years but had not attained the age of 16 years, of the offense of murder in which it is alleged in the petition that one of the following exists:~~

~~(1) In the case of murder in the first or second degree, the minor personally killed the victim.~~

~~(2) In the case of murder in the first or second degree, the minor, acting with the intent to kill the victim, aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, solicited, requested, or assisted any person to kill the victim.~~

~~(3) In the case of murder in the first degree, while not the actual killer, the minor, acting with reckless indifference to human life and as a major participant in a felony enumerated in paragraph (17) of subdivision (a) of Section 190.2, or an attempt to commit that felony, aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, solicited, requested, or assisted in the commission or attempted commission of that felony and the commission or attempted commission of that felony or the immediate flight therefrom resulted in the death of the victim.~~

~~Upon motion of the petitioner made prior to the attachment of jeopardy, the court shall cause the probation officer to investigate and submit a report on the behavioral patterns and social history of the minor being considered for a determination of unfitness. Following submission and consideration of the report, and of any other relevant evidence which the petitioner or the minor may wish to submit, the minor shall be presumed to be not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law unless the juvenile court concludes, based upon evidence, which evidence may be of extenuating or mitigating circumstances, that the minor would be amenable to the care, treatment, and training program available through the facilities of the juvenile court based upon an evaluation of each of the following criteria:~~

~~(A) The degree of criminal sophistication exhibited by the minor.~~

~~(B) Whether the minor can be rehabilitated prior to the expiration of the juvenile court's jurisdiction.~~

~~(C) The minor's previous delinquent history.~~

~~(D) Success of previous attempts by the juvenile court to rehabilitate the minor.~~

~~(E) The circumstances and gravity of the offenses alleged in the petition to have been committed by the minor.~~

~~A determination that the minor is a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law shall be based on a finding of amenability after consideration of the criteria set forth above, and findings therefor recited in the order as to each of the above criteria that the minor is fit and proper under each and every one of the above criteria. In making a finding of fitness, the court may consider extenuating or mitigating circumstances in evaluating each of the above criteria. In any case in which a hearing has been noticed pursuant to this section, the court shall postpone the taking of a plea to the petition until the conclusion of the fitness hearing and no plea which may already have been entered shall constitute evidence at the hearing.~~

~~(f) With regard to a minor alleged to be a person described in Section 602 by reason of the violation, when he or she was 14 years of age or older, of any offense that would be a felony violation of Section 186.22 of the Penal Code, upon motion of the petitioner made prior to the attachment of jeopardy, the court shall cause the probation officer to investigate and submit a report on the behavioral patterns and social history of the minor being considered for a determination of unfitness. Following submission and consideration of the report and of any other relevant evidence that the petitioner or the minor may wish to submit, the minor shall be presumed to be not a fit an proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law unless the juvenile court concludes, based upon evidence, which evidence may be of extenuating or mitigating circumstances, that the minor would be amenable to the care, treatment, and training program available through the facilities of the juvenile~~

~~court, based upon an evaluation of each of the following criteria:~~

~~(1) The degree of criminal sophistication exhibited by the minor.~~

~~(2) Whether the minor can be rehabilitated prior to the expiration of the juvenile court's jurisdiction.~~

~~(3) The minor's previous delinquent history.~~

~~(4) Success of previous attempts by the juvenile court to rehabilitate the minor.~~

~~(5) The circumstances and gravity of the offenses alleged in the petition to have been committed by the minor.~~

~~A determination that the minor is a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law shall be based on a finding of amenability after consideration of the criteria set forth above, and findings therefor recited in the order as to each of the above criteria that the minor is fit and proper under each and every one of the above criteria. In making a finding of fitness, the court may consider extenuating or mitigating circumstances in evaluating each of the above criteria. In any case in which a hearing has been noticed pursuant to this section, the court shall postpone the taking of a plea to the petition until the conclusion of the fitness hearing and no plea which may already have been entered shall constitute evidence at the hearing.~~

~~SEC. 2.~~

SECTION 1. Section 182.5 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

182.5. Any person who actively participates in any criminal street gang, as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 186.22, with knowledge that its members engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 186.22, and who willfully promotes, furthers, assists, or benefits from any felonious conduct by members of that gang, is guilty of conspiracy to commit that felony and shall be punished as specified in subdivision (a) of Section 182.

SEC. 2. Section 186.22 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

186.22. (a) Any person who actively participates in any criminal street gang with knowledge that its members engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity, and who willfully promotes, furthers, or assists in any felonious criminal conduct by members of that gang, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for a period not to exceed one year, or by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years.

(b) (1) Except as provided in ~~paragraph~~ *paragraphs* (4) *and (5)*, any person who is convicted of a felony committed for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang, with the specific intent to promote, further, or assist in any criminal conduct by gang members, shall, upon conviction of that felony, in addition and consecutive to the punishment prescribed for the felony or attempted felony of which he or she has been convicted, be punished by an additional term of ~~one, two, or three~~ *two, three, or four* years at the court's discretion, *except that if the felony is a serious felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7, the person shall be punished by an additional term of five years. If the felony is a violent felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5, the person shall be punished by an additional term of 10 years.*

(2) If the underlying felony described in paragraph (1) is committed on the grounds of, or within 1,000 feet of, a public or private elementary, vocational, junior high, or high school, during hours in which the facility is open for classes or school-related programs or when minors are using the facility~~, the additional term shall be two, three, or four years, at the court's discretion~~ *that fact shall be a circumstance in aggravation of the crime in imposing a term under paragraph (1)*.

(3) The court shall order the imposition of the middle term of the sentence enhancement, unless there are circumstances in aggravation or mitigation. The court shall state the reasons for its choice of sentence enhancements on the record at the time of the sentencing.

(4) Any *person who is convicted of a felony enumerated in this paragraph committed for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang, with the specific intent to promote, further, or assist in any criminal conduct by gang members, shall, upon conviction of that felony, be sentenced to an indeterminate term of life imprisonment with a minimum term of the indeterminate sentence calculated as the greater of:*

(A) The term determined by the court pursuant to Section 1170 for the underlying conviction, including any enhancement applicable under Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 1170) of Title 7 of Part 2, or any period prescribed by Section 3046, if the felony is any of the offenses enumerated in subparagraph (B) or (C) of this paragraph.

(B) Imprisonment in the state prison for 15 years, if the felony is a home invasion robbery, in violation of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 213; carjacking, as defined in Section 215; a felony violation of Section 246; or a violation of Section 12022.55.

(C) Imprisonment in the state prison for seven years, if the felony is extortion, as defined in Section 519; or threats to victims and witnesses, as defined in Section 136.1.

(5) Except as provided in paragraph (4), any person who violates this subdivision in the commission of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for life, shall not be paroled until a minimum of 15 calendar years have been served.

~~(5) Any person convicted under this section, who is also convicted of a felony violation of Section 136.1, which violation is accompanied by a credible threat of violence or death made to the victim or witness to a violent felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5, shall receive, in addition to the penalties provided in paragraph (1) or (2) of this subdivision, an additional consecutive penalty of three years imprisonment. The penalty under this paragraph shall only be imposed if the credible threat of violence or death was made to prevent~~

~~or dissuade the witness or victim from attending or giving testimony at any trial for a violent felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5. For purposes of this paragraph, the following terms have the following meanings:~~

~~(A) "Credible threat" means a threat made with the intent and apparent ability to carry out the threat so as to cause the target of the threat to reasonably fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person.~~

~~(B) "Threat of violence" means a threat to commit a violent felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5.~~

(c) If the court grants probation or suspends the execution of sentence imposed upon the defendant for a violation of subdivision (a), or in cases involving a true finding of the enhancement enumerated in subdivision (b), the court shall require that the defendant serve a minimum of 180 days in a county jail as a condition thereof.

(d) ~~Notwithstanding any other law, the court may strike the additional punishment for the enhancements provided in this section or refuse to impose the minimum jail sentence for misdemeanors in an unusual case where the interests of justice would best be served, if the court specifies on the record and enters into the minutes the circumstances indicating that the interests of justice would best be served by that disposition.~~ *Any person who is convicted of a public offense punishable as a felony or a misdemeanor, which is committed for the benefit of, at the direction of or in association with, any criminal street gang with the specific intent to promote, further, or assist in any criminal conduct by gang members, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, or by imprisonment in the state prison for one, two, or three years, provided that any person sentenced to imprisonment in a county jail shall be imprisoned for a period not to exceed one year, but not less than 180 days, and shall not be eligible for release upon completion of sentence, parole, or any other basis, until he or she has served 180 days. If the court grants probation or suspends*

the execution of sentence imposed upon the defendant, it shall require as a condition thereof that the defendant serve 180 days in a county jail.

(e) As used in this chapter, "pattern of criminal gang activity" means the commission of, attempted commission of, *conspiracy to commit,* or solicitation of, sustained juvenile petition for, or conviction of two or more of the following offenses, provided at least one of these offenses occurred after the effective date of this chapter and the last of those offenses occurred within three years after a prior offense, and the offenses were committed on separate occasions, or by two or more persons:

(1) Assault with a deadly weapon or by means of force likely to produce great bodily injury, as defined in Section 245.

(2) Robbery, as defined in Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 211) of Title 8 of Part 1.

(3) Unlawful homicide or manslaughter, as defined in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 187) of Title 8 of Part 1.

(4) The sale, possession for sale, transportation, manufacture, offer for sale, or offer to manufacture controlled substances as defined in Sections 11054, 11055, 11056, 11057, and 11058 of the Health and Safety Code.

(5) Shooting at an inhabited dwelling or occupied motor vehicle, as defined in Section 246.

(6) Discharging or permitting the discharge of a firearm from a motor vehicle, as defined in subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 12034.

(7) Arson, as defined in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 450) of Title 13.

(8) The intimidation of witnesses and victims, as defined in Section 136.1.

(9) Grand theft, as defined in *subdivision (a) or (c) of* Section 487~~, when the value of the money, labor, or real or personal property taken exceeds ten thousand dollars ($10,000)~~.

(10) Grand theft of any *firearm,* vehicle, trailer, or vessel~~, as described in Section 487h~~.

(11) Burglary, as defined in Section 459.
(12) Rape, as defined in Section 261.
(13) Looting, as defined in Section 463.
(14) Moneylaundering, as defined in Section 186.10.
(15) Kidnapping, as defined in Section 207.
(16) Mayhem, as defined in Section 203.
(17) Aggravated mayhem, as defined in Section 205.
(18) Torture, as defined in Section 206.
(19) Felony extortion, as defined in Sections 518 and 520.
(20) Felony vandalism, as defined in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 594.
(21) Carjacking, as defined in Section 215.
(22) The sale, delivery, or transfer of a firearm, as defined in Section 12072.
(23) Possession of a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person in violation of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 12101.
(24) Threats to commit crimes resulting in death or great bodily injury, as defined in Section 422.
(25) Theft and unlawful taking or driving of a vehicle, as defined in Section 10851 of the Vehicle Code.

(f) As used in this chapter, "criminal street gang" means any ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having as one of its primary activities the commission of one or more of the criminal acts enumerated in paragraphs (1) to ~~(23)~~ *(25)*, inclusive, of subdivision (e), having a common name or common identifying sign or symbol, and whose members individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity.

(g) Notwithstanding any other law, the court may strike the additional punishment for the enhancements provided in this section or refuse to impose the minimum jail sentence for misdemeanors in an unusual case where the interests of justice would best be served, if the court specifies on the record and enters into the minutes the circumstances indicating that the interests of justice would best be served by that disposition.

(h) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for each person committed to the Youth Authority for a conviction pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b), the offense shall be deemed one for which the state shall pay the rate of 100 percent of the per capita institutional cost of the Department of Youth Authority, pursuant to Section 912.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(i) In order to secure a conviction, or sustain a juvenile petition, pursuant to subdivision (a), it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that the person devotes all, or a substantial part of his or her time or efforts to the criminal street gang, nor is it necessary to prove that the person is a member of the criminal street gang. Active participation in the criminal street gang is all that is required.

SEC. 3. Section 629.52 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

629.52. Upon application made under Section 629.50, the judge may enter an ex parte order, as requested or modified, authorizing interception of wire, electronic digital pager, or electronic cellular telephone communications within the territorial jurisdiction of the court in which the judge is sitting, if the judge determines, on the basis of the facts submitted by the applicant, all of the following:

(a) There is probable cause to believe that an individual is committing, has committed, or is about to commit, one of the following offenses:

(1) Importation, possession for sale, transportation, manufacture, or sale of controlled substances in violation of Section 11351, 11351.5, 11352, 11378, 11378.5, 11379, 11379.5, or 11379.6 of the Health and Safety Code with respect to a substance containing heroin, cocaine, PCP, methamphetamine, or their analogs where the substance exceeds 10 gallons by liquid volume or three pounds of solid substance by weight.

(2) Murder, solicitation to commit murder, the commission of a crime involving the bombing of public or private property, or aggravated kidnapping, as specified in Section 209.

(3) *Any felony violation of Section 186.22.*

(4) Conspiracy to commit any of the above-mentioned crimes.

(b) There is probable cause to believe that particular communications concerning the illegal activities will be obtained through that interception, including, but not limited to, communications that may be utilized for locating or rescuing a kidnap victim.

(c) There is probable cause to believe that the facilities from which, or the place where, the wire, electronic digital pager, or electronic cellular telephone communications are to be intercepted are being used, or are about to be used, in connection with the commission of the offense, or are leased to, listed in the name of, or commonly used by the person whose communications are to be intercepted.

(d) Normal investigative procedures have been tried and have failed or reasonably appear either to be unlikely to succeed if tried or to be too dangerous.

SEC. 4. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

Notwithstanding Section 17580 of the Government Code, unless otherwise specified, the provisions of this act shall become operative on the same date that the act takes effect pursuant to the California Constitution.

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AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JANUARY 26, 1998

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JANUARY 12, 1998

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JANUARY 6, 1998

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 17, 1997

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY FEBRUARY 12, 1997

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—1997-98 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL No. 26

Introduced by Assembly Member Runner

December 2, 1996

An act to amend Sections ~~182.22~~ *186.22* and 629.52 of~~, and to add Section 182.5 to,~~ the Penal Code, relating to juveniles.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 26, as amended, Runner. Juveniles: criminal street gangs.

~~Existing law defines a criminal conspiracy and prescribes the punishment therefor.~~

~~This bill would make punishable as conspiracy any participation in a criminal street gang, as defined, with knowledge that its members engage in a pattern of gang activity if the participant willfully promotes, furthers, assists, or benefits from any felonious conduct by members of that gang. Because this bill would create a new crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program.~~

Existing law imposes an enhanced penalty for the commission of a felony by a member of a criminal street gang,

if the felony is committed with intent to promote, further, or assist in any criminal conduct by gang members.

This bill would require the state to pay 100% of the per capita institutional cost of commitments to the Department of *the* Youth Authority arising from felony criminal gang activity pursuant to those provisions.

~~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 no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.~~

Existing law authorizes a judge, upon probable cause of specified criminal activity, to issue an ex parte order authorizing a wiretap, as specified.

This bill would add a felony violation of the offense of actively participating in any criminal street gang with knowledge that its members engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity, and willfully promoting, furthering, or assisting in any felonious criminal conduct by members of that gang that involves a violent felony, extortion, or witness intimidation to the criminal activity for which a wiretap may be authorized.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: ~~yes~~ *no*.

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

~~SECTION 1. Section 182.5 is added to the Penal Code, to read:~~

~~182.5. Any person who actively participates in any criminal street gang, as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 186.22, with knowledge that its members engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 186.22, and who willfully promotes, furthers, assists, or benefits from any felonious conduct by members of that gang, is guilty of conspiracy to commit that felony and shall be punished as specified in subdivision (a) of Section 182.~~

~~SEC. 2.~~

SECTION 1. Section 186.22 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

186.22. (a) Any person who actively participates in any criminal street gang with knowledge that its members engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity, and who willfully promotes, furthers, or assists in any felonious criminal conduct by members of that gang, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for a period not to exceed one year, or by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years.

(b) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (4), any person who is convicted of a felony committed for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang, with the specific intent to promote, further, or assist in any criminal conduct by gang members, shall, upon conviction of that felony, in addition and consecutive to the punishment prescribed for the felony or attempted felony of which he or she has been convicted, be punished by an additional term of one, two, or three years at the court's discretion.

(2) If the underlying felony described in paragraph (1) is committed on the grounds of, or within 1,000 feet of, a public or private elementary, vocational, junior high, or high school, during hours in which the facility is open for classes or school-related programs or when minors are using the facility, the additional term shall be two, three, or four years, at the court's discretion.

(3) The court shall order the imposition of the middle term of the sentence enhancement, unless there are circumstances in aggravation or mitigation. The court shall state the reasons for its choice of sentence enhancements on the record at the time of the sentencing.

(4) Any person who violates this subdivision in the commission of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for life, shall not be paroled until a minimum of 15 calendar years have been served.

(5) Any person convicted under this section, who is also convicted of a felony violation of Section 136.1, which

violation is accompanied by a credible threat of violence or death made to the victim or witness to a violent felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5, shall receive, in addition to the penalties provided in paragraph (1) or (2) of this subdivision, an additional consecutive penalty of three years imprisonment. The penalty under this paragraph shall only be imposed if the credible threat of violence or death was made to prevent or dissuade the witness or victim from attending or giving testimony at any trial for a violent felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5. For purposes of this paragraph, the following terms have the following meanings:

(A) "Credible threat" means a threat made with the intent and apparent ability to carry out the threat so as to cause the target of the threat to reasonably fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person.

(B) "Threat of violence" means a threat to commit a violent felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5.

(c) If the court grants probation or suspends the execution of sentence imposed upon the defendant for a violation of subdivision (a), or in cases involving a true finding of the enhancement enumerated in subdivision (b), the court shall require that the defendant serve a minimum of 180 days in a county jail as a condition thereof.

(d) Notwithstanding any other law, the court may strike the additional punishment for the enhancements provided in this section or refuse to impose the minimum jail sentence for misdemeanors in an unusual case where the interests of justice would best be served, if the court specifies on the record and enters into the minutes the circumstances indicating that the interests of justice would best be served by that disposition.

(e) As used in this chapter, "pattern of criminal gang activity" means the commission of, attempted commission of, or solicitation of, sustained juvenile petition for, or conviction of two or more of the following offenses, provided at least one of these offenses occurred

after the effective date of this chapter and the last of those offenses occurred within three years after a prior offense, and the offenses were committed on separate occasions, or by two or more persons:

(1) Assault with a deadly weapon or by means of force likely to produce great bodily injury, as defined in Section 245.

(2) Robbery, as defined in Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 211) of Title 8 of Part 1.

(3) Unlawful homicide or manslaughter, as defined in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 187) of Title 8 of Part 1.

(4) The sale, possession for sale, transportation, manufacture, offer for sale, or offer to manufacture controlled substances as defined in Sections 11054, 11055, 11056, 11057, and 11058 of the Health and Safety Code.

(5) Shooting at an inhabited dwelling or occupied motor vehicle, as defined in Section 246.

(6) Discharging or permitting the discharge of a firearm from a motor vehicle, as defined in subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 12034.

(7) Arson, as defined in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 450) of Title 13.

(8) The intimidation of witnesses and victims, as defined in Section 136.1.

(9) Grand theft, as defined in Section 487, when the value of the money, labor, or real or personal property taken exceeds ten thousand dollars ($10,000).

(10) Grand theft of any vehicle, trailer, or vessel, as described in Section 487h.

(11) Burglary, as defined in Section 459.

(12) Rape, as defined in Section 261.

(13) Looting, as defined in Section 463.

(14) ~~Moneylaundering~~ *Money laundering*, as defined in Section 186.10.

(15) Kidnapping, as defined in Section 207.

(16) Mayhem, as defined in Section 203.

(17) Aggravated mayhem, as defined in Section 205.

(18) Torture, as defined in Section 206.

(19) Felony extortion, as defined in Sections 518 and 520.

(20) Felony vandalism, as defined in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 594.

(21) Carjacking, as defined in Section 215.

(22) The sale, delivery, or transfer of a firearm, as defined in Section 12072.

(23) Possession of a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person in violation of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 12101.

(f) As used in this chapter, "criminal street gang" means any ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having as one of its primary activities the commission of one or more of the criminal acts enumerated in paragraphs (1) to (23), inclusive, of subdivision (e), having a common name or common identifying sign or symbol, and whose members individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity.

(g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for each person committed to the Youth Authority for a conviction pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b), the offense shall be deemed one for which the state shall pay the rate of 100 percent of the per capita institutional cost of the Department of *the* Youth Authority, pursuant to Section 912.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

~~SEC. 3.~~

SEC. 2. Section 629.52 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

629.52. Upon application made under Section 629.50, the judge may enter an ex parte order, as requested or modified, authorizing interception of wire, electronic digital pager, or electronic cellular telephone communications within the territorial jurisdiction of the court in which the judge is sitting, if the judge determines, on the basis of the facts submitted by the applicant, all of the following:

(a) There is probable cause to believe that an individual is committing, has committed, or is about to commit, one of the following offenses:

(1) Importation, possession for sale, transportation, manufacture, or sale of controlled substances in violation of Section 11351, 11351.5, 11352, 11378, 11378.5, 11379, 11379.5, or 11379.6 of the Health and Safety Code with respect to a substance containing heroin, cocaine, PCP, methamphetamine, or their analogs where the substance exceeds 10 gallons by liquid volume or three pounds of solid substance by weight.

(2) Murder, solicitation to commit murder, the commission of a crime involving the bombing of public or private property, or aggravated kidnapping, as specified in Section 209.

(3) Any felony violation of Section 186.22, *that involves a violent felony as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5, extortion as defined in Section 518, or witness intimidation as defined in Section 136.1.*

(4) Conspiracy to commit any of the above-mentioned crimes.

(b) There is probable cause to believe that particular communications concerning the illegal activities will be obtained through that interception, including, but not limited to, communications that may be utilized for locating or rescuing a kidnap victim.

(c) There is probable cause to believe that the facilities from which, or the place where, the wire, electronic digital pager, or electronic cellular telephone communications are to be intercepted are being used, or are about to be used, in connection with the commission of the offense, or are leased to, listed in the name of, or commonly used by the person whose communications are to be intercepted.

(d) Normal investigative procedures have been tried and have failed or reasonably appear either to be unlikely to succeed if tried or to be too dangerous.

~~SEC. 4. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred~~

~~by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.~~

~~Notwithstanding Section 17580 of the Government Code, unless otherwise specified, the provisions of this act shall become operative on the same date that the act takes effect pursuant to the California Constitution.~~

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AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JANUARY 28, 1998

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JANUARY 26, 1998

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JANUARY 12, 1998

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JANUARY 6, 1998

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 17, 1997

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY FEBRUARY 12, 1997

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—1997–98 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL No. 26

Introduced by Assembly Member Runner

December 2, 1996

An act to amend ~~Sections 186.22 and~~ *Section* 629.52 of the Penal Code, relating to ~~juveniles~~ *criminal street gangs.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 26, as amended, Runner. ~~Juveniles: criminal~~ *Criminal* street gangs.

~~Existing law imposes an enhanced penalty for the commission of a felony by a member of a criminal street gang, if the felony is committed with intent to promote, further, or assist in any criminal conduct by gang members.~~

~~This bill would require the state to pay 100% of the per capita institutional cost of commitments to the Department of the Youth Authority arising from felony criminal gang activity pursuant to those provisions.~~

Existing law authorizes a judge, upon probable cause of specified criminal activity, to issue an ex parte order authorizing a wiretap, as specified.

This bill would add a felony violation of the offense of actively participating in any criminal street gang with knowledge that its members engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity, and willfully promoting, furthering, or assisting in any felonious criminal conduct by members of that gang that involves a violent felony, extortion, or witness intimidation to the criminal activity for which a wiretap may be authorized.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: ~~yes~~ *no*. State-mandated local program: no.

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

~~SECTION 1. Section 186.22 of the Penal Code is amended to read:~~

~~186.22. (a) Any person who actively participates in any criminal street gang with knowledge that its members engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity, and who willfully promotes, furthers, or assists in any felonious criminal conduct by members of that gang, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for a period not to exceed one year, or by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years.~~

~~(b) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (4), any person who is convicted of a felony committed for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang, with the specific intent to promote, further, or assist in any criminal conduct by gang members, shall, upon conviction of that felony, in addition and consecutive to the punishment prescribed for the felony or attempted felony of which he or she has been convicted, be punished by an additional term of one, two, or three years at the court's discretion.~~

~~(2) If the underlying felony described in paragraph (1) is committed on the grounds of, or within 1,000 feet of, a public or private elementary, vocational, junior high,~~

~~or high school, during hours in which the facility is open for classes or school-related programs or when minors are using the facility, the additional term shall be two, three, or four years, at the court's discretion.~~

~~(3) The court shall order the imposition of the middle term of the sentence enhancement, unless there are circumstances in aggravation or mitigation. The court shall state the reasons for its choice of sentence enhancements on the record at the time of the sentencing.~~

~~(4) Any person who violates this subdivision in the commission of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for life, shall not be paroled until a minimum of 15 calendar years have been served.~~

~~(5) Any person convicted under this section, who is also convicted of a felony violation of Section 136.1, which violation is accompanied by a credible threat of violence or death made to the victim or witness to a violent felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5, shall receive, in addition to the penalties provided in paragraph (1) or (2) of this subdivision, an additional consecutive penalty of three years imprisonment. The penalty under this paragraph shall only be imposed if the credible threat of violence or death was made to prevent or dissuade the witness or victim from attending or giving testimony at any trial for a violent felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5. For purposes of this paragraph, the following terms have the following meanings:~~

~~(A) "Credible threat" means a threat made with the intent and apparent ability to carry out the threat so as to cause the target of the threat to reasonably fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person.~~

~~(B) "Threat of violence" means a threat to commit a violent felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5.~~

~~(e) If the court grants probation or suspends the execution of sentence imposed upon the defendant for a violation of subdivision (a), or in cases involving a true finding of the enhancement enumerated in subdivision~~

~~(b), the court shall require that the defendant serve a minimum of 180 days in a county jail as a condition thereof.~~

~~(d) Notwithstanding any other law, the court may strike the additional punishment for the enhancements provided in this section or refuse to impose the minimum jail sentence for misdemeanors in an unusual case where the interests of justice would best be served, if the court specifies on the record and enters into the minutes the circumstances indicating that the interests of justice would best be served by that disposition.~~

~~(e) As used in this chapter, "pattern of criminal gang activity" means the commission of, attempted commission of, or solicitation of, sustained juvenile petition for, or conviction of two or more of the following offenses, provided at least one of these offenses occurred after the effective date of this chapter and the last of those offenses occurred within three years after a prior offense, and the offenses were committed on separate occasions, or by two or more persons:~~

~~(1) Assault with a deadly weapon or by means of force likely to produce great bodily injury, as defined in Section 245.~~

~~(2) Robbery, as defined in Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 211) of Title 8 of Part 1.~~

~~(3) Unlawful homicide or manslaughter, as defined in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 187) of Title 8 of Part 1.~~

~~(4) The sale, possession for sale, transportation, manufacture, offer for sale, or offer to manufacture controlled substances as defined in Sections 11054, 11055, 11056, 11057, and 11058 of the Health and Safety Code.~~

~~(5) Shooting at an inhabited dwelling or occupied motor vehicle, as defined in Section 246.~~

~~(6) Discharging or permitting the discharge of a firearm from a motor vehicle, as defined in subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 12034.~~

~~(7) Arson, as defined in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 450) of Title 13.~~

~~(8) The intimidation of witnesses and victims, as defined in Section 136.1.~~

~~(9) Grand theft, as defined in Section 487, when the value of the money, labor, or real or personal property taken exceeds ten thousand dollars ($10,000).~~

~~(10) Grand theft of any vehicle, trailer, or vessel, as described in Section 487h.~~

~~(11) Burglary, as defined in Section 459.~~

~~(12) Rape, as defined in Section 261.~~

~~(13) Looting, as defined in Section 463.~~

~~(14) Money laundering, as defined in Section 186.10.~~

~~(15) Kidnapping, as defined in Section 207.~~

~~(16) Mayhem, as defined in Section 203.~~

~~(17) Aggravated mayhem, as defined in Section 205.~~

~~(18) Torture, as defined in Section 206.~~

~~(19) Felony extortion, as defined in Sections 518 and 520.~~

~~(20) Felony vandalism, as defined in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 594.~~

~~(21) Carjacking, as defined in Section 215.~~

~~(22) The sale, delivery, or transfer of a firearm, as defined in Section 12072.~~

~~(23) Possession of a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person in violation of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 12101.~~

~~(f) As used in this chapter, "criminal street gang" means any ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having as one of its primary activities the commission of one or more of the criminal acts enumerated in paragraphs (1) to (23), inclusive, of subdivision (e), having a common name or common identifying sign or symbol, and whose members individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity.~~

~~(g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for each person committed to the Youth Authority for a conviction pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b), the offense shall be deemed one for which the state shall pay the rate of 100 percent of the per capita institutional cost of the~~

~~Department of the Youth Authority, pursuant to Section 912.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.~~

~~SEC. 2.~~

SECTION 1. Section 629.52 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

629.52. Upon application made under Section 629.50, the judge may enter an ex parte order, as requested or modified, authorizing interception of wire, electronic digital pager, or electronic cellular telephone communications within the territorial jurisdiction of the court in which the judge is sitting, if the judge determines, on the basis of the facts submitted by the applicant, all of the following:

(a) There is probable cause to believe that an individual is committing, has committed, or is about to commit, one of the following offenses:

(1) Importation, possession for sale, transportation, manufacture, or sale of controlled substances in violation of Section 11351, 11351.5, 11352, 11378, 11378.5, 11379, 11379.5, or 11379.6 of the Health and Safety Code with respect to a substance containing heroin, cocaine, PCP, methamphetamine, or their analogs where the substance exceeds 10 gallons by liquid volume or three pounds of solid substance by weight.

(2) Murder, solicitation to commit murder, the commission of a crime involving the bombing of public or private property, or aggravated kidnapping, as specified in Section 209.

(3) Any felony violation of Section 186.22, that involves a violent felony as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5, extortion as defined in Section 518, or witness intimidation as defined in Section 136.1.

(4) Conspiracy to commit any of the above-mentioned crimes.

(b) There is probable cause to believe that particular communications concerning the illegal activities will be obtained through that interception, including, but not limited to, communications that may be utilized for locating or rescuing a kidnap victim.

(c) There is probable cause to believe that the facilities from which, or the place where, the wire, electronic digital pager, or electronic cellular telephone communications are to be intercepted are being used, or are about to be used, in connection with the commission of the offense, or are leased to, listed in the name of, or commonly used by the person whose communications are to be intercepted.

(d) Normal investigative procedures have been tried and have failed or reasonably appear either to be unlikely to succeed if tried or to be too dangerous.

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AMENDED IN SENATE FEBRUARY 23, 1998

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JANUARY 28, 1998

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JANUARY 26, 1998

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JANUARY 12, 1998

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JANUARY 6, 1998

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 17, 1997

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY FEBRUARY 12, 1997

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—1997–98 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL No. 26

Introduced by Assembly Member Runner
(Coauthor: Assembly Member Frusetta)

December 2, 1996

An act to amend Section 629.52 of the Penal Code, relating to criminal street gangs.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 26, as amended, Runner. Criminal street gangs.

Existing law authorizes a judge, upon probable cause of specified criminal activity, to issue an ex parte order authorizing a wiretap, as specified.

This bill would add a felony violation of the offense of actively participating in any criminal street gang with knowledge that its members engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity, and willfully promoting,

furthering, or assisting in any felonious criminal conduct by members of that gang that involves a violent felony, extortion, or witness intimidation to the criminal activity for which a wiretap may be authorized.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

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

SECTION 1. Section 629.52 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

629.52. Upon application made under Section 629.50, the judge may enter an ex parte order, as requested or modified, authorizing interception of wire, electronic digital pager, or electronic cellular telephone communications within the territorial jurisdiction of the court in which the judge is sitting, if the judge determines, on the basis of the facts submitted by the applicant, all of the following:

(a) There is probable cause to believe that an individual is committing, has committed, or is about to commit, one of the following offenses:

(1) Importation, possession for sale, transportation, manufacture, or sale of controlled substances in violation of Section 11351, 11351.5, 11352, 11378, 11378.5, 11379, 11379.5, or 11379.6 of the Health and Safety Code with respect to a substance containing heroin, cocaine, PCP, methamphetamine, or their analogs ~~where~~ *if* the substance exceeds 10 gallons by liquid volume or three pounds of solid substance by weight.

(2) Murder, solicitation to commit murder, the commission of a crime involving the bombing of public or private property, or aggravated kidnapping, as specified in Section 209.

(3) Any felony violation of Section 186.22, that involves a violent felony as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5, extortion as defined in Section 518, or witness intimidation as defined in Section 136.1.

(4) Conspiracy to commit any of the above-mentioned crimes.

(b) There is probable cause to believe that particular communications concerning the illegal activities will be obtained through that interception, including, but not limited to, communications that may be utilized for locating or rescuing a kidnap victim.

(c) There is probable cause to believe that the facilities from which, or the place where, the wire, electronic digital pager, or electronic cellular telephone communications are to be intercepted are being used, or are about to be used, in connection with the commission of the offense, or are leased to, listed in the name of, or commonly used by the person whose communications are to be intercepted.

(d) Normal investigative procedures have been tried and have failed or reasonably appear either to be unlikely to succeed if tried or to be too dangerous.

O

BILL ANALYSIS

Date of Hearing: January 20, 1998
Counsel: Jerome McGuire

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY
Robert M. Hertzberg, Chair

* AB 26 (Runner) - As Amended: January 12, 1998

FOR VOTE ONLY

SUMMARY : Provides that active participation in a criminal street gang establishes a conspiracy; allows for an ex-parte judicial order for electronic surveillance of gang crimes; and provides that the state, not the committing county, shall pay the cost of commitment of a minor to the California Youth Authority (CYA) for a gang offense.

1) Specifically provides that any person who * actively participates * in a criminal street gang, and who "promotes...assists or benefits from any felonious conduct by members of that gang, is guilty of conspiracy to commit that felony ...."

2) Adds gang crimes (those prosecuted under the Street Terrorism Enforcement Program Act) to the list of crime for which a superior court judge may issue an ex-parte order for electronic surveillance.

3) Provides that where any person is committed to CYA for the commission of a gang offense, the state must pay the entire cost of the commitment, and the county of commitment need bear no cost.

EXISTING LAW :

1) Provides that a conspiracy is an agreement between two or more persons with the specific intent to commit a certain crime and the commission of at least one act toward the agreed upon crime. (People v. Horn (1974) 12 Cal.3d 290, 296; Feagles v. Superior Court (1970) 11 Cal.App.3d 735, 739.)

2) Provides generally that the punishment for a conspiracy to commit a particular crime is the same as the punishment for the target crime, but also provides four separate punishment provisions depending upon the target crime of the conspiracy. (Penal Code Section 182, subdivision (a).)

3) Provides that each conspirator is liable for every reasonably foreseeable crime or act committed by any other member of the conspiracy, including crimes not contemplated or even forbidden by the agreement. (People v. Croy (1985) 41 Cal.3d 1, 12.)

4) Provides, in an exception to the hearsay prohibition, that each conspirator is bound by the statements made by his or her co-conspirators in furtherance of the conspiracy. (People v. Saling (1972) 7 Cal.3d 844, 852; Evidence Code Section 1223.)

5) Provides, pursuant to the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution, that the prosecution must prove each element of a criminal offense beyond a reasonable doubt. (In re Winship (1970) 397 U.S. 358, 374.)

6) Provides that proof of one element of a crime cannot mandatorily or necessarily establish another element of that crime or another crime. (Sandstrom v. Montana (1979) 422 U.S. 510.)

7) Provides that any person who actively participates in a criminal street gang with the knowledge that its members engage or have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity, and who willfully promotes, furthers, or assists in any felonious criminal conduct by members of that gang, is guilty of an alternate felony/misdemeanor and shall be punished in the county jail for up to one year and/or a fine of up to $2,000 or in the state prison for 16 months, 2 or 3 years, and/or a fine of up to $10,000. (Penal Code Section 186.22, subdivision (a).)

8) Defines a "criminal street gang" as any association/organization/group of three or more people with a distinctive gang name or symbol, which, as a primary activity, engages in the commission of specified felonies and whose members have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity. (Penal Code Section 186.22, subdivision (h).)

9) Defines a "pattern of criminal gang activity" as the commission of, attempted commission of, or solicitation of, sustained juvenile petition for, or conviction of two or more of specified felonies, provided at least one of these offenses occurred after the effective date of this chapter and the last of those offenses occurred within three years after a prior offense, and the offenses were committed on separate occasions, or by two or more persons. (Penal Code Section 186.22, subdivision (c).)

10) Defines the gang-eligible felonies to be consistent with or similar to "serious" and "violent" felonies as defined in Penal Code Sections 1192.7 and 667.5, subdivision (b), respectively, and also including additional firearm-related crimes. (Penal Code Section 186.22, subdivision (e).)

11) Allows a specified law enforcement official to make an application to a specified judge for an order authorizing the interception of a wire, electronic digital pager, or electronic cellular telephone communication, pursuant to specific procedures. (Penal Code Section 629.50 et seq.)

12) Requires that before a judge authorizes interception of this communication, he or she must find, among other things:

a) There is probable cause to believe an individual has committed, is committing, or is about to commit a specified offense.

b) There is probable cause to believe that particular communications concerning the specified offense will be obtained through the interception. (Penal Code Section 629.52.)

13) Authorizes interception of wire, pager or cellular communication-related to the following crimes:

a) Importation or trafficking in large amounts (over 10 gallons or 3 pounds) of controlled substances;

b) Murder, solicitation of murder, or a crime involving the use of a bomb; and,

c) Conspiracy to commit one of these crimes. (Penal Code Section 629.52.)

14) Requires a judge who authorizes interception to state, among other things, the identity of the agency authorized to intercept the communications. (Penal Code Section 629.54.)

COMMENTS

1) The Court of Appeal Has Rejected Claims that Active Participation in a Street Gang Constitutes a Conspiracy. The bill appears to state that the crime of active participation in a street gang constitutes a conspiracy to commit the crime of active participation in a street gang. Thus, by definition, under this bill active participation in a gang constitutes an agreement between two or more people to commit a specific crime and an overt act to commit the target crime. Decisions of the Court of Appeal have rejected arguments that gang participation constitutes a conspiracy. The court explained: "Conspiracy, however, is a different breed of animal [than gang activity offenses]. Its gravamen is the agreement with others to commit an offense. (Citation) Section 186.22's gravamen is active participation in felonious criminal gang activity under certain defined circumstances. The enhancement of committing gang-related felony crimes can be committed without an agreement to first commit the crime; it can be committed merely on an aiding and abetting theory." (In re Alberto R. (1991) 235 Cal.App.3d 1309, 1324.) Another case stated: "[S]ection 186.22 does not require any sort of agreement between gang members. The elements of conspiracy are not the same...." (People v. Gamez (1991) 235 Cal.App.3d 957, 979.)

2) The Gang Conspiracy Provisions are Vague and Ambiguous. A

conspiracy necessarily includes a specific agreement to commit a specific crime and some overt action towards commission of that offense. Gang conspiracy provisions state that active participation in a criminal street gang, including assisting in or benefiting from felonious conduct, necessarily includes an agreement to commit "that" crime. The term "that crime" is ambiguous in this provision. The statute may refer to the crime of "active participation" in a criminal street gang, an offense defined in Penal Code Section 186.22, subdivision (a), and thus the bill appears to define active participation as also necessarily establishing a conspiracy. (The problems with such a definition are discussed below.) However, the statute also includes an element that the conspiracy defendant assist, promote or benefit from "any felonious conduct" by members of the gang. Thus, it appears that the bill could be interpreted to mean that the specific crime which the conspirators agree to commit is the felonious conduct which the defendant must aided or from which he or she benefited. Further, it is particularly difficult to determine what the statute seeks to accomplish. Thus, the statute is vague and ambiguous. Ambiguous statutes must be interpreted in favor of the defendant. (McNally v. United States (1987) 107 S.CT. 2875.) Vague statues are unconstitutional if they fail to give adequate notice of what the statute prohibits. (Maynard v. Cartwright (1988) 108 S.Ct. 1853; People v. Soto (1985) 171 Cal.App.3d 1158.)

3) A Conspiracy Conviction Based Upon a Crime That the Defendant Promotes, Assists or Benefits may be Untenable . If the conspiracy is based upon a felony which the defendant supports, assists or benefits from, it could include conduct prior to the defendant's active participation in the gang. For example, the defendant may enjoy the proceeds of prior gang activity by driving vehicles purchased with drug profits earned prior to actively participating in gang activity. This benefit could certainly not establish a present conspiracy as a conspirator is not liable for acts committed by his or her co-conspirators prior to the time that he or she joined the conspiracy. (People v. Marks (1988) 45 Cal.3d 1335.)

4) Gang Crimes and Conspiracy: Contrasts . Conspiracy is a more narrow crime than active participation in a gang. Conspiracy involves an agreement which includes the specific intent to commit a specific crime and at least one particular overt act towards the commission of the target crime. Nevertheless, once those narrow requirements are met, the liability for the conspirators encompasses every foreseeable act which may occur in the pursuit of the crime which the conspirators agreed to commit.

While active participation in a street gang is a wider offense than conspiracy, it generally has much more narrow consequences for the defendant than a conspiracy. That is, a participant in a gang cannot be held liable for a crime committed by a fellow gang member without proof that the gang member aided and abetted the crime. However, the law allows

an enhancement where the defendant specifically intends that a crime benefit a criminal street gang.

The conspiracy/gang provision in this bill appears to be lack the necessary element of a specific agreement and, instead, assume that evidence which might be used to attempt to prove a specific agreement - evidence that fellow gang members commit crimes in common - necessarily establishes the agreement as a matter of law. While in many cases, gang members may actually agree to commit a certain, specific crime and then take action to commit such a crime, active participation in a gang cannot be said to conclusively establish such an agreement. The law requires that the prosecution must establish each element beyond a reasonable doubt. (In re Winship, supra , 397 U.S. 358.) A statute cannot validly be written to conclusively presume that an element of an offense. (Sandstrom v. Montana, supra , 422 U.S. 510.) In colloquial terms, "close enough for jazz" cannot suffice in a criminal statute.

5) Is the Intention of this Bill to Render Each Gang Member Liable for Every Crime Committed by a Fellow Gang Member ? If participation in a gang constitutes a conspiracy and the purpose of a gang is to commit crimes, a gang participant/conspirator is liable for the reasonably foreseeable consequence of participation in a gang - the commission of crimes by fellow gang members. If not, this provision has little or no effect, as the punishment for active participation in a criminal street gang is a standard wobbler offense and a conspiracy to actively participate in a

street gang would thus be punished as a standard wobbler. Under standard sentencing rules, since the acts which constitute active participation in a gang are the same as those which constitute the conspiracy, the defendant could not be punished for more than one offense and likely could not be convicted of more than one of offense. (Penal Code Section 654.)

6) The Sponsor has Conceded that Gang Participation Cannot, Alone, Establish a Conspiracy. The California District Attorneys Association (CDAA) noted that the intention of the conspiracy provision is to apply federal-style racketeering (RICO) penalties in gang cases. However, RICO statutes are drafted in a different manner than the gang conspiracy provision in this bill. As the gang participation/conspiracy crime created by this bill does not require an agreement, it cannot legally establish a conspiracy. While CDAA would like to draft a RICO style law, it is unclear how that would be accomplished. It is suggested that the gang conspiracy provision be stricken from the bill.

7) Could the Bill Encourage Counties to Commit Minors to CYA in Gang-Related Cases, even Relatively Minor Cases, in Order to not Bear the Costs of Local Placement and Programs? Requiring the state to pay for CYA commitments in any gang-related case may encourage CYA commitments in relatively minor cases. CYA commitment costs in serious gang-related crimes are already

borne by the state. The counties can avoid providing services to low-level offenders through this bill.

8) Arguments in Support. The California State Association of Counties (CSAC) states in relation to the bill's provision that the state shall bear all costs where a person is committed to the CYA for a gang offense: "CSAC is pleased to strongly support AB 26, relative to gang activity, as it was amended on January 6, 1998. SB 681 (Hurtt) imposed fees (currently up to $35,0000 per year) for juveniles sent by the court to the CYA. The intent of this law was to encourage counties to handle 'low level' and non-serious offenders at the local level in county programs and facilities and to stem the tide of CYA commitments. Counties have argued since the inception of this policy, referred to as the "sliding scale," that: (a) since it is the court and not the county that sentences a minor to CYA, it is unfair to hold the county general fund responsible for payment of fees; (b) not all counties have adequate resources to treat, punish and/or rehabilitate juvenile offenders; (c) sentencing decisions should not be made on the basis of budget constraints; and (d) many offenses considered 'low level' for purposes of charging counties are, in fact, violent and serious offenses.

AB 26 (Penal Code Section 186.22(h)) provides that a minor committed to CYA for an offense involving criminal gang activity shall be considered a serious offender under the provisions of the 'sliding scale' and thus the financial responsibility of the state. CSAC naturally supports legislation that increases the state's responsibility for CYA commitments. We agree that in all serious offenses there be no artificial cost barriers to be considered in sentencing."

9) Arguments in Opposition. The California Public Defenders Association argues, "Proposed Penal Code Section 182.5 is invalid in defining a conspiracy without the requirement of an agreement to commit a crime and overt acts toward the commission of that crime. Further, Penal Code Section 182.5 punishes conduct already punishable by different provisions of the Penal Code. Penal Code Section 186.22 punishes as an alternative felony/misdemeanor any person who actively engages in a gang with knowledge of the gang activities, and who willfully promotes the felonious purposes of the gang. A felony violation of Section 186.2 is punishable by 16 months, 2 years, or 3 years in state prison. Moreover, identical language contained within Section 182.5 can be found in Penal Code Section 12031, subdivision (a)(2)(C) to elevate the crime of possession of a firearm from a misdemeanor to a felony, also punishable by 16 months, 2 years, or 3 years in state prison.

Proposed Section 182.5 is but yet a third way to punish the same conduct already proscribed in the previous two sections. However, an alternative conviction under Section 182.5 does nothing to increase punishment. Although a defendant may be convicted of both a substantive crime and a conspiracy for the same conduct, that defendant may only be punished once pursuant to Section 654. Thus, this new crime is a pointless exercise in additional expense for the taxpayer."

REGISTERED SUPPORT/OPPOSITION :

Support

Doris Tate Crime Victims Bureau

Opposition

American Civil Liberties Union
California Public Defenders Association
California Attorneys for Criminal Justice

Analysis prepared by : Jerome McGuire / apubs / (916) 445-3268

COMPLETE BILL HISTORY

BILL NUMBER : A.B. No. 26
AUTHOR : Runner
TOPIC : Criminal street gangs.

TYPE OF BILL :
Inactive
Non-Urgency
Non-Appropriations
Majority Vote Required
Non-State-Mandated Local Program
Non-Fiscal
Non-Tax Levy

BILL HISTORY
1998
Nov. 30 From Senate committee without further action.
June 29 In committee: Set, second hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.
May 12 In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.
Feb. 23 From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.
Feb. 5 Referred to Com. on PUB. S.
Feb. 2 In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.
Jan. 29 Read third time, passed, and to Senate. (Ayes 61. Noes 11. Page 5359.)
Jan. 29 Read second time. To third reading.
Jan. 28 From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 18. Noes 3.) (January 27). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.
Jan. 27 In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.
Jan. 27 Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Jan. 26 Read second time and amended. Joint Rule 62(a), file notice waived. (Page 5199.)
Jan. 22 From committee: Amend, do pass as amended, and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 2.) (January 20).
Jan. 22 Joint Rule 61 (b) (2) suspended.
Jan. 16 Joint Rule 61 (b)(1) suspended. Joint Rule 62 (a), file notice waived.
Jan. 15 Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S. (Corrected January 14.)
Jan. 13 In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.
Jan. 12 Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on PUB. S. Read second time and amended.
Jan. 6 From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on PUB. S. Read second time and amended.
1997
June 6 Motion to withdraw bill from committee waived.
June 4 Motion to withdraw bill from committee continued until next legislative day.
June 3 Notice of motion to withdraw from committee given by Assembly Member Runner.
Apr. 22 In committee: Set first hearing. Failed passage. Reconsideration granted.
Apr. 21 Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.
Apr. 17 From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer

to Com. on PUB. S. Read second time and amended.
Feb. 14 Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.
Feb. 12 From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on PUB. S. Read second time and amended.
Feb. 7 Referred to Com. on PUB. S.
1996
Dec. 3 From printer. May be heard in committee January 2.
Dec. 2 Read first time. To print.

DECLARATION OF SERVICE BY U.S. MAIL

Case Name: **People v. Johnson et al.** No.: **S202790**

I declare: I am employed in the Office of the Attorney General, which is the office of a member of the California State Bar, at which member's direction this service is made. I am 18 years of age or older and not a party to this matter. I am familiar with the business practice at the Office of the Attorney General for collection and processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service. In accordance with that practice, correspondence placed in the internal mail collection system at the Office of the Attorney General is deposited with the United States Postal Service with postage thereon fully prepaid that same day in the ordinary course of business.

On November 1, 2012, I served the attached **RESPONDENT'S MOTION FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE; PROPOSED ORDER** by placing a true copy thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope in the internal mail collection system at the Office of the Attorney General at 1300 I Street, Suite 125, P.O. Box 944255, Sacramento, CA 94244-2550, addressed as follows:

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(Counsel for appellant Lee - 2 copies)

Honorable Lisa Green
Kern County District Attorney
1215 Truxtun Avenue, 4th Floor
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Kern County Clerk
Kern County Superior Court
1415 Truxtun Avenue, Suite 212
Bakersfield, CA 93301

Charlene Ynson, Clerk/Administrator
Court of Appeal, Fifth Appellate District
2424 Ventura Street
Fresno, CA 93721

Central California Appellate Program
2407 J Street, Suite 301
Sacramento, CA 95816

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed on November 1, 2012, at Sacramento, California.

_____
Declarant