

PUBLIC SAFETY

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) incarcerates people convicted of the most violent felonies, supervises those released to parole, and provides rehabilitation programs to help them reintegrate into the community. The department strives to facilitate the successful reintegration of the individuals in its care back to their communities equipped with the tools to be drug-free, healthy, and employable members of society by providing education, treatment, and rehabilitative and restorative justice programs. The May Revision proposes total funding of \$13.4 billion (\$13.1 billion General Fund and \$311 million other funds) for the Department in 2020-21.

The Governor's Budget projected an overall adult inmate average daily population of 123,716 in 2020-21. Spring projections, prior to impacts associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, assumed an average daily population of 122,536, a difference of 1,180. The Governor's Budget projected an overall parolee average daily population of 55,082 in 2020-21. The average daily parolee population is now projected to be 56,966, an increase of 1,884. These projections are prior to proposals outlined below.

PRISON CAPACITY

The adult prison population has steadily declined over many years, presenting opportunities for CDCR to reduce its reliance on contract prison capacity. After more

than a decade, CDCR terminated its final remaining contract to house inmates out-of-state in June 2019. In addition, CDCR terminated a contract with a private in-state facility for male inmates in September 2019. Given the projected continued decline in the inmate population throughout 2019-20 and 2020-21, the May Revision continues the Administration's plan to close all private in-state contract correctional facilities for male inmates in 2020-21. While the last private in-state contract facility, Golden State Correctional Facility, was set to close on April 30, 2020, the contract was extended through the end of May 2020 to reduce inmate movement and facilitate increased physical distancing given the COVID-19 pandemic. The May Revision also reflects the Administration's plan to phase out two of the remaining three male, public in-state contract correctional facilities by 2021, and the third by July 2022.

The Governor's Budget indicated that if population trends hold, the Administration would close a state-operated prison within the next five years. The May Revision proposes to close one facility beginning in 2021-22 and a second facility beginning in 2022-23. These closures will be achieved through various actions that will further reduce the prison population through rehabilitation.

COVID-19 RESPONSE

CDCR took a series of proactive measures to reduce the presence and spread of COVID-19 in its institutions. Among other things, CDCR restricted inmate movement, activated gyms and dayrooms to create physical distancing, modified the parole suitability hearing process to take place by video and telephone conference, restricted family visitation and provided inmates with free telephone calls, initiated a staff screening process upon entering facilities, suspended large-scale construction projects within the secure perimeter of CDCR facilities, and suspended in-person rehabilitative programs and education classes. CDCR also delayed the Basic Correctional Officer Academy and modified the training to provide for social distancing, and employed the California Prison Industry Authority to produce cloth face masks and hand sanitizer for inmates and staff.

On March 24, 2020, the Governor issued Executive Order N-36-20, to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 in the state's adult institutions by stopping intake for 30 days, which was subsequently extended to 60 days. Intake is expected to resume on May 26, 2020. In addition, CDCR initiated the release of inmates who were within 60 days of release at the beginning of April 2020, and who were not serving a current term for domestic violence, a violent felony, or required to register as a sex offender. These measures provided immediate relief to enable CDCR to increase physical distancing as well as

limit the introduction and spread of COVID-19. As of May 6, 2020, the adult inmate population was 117,498, compared to 122,941 as of March 25, 2020, a reduction of 5,443 inmates.

CDCR estimates that approximately 3,500 inmates will be held in county jails as a result of the suspension of intake for 60 days. Once intake resumes, those inmates will be transferred to CDCR over a period of approximately 28 days.

EARNING RELEASE THROUGH REHABILITATION

The May Revision sustains academic, vocational and rehabilitative program investments made in recent years to continue the progress made to support inmates in preparing for release.

The May Revision proposes the closure of two adult institutions—one beginning in 2021-22 and a second beginning in 2022-23. The closures are estimated to result in savings of \$100 million in 2021-22, \$300 million in 2022-23 and \$400 million ongoing.

- Reduce Reception Center Process to 30 days—The suspension of intake provided CDCR the opportunity to move the majority of inmates from reception centers to mainline institutions, thereby creating space in the reception centers to facilitate safely reopening intake. CDCR plans to reduce the reception center process to as little as 30 days instead of 90 to 120 days. This will allow inmates to begin participating in academic and rehabilitative programs sooner and will likely enable CDCR to convert some existing Reception Center housing to General Population housing in 2020-21. This change will save \$3.7 million General Fund in 2020-21, and significantly more in future years with the exact amount depending on the timing and details of future prison closures.
- Changes to Good Conduct Credits—CDCR will pursue changes to good conduct credits that will be applied prospectively. While the changes are still being developed, they will be informed by preliminary recidivism data associated with existing good conduct credits. The preliminary estimate is that these changes will save \$2.7 million General Fund in 2020-21, and significantly more in future years with the exact amount depending on the timing and details of future prison closures.

TEMPORARY MODIFIED WORK ASSIGNMENTS

The May Revision includes \$16.7 million General Fund annually for two years to provide modified work assignment posts for staff with medical conditions that result in restrictions or limitations, such as pregnancy, to provide them opportunities to continue working or return to work earlier than would otherwise be possible. This proposal advances the Administration's commitment to the health and wellness of its correctional staff and promotes the recruitment and retention of a diverse workforce. The Department will use the period covered by the limited term funding to determine the appropriate level of ongoing resources for this program.

The May Revision sustains the following General Fund proposals submitted in the Governor's Budget:

- Mental Health Psychiatry Registry—\$13.3 million (\$1.4 million included in the Governor's Budget)
- Intake Cell Retrofits for Suicide Prevention—\$3.8 million one-time
- Medical Guarding and Transportation—\$14.8 million
- Expansion of Statewide Telepsychiatry Program—\$5.9 million
- Legionella Remediation at California Health Care Facility—\$9.7 million in 2019-20 and \$4.3 million ongoing
- Information Technology Security Staffing and Tools—\$2.9 million
- Existing Capital Outlay Projects—\$40.8 million to support several existing CDCR projects actively in the construction phase, as well as several projects that are necessary to comply with legal requirements and public health and safety needs.

VALLEY STATE PRISON YOUTH OFFENDER REHABILITATIVE COMMUNITY

The Governor's Budget proposed \$6.2 million General Fund in 2020-21, and \$10.1 million ongoing, to establish Youth Offender Rehabilitative Communities. These are programs that house offenders under the age of 26 together at select adult institutions in campus-style environments conducive to positive behavioral programming. As a result of COVID-19, inmate movement has been restricted. However, in recognition that these communities serve to connect youth offenders to positive mentors, as well as rehabilitative and educational programs targeted to their unique needs, the May Revision proposes to retain a model program that will be established at Valley State

Prison in Chowchilla. This reduces the Governor's Budget proposal to \$1.3 million in 2020-21 and \$2 million ongoing.

OTHER SIGNIFICANT ADJUSTMENTS

To reduce costs, the May Revision also proposes efficiencies, as follows:

- **Consolidate Fire Camps**—The May Revision proposes the consolidation of fire camps that are currently not at capacity. The May Revision assumes the closure of eight camps, that will be selected in coordination with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). The locations selected will take into consideration proximity to other fire camps in an effort to minimize impacts to communities that rely on the services provided by inmate fire crews. CDCR's savings are estimated to be \$7.4 million General Fund in 2020-21 and \$14.7 million ongoing.
- **Draw Down Federal Funds for Health Care for Community Reentry Programs**—Under federal policy, individuals who are considered prison inmates are ineligible for Medicaid benefits. However, this exclusion does not apply to individuals residing in supervised residential treatment facilities, such as reentry facilities designed to transition individuals from prison to the community. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), which sets these policies, recently issued guidance outlining how it distinguishes between prisons and supervised residential treatment facilities. Specifically, CMS has stated that in order to qualify for Medicaid eligibility residents must generally have freedom to seek employment in the community and access resources available to the general public, such as education, libraries, and healthcare facilities. CDCR is implementing operational changes at its reentry facilities to adhere to these guidelines in a manner that ensures public safety, thereby allowing the state to draw down federal funding for residents' health care and saving \$4.2 million General Fund in 2020-21 and \$8.5 million ongoing.
- **Eliminate the Integrated Services for Mentally Ill Parolee Program**—The Integrated Services for Mentally Ill Parolee Program provides wraparound services, including some transitional housing for approximately 1,500 of 18,000 mentally ill parolees. While the Administration remains committed to mental health treatment in the community, this program has shown limited effectiveness at reducing recidivism. In an effort to make better use of limited state funding (this program is costly, at \$10,000 per parolee), the May Revision proposes to eliminate the program. The Department will adjust policies to connect these individuals with community resources, which ultimately provides better continuity of care long-term. Elimination

of this program is expected to result in savings of \$8.1 million General Fund in 2020-21 and \$16.3 million ongoing General Fund.

- **Eliminate Parole Outpatient Clinics**—The Department employs mental health clinicians that provide treatment to parolees out of parole offices across the state called Parole Outpatient Clinics. With the passage of the Affordable Care Act, most parolees now have access to mental health services through Medi-Cal or other insurance. Therefore, the services provided in the Parole Outpatient Clinics can otherwise be accessed through Medi-Cal or other insurance. The May Revision proposes to no longer fund Parole Outpatient Clinics to eliminate redundancy in services and utilize services where the state receives financial participation from the federal government through Medi-Cal. This will also help long-term continuity of care since individuals can only access Parole Outpatient Clinic services while on parole. This proposal retains Parole Outpatient Clinic psychiatrists to continue meeting emergency medication needs for parolees with mental illness. This proposal is expected to result in estimated savings of \$9.1 million General Fund in 2020-21, and \$17.6 million ongoing General Fund.
- **Remote Court Appearance**—CDCR will pursue efforts to increase video capabilities to enable remote court appearances by inmates and staff. This will result in efficiencies associated with transportation of inmates from their assigned prison to a prison closer to the court, and daily transportation of inmates to court. This will also reduce inmate absences from rehabilitation and work assignments.

CAP PAROLE TERMS

In an effort to align community supervision terms with evidence that most recidivism occurs earlier in the supervision period, create incentives for positive behavior change, and more effectively use limited state resources, the May Revision proposes to cap supervision for most parolees at 24 months, establish earned discharge for non-Penal Code section 290 registrants at 12 months, and establish earned discharge at 18 months for certain Penal Code section 290 registrants. This proposal is expected to result in estimated savings of \$23.2 million General Fund in 2020-21, increasing to \$76 million ongoing General Fund in 2023-24.

OTHER CHANGES

The May Revision also removes \$20.6 million from CDCR's baseline budget to eliminate the Tattoo Removal Program (\$2.1 million) and to reduce ongoing prison maintenance funding (\$18.5 million).

The state is not in a fiscal position to expand programs given the drastic budget impacts of the COVID-19 Recession. The following significant proposals are withdrawn from the Governor's Budget:

- Academic Information Technology Modernization—\$26.9 million to provide laptops to inmates participating in academic and vocational training to better prepare inmates for reentry.
- Expanding Higher Education Opportunities—\$1.8 million for tuition, books, materials, training, and equipment for inmate-students.
- Expanded Inmate Visitation—\$4.6 million for an additional visitation day at nine institutions.
- Staff Development and Support—\$21.4 million to enhance staff development through new training for correctional officers and counselors.
- Video Surveillance—\$21.6 million General Fund in 2020-21 and \$2.1 million ongoing to expand video surveillance capabilities at three facilities.
- Quality Management and Patient Safety—\$9.9 million General Fund in 2020-21 and \$11.8 million ongoing General Fund to evaluate risks and implement best practices to improve the health care delivery system.
- Health Care Facility Updates at the California Rehabilitation Center—\$5.9 million one-time funding for various maintenance projects.
- Various Capital Outlay Projects—\$70.8 million associated with the withdrawal of various projects proposed in the Governor's Budget. The May Revision also reduces the overall out year costs for CDCR projects by approximately 67 percent.

The May Revision also proposes to modify the following proposals included in the Governor's Budget:

- Centralize Discrimination Complaints—Reduces the proposal from \$1.8 million ongoing to \$943,000 to promote objectivity and fairness in the investigation of equal opportunity complaints.

- Roof Replacement—Reduces the proposal from \$78.2 million over two years for two roof replacement projects to \$37.6 million for one roof replacement at California State Prison, Sacramento.

REALIGN DIVISION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

The Division of Juvenile Justice currently houses approximately 800 offenders. The Governor's Budget proposed to transfer the Division of Juvenile Justice to a newly created independent department within the Health and Human Services Agency. That approach was intended to align the rehabilitative mission of the state's juvenile justice system with trauma-informed and developmentally appropriate services supported by programs overseen by the state's Health and Human Services Agency.

The May Revision proposes to expand on previous successful efforts to reform the state's juvenile justice system by transferring the responsibility for managing all youthful offenders to local jurisdictions. The May Revision proposes to stop intake of new juvenile offenders effective January 1, 2021 and begin the closure of all three state juvenile facilities and the fire camp through the attrition of the current population. Offenders over the age of 18 that will eventually be transferred to an adult institution will be prioritized for placement in the Youth Offender Rehabilitative Community established at Valley State Prison.

Closing state juvenile facilities and directing a portion of the state savings to county probation departments will enable youth to remain in their communities and stay close to their families to support rehabilitation. Local juvenile detention facilities have a significant number of vacant beds, providing an opportunity to house a greater number of youthful offenders locally. In 2019, the average daily population for local juvenile halls and camps and ranches was about 3,600, and their rated capacity is currently about 11,200. In recognition that some youth currently housed in state juvenile facilities have sex behavior treatment or mental health treatment needs, the May Revision includes \$2.4 million General Fund in 2020-21, increasing to \$9.6 million ongoing, to be awarded as competitive grants by the Board of State and Community Corrections. Grants will be awarded to county probation departments that will serve as hubs to meet the specific treatment needs of youth throughout the juvenile justice system.

LOCAL PUBLIC SAFETY

Proposition 47 Savings—Voters passed Proposition 47 in November 2014, which requires misdemeanor rather than felony sentencing for certain property and drug crimes and permits inmates previously sentenced for these reclassified crimes to petition for resentencing. The Department of Finance currently estimates net savings of \$102.9 million General Fund for Proposition 47 when comparing 2019-20 to 2013-14, a decrease of \$19.6 million from the Governor's Budget estimate for 2019-20. These funds will be allocated according to the formula outlined in the initiative.

Post Release Community Supervision—The May Revision includes \$12.9 million General Fund for county probation departments to supervise the temporary increase in the average daily population of offenders on Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) as a result of the implementation of Proposition 57. This is a decrease of \$902,000 from the amount estimated in the Governor's Budget.

ADULT PROBATION REFORM

The Governor's Budget included \$60 million General Fund annually for three years and \$30 million General Fund in 2023-24, to supervise and provide probation services for misdemeanants, with the aim of improving public safety by reducing recidivism of these individuals. The Budget also included reforms to reduce felony and misdemeanor probation terms to two years, and allow for earned discharge for probationers. The Governor's Budget also included \$11 million ongoing General Fund, in addition to baseline funding of \$112.7 million General Fund, to stabilize SB 678 funding provided to counties. While the Administration is still supportive of the policy objectives included in these reforms, given the state's current fiscal situation, the May Revision withdraws the probation reform proposed in the Governor's Budget.

The Administration recognizes the importance of county probation departments in the public safety continuum and plans to continue discussions on how to protect public safety and improve rehabilitation efforts in the community.

The May Revision maintains the existing SB 678 calculation, which will provide county probation departments \$112.7 million General Fund in 2020-21.

BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

The Governor's Budget stated the intent to strengthen the state's oversight of county jails. The Board of State and Community Corrections will more actively engage counties regarding deficiencies identified as part of its inspections through its public board meeting process and to the extent resources allow, conduct more frequent follow-up inspections. The Board will also provide additional technical assistance to those counties where issues are identified. Also, as part of the Title 15 jail standards review, the Board will make sure the standards are consistent with national best practices.

Absent additional federal funds, the COVID-19 Recession makes the following reduction necessary to balance the state budget. This reduction will be triggered off if the federal government provides sufficient funding to restore it:

- Adult Reentry Grant—\$37 million to provide competitive awards to community-based organizations to support offenders formerly incarcerated in state prison.

COMMISSION ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING

To meet the short-term needs of local law enforcement training due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the potential long-term impact of reduced state and local budgets, the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) will leverage existing funding provided in the 2018 Budget Act to provide for the strategic development and implementation of a framework to support distance learning opportunities for all California law enforcement agencies.

Specifically, the May Revision proposes to use \$10 million General Fund previously appropriated to: (1) create a Distance Learning Grant Program, (2) increase the functionality of POST's Learning Portal, and (3) upgrade previously produced and developed distance learning courses and videos.

The May Revision proposes the establishment of a Distance Learning Grant Program to allocate \$5 million to governmental entities and non-profit law enforcement educational institutions to develop and deliver training through innovative, distance learning modalities with a focus on use of force and de-escalation, implicit bias and racial profiling, community policing, cultural diversity, and organizational wellness.

The POST Learning Portal is a secure website available for California peace officers, dispatchers, and law enforcement instructors to access self-paced training courses and applications to support law enforcement training in California. Access to the Learning Portal is free to California law enforcement in the POST program. POST will explore replacing, enhancing, and/or modernizing the functionality of the Learning Portal by adding and incorporating additional modules that would provide law enforcement agencies the ability to develop their own agency-specific courses to develop and deliver their own instructor-led distance training.

Finally, POST will identify and upgrade existing distance learning courses and videos but are in legacy software formats no longer supported, such as Adobe Flash Player. By converting these materials, POST can ensure that relevant training materials continue to be accessible to local law enforcement agencies. POST also anticipates continued creation of high-quality, online in-service and specialized training videos that enable law enforcement to meet Continuous Professional Training mandates through distance learning options.

To reduce costs, the May Revision also proposes to revert \$16.5 million in unspent funding appropriated in prior budgets.

VICTIM SERVICES

Crime victims and their families bear significant physical, emotional, and financial burdens. The May Revision reflects the Administration's continuing commitment to both assist crime victims and their families in recovering from such traumas, and to proactively make strategic investments to protect those who face a high risk of victimization by maintaining the following Governor's Budget proposals:

- Restitution Fund Backfill—\$23.5 million one-time General Fund to backfill declining fine and fee revenues in the Restitution Fund, allowing the Victim Compensation Board to continue operating at its current resource level.
- California Violence Intervention and Prevention (CalVIP) Grant Program—\$9 million General Fund ongoing for the Board of State and Community Corrections to continue funding the CalVIP program, which provides competitive grants to cities and community-based organizations to support services such as community education, diversion programs, outreach to at-risk transitional age youth, and violence reduction models.

IMPROVING INDIGENT DEFENSE

Currently, the Office of the State Public Defender's mission is focused on assisting individuals sentenced to death with post-conviction appeals. The Governor's Budget included \$4 million General Fund in 2020-21 and \$3.5 million annually thereafter to expand the Office's mission to include improving the quality of indigent defense services provided by counties. Specifically, these resources were intended to provide training and technical assistance for attorneys providing indigent defense, with the goal of promoting more effective representation statewide. Absent additional federal funds, the COVID-19 Recession makes a reduction of this amount to \$2.1 million ongoing necessary to balance the state budget. This reduction will be triggered off if the federal government provides sufficient funding to restore it.

In addition, the state is not in a fiscal position to expand programs given the drastic budget impacts of the COVID-19 Recession. The May Revision withdraws \$10 million one-time General Fund included in the Governor's Budget for the Board of State and Community Corrections to administer a pilot program, in consultation with the Office of the State Public Defender, to supplement local funding for indigent criminal defense.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

As chief law officer of the state, the Attorney General has the responsibility to see that the laws of California are uniformly and adequately enforced. This responsibility is fulfilled through the diverse programs of the Department of Justice (DOJ). The department provides legal services on behalf of the people of California; serves as legal counsel to state agencies; provides oversight, enforcement, education, and regulation of California's firearms laws; provides evaluation and analysis of physical evidence; and supports data needs of California's criminal justice community. The May Revision includes total funding of approximately \$1.1 billion, including \$365.9 million General Fund, to support the DOJ. This represents a reduction from the Governor's Budget of \$14 million, of which \$4.3 million is General Fund. Absent additional federal funds, the COVID-19 Recession makes this reduction necessary to balance the state budget. This reduction will be triggered off if the federal government provides sufficient funding to restore it.

BUREAU OF FIREARMS

The Bureau of Firearms regulates and enforces the manufacture, sale, ownership, safety training, and transfer of firearms. In recent years, there have been several laws enacted that affect the purchasing and ownership of a firearm in California, thereby increasing the Bureau's workload. The May Revision continues the Administration's commitment to strengthen gun violence protections by including the following significant investments:

- Chapter 730, Statutes of 2019 (AB 879)—\$5.9 million General Fund in 2020-21 and \$8.3 million in 2021-22 to regulate and track the sale of firearm precursor parts. This represents an increase of \$928,000 in 2020-21 and \$3.3 million in 2021-22 from the Governor's Budget due to updated implementation costs. AB 879 requires the sale of firearm precursor parts to be conducted by or processed through a licensed firearm precursor part vendor beginning July 1, 2024. Precursor parts can be used to manufacture "ghost guns" that are untraceable due to a lack of serial numbers or identifying markers. Given the risk that such guns present to public safety, the May Revision includes resources to accelerate the implementation of these requirements to July 1, 2022.
- Firearms Information Technology Modernization—\$2.4 million Dealers' Record of Sale (DROS) Special Account to begin the planning and analysis phase of combining and modernizing the existing firearms tracking systems. DOJ currently tracks firearms using 11 information technology systems that are antiquated, costly to update, and inefficient at gathering data. New firearms policies and reporting requirements are difficult to implement given the disconnected structure of these systems. Modernizing these systems will enable DOJ to respond to changing business needs and legislative mandates efficiently and in a cost-effective manner.
- Chapter 737, Statutes of 2019 (SB 61)—\$2.1 million DROS Special Account in 2020-21, \$1 million in 2021-22, and \$379,000 annually thereafter to implement and enforce the provisions of SB 61 that prohibit the sale of semiautomatic centerfire rifles to any person under 21 years of age, except a law enforcement officer or active duty member of the Armed Forces, and prohibit a person from making an application to purchase more than one semiautomatic centerfire rifle in any 30-day period. This represents a reduction of \$379,000 in 2020-21 and \$379,000 in 2021-22 to remove limited-term legal positions included in the Governor's Budget proposal.
- Chapter 738, Statutes of 2019 (SB 376)—\$981,000 DROS Special Account in 2020-21, \$306,000 in 2021-22, and \$232,000 annually thereafter to track and report annual firearms sales, loans, and transfers to enforce the provision under SB 376 that

reduces the threshold for which a manufacturer's license is required from 100 firearms manufactured annually to 50.

- “Other” Firearm Registration—\$128,000 DROS Special Account in 2020-21 and \$862,000 in 2021-22 to close regulatory loopholes for assault weapons that are not currently defined as a rifle, pistol, or shotgun. This proposal enables DOJ to appropriately define and regulate such weapons.

OTHER SIGNIFICANT ADJUSTMENTS

The May Revision also includes the following adjustments:

- Bureau of Forensic Services—\$3.8 million General Fund to backfill the continued decline in fine and fee revenues in the DNA Identification Fund, bringing the total amount available to \$35.8 million one-time funds (\$25.8 million General Fund and \$10 million Fingerprint Fees Account). This funding will enable DOJ to continue processing forensic evidence for client counties.
- Replacement of License 2000 System—\$724,000 Gambling Control Fines & Penalties Account in 2020-21 for the initial planning and analysis phase of replacing the License 2000 System, which is used by the Bureau of Gambling Control and Gambling Control Commission to manage cardroom licensing, registration, and auditing functions.
- Sex Offender Registration (Chapter 541, Statutes of 2017 (SB 384)) Funding Alignment—A net change of zero by moving \$4.8 million General Fund expenditures proposed in the Governor's Budget for 2020-21 and 2021-22 to 2022-23 and 2023-24, to align the funding to implement SB 384 with an updated implementation timeline.

The state is not in a fiscal position to expand programs given the drastic budget impacts of the COVID-19 Recession. The following proposals are withdrawn from the Governor's Budget:

- Bureau of Forensic Services Equipment and Facility Maintenance—\$7.3 million ongoing General Fund to replace forensic laboratory equipment and perform facility maintenance.
- Tax Recovery in the Underground Economy Enforcement Teams (Chapter 626, Statutes of 2019 (AB 1296))—\$5.7 million ongoing General Fund.
- Healthcare Rights and Access Section—\$2.2 million ongoing General Fund.

- Northern Region: Consolidated Forensic Science Laboratory Campus—\$9.5 million General Fund for the acquisition phase of a new Consolidated Forensic Science Laboratory Campus project in the Sacramento area. The project, which is estimated to cost approximately \$440 million, will be put on hold indefinitely.