

ITEM 4
TEST CLAIM
PROPOSED DECISION

Penal Code Sections 3041, 3046, 3051, and 4801

Statutes 2013, Chapter 312 (SB 260); Statutes 2015, Chapter 471 (SB 261);
Statutes 2017, Chapter 675 (AB 1308); Statutes 2017, Chapter 684 (SB 394)

Youth Offender Parole Hearings

17-TC-29

County of San Diego, Claimant

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

This Test Claim alleges that Penal Code sections 3041, 3046, 3051, and 4801, as added and amended by Statutes 2013, chapter 312; Statutes 2015, chapter 471; Statutes 2017, chapter 675; and Statutes 2017, chapter 684, impose a reimbursable state-mandated program on counties.¹ The test claim statutes, with specified exceptions, require that the state Board of Parole Hearings (BPH) conduct a new type of parole hearing, a Youth Offender Parole Hearing (YOPH), to review the suitability for parole of prisoners who were 25 or younger at the time of their controlling offense, or who were sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole (LWOP) for an offense committed when they were under 18, during the 15th, 20th, or 25th year of incarceration.

The claimant does not identify any costs associated with YOPHs, since that program is conducted by the state BPH. However, the claimant seeks reimbursement for costs associated with presenting evidence regarding the influence of youth-related factors at the sentencing hearings of criminal defendants eligible for eventual YOPH review, in anticipation of YOPHs many years in the future, pursuant to the California Supreme Court's decisions in *People v.*

¹ A bill with the same provisions, Statutes 2017, chapter 675 (AB 1308) was also enacted on October 11, 2017, but was "chaptered out" by Statutes 2017, chapter 684 (SB 394) – since SB 394 was chaptered later than AB 1308, it is the controlling legislation, pursuant to Government Code section 9605(b), which provides: "In the absence of any express provision to the contrary in the statute that is enacted last, it shall be conclusively presumed that the statute which is enacted last is intended to prevail over statutes that are enacted earlier at the same session and, in the absence of any express provision to the contrary in the statute that has a higher chapter number, it shall be presumed that a statute that has a higher chapter number was intended by the Legislature to prevail over a statute that is enacted at the same session but has a lower chapter number."

Franklin and In re Cook.² Specifically, the claimant argues that because of the test claim statutes, “as interpreted and applied by the courts in *Franklin* and *Perez*, youth offenders who committed the controlling offense for which they were sentenced when they were under the age of 26 must have an opportunity to present evidence, evaluations and testimony regarding the influence of youth related factors at the sentencing hearing. . . .”³ The claimant asserts the activities and resultant costs for district attorneys and public defenders to prepare for and participate in what are now known as “*Franklin* proceedings” are therefore mandated by the test claim statutes.

In *Franklin*, the court found that a juvenile offender, at sentencing, must have sufficient opportunity that he or she “may place on the record any documents, evaluations, or testimony (subject to cross-examination) that may be relevant at his eventual youth offender parole hearing, and the prosecution likewise may put on the record any evidence that demonstrates the juvenile offender’s culpability or cognitive maturity, or otherwise bears on the influence of youth-related factors.”⁴ The opportunity for juvenile offenders to place such information on the record has become known as a *Franklin* proceeding.⁵ In addition, the court in *Cook* found that offenders who are entitled to a YOPH, and whose judgment and sentence are otherwise final, nevertheless have the right to *Franklin* proceedings.⁶

Staff finds that the test claim statutes, and the costs and activities alleged by the claimant, do not impose a reimbursable state-mandated program on local agencies within the meaning of article XIII B, section 6. Staff recommends that the Commission deny this Test Claim.

Procedural History

Statutes 2013, chapter 312 (SB 260), was enacted on September 16, 2013, and became effective on January 1, 2014. Statutes 2015, chapter 471 (SB 261), enacted on October 3, 2015, and became effective on January 1, 2016. Statutes 2017, chapter 675 (AB 1308) was chaptered out on October 11, 2017, and did not become effective. Statutes 2017, chapter 684 (SB 394), was enacted on October 11, 2017, and became effective on January 1, 2018.

The claimant filed the Test Claim on June 29, 2018. The claimant alleged that it first incurred costs under the test claim statutes on July 11, 2016, for a sentencing hearing involving a criminal defendant who would be eligible for a YOPH in the future. The County of Los Angeles, an interested party, filed comments on the Test Claim on January 9, 2019. The Department of Finance (Finance) filed late comments on the Test Claim on March 13, 2019. BPH did not file comments on the Test Claim. Commission staff issued the Draft Proposed Decision on March 25, 2019.⁷ On May 15, 2019, the claimant filed rebuttal comments and comments on the

² *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261; *In re Cook* (2019) 7 Cal.5th 439.

³ Exhibit A, Test Claim, page 17.

⁴ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 284.

⁵ *In re Cook* (June 3, 2019, S240153) 7 Cal.5th 439, ____ [247 Cal.Rptr.3d 669, 674 fn. 3].

⁶ *In re Cook* (June 3, 2019, S240153) 7 Cal.5th 439, ____ [247 Cal.Rptr.3d 669, 673-676].

⁷ Exhibit D, Draft Proposed Decision.

Draft Proposed Decision. On May 16, 2019, the County of Los Angeles filed late comments on the Draft Proposed Decision.

Commission Responsibilities

Under article XIII B, section 6 of the California Constitution, local agencies and school districts are entitled to reimbursement for the costs of state-mandated new programs or higher levels of service. In order for local government to be eligible for reimbursement, one or more similarly situated local agencies or school districts must file a test claim with the Commission. “Test claim” means the first claim filed with the Commission alleging that a particular statute or executive order imposes costs mandated by the state. Test claims function similarly to class actions and all members of the class have the opportunity to participate in the test claim process and all are bound by the final decision of the Commission for purposes of that test claim.

The Commission is the quasi-judicial body vested with exclusive authority to adjudicate disputes over the existence of state-mandated programs within the meaning of article XIII B, section 6 of the California Constitution and not apply it as an “equitable remedy to cure the perceived unfairness resulting from political decisions on funding priorities.”⁸

Claims

The following chart provides a brief summary of the claims and issues raised and staff’s recommendation.

Issue	Description	Staff Recommendation
Was the Test Claim timely filed?	Government Code section 17551(c) states: “test claims shall be filed not later than 12 months following the effective date of a statute or executive order, or within 12 months of incurring costs as a result of a statute or executive order, whichever is later.” ⁹ Section 1183.1(c) of the Commission’s regulations, effective April 1, 2018, defines “12 months” as 365 days. ¹⁰	<i>Timely filed</i> – Though the courts have upheld the shortening of periods of limitation and making the changed period applicable to pending proceedings, they have required that a reasonable time be made available for an affected party to avail itself of its remedy before the statute (here regulation) takes effect. ¹³ The current regulation, effective April 1, 2018, cannot be applied retroactively to bar the Test Claim, since the Test

⁸ *County of Sonoma v. Commission on State Mandates* (2000) 84 Cal.App.4th 1264, 1281, citing *City of San Jose v. State of California* (1996) 45 Cal.App.4th 1802, 1817.

⁹ Government Code, section 17551(c).

¹⁰ California Code of Regulations, title 2, section 1183.1(c), Register 2018, No. 18 (eff. April 1, 2018).

¹³ *Rosefield Packing Co. v. Superior Court* (1935) 4 Cal.2d 120, 122-125.

Issue	Description	Staff Recommendation
	<p>Prior to April 1, 2018, former section 1183.1(c) of the Commission’s regulations provided that the “within 12 months” specified in Government Code section 17551(c) meant “by June 30 of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which increased costs were first incurred by the test claimant.”¹¹</p> <p>The statute with the earliest effective date pled in this Test Claim, became effective on January 1, 2014. The claimant filed this Test Claim on June 29, 2018, and alleges that it first incurred increased costs as a result of the test claim statutes on July 11, 2016.¹²</p>	<p>Claim would then be time barred immediately upon the April 1, 2018 effective date of the regulation and thus the claimant would not be allowed a reasonable time to avail itself of the remedy provided in the mandate determination process, as required by law. The Commission’s regulations as they existed prior to the April 1, 2018 amendment therefore must apply.</p> <p>Therefore, since the deadline to file the Test Claim under the former regulation is by June 30 of the fiscal year following fiscal year 2016-2017, or by June 30, 2018, this Test Claim filed on June 29, 2018 was timely filed.</p>
Do the test claim statutes impose a reimbursable state-mandated program on local agencies under article XIII B, section 6 of the California Constitution?	<p>The test claim statutes require that BPH conduct YOPHs to review the suitability for parole of any prisoner who was 25 or younger at the time of their controlling offense, or who was sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole for an offense committed when they were under 18, with specified exceptions.</p> <p>The claimant does not identify any costs associated with the YOPH, but seeks reimbursement for costs for defense counsel and</p>	<p><i>Deny</i> – The plain language of the test claim statutes do not impose a state-mandated program on local agencies. All duties imposed by the test claim statutes are assigned to the BPH – a state agency. In addition, it is the BPH that is required to provide state-appointed counsel to inmates at YOPHs – not the local agency.</p> <p>Additionally, even if a court were to agree with the claimant that the <i>Franklin</i> proceedings are a necessary part of the test claim statutes, the costs and activities alleged to comply</p>

¹¹ California Code of Regulations, title 2, former section 1183.1(c).

¹² Exhibit A, Test Claim, pages 22; 30-34 (Declaration of John O’Connell summarizing actual costs for fiscal years 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 and stating that costs were first incurred July 11, 2016).

Issue	Description	Staff Recommendation
	<p>prosecutors to present evidence regarding the influence of youth-related factors at the sentencing hearings of criminal defendants and at <i>Franklin/Cook</i> hearings for those who have already been sentenced and who are eligible for eventual YOPH review, in accordance with <i>People v. Franklin</i> (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261 and <i>In re Cook</i> (2019) 7 Cal.5th 439.</p>	<p>with the <i>Franklin</i> proceedings do not constitute “costs mandated by the state.” <i>Franklin</i> proceedings are mandated by federal law as declared by the courts for juvenile offenders who commit a crime before reaching the age of 18 and receive a mandatory sentence of LWOP or an LWOP equivalent and, thus, the activities and costs alleged for this population of juvenile offenders are not eligible for reimbursement under article XIII B, section 6 and Government Code sections 17556(b) and (c).</p> <p>Moreover, the test claim statutes and <i>Franklin</i> proceedings “change the penalty for a crime” by capping the number of years the offender may be imprisoned before becoming eligible for release on parole and thus, to the extent that the test claim statutes are found to impose any mandated activities with regard to <i>Franklin</i> proceedings, there are still no costs mandated by the state for <i>any</i> offender eligible for a YOPH pursuant to Government Code section 17556(g).</p>

Staff Analysis

A. This Test Claim Was Timely Filed.

Government Code section 17551(c) states: “test claims shall be filed not later than 12 months following the effective date of a statute or executive order, or within 12 months of incurring costs as a result of a statute or executive order, whichever is later.”¹⁴

Section 1183.1(c) of the Commission’s regulations, effective April 1, 2018, defines “12 months” as 365 days.¹⁵

Prior to April 1, 2018, former section 1183.1(c) of the Commission’s regulations provided that the “within 12 months” as specified in Government Code section 17551(c) meant “by June 30 of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which increased costs were first incurred by the test claimant.”¹⁶

Though the courts have upheld the shortening of periods of limitation and making the changed period applicable to pending proceedings, they have required that a reasonable time be made available for an affected party to avail itself of its remedy before the statute (here regulation) takes effect.¹⁷

The statute with the earliest effective date pled in this Test Claim, became effective on January 1, 2014.¹⁸ The claimant filed this Test Claim on June 29, 2018, and alleges that it first incurred increased costs as a result of the test claim statutes on July 11, 2016.¹⁹

The regulation in effect when the claimant filed this Test Claim on June 29, 2018, would have barred this Test Claim immediately upon the regulation’s April 1, 2018 effective date, since the date 365 days from the date of first incurring costs in this case had already passed nearly nine months earlier. Under the current regulation, the Test Claim would have had to be filed by July 11, 2017 (within 12 months of first incurring increased costs on July 11, 2016) to be timely.

Staff finds that the current regulation, effective April 1, 2018, cannot be applied retroactively to bar the Test Claim, as this would not allow claimant a reasonable time to avail itself of the remedy provided in the mandate determination process, as required by law.²⁰ The Commission’s prior regulation must therefore apply in this case. Since the deadline to file the Test Claim under

¹⁴ Government Code, section 17551(c).

¹⁵ California Code of Regulations, title 2, section 1183.1(c), Register 2018, No. 18 (eff. April 1, 2018).

¹⁶ California Code of Regulations, title 2, former section 1183.1(c).

¹⁷ *Rosefield Packing Co. v. Superior Court* (1935) 4 Cal.2d 120, 122-125.

¹⁸ Statutes 2013, chapter 312.

¹⁹ Exhibit A, Test Claim, pages 22; 30-34 (Declaration of John O’Connell summarizing actual costs for fiscal years 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 and stating that costs were first incurred July 11, 2016).

²⁰ *Rosefield Packing Co. v. Superior Court* (1935) 4 Cal.2d 120, 122-125.

the former regulation was by June 30 of the fiscal year following fiscal year 2016-2017, or by June 30, 2018, this Test Claim filed on June 29, 2018 was timely filed.

Accordingly, staff finds that the Test Claim was timely filed.

B. The Plain Language of the Test Claim Statutes Impose Requirements on the State BPH, But Do Not Impose Any Activities on Local Agencies and, Thus, the Test Claim Statutes Do Not Impose a State-Mandated Program on Local Agencies.

The test claim statutes do not impose any state-mandated activities on local agencies. All duties imposed by the test claim statutes are assigned to the BPH – a state agency. In addition, it is the BPH that is required to provide state-appointed counsel to inmates at YOPHs – not the local agency.²¹ Thus, the test claim statutes do not impose a state-mandated program on local agencies.

C. The Alleged Mandated Activities Do Not Impose “Costs Mandated by the State” Within the Meaning of Article XIII B, Section 6 of the California Constitution and Government Code Sections 17556(b), (c), and (g).

To date, the courts have never found activities, which are not explicitly required by a test claim statute or executive order, to be part and parcel of a state mandate. Nor have they found such activities to be necessary to implement a state mandate where, as here, there are no explicit requirements in the test claim statutes that local governments are required to implement.

The claimant, however, seeks reimbursement for costs associated with presenting evidence regarding the influence of youth-related factors at the sentencing hearings of criminal defendants eligible for eventual YOPH review, in anticipation of YOPHs many years in the future, pursuant to the California Supreme Court’s decisions in *People v. Franklin* and *In re Cook*, which claimant asserts are mandated by the test claim statutes.²² In *Franklin*, the court found that a juvenile offender, at sentencing, must have sufficient opportunity that he or she “may place on the record any documents, evaluations, or testimony (subject to cross-examination) that may be relevant at his eventual youth offender parole hearing, and the prosecution likewise may put on the record any evidence that demonstrates the juvenile offender’s culpability or cognitive maturity, or otherwise bears on the influence of youth-related factors.”²³ In addition, *Cook* found that the *Franklin* proceedings apply to offenders who are entitled to a YOPH, and whose judgment and sentence are otherwise final, nevertheless have the right to *Franklin* proceedings.²⁴

As explained below, however, even if a court were to agree with the claimant that the *Franklin* proceedings are required by the test claim statutes and, thus, imposed by the state, the costs and activities alleged do not constitute “costs mandated by the state” under Government Code sections 17556(b), (c), and (g) and are not eligible for reimbursement under article XIII B, section 6 of the California Constitution.

²¹ Penal Code section 3041.7; California Code of Regulations, title 15, section 2256(c).

²² Exhibit A, Test Claim, pages 13 and 17 (citing to *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261; *In re Cook* (2019) 7 Cal.5th ____ [247 Cal.Rptr.3d 669].)

²³ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 286.

²⁴ *In re Cook* (2019) 7 Cal.5th ____ [247 Cal.Rptr.3d 669, 673-676.]

1. The Activities and Costs Alleged To Comply with the *Franklin* Proceedings Are Mandated by Federal Law as Declared by the Courts for Juvenile Offenders Who Commit a Crime Before Reaching the Age of 18 and Receive a Mandatory Sentence of LWOP or LWOP Equivalent and Are Therefore Not Costs Mandated by the State Pursuant to Government Code Sections 17556(b) and (c).

Prior to the enactment of the test claim statutes, a series of rulings from the United States and California Supreme Courts found that the Eighth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, as declared by the courts, prohibits states from imposing a sentence of death, mandatory LWOP, or an LWOP equivalent for juvenile offenders who commit a crime before reaching the age of 18 since these sentences constitute cruel and unusual punishment. Instead, the courts determined that federal law mandates that these juvenile offenders be provided a meaningful opportunity at sentencing, or by a later petition for writ of habeas corpus in the trial court if the conviction is already final, to establish a record of all mitigating circumstances attendant in the juvenile's crime and life, including but not limited to his or her chronological age at the time of the crime, whether the juvenile offender was a direct perpetrator or an aider or abettor, and his or her physical and mental development, before imposing a particular penalty so that the juvenile offender will be able to later seek parole from the parole board.²⁵ Therefore, the activities and costs alleged for this population of juvenile offenders are not eligible for reimbursement under article XIII B, section 6 and Government Code sections 17556(b) and (c).

2. The Test Claim Statutes “Change the Penalty for a Crime” by Capping the Number of Years the Offender May Be Imprisoned Before Becoming Eligible for Release on Parole and Thus, to the Extent that the Test Claim Statutes Are Found To Impose Any Mandated Activities with Regard to *Franklin* Proceedings for *Any* Offender Eligible for a YOPH, They Do Not Impose Any Costs Mandated by the State Pursuant to Article XIII B, Section 6 and Government Code Section 17556(g).

The test claim statutes and *Franklin* proceedings “change the penalty for a crime” by capping the number of years the offender may be imprisoned before becoming eligible for release on parole and thus, to the extent that the test claim statutes are found to impose any mandated activities with regard to *Franklin* proceedings for *any* offender eligible for a YOPH, they do not impose costs mandated by the state pursuant to Government Code section 17556(g). Government Code section 17556(g), which implements article XIII B, section 6, provides that the Commission “shall not find costs mandated by the state” when the “statute or executive order created a new crime or infraction, eliminated a crime or infraction, or *changed the penalty for a crime or infraction*, but only for that portion of the statute directly relating to the enforcement of the crime or infraction. As stated in *Franklin*, the test claim statutes, by operation of law, “superseded the statutorily mandated sentences”²⁶ by capping the number of years the offender may be imprisoned before becoming eligible for release on parole:

²⁵ *Roper v. Simmons* (2005) 543 U.S. 551; *Graham v. Florida* (2010) 560 U.S. 48; *Miller v. Alabama* (2012) 567 U.S. 460; *People v. Caballero* (2012) 55 Cal.4th 262; *Montgomery v. Louisiana* (2016) 577 U.S. __ [136 S.Ct. 718].

²⁶ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 278.

[S]ection 3051 has changed the manner in which the juvenile offender's original sentence operates by capping the number of years that he or she may be imprisoned before becoming eligible for release on parole. The Legislature has effected this change by operation of law, with no additional resentencing procedure required.²⁷

This reasoning is further confirmed by subsequent appellate court decisions interpreting *Franklin*, one of which holds:

Section 3051 specifically and sufficiently addresses these concerns regarding cruel and unusual punishment. *This is because section 3051 has in effect abolished de facto life sentences in California.* Section 3051 universally provides each juvenile offender convicted as an adult with a mandatory parole eligibility hearing on a legislatively specified schedule, and after no more than 25 years in prison. When the Legislature enacted section 3051, it followed precisely the urging of the *Caballero* court to provide this parole eligibility mechanism.²⁸

Therefore, for all YOPH eligible offenders, the test claim statutes and *Franklin* proceedings changed the penalty for a crime and, thus, the activities and costs alleged by the claimant to be triggered by the test claim statutes do not impose costs mandated by the state pursuant to article XIII B, section 6 and Government Code section 17556(g).

Conclusion

Based on the forgoing analysis, staff finds that the test claim statutes do not impose a reimbursable state-mandated program on local agencies within the meaning of article XIII B, section 6 of the California Constitution.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends that the Commission adopt the Proposed Decision to deny the Test Claim and authorize staff to make any technical, non-substantive changes to the Proposed Decision following the hearing.

²⁷ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 279.

²⁸ *People v. Garcia* (2017) 7 Cal.App.5th 941, 950 (emphasis added).

BEFORE THE
COMMISSION ON STATE MANDATES
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN RE TEST CLAIM

Penal Code Sections 3041, 3046, 3051, and 4801; Statutes 2013, Chapter 312 (SB 260); Statutes 2015, Chapter 471 (SB 261); Statutes 2017, Chapter 675 (AB 1308); Statutes 2017, Chapter 684 (SB 394)

Filed on June 29, 2018

County of San Diego, Claimant

Case No.: 17-TC-29

Youth Offender Parole Hearings

DECISION PURSUANT TO
GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 17500
ET SEQ.; CALIFORNIA CODE OF
REGULATIONS, TITLE 2, DIVISION 2,
CHAPTER 2.5, ARTICLE 7.

(Adopted July 26, 2019)

DECISION

The Commission in State Mandates (Commission) heard and decided this Test Claim during a regularly scheduled hearing on July 26, 2019. [Witness list will be included in the adopted Decision.]

The law applicable to the Commission's determination of a reimbursable state-mandated program is article XIII B, section 6 of the California Constitution, Government Code sections 17500 et seq., and related case law.

The Commission [adopted/modified] the Proposed Decision to [approve/partially approve/deny] the Test Claim by a vote of [vote will be included in the adopted Decision], as follows:

Member	Vote
Lee Adams, County Supervisor	
Keely Bosler, Director of the Department of Finance, Chairperson	
Mark Hariri, Representative of the State Treasurer	
Jeannie Lee, Representative of the Director of the Office of Planning and Research	
Sarah Olsen, Public Member	
Carmen Ramirez, City Council Member	
Jacqueline Wong-Hernandez, Representative of the State Controller, Vice Chairperson	

Summary of the Findings

The test claim statutes require, with specified exceptions, that the state Board of Parole Hearings (BPH) conduct a new type of parole hearing, a Youth Offender Parole Hearing (YOPH), to review the suitability for parole during the 15th, 20th, or 25th year of incarceration of any prisoner who was 25 or younger at the time of their controlling offense and was sentenced to 15 years or more, or who was sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole (LWOP) for an offense committed when the offender was under 18. The test claim statutes also require that BPH meet with prison inmates, including those eligible for consideration at a YOPH, during the sixth year prior to their minimum eligible parole release date, with specified exceptions. At this meeting, referred to as a consultation, BPH is required to provide inmates with information about the parole hearing process, factors relevant to their suitability or unsuitability for parole, and individualized recommendations regarding their conduct and behavior. The goal of the test claim statutes is “to provide a judicial mechanism for reconsidering the sentences of adults who served a significant amount of time in state prison for the conviction of crimes they committed as children.”²⁹

The Commission finds that this Test Claim was timely filed.

The Commission further finds that the plain language of test claim statutes does not impose any state-mandated activities on local agencies. All duties imposed by the test claim statutes are assigned to the BPH – a state agency. In addition, it is the BPH that is required to provide state-appointed counsel to inmates at YOPHs – not the local agency.³⁰

The claimant, however, seeks reimbursement for costs associated with district attorneys and public defenders presenting evidence regarding the influence of youth-related factors at the sentencing hearings of criminal defendants eligible for eventual YOPH review, pursuant to the California Supreme Court’s decisions in *People v. Franklin* and *In re Cook*.³¹ In *Franklin*, the court found that a juvenile offender, at sentencing, must have sufficient opportunity that he or she “may place on the record any documents, evaluations, or testimony (subject to cross-examination) that may be relevant at his eventual youth offender parole hearing, and the prosecution likewise may put on the record any evidence that demonstrates the juvenile offender’s culpability or cognitive maturity, or otherwise bears on the influence of youth-related factors.”³² In addition, *Cook* found that the *Franklin* proceedings apply to offenders who are entitled to a YOPH, and whose judgment and sentence are otherwise final, nevertheless have the right to *Franklin* proceedings.³³

²⁹ Exhibit G, Senate Committee on Public Safety Analysis of SB 260, April 9, 2013, http://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billAnalysisClient.xhtml?bill_id=201320140SB260 (accessed on January 16, 2019), page 4.

³⁰ Penal Code section 3041.7; California Code of Regulations, title 15, section 2256(c).

³¹ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261; *In re Cook* (2019) 7 Cal.5th ____ [247 Cal.Rptr.3d 669.]

³² *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 286.

³³ *In re Cook* (2019) 7 Cal.5th ____ [247 Cal.Rptr.3d 669, 673-676.]

Even if a court were to agree with the claimant that the *Franklin* proceedings are required by the test claim statutes, the costs and activities alleged to comply with the *Franklin* proceedings do not constitute “costs mandated by the state.” The activities alleged to comply with *Franklin* proceedings are mandated by federal law as declared by the courts for juvenile offenders who commit a crime before reaching the age of 18 and receive a mandatory sentence of LWOP or an LWOP equivalent. Prior to the enactment of the test claim statutes, a series of rulings from the United States and California Supreme Courts found that the Eighth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, as declared by the courts, prohibits states from imposing a sentence of death, mandatory LWOP, or an LWOP equivalent for juvenile offenders who commit a crime before reaching the age of 18 since these sentences constitute cruel and unusual punishment. Instead, the courts determined that federal law mandates that these juvenile offenders be provided a meaningful opportunity at sentencing, or by a later petition for writ of habeas corpus in the trial court if the conviction is already final, to establish a record of all mitigating circumstances attendant in the juvenile’s crime and life, including but not limited to his or her chronological age at the time of the crime, whether the juvenile offender was a direct perpetrator or an aider or abettor, and his or her physical and mental development, before imposing a particular penalty so that the juvenile offender will be able to later seek parole from the parole board.³⁴ Therefore, the activities and costs alleged for this population of juvenile offenders are not eligible for reimbursement under article XIII B, section 6 and Government Code sections 17556(b) and (c).

Moreover, the test claim statutes and *Franklin* proceedings “change the penalty for a crime” and thus, to the extent that the test claim statutes are found to impose any mandated activities with regard to *Franklin* proceedings, there are still no costs mandated by the state for *any* offender eligible for a YOPH pursuant to Government Code section 17556(g). Government Code section 17556(g), which implements article XIII B, section 6, provides that the Commission “shall not find costs mandated by the state” when the “statute or executive order created a new crime or infraction, eliminated a crime or infraction, or *changed the penalty for a crime or infraction*, but only for that portion of the statute directly relating to the enforcement of the crime or infraction. As stated in *Franklin*, the test claim statutes, by operation of law, “superseded the statutorily mandated sentences”³⁵ by capping the number of years the offender may be imprisoned before becoming eligible for release on parole:

[S]ection 3051 has changed the manner in which the juvenile offender’s original sentence operates by capping the number of years that he or she may be imprisoned before becoming eligible for release on parole. The Legislature has effected this change by operation of law, with no additional resentencing procedure required.³⁶

This reasoning is further confirmed by subsequent appellate court decisions interpreting *Franklin*, one of which holds:

³⁴ *Roper v. Simmons* (2005) 543 U.S. 551; *Graham v. Florida* (2010) 560 U.S. 48; *Miller v. Alabama* (2012) 567 U.S. 460; *People v. Caballero* (2012) 55 Cal.4th 262; *Montgomery v. Louisiana* (2016) 577 U.S. __ [136 S.Ct. 718].

³⁵ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 278.

³⁶ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 279.

Section 3051 specifically and sufficiently addresses these concerns regarding cruel and unusual punishment. *This is because section 3051 has in effect abolished de facto life sentences in California.* Section 3051 universally provides each juvenile offender convicted as an adult with a mandatory parole eligibility hearing on a legislatively specified schedule, and after no more than 25 years in prison. When the Legislature enacted section 3051, it followed precisely the urging of the *Caballero* court to provide this parole eligibility mechanism.³⁷

Therefore, for all YOPH eligible offenders, the test claim statutes and *Franklin* proceedings changed the penalty for a crime and, thus, the activities and costs alleged by the claimant to be triggered by the test claim statutes do not impose costs mandated by the state pursuant to article XIII B, section 6 and Government Code section 17556(g).

Accordingly, the Commission denies this Test Claim.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

I. Chronology

- 01/01/2014 Effective date of Statutes 2013, chapter 312, adding Penal Code section 3051 and amending Penal Code sections 3041, 3046, and 4801.
- 01/01/2016 Effective date of Statutes 2015, chapter 471, amending Penal Code sections 3051 and 4801.
- 01/01/2018 Effective date of Statutes 2017, chapter 684, amending Penal Code sections 3051 and 4801.³⁸
- 06/29/2018 The claimant filed the Test Claim.³⁹
- 01/08/2019 The Department of Finance (Finance) requested an extension of time to file comments on the Test Claim, which was approved for good cause but limited to a period of 30 days.
- 01/09/2019 The County of Los Angeles filed comments on the Test Claim.⁴⁰
- 03/13/2019 Finance filed late comments on the Test Claim.⁴¹
- 03/25/2019 Commission staff issued the Draft Proposed Decision.⁴²

³⁷ *People v. Garcia* (2017) 7 Cal.App.5th 941, 950 (emphasis added).

³⁸ Statutes 2017, chapters 675 (AB 1308) and 684 (SB 394) both amended sections 3051 and 4801 of the Penal Code in the same manner, but, pursuant to Government Code section 9605(b), chapter 684 is the controlling legislation, due to being chaptered subsequent to chapter 675 – i.e., AB 1308 was “chaptered out” by SB 394.

³⁹ Exhibit A, Test Claim.

⁴⁰ Exhibit B, Interested Party’s (County of Los Angeles’s) Comments on the Test Claim.

⁴¹ Exhibit C, Finance’s Late Comments on the Test Claim.

⁴² Exhibit D, Draft Proposed Decision.

05/15/2019 The claimant filed rebuttal comments and comments on the Draft Proposed Decision.⁴³

05/16/2019 The County of Los Angeles filed late comments on the Draft Proposed Decision.⁴⁴

II. Background

This Test Claim alleges that Penal Code sections 3041, 3046, 3051, and 4801, as added and amended by Statutes 2013, chapter 312; Statutes 2015, chapter 471; and Statutes 2017, chapter 684, impose a reimbursable state-mandated program on counties.

Generally, the test claim statutes require the state Board of Parole Hearings (BPH) to conduct a new type of parole hearing, a Youth Offender Parole Hearing (YOPH), for reviewing the suitability for parole of any prisoner who was 25 or younger at the time of their controlling offense, or who was sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole for an offense committed when the individual was under 18, during the 15th, 20th, or 25th year of incarceration. The test claim statutes also require that BPH meet with prison inmates, including those eligible for consideration at a YOPH, during the sixth year prior to their minimum eligible parole release date. At this meeting, referred to as a consultation, BPH is required to provide inmates with information about the parole hearing process, factors relevant to their suitability or unsuitability for parole, and individualized recommendations regarding their conduct and behavior. The test claim statutes exclude inmates sentenced pursuant to the state's Three Strikes Law or One Strike Law (for certain sex offenses) from eligibility for a YOPH and the consultation process described above. The statutes also exclude from eligibility for a YOPH, inmates who committed an additional crime involving malice aforethought (such as murder) after reaching age 26, and those inmates who commit an additional crime for which a new life sentence was imposed after reaching age 26.

The goal of the test claim statutes is “to provide a judicial mechanism for reconsidering the sentences of adults who served a significant amount of time in state prison for the conviction of crimes they committed as children.”⁴⁵ This mechanism “ensures that youth offenders will face severe punishment for their crimes, but it also gives them hope and the chance to work toward the possibility of parole.”⁴⁶ The Legislature stated its intent:

The purpose of this act is to establish a parole eligibility mechanism that provides a person serving a sentence for crimes that he or she committed as a juvenile the opportunity to obtain release when he or she has shown that he or she has been rehabilitated and gained maturity. . . . It is the intent of the Legislature to create a

⁴³ Exhibit E, Claimant's Rebuttal Comments and Comments on the Draft Proposed Decision.

⁴⁴ Exhibit F, Interested Party's (County of Los Angeles's) Late Comments on the Draft Proposed Decision.

⁴⁵ Exhibit G, Senate Committee on Public Safety Analysis of SB 260, April 9, 2013, http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billAnalysisClient.xhtml?bill_id=201320140SB260 (accessed on January 16, 2019), page 4.

⁴⁶ Exhibit G, Senate Rules Committee Analysis of SB 394, as amended September 15, 2017, http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billAnalysisClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180SB394 (accessed on January 16, 2019), page 6.

process by which growth and maturity of youthful offenders can be assessed and a meaningful opportunity for release established.⁴⁷

The claimant seeks reimbursement for costs it alleges were incurred by county public defenders and prosecutors “as a result” of the test claim statutes.⁴⁸ The claimant does not identify any costs associated with the YOPH, but alleges costs incurred to defend and prosecute the youth offender at the sentencing hearing, in which the court considers the mitigating circumstances attendant in the youth’s crime and life so that it can impose a time when the youth offender will be able to seek a YOPH.⁴⁹

A. The History of Juvenile Sentencing in California.

Under common law, any person aged 14 or older who was convicted of a crime was liable as an adult.⁵⁰ Those younger than seven were not subject to criminal prosecution.⁵¹ For children between the ages of 7 and 14, the prosecution bore the burden to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the child had the mental capacity to discern between good and evil.⁵² In April 1850, the new California Legislature enacted statutes to the effect that a child under the age of 14 could not be punished for a crime, but could be found to have a sound mind manifesting a criminal intent if the child knew the distinction between good and evil.⁵³ However, a report by the

⁴⁷ Statutes 2013, chapter 312 (SB 260), section 1.

⁴⁸ Exhibit A, Test Claim, page 13.

⁴⁹ Exhibit A, Test Claim, pages 20-23.

⁵⁰ Exhibit G, Charles E. Springer, Vice-Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Nevada, U. S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, “Justice for Juveniles” (1986), <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/Digitization/103137NCJRS.pdf> (accessed on February 6, 2019), pages 18-20; also see Exhibit G, Blackstone, *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, Book the Fourth, Chapter II, pages 21-25, https://oll.libertyfund.org/titles/2142#lf1387-02_label_2446 (accessed on February 6, 2019), pages 21-25.

⁵¹ Exhibit G, Charles E. Springer, Vice-Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Nevada, U. S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, “Justice for Juveniles” (1986), <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/Digitization/103137NCJRS.pdf> (accessed on February 6, 2019), pages 18-20; also see Exhibit G, Blackstone, *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, Book the Fourth, Chapter II, pages 21-25, https://oll.libertyfund.org/titles/2142#lf1387-02_label_2446 (accessed on February 6, 2019), pages 21-25.

⁵² Exhibit G, Charles E. Springer, Vice-Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Nevada, U. S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, “Justice for Juveniles” (1986), <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/Digitization/103137NCJRS.pdf> (accessed on February 6, 2019), pages 18-20; also see Exhibit G, Blackstone, *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, Book the Fourth, Chapter II, pages 21-25, https://oll.libertyfund.org/titles/2142#lf1387-02_label_2446 (accessed on February 6, 2019), pages 21-25.

⁵³ Statutes 1850, chapter 99, sections 3-4. See also Exhibit G, Diane Nunn & Christine Cleary, Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts, Journal of the Center for Families, Children & the Courts, Volume 5, “From the Mexican California Frontier to Arnold-

California Prison Committee in 1859 showed that there were over 300 boys in San Quentin State Prison, some as young as 12, and that there were 600 children confined in adult jails statewide.⁵⁴

During this time, no separate court existed in California for the processing of juvenile offenders, although several reform schools were constructed in an unsuccessful attempt to prevent juveniles from being housed in adult prisons.⁵⁵ In response to juvenile court statutes passed in Colorado, Illinois, and Washington D. C., California passed its own juvenile court law in 1903.⁵⁶ The 1903 act applied to children under the age of 16 who were not already inmates at any prison or reform school, and who violated any state or local law.⁵⁷ It required counties having more than one judge to designate a judge to hear all juvenile cases under the act, with such proceedings to be closed to the public.⁵⁸ Children under 16 who were arrested would be brought before a police judge or justice of the peace, who could allow the child to remain at home, assign them a probation officer, commit them to a reform school, or have a guardian appointed, though any order removing the child from the home would be certified to the designated juvenile case judge

Kennick – Highlights in the Evolution of the California Juvenile Court, 1850-1961” (2004), <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/JournalVol5.pdf> (accessed on February 1, 2019), page 4.

⁵⁴ Exhibit G, Macallair, *The San Francisco Industrial School and the Origins of Juvenile Justice in California: A Glance at the Great Reformation* (2003), 7 U. C. Davis Journal of Juvenile Law & Policy, issue 1, https://jjlp.law.ucdavis.edu/archives/vol-7-no-1/SF_Industrial.pdf (accessed on February 1, 2019), page 24.

⁵⁵ Exhibit G, Diane Nunn & Christine Cleary, Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts, Journal of the Center for Families, Children & the Courts, Volume 5, “From the Mexican California Frontier to Arnold-Kennick – Highlights in the Evolution of the California Juvenile Court, 1850-1961” (2004), <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/JournalVol5.pdf> (accessed on February 1, 2019), pages 6-10.

⁵⁶ Statutes 1903, chapter 43; see also Exhibit G, Diane Nunn & Christine Cleary, Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts, Journal of the Center for Families, Children & the Courts, Volume 5, “From the Mexican California Frontier to Arnold-Kennick – Highlights in the Evolution of the California Juvenile Court, 1850-1961” (2004), <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/JournalVol5.pdf> (accessed on February 1, 2019), pages 10-13.

⁵⁷ Statutes 1903, chapter 43, section 1; see also Exhibit G, Diane Nunn & Christine Cleary, Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts, Journal of the Center for Families, Children & the Courts, Volume 5, “From the Mexican California Frontier to Arnold-Kennick – Highlights in the Evolution of the California Juvenile Court, 1850-1961” (2004), <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/JournalVol5.pdf> (accessed on February 1, 2019), page 13.

⁵⁸ Statutes 1903, chapter 43, section 2; see also Exhibit G, Diane Nunn & Christine Cleary, Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts, Journal of the Center for Families, Children & the Courts, Volume 5, “From the Mexican California Frontier to Arnold-Kennick – Highlights in the Evolution of the California Juvenile Court, 1850-1961” (2004), <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/JournalVol5.pdf> (accessed on February 1, 2019), page 13.

for hearing.⁵⁹ No child under 12 could be committed to a jail, prison, or police station.⁶⁰ A child 12 or older, but under 16 could be sentenced to a jail or prison where adults were confined, but could not be housed with adult inmates, or meet or be in the presence or sight of adult inmates.⁶¹

In 1909, the law was amended to include all children under the age of 18.⁶² However, there were provisions allowing for a child under 18 to be prosecuted as an adult if the court found, after a hearing, that the child was unfit to be dealt with under the juvenile court law, as well as allowing a person over 18 but under 20 to be prosecuted as a juvenile if the court found this appropriate after a hearing.⁶³ A child under 14 charged with a felony could not be sentenced to adult prison unless they had first been sent to a state school and proven to be incorrigible.⁶⁴ Statutes 1911, chapter 133 amended the law to extended these protections to all persons under 21 not currently an inmate in a state institution.⁶⁵

The Juvenile Court Law of 1915 repealed the 1909 act and the 1911 amendments thereto.⁶⁶ It applied to any person under 21, and made special provisions for determining whether offenders

⁵⁹ Statutes 1903, chapter 43, sections 7-8; see also Exhibit G, Diane Nunn & Christine Cleary, Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts, Journal of the Center for Families, Children & the Courts, Volume 5, “From the Mexican California Frontier to Arnold-Kennick – Highlights in the Evolution of the California Juvenile Court, 1850-1961” (2004), <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/JournalVol5.pdf> (accessed on February 1, 2019), page 13.

⁶⁰ Statutes 1903, chapter 43, section 9; see also Exhibit G, Diane Nunn & Christine Cleary, Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts, Journal of the Center for Families, Children & the Courts, Volume 5, “From the Mexican California Frontier to Arnold-Kennick – Highlights in the Evolution of the California Juvenile Court, 1850-1961” (2004), <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/JournalVol5.pdf> (accessed on February 1, 2019), page 13.

⁶¹ Statutes 1903, chapter 43, section 9; see also Exhibit G, Diane Nunn & Christine Cleary, Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts, Journal of the Center for Families, Children & the Courts, Volume 5, “From the Mexican California Frontier to Arnold-Kennick – Highlights in the Evolution of the California Juvenile Court, 1850-1961” (2004), <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/JournalVol5.pdf> (accessed on February 1, 2019), page 13.

⁶² Statutes 1909, chapter 133, section 1; see also Exhibit G, Diane Nunn & Christine Cleary, Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts, Journal of the Center for Families, Children & the Courts, Volume 5, “From the Mexican California Frontier to Arnold-Kennick – Highlights in the Evolution of the California Juvenile Court, 1850-1961” (2004), <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/JournalVol5.pdf> (accessed on February 1, 2019), page 14.

⁶³ Statutes 1909, chapter 133, sections 17-18.

⁶⁴ Statutes 1909, chapter 133, section 20; see also Exhibit G, Diane Nunn & Christine Cleary, Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts, Journal of the Center for Families, Children & the Courts, Volume 5, “From the Mexican California Frontier to Arnold-Kennick – Highlights in the Evolution of the California Juvenile Court, 1850-1961” (2004), <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/JournalVol5.pdf> (accessed on February 1, 2019), page 14.

⁶⁵ Statutes 1911, chapter 369, section 1.

⁶⁶ Statutes 1915, chapter 631.

under 18 could be transferred to adult court, and for when offenders over 18 but under 21 could be treated as juvenile or regular offenders, allowing such offenders to request a trial in regular court, as juvenile court trials did not include the right to a trial by jury.⁶⁷ A child under 16 could, after conviction, (but not before) be sentenced to a jail or prison where adults were confined, but could not be housed with adult inmates, or meet or be in the presence or sight of adult inmates, and any person sentenced to a reform school or other institution other than a state prison could be returned to court and committed to state prison upon a finding of incorrigibility.⁶⁸

In 1937, the California Legislature enacted the Welfare and Institutions Code, which provided, among other things, for a new juvenile court law.⁶⁹ It applied to all persons under 21, and established detention homes and forestry camps as alternative facilities to the state schools for housing juvenile offenders; however, in other respects it was similar to the Juvenile Court Law of 1915.⁷⁰

The Youth Correction Authority Act, enacted in 1941, added sections 1700 to 1783 to the Welfare and Institutions Code, and established what would become, in 1942, the California Youth Authority (CYA), and ultimately, the contemporary Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ).⁷¹ The 1941 Act allowed for offenders under 23 at the time of their apprehension to be committed to CYA facilities, as opposed to state prisons, unless sentenced to very long or short terms (death, life imprisonment, or not more than 90 days incarceration).⁷² All offenders committed to

⁶⁷ Statutes 1915, chapter 631, sections 6-8; see also Exhibit G, Diane Nunn & Christine Cleary, Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts, Journal of the Center for Families, Children & the Courts, Volume 5, “From the Mexican California Frontier to Arnold-Kennick – Highlights in the Evolution of the California Juvenile Court, 1850-1961” (2004), <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/JournalVol5.pdf> (accessed on February 1, 2019), pages 16-17.

⁶⁸ Statutes 1915, chapter 631, sections 10 and 14.

⁶⁹ Statutes 1937, chapter 369, sections 550-911.

⁷⁰ Statutes 1937, chapter 369, sections 550-911; see also Exhibit G, Diane Nunn & Christine Cleary, Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts, Journal of the Center for Families, Children & the Courts, Volume 5, “From the Mexican California Frontier to Arnold-Kennick – Highlights in the Evolution of the California Juvenile Court, 1850-1961” (2004), <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/JournalVol5.pdf> (accessed on February 1, 2019), page 19.

⁷¹ Statutes 1941, chapter 937; see also Exhibit G, Diane Nunn & Christine Cleary, Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts, Journal of the Center for Families, Children & the Courts, Volume 5, “From the Mexican California Frontier to Arnold-Kennick – Highlights in the Evolution of the California Juvenile Court, 1850-1961” (2004), <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/JournalVol5.pdf> (accessed on February 1, 2019), page 21; and Exhibit G, “The History of the Division of Juvenile Justice,” https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Juvenile_Justice/DJJ_History/index.html (accessed on February 7, 2019), pages 2-8.

⁷² Statutes 1941, chapter 937, page 2526.

the CYA by a juvenile court had to be discharged after either two years or reaching the age of 21, whichever was later.⁷³ Misdemeanor offenders committed to CYA had to be discharged after two years or upon turning 23, whichever was later.⁷⁴ Felons committed to CYA had to be discharged by the age of 25.⁷⁵ However, if any person committed to CYA was due to be discharged before the maximum term of incarceration allowed for their commitment offense, and if the CYA believed the person was still dangerous, the CYA could go to court and seek to have the person committed to state prison for such maximum term, less the time spent at CYA.⁷⁶

In 1961, a new Juvenile Court Law was passed, codified at Welfare and Institutions Code sections 500-914, and became popularly known as the Arnold-Kennick Juvenile Court Law, which is the basis for current juvenile justice laws in California.⁷⁷ It prohibited detaining persons under 18 “in any jail or lockup” unless charged with a felony, and if so detained, contact with adults detained in the same facility was forbidden.⁷⁸ It categorically prohibited committing anyone under 16 to a state prison.⁷⁹ It provided that anyone under 21 could be prosecuted as a juvenile, upon a finding of suitability by the juvenile court.⁸⁰ In felony cases, the juvenile court had the power, for those 16 or older at the time of the offense, to determine whether the offender was more properly subject to prosecution in juvenile court, and, if the offender was found “not a fit and proper subject” for juvenile court, to direct the district attorney to prosecute the offender as an adult “under general law.”⁸¹ Lastly, juvenile offenders were given expanded notice rights, the right to counsel, and the right to proof of the allegations against them by a preponderance of

⁷³ Statutes 1941, chapter 937, page 2531.

⁷⁴ Statutes 1941, chapter 937, page 2531.

⁷⁵ Statutes 1941, chapter 937, page 2532.

⁷⁶ Statutes 1941, chapter 937, pages 2532-2533.

⁷⁷ Statutes 1961, chapter 1616; see also Exhibit G, Diane Nunn & Christine Cleary, Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts, Journal of the Center for Families, Children & the Courts, Volume 5, “From the Mexican California Frontier to Arnold-Kennick – Highlights in the Evolution of the California Juvenile Court, 1850-1961” (2004), <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/JournalVol5.pdf> (accessed on February 1, 2019), pages 25-26.

⁷⁸ Statutes 1961, chapter 1616, page 3461.

⁷⁹ Statutes 1961, chapter 1616, page 3462.

⁸⁰ Statutes 1961, chapter 1616, page 3472.

⁸¹ Statutes 1961, chapter 1616, page 3485.

the evidence.⁸² This was later changed to a proof beyond a reasonable doubt standard, by the ruling of the United States Supreme Court.⁸³

B. Juvenile Sentencing Statutes in Effect in California Immediately Prior to the Enactment of the Test Claim Statutes.

Immediately prior to the enactment of the test claim statutes,⁸⁴ juvenile offenders were processed pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code section 602(a), which provided that anyone under 18 who committed a crime fell within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and could be adjudged a ward thereof, unless they were 14 or older and were charged with special circumstances murder or specified sex offenses, in which case they had to be prosecuted “under the general law, in a court of criminal jurisdiction” (i.e., as adults).⁸⁵ Additionally, pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code section 707(d)(1), prosecutors could “direct file” charges in adult criminal court (bypassing the juvenile court altogether) against juveniles 16 or older if they were accused of one of the 30 felonies described in Welfare and Institutions Code section 707(b), such as rape, robbery, child molestation, assault with a firearm, murder, attempted murder, and voluntary manslaughter.⁸⁶ Lastly, prosecutors could direct file against juveniles 14 or older for crimes or circumstances specified in Welfare and Institutions Code section 707(d)(2), such as personal use of a firearm during the commission of a felony, gang related offenses, or hate crimes.⁸⁷ As a result, numerous offenders were sentenced to terms in state prison for crimes committed when they were under 18. There were approximately 5,700 such persons incarcerated in state prisons as of August 14, 2013.⁸⁸

⁸² Statutes 1961, chapter 1616, pages 3466-3482; see also Exhibit G, Diane Nunn & Christine Cleary, Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts, Journal of the Center for Families, Children & the Courts, Volume 5, “From the Mexican California Frontier to Arnold-Kennick – Highlights in the Evolution of the California Juvenile Court, 1850-1961” (2004), <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/JournalVol5.pdf> (accessed on February 1, 2019), pages 25-26.

⁸³ *In re Winship* (1970) 397 U.S. 358. Before the Arnold-Kennick Juvenile Court Law, the juvenile court basically had essentially “unbridled discretion” to adjudicate a minor as a ward of the state, as the proceedings were not considered adversarial; rather, the state was proceeding as *parens patriae* (Latin for “parent of the country”), as a minor had rights not to liberty, but to custody, and state intervention did not require due process, as the state was merely providing the custody to which the minor was entitled, and which the parents had failed to provide. This did not deprive the minor of rights, for minors, who could be compelled, among other things, to go to school and to obey their parents, had no rights. (*In re Gault* (1967) 387 U.S. 1, 15-21.)

⁸⁴ Statutes 2013, chapter 312, effective January 1, 2014 (SB 260).

⁸⁵ Former Welfare and Institutions Code section 602.

⁸⁶ Former Welfare and Institutions Code sections 707(a), 707(b), and 707(d)(1).

⁸⁷ Former Welfare and Institutions Code section 707(d)(2).

⁸⁸ Exhibit G, Assembly Committee on Appropriations – Analysis of SB 260, as amended August 13, 2013,

C. The United States and California Supreme Court Decisions that Directly Led to the Enactment of the Test Claim Statutes.

Prior to the enactment of the test claim statutes, a series of rulings from the United States and California Supreme Courts found that imposition of the harshest penalties on offenders who were juveniles at the time of the offense, without considering such offenders' youth and attendant characteristics, violated the Constitution's Eighth Amendment prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment.⁸⁹ As described below, the sentences imposed on juvenile offenders that were found to violate the U.S. Constitution included the death penalty, mandatory sentences of life without the possibility of parole (LWOP), and life with the possibility of parole where the parole eligibility date falls outside the juvenile offender's natural life expectancy (LWOP equivalent). The courts found that although proper authorities may determine that youths should remain incarcerated for their natural lives, the state may not deprive them at sentencing of a meaningful opportunity to demonstrate their rehabilitation and fitness to reenter society in the future. Thus, a sentencing court must consider all mitigating circumstances attendant in the juvenile's crime and life, including, but not limited to, his or her chronological age at the time of the crime, whether the juvenile offender was a direct perpetrator or an aider and abettor, and his or her physical and mental development, so that it can impose a time when the juvenile offender will be able to seek parole.⁹⁰

The first of this series of decisions was *Roper v. Simmons*, the U. S. Supreme Court held that imposition of the death penalty on offenders who were under 18 (i.e., juveniles) at the time of committing their capital offenses violated the U. S. Constitution's Eighth Amendment prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment.⁹¹ The Court reasoned that any conclusion that a juvenile falls among the worst offenders is suspect:

The susceptibility of juveniles to immature and irresponsible behavior means "their irresponsible conduct is not as morally reprehensible as that of an adult." (Citation.) Their own vulnerability and comparative lack of control over their immediate surroundings mean juveniles have a greater claim than adults to be forgiven for failing to escape negative influences in their whole environment. (Citation.) The reality that juveniles still struggle to define their identity means it is less supportable to conclude that even a heinous crime committed by a juvenile is evidence of irretrievably depraved character. From a moral standpoint it would be misguided to equate the failings of a minor with those of an adult, for a greater possibility exists that a minor's character deficiencies will be reformed. Indeed, "[t]he relevance of youth as a mitigating factor derives from the fact that the signature qualities of youth are transient; as individuals mature, the

http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billAnalysisClient.xhtml?bill_id=201320140SB260
(accessed on January 16, 2019), page 2.

⁸⁹ *Roper v. Simmons* (2005) 543 U.S. 551; *Graham v. Florida* (2010) 560 U.S. 48; *Miller v. Alabama* (2012) 567 U.S. 460; *People v. Caballero* (2012) 55 Cal.4th 262.

⁹⁰ *Graham v. Florida* (2010) 560 U.S. 48; *Miller v. Alabama* (2012) 567 U.S. 460; *People v. Caballero* (2012) 55 Cal.4th 262; *Montgomery v. Louisiana* (2016) 577 U.S. __ [136 S.Ct. 718].

⁹¹ *Roper v. Simmons* (2005) 543 U.S. 551; 568, 578-579.

impetuosity and recklessness that may dominate in younger years can subside.”⁹²

In *Graham v. Florida*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that imposing a life sentence without the possibility of parole on a juvenile offender who had not committed a homicide violated the Eighth Amendment prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment.⁹³ The Court explained that *Roper* had established that “because juveniles have lessened culpability they are less deserving of the most severe punishments.”⁹⁴ The Court continued that “developments in psychology and brain science continue to show fundamental differences between juvenile and adult minds. For example, parts of the brain involved in behavior control continue to mature through late adolescence.”⁹⁵ The Court further reasoned “[h]ere, in light of juvenile nonhomicide offenders’ diminished moral responsibility, any limited deterrent effect provided by life without parole is not enough to justify the sentence.”⁹⁶ The Court held that “An offender’s age is relevant to the Eighth Amendment, and criminal procedure laws that fail to take defendants’ youthfulness into account at all would be flawed.”⁹⁷

The Court in *Graham* concluded that a state is not required to guarantee freedom to a juvenile offender, but must give defendants, at the outset, “some meaningful opportunity to obtain release based on demonstrated maturity and rehabilitation,” as follows:

A State is not required to guarantee eventual freedom to a juvenile offender convicted of a nonhomicide crime. What the State must do, however, is give defendants like Graham *some meaningful opportunity to obtain release based on demonstrated maturity and rehabilitation*. It is for the State, in the first instance, to explore the means and mechanisms for compliance. It bears emphasis, however, that while the Eighth Amendment prohibits a State from imposing a life without parole sentence on a juvenile nonhomicide offender, it does not require the State to release that offender during his natural life. Those who commit truly horrifying crimes as juveniles may turn out to be irredeemable, and thus deserving of incarceration for the duration of their lives. The Eighth Amendment does not foreclose the possibility that persons convicted of nonhomicide crimes committed before adulthood will remain behind bars for life. *It does prohibit States from making the judgment at the outset that those offenders never will be fit to reenter society.*⁹⁸

Then, in *Miller v. Alabama*, the Court held that a mandatory life without parole sentence for a person who was under 18 at the time of their crime violated the Eighth Amendment prohibition

⁹² *Roper v. Simmons* (2005) 543 U.S. 551, 570.

⁹³ *Graham v. Florida* (2010) 560 U.S. 48, 74-75.

⁹⁴ *Graham v. Florida* (2010) 560 U.S. 48, 68.

⁹⁵ *Graham v. Florida* (2010) 560 U.S. 48, 68.

⁹⁶ *Graham v. Florida* (2010) 560 U.S. 48, 72.

⁹⁷ *Graham v. Florida* (2010) 560 U.S. 48, 76.

⁹⁸ *Graham v. Florida* (2010) 560 U.S. 48, 75 (emphasis added).

on cruel and unusual punishment.⁹⁹ The defendants in *Miller* had been sentenced to LWOP after being convicted of murder, and given the nature of the conviction, the sentencing judges had no discretion to impose any other penalty.¹⁰⁰ The Court explained that “Such a scheme prevents those meting out punishment from considering a juvenile’s lessened culpability and greater capacity for change. . . .”¹⁰¹ The Court continued that the characteristics that make juveniles less culpable than adults – “their immaturity, recklessness and impetuosity – make them less likely to consider potential punishment.”¹⁰² The Court reasoned that “the mandatory penalty schemes at issue here prevent the sentence from taking account of these central considerations. . . . [I]mposition of a State’s most severe penalties on juvenile offenders cannot proceed as though they were not children.”¹⁰³

The Court reasoned as follows:

To recap: Mandatory life without parole for a juvenile *precludes consideration of his chronological age and its hallmark features—among them, immaturity, impetuosity, and failure to appreciate risks and consequences*. It prevents taking into account the family and home environment that surrounds him—and from which he cannot usually extricate himself—no matter how brutal or dysfunctional. It neglects the circumstances of the homicide offense, including the extent of his participation in the conduct and the way familial and peer pressures may have affected him. Indeed, it ignores that he might have been charged and convicted of a lesser offense if not for incompetencies associated with youth—for example, his inability to deal with police officers or prosecutors (including on a plea agreement) or his incapacity to assist his own attorneys. (Citations.) And finally, this mandatory punishment disregards the possibility of rehabilitation even when the circumstances most suggest it.¹⁰⁴

Thus, the Court in *Miller* concluded that the Eighth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution forbids a sentencing scheme that mandates LWOP on juvenile homicide offenders.¹⁰⁵ Rather, citing *Graham*, the court held that “a state must provide ‘some meaningful opportunity to obtain release based on demonstrated maturity and rehabilitation.’”¹⁰⁶ The Court concluded by stating the following:

. . . we do not consider Jackson’s and Miller’s alternative argument that the Eighth Amendment requires a categorical bar on life without parole for juveniles, or at least for those 14 and younger. But given all we have said in *Roper*,

⁹⁹ *Miller v. Alabama* (2012) 567 U.S. 460, 465.

¹⁰⁰ *Miller v. Alabama* (2012) 567 U.S. 460, 465-469.

¹⁰¹ *Miller v. Alabama* (2012) 567 U.S. 460, 465.

¹⁰² *Miller v. Alabama* (2012) 567 U.S. 460, 472.

¹⁰³ *Miller v. Alabama* (2012) 567 U.S. 460, 474.

¹⁰⁴ *Miller v. Alabama* (2012) 567 U.S. 460, 477-478 (emphasis added).

¹⁰⁵ *Miller v. Alabama* (2012) 567 U.S. 460, 479.

¹⁰⁶ *Miller v. Alabama* (2012) 567 U.S. 460, 479.

Graham, and this decision about children’s diminished capacity and heightened capacity for change, we think appropriate occasions for sentencing juveniles to this harshest penalty will be uncommon. That is especially so because of the great difficulty we noted in *Roper* and *Graham* of distinguishing at this early age between “the juvenile offender whose crime reflects unfortunate yet transient immaturity, and the rare juvenile offender whose crime reflects irreparable corruption.” (Citations.) Although we do not foreclose a sentencer’s ability to make that judgment in homicide cases, we require it to take into account how children are different, and how those differences counsel against irrevocably sentencing them to a lifetime in prison.¹⁰⁷

After the U.S. Supreme Court’s decisions in *Graham* and *Miller*, the California Supreme Court held, in *People v. Caballero*, that the imposition on a 16 year old defendant of a sentence of life imprisonment with a minimum of 110 years before parole eligibility, for a nonhomicide offense (attempted murder with firearm and gang enhancements), violated the Eighth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution and the U. S. Supreme Court’s ruling in *Graham*.¹⁰⁸ The court recognized that Caballero “would have no opportunity to ‘demonstrate growth and maturity’ to try to secure his release, in contravention of *Graham*’s dictate.”¹⁰⁹ The Court held that the state may not deprive these juvenile offenders at sentencing of a meaningful opportunity to obtain release based on demonstrated maturity and rehabilitation, and “must consider all mitigating circumstances attendant in the juvenile’s crime and life” as follows:

[W]e conclude that sentencing a juvenile offender for a nonhomicide offense to a term of years with a parole eligibility date that falls outside the juvenile offender’s natural life expectancy constitutes cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Eighth Amendment. Although proper authorities may later determine that youths should remain incarcerated for their natural lives, *the state may not deprive them at sentencing of a meaningful opportunity to demonstrate their rehabilitation and fitness to reenter society in the future. Under Graham’s nonhomicide ruling, the sentencing court must consider all mitigating circumstances attendant in the juvenile’s crime and life, including but not limited to his or her chronological age at the time of the crime, whether the juvenile offender was a direct perpetrator or an aider and abettor, and his or her physical and mental development, so that it can impose a time when the juvenile offender will be able to seek parole from the parole board. The Board of Parole Hearings will then determine whether the juvenile offender must be released from prison “based on demonstrated maturity and rehabilitation.”* (Citation.)¹¹⁰

The court also held that offenders whose LWOP or LWOP equivalent sentences were already final could file a petition for writ of habeas corpus in the trial court to allow the

¹⁰⁷ *Miller v. Alabama* (2012) 567 U.S. 460, 479-480.

¹⁰⁸ *People v. Caballero* (2012) 55 Cal.4th 262, 265.

¹⁰⁹ *People v. Caballero* (2012) 55 Cal.4th 262, 265.

¹¹⁰ *People v. Caballero* (2012) 55 Cal.4th 262, 268-269 (emphasis added).

court to weigh the mitigating evidence in determining the extent of incarceration required before parole hearings, as follows:

Defendants who were sentenced for crimes they committed as juveniles who seek to modify life without parole or equivalent de facto sentences already imposed may file petitions for writs of habeas corpus in the trial court in order to allow the court to weigh the mitigating evidence in determining the extent of incarceration required before parole hearings. *Because every case will be different, we will not provide trial courts with a precise timeframe for setting these future parole hearings in a nonhomicide case. However, the sentence must not violate the defendant's Eighth Amendment rights and must provide him or her a "meaningful opportunity to obtain release based on demonstrated maturity and rehabilitation" under Graham's mandate.*¹¹¹

In a footnote at the end of the *Caballero* decision, however, the court urged the Legislature “to enact legislation establishing a parole eligibility mechanism that provides a defendant serving a de facto life sentence without possibility of parole for nonhomicide crimes that he or she committed as a juvenile with the opportunity to obtain release on a showing of rehabilitation and maturity.”¹¹²

On January 27, 2016, the U. S. Supreme Court issued its decision in *Montgomery v. Louisiana*.¹¹³ The Court ruled that its decision in *Miller* (prohibiting mandatory LWOP sentences for offenders under 18) was retroactive, ordering the state of Louisiana to review for parole suitability the case of an inmate who had been given such a sentence at the age of 17, for a crime committed in 1963.¹¹⁴ The court added that a state is not required to re-litigate the juvenile offender’s sentence, but may remedy a *Miller* violation with parole considerations as follows:

Giving *Miller* retroactive effect, moreover, does not require States to relitigate sentences, let alone convictions, in every case where a juvenile offender received mandatory life without parole. *A State may remedy a Miller violation by permitting juvenile homicide offenders to be considered for parole, rather than by resentencing them.* See, e.g., Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 6–10–301(c) (2013) (juvenile homicide offenders eligible for parole after 25 years). Allowing those offenders to be considered for parole ensures that juveniles whose crimes reflected only transient immaturity—and who have since matured—will not be forced to serve a disproportionate sentence in violation of the Eighth Amendment.

Extending parole eligibility to juvenile offenders does not impose an onerous burden on the States, nor does it disturb the finality of state convictions. Those prisoners who have shown an inability to reform will continue to serve life sentences. The opportunity for release will be afforded to those who demonstrate

¹¹¹ *People v. Caballero* (2012) 55 Cal.4th 262, 269 (emphasis added).

¹¹² *People v. Caballero* (2012) 55 Cal.4th 262, 274, fn. 5.

¹¹³ *Montgomery v. Louisiana* (2016) 577 U.S. __ [136 S.Ct. 718].

¹¹⁴ *Montgomery v. Louisiana* (2016) 577 U.S. __ [136 S.Ct. 718; 725-726, 734-736].

the truth of *Miller's* central intuition—that children who commit even heinous crimes are capable of change.¹¹⁵

D. The Test Claim Statutes

1. Statutes 2013, Chapter 312 (SB 260) Was Enacted To Require the State Board of Parole Hearings (BPH) To Conduct Youth Offender Parole Hearings (YOPHs) To Consider the Suitability of Release on Parole for Those Individuals Who Are Eligible for a YOPH and Committed Their Controlling Offense Before Reaching Age 18.

In response to the above rulings by the courts in *Graham*, *Miller*, and *Caballero*, the Legislature enacted Statutes 2013, chapter 312 to establish a parole eligibility mechanism to require the BPH to assess the growth and maturity of youthful offenders and to provide the offenders a meaningful opportunity for release. Section 1 of the bill states the following:

The Legislature finds and declares that, as stated by the United States Supreme Court in *Miller v. Alabama* (2012) 183 L.Ed.2d 407, “only a relatively small proportion of adolescents” who engage in illegal activity “develop entrenched patterns of problem behavior,” and that “developments in psychology and brain science continue to show fundamental differences between juvenile and adult minds,” including “parts of the brain involved in behavior control.” The Legislature recognizes that youthfulness both lessens a juvenile’s moral culpability and enhances the prospect that, as a youth matures into an adult and neurological development occurs, these individuals can become contributing members of society. The purpose of this act is to establish a parole eligibility mechanism that provides a person serving a sentence for crimes that he or she committed as a juvenile the opportunity to obtain release when he or she has shown that he or she has been rehabilitated and gained maturity, in accordance with the decision of the California Supreme Court in *People v. Caballero* (2012) 55 Cal.4th 262 and the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in *Graham v. Florida* (2010) 560 U.S. 48, and *Miller v. Alabama* (2012) 183 L.Ed.2d 407. Nothing in this act is intended to undermine the California Supreme Court’s holdings in *In re Shaputis* (2011) 53 Cal.4th 192, *In re Lawrence* (2008) 44 Cal.4th 1181, and subsequent cases [addressing the decisions of the executive branch whether or not to grant parole]. It is the intent of the Legislature to create a process by which growth and maturity of youthful offenders can be assessed and a meaningful opportunity for release established.¹¹⁶

Statutes 2013, chapter 312 added section 3051 and amended sections 3041, 3046, and 4801 of the Penal Code, creating YOPHs during the 15th, 20th, or 25th year of incarceration for inmates who committed their controlling offense before reaching age 18. Statutes 2013, chapter 312 required the parole of inmates found suitable for parole at a YOPH, notwithstanding consecutive life sentences or minimum terms before parole eligibility. The statute also required the state BPH, while reviewing suitability for parole at a YOPH, to provide for a meaningful opportunity

¹¹⁵ *Montgomery v. Louisiana* (2016) 577 U.S. ___ [136 S.Ct. 718, 736] (emphasis added).

¹¹⁶ Statutes 2013, chapter 312, section 1.

to obtain release and to give great weight to the diminished culpability of juveniles, the hallmarks of youth, and any growth or maturity displayed by the prisoner.¹¹⁷

a. Amendments to Penal Code section 3041

The amendments to section 3041 changed how the state BPH met with inmates serving life sentences with a possibility of parole. Previously, BPH met with such inmates during their third year of incarceration, to review their files, make recommendations, and document activities or conduct relevant to granting or withholding postconviction credit.¹¹⁸ The amendment changed the meeting (now called a consultation) to the sixth year before the inmate's minimum eligible parole release date,¹¹⁹ and required much more individualized recommendations to the inmate regarding suitability for parole and behavior that would indicate the same.

Statutes 2013, chapter 312 amended Penal Code section 3041(a) as follows (in strikeout and underline):

- (a) In the case of any inmate sentenced pursuant to any law, other than Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 1170¹²⁰) of Title 7 of Part 2, the Board of Parole Hearings shall meet with each inmate during the ~~third year of incarceration~~ sixth year prior to the inmate's minimum eligible parole release date for the purposes of reviewing and documenting the inmate's file, making recommendations, activities and conduct pertinent to both parole eligibility and to the granting or withholding of postconviction credit. During this consultation, the board shall provide the inmate information about the parole hearing process, legal factors relevant to his or her suitability or unsuitability for parole, and individualized recommendations for the inmate regarding his or her work assignments, rehabilitative programs, and institutional behavior. Within 30 days following the consultation, the board shall issue its positive and negative findings and recommendations to the inmate in writing. One year prior to the inmate's minimum eligible parole release date a panel of two or more commissioners or deputy commissioners shall again meet with the inmate and shall normally set a parole release date as provided in Section

¹¹⁷ Penal Code sections 3051(e) and 4801(c). The terms “inmate” and “prisoner” are interchangeable; for purposes of this Decision, whichever term is being used in the statute under discussion will be used.

¹¹⁸ Pursuant to Penal Code section 2930 et seq., certain inmates are eligible to receive good conduct credits reducing their sentence by up to one-third; however, such credits can be taken away for misconduct inside the prison.

¹¹⁹ The minimum eligible parole release date, in the case of inmates serving a life sentence with no other specific term of years, is seven years; in the case of inmates serving a life sentence with a specific term of years, e.g., 25 to life, the minimum eligible parole release date occurs after 25 years of incarceration, i.e., after serving the specific term of years. (Pen. Code, § 3046.)

¹²⁰ Inmates sentenced to Penal Code section 1170 have determinate sentences, i.e., a sentence for a fixed term of years, such as 12 years in prison, and are released on parole at the end of their sentences, without the need for a parole hearing in front of the BPH.

3041.5. No more than one member of the panel shall be a deputy commissioner. In the event of a tie vote, the matter shall be referred for an en banc review of the record that was before the panel that rendered the tie vote. Upon en banc review, the board shall vote to either grant or deny parole and render a statement of decision. The en banc review shall be conducted pursuant to subdivision (e). The release date shall be set in a manner that will provide uniform terms for offenses of similar gravity and magnitude with respect to their threat to the public, and that will comply with the sentencing rules that the Judicial Council may issue and any sentencing information relevant to the setting of parole release dates. The board shall establish criteria for the setting of parole release dates and in doing so shall consider the number of victims of the crime for which the inmate was sentenced and other factors in mitigation or aggravation of the crime. At least one commissioner of the panel shall have been present at the last preceding meeting, unless it is not feasible to do so or where the last preceding meeting was the initial meeting. Any person on the hearing panel may request review of any decision regarding parole for an en banc hearing by the board. In case of a review, a majority vote in favor of parole by the board members participating in an en banc review is required to grant parole to any inmate.

b. Amendments to Penal Code section 3046

The amendments to section 3046 required that a prisoner found suitable for parole at a YOPH actually be granted parole, despite provisions elsewhere in that section requiring that inmates sentenced to a term of years to life sentence (e.g., 50 years to life) or to consecutive life sentences, serve their term of years or a minimum of seven years for each consecutive life sentence.¹²¹ Statutes 2013, chapter 312 amended section 3046 as follows (in underline):

- (a) No prisoner imprisoned under a life sentence may be paroled until he or she has served the greater of the following:
 - (1) A term of at least seven calendar years.
 - (2) A term as established pursuant to any other provision of law that establishes a minimum term or minimum period of confinement under a life sentence before eligibility for parole.
- (b) If two or more life sentences are ordered to run consecutively to each other pursuant to Section 669, no prisoner so imprisoned may be paroled until he or she has served the term specified in subdivision (a) on each of the life sentences that are ordered to run consecutively.
- (c) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) and (b), a prisoner found suitable for parole pursuant to a youth offender parole hearing as described in Section 3051 shall be paroled regardless of the manner in which the board set release dates

¹²¹ For example, three consecutive life sentences would require a minimum of 21 years in prison (7+7+7) before eligibility for parole; or, two consecutive 25 years to life sentences would require a minimum of 50 years in prison before eligibility for parole (25+25).

pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 3041, subject to subdivision (b) of Section 3041 and Sections 3041.1 and 3041.2, as applicable.

- (d) The Board of Prison Terms¹²² shall, in considering a parole for a prisoner, consider all statements and recommendations which may have been submitted by the judge, district attorney, and sheriff, pursuant to Section 1203.01, or in response to notices given under Section 3042, and recommendations of other persons interested in the granting or denying of the parole. The board shall enter on its order granting or denying parole to these prisoners, the fact that the statements and recommendations have been considered by it.

c. Addition of Penal Code section 3051

Statutes 2013, chapter 312 added section 3051 to the Penal Code, establishing the YOPH as a hearing conducted by the state BPH to review the suitability for parole of prisoners who were under 18 at the time of their controlling offense (i.e., juvenile offenders). “Controlling offense” is defined as the offense or enhancement for which the longest term of imprisonment was imposed. Section 3051 requires that juvenile offenders sentenced to a determinate sentence (i.e., a fixed term, such as 20 years) receive a YOPH by the BPH during their 15th year of incarceration, unless previously released. Juvenile offenders sentenced to a life term of less than 25 years to life are required to have a YOPH before the BPH during their 20th year of incarceration. Juvenile offenders sentenced to 25 years to life are required to have a YOPH during their 25th year of incarceration.¹²³ At a YOPH, the BPH is required to give great weight to, among other things, the diminished culpability of juveniles and the hallmark features of youth, when considering a prisoner’s suitability for parole. Section 3051 also specifically excludes juvenile offenders convicted under the Three Strikes Law¹²⁴ or the One Strike Law,¹²⁵ or those who have committed very grave offenses after turning 18, from being given YOPHs.

¹²² As of July 1, 2005, the Board of Prison Terms was abolished, and was replaced by the BPH, and any references to the Board of Prison Terms refer to the BPH. (Pen. Code, § 5075(a).)

¹²³ This applies to juvenile offenders who are sentenced to a term greater than 25 years to life; for example, a juvenile offender sentenced to 32 years to life would have the right, under section 3051, to receive a YOPH after 25 years of incarceration. (*People v. Garcia* (2017) 7 Cal.App.5th 941, 949-951.)

¹²⁴ As provided for in both Penal Code sections 1170.12 and 667, the Three Strikes law provides that a person convicted for the third time of a serious felony, as defined in Penal Code section 1192.7, or a violent felony, as defined in Penal Code section 667.5, shall serve a minimum of 25 years to life in state prison.

¹²⁵ As provided for in Penal Code section 667.61, the One Strike Law provides that a person convicted of certain sex offenses under certain circumstances shall receive a 15 years to life, 25 years to life, or LWOP sentence, depending on the specifics of the crime and the circumstances – even if the person has no prior criminal record.

Lastly, it requires the state BPH to complete all YOPHs for prisoners eligible for them as of January 1, 2014, by July 1, 2015.¹²⁶

Penal Code section 3051 reads

- (a)(1) A youth offender parole hearing is a hearing by the Board of Parole Hearings for the purpose of reviewing the parole suitability of any prisoner who was under 18 years of age at the time of his or her controlling offense.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:
 - (A) “Incarceration” means detention in a city or county jail, a local juvenile facility, a mental health facility, a Division of Juvenile Justice facility, or a Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation facility.
 - (B) “Controlling offense” means the offense or enhancement for which any sentencing court imposed the longest term of imprisonment.
- (b)(1) A person who was convicted of a controlling offense that was committed before the person had attained 18 years of age and for which the sentence is a determinate sentence shall be eligible for release on parole at a youth offender parole hearing by the board during his or her 15th year of incarceration, unless previously released pursuant to other statutory provisions.
- (2) A person who was convicted of a controlling offense that was committed before the person had attained 18 years of age and for which the sentence is a life term of less than 25 years to life shall be eligible for release on parole by the board during his or her 20th year of incarceration at a youth offender parole hearing, unless previously released or entitled to an earlier parole consideration hearing pursuant to other statutory provisions.
- (3) A person who was convicted of a controlling offense that was committed before the person had attained 18 years of age and for which the sentence is a life term of 25 years to life shall be eligible for release on parole by the board during his or her 25th year of incarceration at a youth offender parole hearing, unless previously released or entitled to an earlier parole consideration hearing pursuant to other statutory provisions.
- (c) An individual subject to this section shall meet with the board pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 3041.
- (d) The board shall conduct a youth offender parole hearing to consider release. At the youth offender parole hearing, the board shall release the individual on

¹²⁶ On April 10, 2019, the Court of Appeal for the First District, Division 4, held that Penal Code section 3051 was unconstitutional to the extent that it allowed youthful offenders convicted of murder to be eligible for YOPHs, but denied youthful offenders convicted under the One Strike Law such eligibility – and that this was a violation of the principles of equal protection of the laws as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. (*People v. Edwards* (2019) 34 Cal.App.5th 183, 194-199.)

parole as provided in Section 3041, except that the board shall act in accordance with subdivision (c) of Section 4801.

(e) The youth offender parole hearing to consider release shall provide for a meaningful opportunity to obtain release. The board shall review and, as necessary, revise existing regulations and adopt new regulations regarding determinations of suitability made pursuant to this section, subdivision (c) of Section 4801, and other related topics, consistent with relevant case law, in order to provide that meaningful opportunity for release.

(f)(1) In assessing growth and maturity, psychological evaluations and risk assessment instruments, if used by the board, shall be administered by licensed psychologists employed by the board and shall take into consideration the diminished culpability of juveniles as compared to that of adults, the hallmark features of youth, and any subsequent growth and increased maturity of the individual.

(2) Family members, friends, school personnel, faith leaders, and representatives from community-based organizations with knowledge about the individual before the crime or his or her growth and maturity since the time of the crime may submit statements for review by the board.

(3) Nothing in this section is intended to alter the rights of victims at parole hearings.

(g) If parole is not granted, the board shall set the time for a subsequent youth offender parole hearing in accordance with paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 3041.5. In exercising its discretion pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) and subdivision (d) of Section 3041.5, the board shall consider the factors in subdivision (c) of Section 4801. No subsequent youth offender parole hearing shall be necessary if the offender is released pursuant to other statutory provisions prior to the date of the subsequent hearing.

(h) This section shall not apply to cases in which sentencing occurs pursuant to Section 1170.12, subdivisions (b) to (i), inclusive, of Section 667, or Section 667.61, or in which an individual was sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole. This section shall not apply to an individual to whom this section would otherwise apply, but who, subsequent to attaining 18 years of age, commits an additional crime for which malice aforethought is a necessary element of the crime or for which the individual is sentenced to life in prison.

(i) The board shall complete all youth offender parole hearings for individuals who become entitled to have their parole suitability considered at a youth offender parole hearing on the effective date of this section by July 1, 2015.¹²⁷

¹²⁷ Pursuant to Penal Code section 3051(e), BPH initiated a proposed regulatory package on December 24, 2018, to implement these statutes. The regulatory package remains pending. (https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/BOPH/reg_revisions.html, accessed on June 18, 2019.)

d. Amendments to Penal Code section 4801

Statutes 2013, chapter 312 amended section 4801 to require the BPH, during a prisoner's YOPH, to give great weight to the diminished capacity of juveniles, the hallmark features of youth, and subsequent growth and maturation of the prisoner, consistent with decisional law. The statute amended section 4801, as relevant to this claim, by adding subdivision (c) as follows:

- (c) When a prisoner committed his or her controlling offense, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 3051, prior to attaining 18 years of age, the board, in reviewing a prisoner's suitability for parole pursuant to Section 3041.5, shall give great weight to the diminished culpability of juveniles as compared to adults, the hallmark features of youth, and any subsequent growth and increased maturity of the prisoner in accordance with relevant case law.

2. Statutes 2015, Chapter 471 (SB 261) Expanded YOPH Eligibility to Individuals Who Were under the Age of 23 at the Time of Their Controlling Offense, and Set Deadlines for the BPH To Complete Such Hearings.

Statutes 2015, chapter 471 further amended sections 3051 and 4801 of the Penal Code. Penal Code section 3051 was amended to expand YOPH eligibility to prisoners who were under 23 at the time of their controlling offenses. In addition, section 3051 was amended to require the BPH to complete all YOPHs for individuals who were sentenced to *indeterminate life terms* and who are eligible for a YOPH as of January 1, 2016, by July 1, 2017. Section 3051, as amended, also required the BPH to complete all YOPHs for those individuals who were sentenced to *determinate* terms and who became entitled to a YOPH as of January 1, 2016, by July 1, 2021, and to complete all consultations of these individuals before July 1, 2017.

Statutes 2015, chapter 471 also made similar changes to Penal Code section 4801 to provide that prisoners who were under 23 at the time of their controlling offenses were eligible for YOPHs, with no changes to the special considerations the BPH was expected to give great weight to at such hearings.

3. Statutes 2017, Chapter 684 (SB 394) Expanded YOPH Eligibility to Individuals Who Were 25 or Younger at the Time of Their Controlling Offense and to Individuals Sentenced to Life Without the Possibility of Parole (LWOP) for a Controlling Offense Committed While under the Age of 18, and Set Deadlines for the BPH to Complete Such Hearings.

Statutes 2017, chapter 684 amended Penal Code sections 3051 and 4801, allowing prisoners with the possibility of parole who committed their controlling offenses at the age of 25 or younger to qualify for YOPHs, and granting those who had been sentenced to LWOP for a controlling offense committed while under the age of 18 to receive a YOPH during their 25th year of incarceration in accordance with the U.S. Supreme Court's 2016 decision in *Montgomery*.¹²⁸ This statute set new deadlines for the BPH to complete the YOPHs for persons entitled thereto

¹²⁸ Exhibit G, Assembly Committee on Public Safety – Analysis of SB 394, as amended June 26, 2017, http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billAnalysisClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180SB394 (accessed on January 16, 2019), pages 4-5.

on the effective date of the statute (January 1, 2018) by January 1, 2020 (for individuals sentenced to indeterminate life terms) and January 1, 2022 (for individuals sentenced to determinate terms), and for completion of YOPHs for qualifying LWOP prisoners by July 1, 2020.

E. California Supreme Court Decisions Issued After the Enactment of the Test Claim Statutes.

On June 17, 2016, the California Supreme Court issued its decision in *People v. Franklin*.¹²⁹ This case involved a defendant, Franklin, who committed a murder at the age of 17, where the trial court at sentencing had no discretion other than to impose two consecutive 25 years to life sentences, for a total sentence of 50 years to life.¹³⁰ Franklin challenged the sentence as a violation of the Eighth Amendment ban on cruel and unusual punishment based on the holdings in *Graham*, *Miller*, and *Caballero*.¹³¹ Franklin argued the following:

As noted, Franklin would first become eligible for parole at age 66 under the sentence imposed by the trial court. That sentence was mandatory; the trial court had no discretion to consider Franklin’s youth as a mitigating factor. According to Franklin, the 50-year-to-life sentence means he will not experience any substantial period of normal adult life; instead, he will either die in prison or have the possibility of geriatric release. He contends that his sentence is the “functional equivalent” of LWOP [citing *Caballero*] and that it was imposed without the protections set forth in *Miller*.¹³²

The court agreed that the constitutional protections outlined in *Graham* and *Miller* apply to sentences that are the “functional equivalent of a life without parole sentence,” as follows:

We now hold that just as *Graham* applies to sentences that are the “functional equivalent of a life without parole sentence” (Citation), so too does *Miller* apply to such functionally equivalent sentences. As we noted in *Caballero*, *Miller* “extended *Graham*’s reasoning” to homicide offenses, observing that “‘none of what [*Graham*] said about children — about their distinctive (and transitory) mental traits and environmental vulnerabilities—is crime-specific.’” (Citation.) Because sentences that are the functional equivalent of LWOP implicate *Graham*’s reasoning (Citation), and because “‘*Graham*’s reasoning implicates any life-without-parole sentence imposed on a juvenile’ ” whether for a homicide or nonhomicide offense (citation), a sentence that is the functional equivalent of LWOP under *Caballero* is subject to the strictures of *Miller* just as it is subject to the rule of *Graham*. In short, a juvenile may not be sentenced to the functional

¹²⁹ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261.

¹³⁰ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 268.

¹³¹ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 268.

¹³² *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 276.

equivalent of LWOP for a homicide offense without the protections outlined in *Miller*.¹³³

The court cited *Montgomery* in support of its holding that “the law categorically prohibits the imposition of certain penalties, including mandatory LWOP, on juvenile offenders.”¹³⁴

While his appeal was pending, the Legislature enacted the test claim statutes, Penal Code sections 3051 and 4801, to provide a parole hearing during the 25th year of incarceration for certain juveniles sentenced as adults.¹³⁵ Thus, the court concluded that Franklin’s Eighth Amendment constitutional challenge was moot because of the passage of Penal Code sections 3051 and 4801:

... Penal Code sections 3051 and 4801 – recently enacted by the Legislature to bring juvenile sentencing in conformity with *Miller*, *Graham*, and *Caballero* – moot Franklin’s constitutional claim. Consistent with constitutional dictates, those statutes provide Franklin with the possibility of release after 25 years of imprisonment (Pen. Code § 3051, subd. (b)(3)) and require the Board of Parole Hearings (Board) to “give great weight to the diminished culpability of juveniles as compared to adults, the hallmark features of youth, and any subsequent growth and increased maturity.” (*id.*, § 4801, subd. (c)). In light of this holding, we need not decide whether a life sentence with parole eligibility after 50 years of incarceration is the functional equivalent of an LWOP sentence and, if so, whether it is unconstitutional in Franklin’s case.¹³⁶

The court also found that Franklin raised colorable concerns about whether he was given an adequate opportunity at sentencing to make a record of mitigating evidence tied to his youth, since he was sentenced before *Miller* was decided and before the Legislature enacted the test claim statutes. The court explained what happened at the sentencing hearing as follows:

Franklin was sentenced in 2011, before the high court’s decision in *Miller* and before our Legislature’s enactment of Senate Bill No. 260 in response to *Miller*, *Graham*, and *Caballero*. When Franklin’s attorney did not receive a probation report until the morning of sentencing, the trial court acknowledged that this delay would ordinarily merit a continuance. But the court, recognizing that it lacked discretion in sentencing Franklin, proceeded with sentencing and allowed the defense to submit mitigation information at a later date. At the post sentencing hearing where these materials were submitted, Franklin’s attorney raised concerns about the record at his eventual parole hearing. In response, the trial court said, “it sort of doesn’t matter because the statute mandates the sentence here. So there’s no basis and occasion for any findings to be made on aggravation and mitigation at all.” The court eventually admitted a mitigating statement submitted by Franklin and a handwritten note from this mother. But the court expressed

¹³³ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 276.

¹³⁴ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 283.

¹³⁵ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 269.

¹³⁶ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 268; see also pages 277-280.

“misgiving” that because of the mandatory sentences, “[a]t no point in the process is anyone, other than the district attorney’s office, ever able to really consider that this is a juvenile.”¹³⁷

The court recognized that following Franklin’s sentencing hearing, the Legislature enacted the test claim statutes to declare “that ‘[t]he youth offender parole hearing to consider release shall provide for a meaningful opportunity to obtain release (§ 3051, subd. (e)) and that in order to provide such meaningful opportunity, the Board [of Parole Hearings] ‘shall give great weight to the diminished culpability of juveniles as compared to adults, the hallmark features of youth, and any subsequent growth and increased maturity’ (§ 4081, subd. (c)),” and, referring to *Miller*, *Graham*, *Caballero*, *Roper*, and *Montgomery*, that “[t]hese statutory provisions echo language in constitutional decisions of the high court.”¹³⁸ The court stated that Penal Code section 3051 “changed the manner in which the juvenile offender’s original sentence operates by capping the number of years that he or she may be imprisoned before becoming eligible for release on parole” and that the “Legislature has effected this change by operation of law, with no additional resentencing procedure required.”¹³⁹ The court further determined that the test claim statutes “contemplate that information regarding the juvenile offender’s characteristics and circumstances at the time of the offense will be available at a youth offender parole hearing to facilitate the Board’s consideration.”¹⁴⁰

Thus, the court remanded the matter to the trial court for a determination of whether Franklin was afforded sufficient opportunity at his sentencing to make a record of the type of information that may describe the diminished culpability of juveniles and the hallmarks of youth, which would be relevant to his future YOPH.¹⁴¹ The court reasoned that the goal of any proceeding to make such a record

[I]s to provide an opportunity for the parties to make an accurate record of the juvenile offender’s characteristics and circumstances at the time of the offense so that the [BPH], years later, may properly discharge its obligation to ‘give great weight to’ youth related factors ([section 4801(c)]) in determining whether the offender is ‘fit to rejoin society’ despite having committed a serious crime ‘while he was a child in the eyes of the law.’ (Citation.)¹⁴²

The Court clarified that if Franklin were to be granted such a proceeding, the trial court may receive evidence and testimony from both parties pursuant to existing sentencing procedures as follows:

[The court may receive submissions and, if appropriate, testimony pursuant to procedures set forth in [Penal Code] section 1204 and rule 4.437 of the California

¹³⁷ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 282-283.

¹³⁸ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 283.

¹³⁹ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 278-279.

¹⁴⁰ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 283.

¹⁴¹ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 284.

¹⁴² *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 284.

Rules of Court, and subject to the rules of evidence. Franklin may place on the record any documents, evaluations, or testimony (subject to cross-examination) that may be relevant at his eventual youth offender parole hearing, and the prosecution likewise may put on the record any evidence that demonstrates the juvenile offender's culpability or cognitive maturity, or otherwise bears on the influence of youth-related factors.¹⁴³

In August 2016, the Fourth District Court of Appeal decided *People v. Perez*.¹⁴⁴ In *Perez*, the defendant appealed from a judgment after a jury convicted him of three counts of attempted premeditated murder, discharging a firearm with gross negligence, and vandalism, and found firearm enhancements. These crimes were committed when Perez was 20 years old.¹⁴⁵ Perez argued his 86-year-to-life sentence constituted cruel and unusual punishment, relying on *Roper*, *Graham*, *Miller*, and *Caballero*.¹⁴⁶ The court concluded, however, that because Perez was not a juvenile at the time of the offenses (he was 20 years old), *Roper*, *Graham*, *Miller*, and *Caballero* were not applicable, and that the 86-years-to-life sentence did not constitute cruel and unusual punishment under the U.S. Constitution.¹⁴⁷

The court noted that effective January 1, 2016, anyone who committed a controlling offense before reaching 23 years of age is entitled to a YOPH pursuant to Penal Code section 3051, as amended by the 2015 test claim statute.¹⁴⁸ Thus, under this statute and pursuant to the court's holding in *Franklin*, the court ordered a limited remand for both parties "to make an accurate record of the juvenile offender's characteristics and circumstances at the time of the offense so that the Board, years later, may properly discharge its obligation to 'give great weight to' youth-related factors . . . in determining whether the offender is 'fit to rejoin society' despite having committed a serious crime."¹⁴⁹

In 2018, the California Supreme Court decided *People v. Rodriguez* to determine whether defendant's constitutional challenge to a 50-years-to-life sentence was moot because of the test claim statutes, which were enacted after the defendant was sentenced to make him eligible for a YOPH during his 25th year of incarceration.¹⁵⁰ The court of appeal had applied *Franklin*, finding that the Eighth Amendment constitutional challenge was moot because of the enactment of the test claim statutes, but declined to remand the case to the trial court on the ground that Rodriguez had a sufficient opportunity at the original sentencing hearing to make a record.¹⁵¹ The California Supreme Court disagreed with the court of appeal's failure to remand, and held

¹⁴³ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 284.

¹⁴⁴ *People v. Perez* (2016) 3 Cal.App.5th 612.

¹⁴⁵ *People v. Perez* (2016) 3 Cal.App.5th 612, 615, 617.

¹⁴⁶ *People v. Perez* (2016) 3 Cal.App.5th 612, 617.

¹⁴⁷ *People v. Perez* (2016) 3 Cal.App.5th 612, 617.

¹⁴⁸ *People v. Perez* (2016) 3 Cal.App.5th 612, 618.

¹⁴⁹ *People v. Perez* (2016) 3 Cal.App.5th 612, 619.

¹⁵⁰ *People v. Rodriguez* (2018) 4 Cal.5th 1123, 1125.

¹⁵¹ *People v. Rodriguez* (2018) 4 Cal.5th 1123, 1131.

that Rodriguez was entitled to have his case remanded for the opportunity to supplement the record with information relevant to his eventual YOPH, reasoning that:

Although a defendant sentenced before the enactment of Senate Bill No. 260 could have introduced such evidence through existing sentencing procedures, he or she would not have had reason to know that the subsequently enacted legislation would make such evidence particularly relevant in the parole process. Without such notice, any opportunity to introduce evidence of youth-related factors is not adequate in light of the purpose of Senate Bill No. 260.¹⁵²

Most recently, on June 3, 2019, the California Supreme Court issued its decision in *In re Cook*.¹⁵³ Cook was convicted in 2007 of murder and attempted murder committed when he was 17 years old, and received an LWOP sentence for the attempted murder and five consecutive 25 year terms for the murder, and his conviction was final. The California Supreme Court concluded that the right to a *Franklin* proceeding applies also to Cook and other offenders who are entitled to a parole hearing under Penal Code sections 3051 and 4801, and whose judgment and sentence are otherwise final.¹⁵⁴

The court in *Cook* further held that the offenders who seek to preserve evidence following a final judgment would not have to file a petition for writ of habeas corpus to exercise the right to receive a *Franklin* proceeding, but instead would simply have to file a motion with the superior court under Penal Code section 1203.01, using the original caption and case number and citing the Supreme Court's decision in *Cook*:

By its terms, the statute addresses the filing of statements with the court "after judgment has been pronounced." (§ 1203.01, subd. (a).) Further, the motion we recognize under section 1203.01 does not impose the rigorous pleading and proof requirements for habeas corpus. . . Nor does it require the court to act as a factfinder. Rather, it simply entails the receipt of evidence for the benefit of the Board. [Citation to *Franklin* omitted.]¹⁵⁵

The court noted that the proceedings it outlines under Penal Code section 1203.01 derive from the test claim statutes, Penal Code sections 3051 and 4801, but the court expressed no view on whether such a remand is constitutionally required in all cases.¹⁵⁶ The court also stated that the Legislature has not enacted any new laws to specify what evidence-gathering procedures should be afforded to youth offenders who will be eligible for a YOPH, and explained that the Legislature remains free to enact statutes governing the procedure as follows:

While we unquestionably have the power to interpret these laws, the Legislature is in a superior position to consider and implement rules of procedure in the first instance. The Legislature remains free to amend the pertinent statutes to specify

¹⁵² *People v. Rodriguez* (2018) 4 Cal.5th 1123, 1131.

¹⁵³ *In re Cook* (2019) 7 Cal.5th 439.

¹⁵⁴ *In re Cook* (2019) 7 Cal.5th 439, ____ [247 Cal.Rptr.3d 669, 673-676].

¹⁵⁵ *In re Cook* (2019) 7 Cal.5th 439, ____ [247 Cal.Rptr.3d 669, 681].

¹⁵⁶ *In re Cook* (2019) 7 Cal.5th 439, ____ [247 Cal.Rptr.3d 669, 682].

what evidence-gathering procedures should be afforded to youth offenders, taking into account the objectives of the youth offender parole hearing and the burden placed on our trial courts to conduct *Franklin* proceedings for the many thousands of offenders who will be eligible for them under today's decision.¹⁵⁷

Finally, the court in *Cook* made it clear that the “opportunity for a *Franklin* hearing is just that: an opportunity.” The court noted that “[d]elving into the past is not always beneficial to a defendant” and, thus, some offenders will forgo a *Franklin* proceeding altogether.¹⁵⁸

III. Positions of the Parties and Interested Parties

A. County of San Diego

The claimant alleges that the test claim statutes resulted in reimbursable increased costs mandated by the state. The claimant asserts that “as a result” of Statutes 2013, chapter 312; Statutes 2015, chapter 471; and Statutes 2017, chapter 684, and the decisions interpreting and applying that legislation in *Franklin*¹⁵⁹ and *People v. Perez*,¹⁶⁰ defense counsel and prosecutors are now required to provide newly mandated services and incur newly mandated costs as detailed below in preparation of and appearance at a YOPH-eligible individual's sentencing hearing:¹⁶¹

- (1) Preparation and presentation of evidence by counsel including evaluations and testimony regarding an individual's cognitive culpability, cognitive maturity, or that bears on the influence of youth related factors at the sentencing hearing (Penal Code §§ 3051(a), (b), (e), and (f); and 4801(c));
- (2) Retention and utilization of investigators to: (a) locate and gather relevant evidence, including but not limited to, interviews with anyone that can provide mitigating information about the defendant, including family, friends, teachers, and anyone else that knows the defendant; and (b) gather records of the defendant, including school, hospital, employment, juvenile, and other relevant persona [*sic*] records (Penal Code §§ 3051(a), (b), (e), and (f); and 4801(c));
- (3) Retention and utilization of experts to evaluate the offender and prepare reports for presentation at the sentencing hearing (Penal Code §§ 3051(a), (b), (e), and (f); and 4801(c));
- (4) Attendance by the district attorney's office and indigent defense counsel at the sentencing hearing (Penal Code §§ 3051(a), (b), (e), and (f); and 4801(c)); and

¹⁵⁷ *In re Cook* (2019) 7 Cal.5th 439, ____ [247 Cal.Rptr.3d 669, 683].

¹⁵⁸ *In re Cook* (2019) 7 Cal.5th 439, ____ [247 Cal.Rptr.3d 669, 683].

¹⁵⁹ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261.

¹⁶⁰ *People v. Perez* (2016) 3 Cal.App.5th 612.

¹⁶¹ Exhibit A, Test Claim, page 13.

(5) Participation of counsel in training to be able to competently represent their clients at the sentencing hearing (Penal Code §§ 3051(a), (b), (e), and (f); and 4801(c)).¹⁶²

Although the claimant does not appear at YOPHs, it contends that its activities regarding the conduct of sentencing hearings for new offenders who may one day qualify for YOPHs, constitute state-mandated activities that are unique to local government and carry out a state policy.¹⁶³ The claimant argues that it is eligible to receive subvention as follows:

Prior to SB 260, 261, and 394, and the decisions of the courts in *Franklin* and *Perez*,¹⁶⁴ California defense attorneys were not mandated to present evidence, evaluations, or testimony regarding the influence of youth-related factors at sentencing hearings for use at a subsequent Youth Offender Parole Hearing many years in the future. Such information was unlikely to have any impact on the sentence imposed, given the existence of mandatory sentences for many of the crimes and judges' limited discretion with regard to certain enhancements. Because there was no effort to gather and present this information, defense attorneys expended a minimal amount of time to prepare for and to attend the sentencing hearings.

For the same reasons as defense attorneys, California prosecutors presented no information and incurred no costs, other than the cost of attending sentencing hearings.

In contrast to defense attorneys and prosecutors, Probation Departments were responsible for investigating and compiling information to be considered by the sentencing judge and, as a result, did incur costs. Probation officers gathered and provided information concerning the facts surrounding the offense, victim restitution requests and impact statements, the defendant's education, military, and employment history, the defendant's medical, psychiatric and substance abuse history, and the defendant's criminal and delinquent history. (See Pen. Code, § 1203, Cal. Rules of Court, Rules 4.411-4.433.) Such information was typically gathered by interviewing the defendant, without attempting to gather information from other sources. However, this effort to gather information did not include any investigation or reporting on the circumstances of the defendant's youth and is therefore distinguishable from the effort required by the mandate.

As a result of the statutory changes, youth offenders now must be granted an opportunity to present evidence, evaluations, and testimony regarding the influence of youth-related factors at the sentencing hearing. Defense attorneys must perform the activities described . . . above, which will result in costs not

¹⁶² Exhibit A, Test Claim, pages 21-22.

¹⁶³ Exhibit A, Test Claim, pages 23-24.

¹⁶⁴ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261; *People v. Perez* (2016) 3 Cal.App.5th 612.

previously incurred. In addition, prosecutors will be required to prepare for the hearings, which will also result in costs not previously incurred.¹⁶⁵

The claimant further argues the “enhanced *Franklin* sentencing hearings” allegedly required by the test claim statute cost, on average, between \$5,500 and \$12,750 each, and that statewide costs for such hearings “will exceed \$2,750,000 per year and may be as high as \$6,375,000 per year.”¹⁶⁶ The claimant alleges that “total increased costs to comply with SB 260 and 261 in Fiscal Year 2016-17 totaled at least \$10,763.”¹⁶⁷ The claimant further alleges that for fiscal year 2017-2018, it “incurred at least \$10,705 in increased costs to comply with SB 260 and 261. Claimant also incurred at least \$6,344 in increased costs to comply with SB 394.”¹⁶⁸

The Test Claim further notes that *Cook* was pending before the California Supreme Court when the Test Claim was filed in June 2018 to address the issue of whether a *Franklin* hearing was required for youth offenders whose convictions were already final, and that it reserves the right to amend or supplement the Test Claim if a decision in *Cook* is reached:

The issue before the Court [in *Cook*] is whether “youth offenders” whose convictions are already final and who are currently incarcerated, are entitled to a hearing before the trial court to preserve evidence for use at a future youth offender parole hearing, as ordered in *Franklin*. An affirmative decision would significantly expand the scope of the mandated activities for which reimbursement is sought by this Test Claim. Claimant reserves the right to amend or supplement this Test Claim if the Court reaches a decision during the pendency of this claim, or alternatively, submit an additional Test Claim if a decision is reached after a mandate determination has been made on this claim.¹⁶⁹

The claimant states, however, that the test claim statutes, as interpreted by the courts, require the sheriff’s department to transport, house, and feed youth offenders who have been previously sentenced and incarcerated without having had an opportunity to present the youth-related evidence at the time they were sentenced.¹⁷⁰

The claimant, in its comments on the Draft Proposed Decision, argues

The Commission’s position ignores the California Supreme Court’s **interpretation of the statutes** as articulated in *People v. Franklin*¹⁷¹, which **indicates an offender must be given the opportunity to “make an accurate record of the juvenile offender’s characteristics and circumstances at the time of the offense so that the [BPH], years later, may properly discharge its obligation to**

¹⁶⁵ Exhibit A, Test Claim, pages 24-25.

¹⁶⁶ Exhibit A, Test Claim, page 26.

¹⁶⁷ Exhibit A, Test Claim, page 21.

¹⁶⁸ Exhibit A, Test Claim, page 21.

¹⁶⁹ Exhibit A, Test Claim, page 13, footnote 3.

¹⁷⁰ Exhibit A, Test Claim, page 24.

¹⁷¹ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261.

give “great weight to” youth-related factors [citation] in determining whether the offender is “fit to rejoin society.”¹⁷²

The claimant further argues that the *Franklin* decision clarifies that the BPH cannot discharge its obligations pursuant to the test claim statutes without imposing the “newly mandated activities” on defense counsel and prosecutors, and that state-appointed counsel are only responsible for the YOPHs, and not for “the presentation of youth-related factors at the hearing in the trial court at or around the time of sentencing.”¹⁷³

The claimant continues that Government Code section 17556 is not applicable to the test claim, stating

The *Franklin* Court’s determination that an offender be given an opportunity, in the trial court, to make a record of information that will be relevant to the offender’s eventual YOPH, was not the Court’s “declaration” of existing law – it was the Court’s *interpretation of the statutes* enacted by the Legislature. In other words, the origin of the obligations imposed on the Claimants is the test claim statutes, not some independent judicial declaration of the law.¹⁷⁴

The claimant lastly contends that the test claim statutes did not merely affirm what the courts, in the *Graham*¹⁷⁵, *Miller*¹⁷⁶, and *Caballero*¹⁷⁷ decisions, had declared to be existing law.¹⁷⁸ The claimant asserts that none of those three cases required the California Legislature to enact the test claim statutes, as the Legislature could have, in the alternative, “developed a new sentencing for juvenile offenders that addressed the constitutional issues articulated by these cases.”¹⁷⁹ The claimant adds that none of these cases, or any case cited by Finance or in the Draft Proposed Decision, extends protections to offenders over the age of 18, and the Legislature, in extending the applicability of the YOPH statutes to offenders up to 25, imposes costs that “exceed any

¹⁷² Exhibit E, Claimant’s Rebuttal Comments and Comments on the Draft Proposed Decision, page 1 (emphasis in original).

¹⁷³ Exhibit E, Claimant’s Rebuttal Comments and Comments on the Draft Proposed Decision, page 2.

¹⁷⁴ Exhibit E, Claimant’s Rebuttal Comments and Comments on the Draft Proposed Decision, pages 2-3 (original italics).

¹⁷⁵ *Graham v. Florida* (2010) 560 U.S. 48.

¹⁷⁶ *Miller v. Alabama* (2012) 567 U.S. 460.

¹⁷⁷ *People v. Caballero* (2012) 55 Cal.4th 262.

¹⁷⁸ Exhibit E, Claimant’s Rebuttal Comments and Comments on the Draft Proposed Decision, page 3.

¹⁷⁹ Exhibit E, Claimant’s Rebuttal Comments and Comments on the Draft Proposed Decision, page 3.

obligations that might be argued to arise from the cases pertaining to the sentencing of juveniles.”¹⁸⁰

B. Department of Finance

Finance filed late comments on the Test Claim on March 13, 2019.¹⁸¹ Finance argues that the claimant’s expenses have been incurred as a result of court-made law, and thus the Test Claim should be rejected pursuant to Government Code section 17556(b).¹⁸² Finance contends that the United States Supreme Court’s decisions in *Graham v. Florida*¹⁸³ and *Miller v. Alabama*¹⁸⁴ led to the California Supreme Court’s decision in *People v. Caballero*,¹⁸⁵ which urged the Legislature to establish a mechanism for parole eligibility for juvenile offenders serving de facto life sentences without the possibility of parole, so that they would have the opportunity to be released upon a showing of rehabilitation.¹⁸⁶ Finance asserts that Statutes 2013, chapter 312 was

¹⁸⁰ Exhibit E, Claimant’s Rebuttal Comments and Comments on the Draft Proposed Decision, page 3.

¹⁸¹ Exhibit C, Finance’s Late Comments on the Test Claim. The late filing of comments in this case resulted in a delay in the issuance of the Draft Proposed Decision in this matter, since the comments came in just two days before the Draft would normally be issued for comment and more than a month after the due date on the approved request for extension, which was limited to February 11, 2019. Pursuant to 1183.6(d) of the Commission’s regulations, “[i]t is the Commission’s policy to discourage the introduction of late comments, exhibits, or other evidence filed after the three-week comment period. . . The Commission need not rely on, and staff need not respond to, late comments, exhibits, or other evidence submitted in response to a draft proposed decision after the comment period expires.” However, despite this policy, it is indeed best for a fully fleshed out decision to consider all comments, when feasible. In this case however, it resulted in the Draft Proposed Decision being issued prior to the deadline for Claimant’s Rebuttal Comments (which are due 30 days after the comments are served) to try to keep the matter on for the May hearing. In addition, it negatively impacted the timely processing of other matters pending before the Commission. Finally, in part due to not being given sufficient time to rebut Finance’s Late Comments on the Test Claim, the claimant filed a request for an extension of time to file rebuttal comments, comments on the Draft Proposed Decision, and postponement of hearing, which was granted as of right, which delayed the hearing of this matter to the July 2019 Commission meeting. Though all parties have circumstances from time to time that present good cause for an extension or postponement, deadlines must be honored by all (and extension requests must be filed when necessary) to ensure the smooth functioning and timeliness of the mandates process.

¹⁸² Exhibit C, Finance’s Late Comments on the Test Claim, page 1.

¹⁸³ *Graham v. Florida* (2010) 560 U.S. 48.

¹⁸⁴ *Miller v. Alabama* (2012) 567 U.S. 460.

¹⁸⁵ *People v. Caballero* (2012) 55 Cal.4th 262.

¹⁸⁶ Exhibit C, Finance’s Late Comments on the Test Claim, page 1.

enacted in response to the *Caballero* decision, establishing the YOPH process, but not applicable to persons serving a life sentence without the possibility of parole.¹⁸⁷

Finance continues that Statutes 2015, chapter 471 and Statutes 2017, chapter 684 extended eligibility for YOPHs, and that as a consequence of the California Supreme Court's decision in *People v. Franklin*,¹⁸⁸ offenders who are eligible for future YOPHs pursuant to the three test claim statutes must now receive "*Franklin* hearings" if their trial courts did not allow them to present evidence of youth-related factors that would eventually be considered by the BPH.¹⁸⁹ Finance notes the amount of the costs allegedly incurred by the claimant in fiscal years 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 for the conduct of five *Franklin* hearings.¹⁹⁰ Finance argues that the language of these cases and statutes clearly indicates that YOPHs were created as a mechanism "to affirm what the courts had declared to be existing law."¹⁹¹ Finance concludes that since claimant's costs were incurred as a result of court-made law, the Commission should reject the Test Claim in its entirety pursuant to Government Code section 17556(b).¹⁹²

Finance did not file comments on the Draft Proposed Decision.

C. Board of Parole Hearings

No comments have been filed by BPH.

D. County of Los Angeles

The County of Los Angeles, an interested party under the Commission's regulations,¹⁹³ filed comments on the Test Claim on January 9, 2019.¹⁹⁴ The County of Los Angeles argues that the California Supreme Court's ruling in *Franklin*, indicating that assembling the type of information about a person who would ultimately appear at a YOPH is more easily done near the time of the offense, rather than decades later.¹⁹⁵ The County of Los Angeles concludes

Prior to the passage of SB 260, 261, and 394, attorneys were not required to present youth related factors at the time of sentencing. Now, the Legislature has created a new youth offender parole process, mandating a higher level of service by requiring defense counsel to present youth related factors at sentencing hearings. The Legislature seeks to ensure that the California Board of Parole Hearings receives an accurate record of the offender's characteristics and

¹⁸⁷ Exhibit C, Finance's Late Comments on the Test Claim, pages 1-2.

¹⁸⁸ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261.

¹⁸⁹ Exhibit C, Finance's Late Comments on the Test Claim, page 2.

¹⁹⁰ Exhibit C, Finance's Late Comments on the Test Claim, page 2.

¹⁹¹ Exhibit C, Finance's Late Comments on the Test Claim, page 2.

¹⁹² Exhibit C, Finance's Late Comments on the Test Claim, page 2.

¹⁹³ California Code of Regulations, title 2, section 1181.2(i).

¹⁹⁴ Exhibit B, Interested Party's (County of Los Angeles's) Comments on the Test Claim.

¹⁹⁵ Exhibit B, Interested Party's (County of Los Angeles's) Comments on the Test Claim, page 2.

circumstances at the time of the offense to later afford the offender with a fair parole hearing.

In light of the significant costs associated with this state mandate to ensure that parole hearings provide youth offenders with an opportunity for release, the County of Los Angeles, on behalf of the Los Angeles County Public Defender's Office, hereby collectively request that the Commission adopt the County of San Diego's test claim.¹⁹⁶

The County of Los Angeles filed late comments on the Draft Proposed Decision on May 16, 2019.¹⁹⁷ The County of Los Angeles argues that the YOPH process is a "new program" that "compels local agencies to provide a higher level of service in order to comply with State statutes."¹⁹⁸ The County of Los Angeles continues that "These test claim statutes requires [*sic*] the [BPH] to 'give great weight' to youth related factors, however, the statutes were silent as to who would investigate and present these youth related factors."¹⁹⁹

The County of Los Angeles contends that the *Franklin*²⁰⁰ decision held that Statutes 2013, chapter 312 "contemplates that information regarding a youthful offender's characteristics and circumstances at the time of the offense will be available at the time of the [YOPH] to facilitate consideration by the [BPH]."²⁰¹ It is further stated that *Franklin* noted that gathering information from an offender's family and friends is easier at or near the time of the offense, and that psychological evaluations and risk assessments require information to be gathered at such time, for better consideration of the offender's "subsequent growth and maturity."²⁰² It is further

¹⁹⁶ Exhibit B, Interested Party's (County of Los Angeles's) Comments on the Test Claim, pages 2-3.

¹⁹⁷ Exhibit F, Interested Party's (County of Los Angeles's) Late Comments on the Draft Proposed Decision. Pursuant to 1183.6(d) of the Commission's regulations, "[i]t is the Commission's policy to discourage the introduction of late comments, exhibits, or other evidence filed after the three-week comment period. . . The Commission need not rely on, and staff need not respond to, late comments, exhibits, or other evidence submitted in response to a draft proposed decision after the comment period expires." However, despite this policy, it is indeed best for a fully fleshed out decision to consider all comments, when feasible. In this case, the county filed comments approximately one month after they were due and without requesting an extension of time. In the future, such late comments without an approved extension may be simply added to the record but not added to, considered, or discussed in the decision.

¹⁹⁸ Exhibit F, Interested Party's (County of Los Angeles's) Late Comments on the Draft Proposed Decision, page 1.

¹⁹⁹ Exhibit F, Interested Party's (County of Los Angeles's) Late Comments on the Draft Proposed Decision, page 1.

²⁰⁰ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261.

²⁰¹ Exhibit F, Interested Party's (County of Los Angeles's) Late Comments on the Draft Proposed Decision, page 1.

²⁰² Exhibit F, Interested Party's (County of Los Angeles's) Late Comments on the Draft Proposed Decision, pages 1-2.

argued that *Franklin*'s language to the effect that the trial court "may hold a proceeding" to preserve evidence for a YOPH years later means that "the costs associated with investigating and presenting youth-related factors at the trial court for later consideration at a [YOPH] derives from a reimbursable state mandate."²⁰³

The County of Los Angeles, citing *County of Los Angeles v. State of California*²⁰⁴ and *Long Beach Unified School District v. State of California*,²⁰⁵ states that courts have been willing to "extend and broaden the scope of mandates beyond what is expressly written" and that courts should examine "the increased financial burdens being shifted to local government, not the form in which those burdens appeared."²⁰⁶ The County of Los Angeles further argues that the test claim statutes do not state who is responsible to gather evidence of youth-related factors for use at YOPHs, and that the Legislature "clearly" contemplated that someone would gather such evidence at or near the time of the offense.²⁰⁷

The County of Los Angeles further asserts

The [Draft] Proposed Decision ignores the practical realities of the parole process. The [BPH]'s duty to "give great weight" to youthful factors is impossible to execute if no one is responsible for investigating and presenting those factors at or near the time of the offense. The Commission's [draft] proposed decision naturally implies that State appointed counsel, not the local agency, would provide youthful factors to the Board. However, it is evident that a State parole attorney is not appointed until a decade or more after the time of the offense and sentencing. If the intent of the Legislature is to create a process by which growth and maturity of youthful offenders can be assessed and a meaningful opportunity for release be established, the Commission's [draft] proposed decision would defeat the stated purpose of the statute.²⁰⁸

The County of Los Angeles states that, pursuant to the *Franklin*²⁰⁹ decision, trial courts may hold proceedings to preserve evidence of youth-related factors for use by the BPH years later, adding

From a practical standpoint, the State-appointed attorney, who is appointed many years later, would not be in a position to present such information. On page 40 of

²⁰³ Exhibit F, Interested Party's (County of Los Angeles's) Late Comments on the Draft Proposed Decision, page 2.

²⁰⁴ *County of Los Angeles v. State of California* (1987) 43 Cal.3d 46.

²⁰⁵ *Long Beach Unified School District v. State of California* (1990) 225 Cal.App.3d 155.

²⁰⁶ Exhibit F, Interested Party's (County of Los Angeles's) Late Comments on the Draft Proposed Decision, page 2 (citing *Long Beach Unified School District v. State of California*, (1990) 225 Cal. App.3d 155).

²⁰⁷ Exhibit F, Interested Party's (County of Los Angeles's) Late Comments on the Draft Proposed Decision, pages 2-3.

²⁰⁸ Exhibit F, Interested Party's (County of Los Angeles's) Late Comments on the Draft Proposed Decision, page 3.

²⁰⁹ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261.

its Draft Proposed Decision, the Commission conceded that prosecution and defense counsel are now effectively required to make such a record of "factors, including youth-related factors, relevant to the eventual [YOPH] determination." It is evident from the *Franklin* decision that the source of the requirement to provide a thorough and meaningful [YOPH] comes from the statutes themselves which contemplate local agency involvement at the sentencing stage.²¹⁰

The County of Los Angeles concludes

In order to effectuate the legislative purpose of these [YOPHs], the local agency is required to investigate and present evidence of youthful factors at the trial court. Years later the State appointed attorney will be in a position to utilize the information preserved in the record and provide evidence of growth and maturity for the [BPH]'s consideration. Respectfully, the Commission's analysis results in a quagmire where the State creates a youthful offender parole process to consider factors that must be collected at the time of the offense, but no one is required to collect these factors. In the end, local agencies will be required to comply with the program by assuring that youthful factors are collected at or near the time of sentencing — a task they were not required to do prior to this legislation. This increased financial burden being shifted to local government is exactly that which the Constitution prohibits — State legislation that creates a program that will be administered by local agencies.²¹¹

IV. Discussion

Article XIII B, section 6 of the California Constitution provides in relevant part the following:

Whenever the Legislature or any state agency mandates a new program or higher level of service on any local government, the state shall provide a subvention of funds to reimburse such local government for the costs of such programs or increased level of service...

The purpose of article XIII B, section 6 is to "preclude the state from shifting financial responsibility for carrying out governmental functions to local agencies, which are 'ill equipped' to assume increased financial responsibilities because of the taxing and spending limitations that articles XIII A and XIII B impose."²¹² Thus, the subvention requirement of section 6 is "directed to state-mandated increases in the services provided by [local government] ..."²¹³

Reimbursement under article XIII B, section 6 is required when the following elements are met:

²¹⁰ Exhibit F, Interested Party's (County of Los Angeles's) Late Comments on the Draft Proposed Decision, page 3.

²¹¹ Exhibit F, Interested Party's (County of Los Angeles's) Late Comments on the Draft Proposed Decision, page 4.

²¹² *County of San Diego v. State of California* (1997) 15 Cal.4th 68, 81.

²¹³ *County of Los Angeles v. State of California* (1987) 43 Cal.3d 46, 56.

1. A state statute or executive order requires or “mandates” local agencies or school districts to perform an activity.²¹⁴
2. The mandated activity constitutes a “program” that either:
 - a. Carries out the governmental function of providing a service to the public; or
 - b. Imposes unique requirements on local agencies or school districts and does not apply generally to all residents and entities in the state.²¹⁵
3. The mandated activity is new when compared with the legal requirements in effect immediately before the enactment of the test claim statute or executive order and it increases the level of service provided to the public.²¹⁶
4. The mandated activity results in the local agency or school district incurring increased costs, within the meaning of section 17514. Increased costs, however, are not reimbursable if an exception identified in Government Code section 17556 applies to the activity.²¹⁷

The Commission is vested with the exclusive authority to adjudicate disputes over the existence of state-mandated programs within the meaning of article XIII B, section 6 of the California Constitution.²¹⁸ The determination whether a statute or executive order imposes a reimbursable state-mandated program is a question of law.²¹⁹ In making its decisions, the Commission must strictly construe article XIII B, section 6 of the California Constitution, and not apply it as an “equitable remedy to cure the perceived unfairness resulting from political decisions on funding priorities.”²²⁰

A. This Test Claim Was Timely Filed.

Government Code section 17551(c) provides that a test claim must be filed “not later than 12 months after the effective date of the statute or executive order, or within 12 months of incurring increased costs as a result of a statute or executive order, whichever is later.”

²¹⁴ *San Diego Unified School Dist. v. Commission on State Mandates* (2004) 33 Cal.4th 859, 874.

²¹⁵ *San Diego Unified School Dist. v. Commission on State Mandates* (2004) 33 Cal.4th 859, 874-875 (reaffirming the test set out in *County of Los Angeles* (1987) 43 Cal.3d 46, 56).

²¹⁶ *San Diego Unified School Dist.* (2004) 33 Cal.4th 859, 874-875, 878; *Lucia Mar Unified School District v. Honig* (1988) 44 Cal.3d 830, 835.

²¹⁷ *County of Fresno v. State of California* (1991) 53 Cal.3d 482, 487; *County of Sonoma v. Commission on State Mandates* (2000) 84 Cal.App.4th 1265, 1284; Government Code sections 17514 and 17556.

²¹⁸ *Kinlaw v. State of California* (1991) 53 Cal.3d 482, 487.

²¹⁹ *County of San Diego v. State of California* (1997) 15 Cal.4th 68, 109.

²²⁰ *County of Sonoma v. Commission on State Mandates* (2000) 84 Cal.App.4th 1265, 1280 [citing *City of San Jose v. State of California* (1996) 45 Cal.App.4th 1802, 1817].

Section 1183.1(c) of the Commission's regulations, effective April 1, 2018, defines "12 months" as 365 days.²²¹

Prior to April 1, 2018, former section 1183.1(c) of the Commission's regulations provided that the "within 12 months" as specified in Government Code section 17551(c) meant "by June 30 of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which increased costs were first incurred by the test claimant."²²²

The statute with the earliest effective date pled in this Test Claim, became effective on January 1, 2014.²²³ The claimant filed this Test Claim on June 29, 2018, and alleges that it first incurred increased costs as a result of the test claim statutes on July 11, 2016.²²⁴

The regulation in effect when the claimant filed this Test Claim on June 29, 2018, would have barred this Test Claim immediately upon the regulation's April 1, 2018 effective date, since the date 365 days from the date of first incurring costs in this case had already passed nearly nine months earlier. Under the current regulation, the Test Claim would have had to be filed by July 11, 2017 (within 365 days of first incurring increased costs on July 11, 2016) to be timely.

It is established precedent that a plaintiff or party has no vested right in any particular statute of limitations or time for the commencement of an action, and that the Legislature may shorten a statute of limitations.²²⁵ However, "a statute is presumed to be prospective only and will not be applied retroactively unless such intention clearly appears in the language of the statute itself."²²⁶ Furthermore, "a statute shortening period of limitations cannot be applied retroactively to wipe out an accrued cause of action that is not barred by the then applicable statute of limitations."²²⁷ To avoid the unconstitutional effect of retroactive application, the statute of limitations must be applied prospectively to such causes of action. Even when applied prospectively, the claimant must be allowed a reasonable time within which to proceed with his cause of action.²²⁸ "If the time left to file suit is reasonable, no such constitutional violation occurs, and the statute is applied as enacted. If no time is left, or only an unreasonably short time remains, then the statute

²²¹ California Code of Regulations, title 2, section 1183.1(c), Register 2018, No. 18 (eff. April 1, 2018).

²²² California Code of Regulations, title 2, former section 1183.1(c).

²²³ Statutes 2013, chapter 312.

²²⁴ Exhibit A, Test Claim, pages 22; 30-34 (Declaration of John O'Connell summarizing actual costs for fiscal years 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 and stating that costs were first incurred July 11, 2016).

²²⁵ *Krusesky v. Baugh* (1982) 138 Cal.App.3d 562, 566; *Liptak v. Diane Apartments, Inc.* (1980) 109 Cal.App.3d 762, 773.

²²⁶ *Krusesky v. Baugh* (1982) 138 Cal.App.3d 562, 566.

²²⁷ *Niagra Fire Ins. Co. v. Cole* (1965) 235 Cal.App.2d 40, 42-43.

²²⁸ *Niagra Fire Ins. Co. v. Cole* (1965) 235 Cal.App.2d 40, 42-43; *Rosefield Packing Co. v. Superior Court* (1935) 4 Cal.2d 120, 121-125.

cannot be applied at all.”²²⁹ Thus, though the courts have upheld the shortening of periods of limitation and making the changed period applicable to pending proceedings, they have required that a reasonable time be made available for an affected party to avail itself of its remedy before the statute (here regulation) takes effect.²³⁰

In the instant case, the April 1, 2018 amendment to section 1183.1 of the Commission’s regulations would have instantly terminated the claimant’s ability to file a test claim. Nothing in the language of section 1183.1(c) gives any indication of an intent to apply the amendment’s new statute of limitations retroactively. Moreover, “a statute shortening period of limitations cannot be applied retroactively to wipe out an accrued cause of action that is not barred by the then applicable statute of limitations.”²³¹ Thus, the 2018 amendment to section 1183.1 cannot be applied to this Test Claim as this would not allow claimant a reasonable time to avail itself of the remedy provided in the mandate determination process, as required by law.²³² The Commission’s prior regulation must therefore apply.

Accordingly, since the deadline to file the Test Claim under the former regulation was by June 30 of the fiscal year following fiscal year 2016-2017, or by June 30, 2018, this Test Claim filed on June 29, 2018 was timely filed pursuant to Government Code section 17551(c) and former section 1183.1 of the Commission’s regulations.

B. The Plain Language of the Test Claim Statutes Impose Requirements on the State BPH, but Do Not Impose Any Activities on Local Agencies and, Thus, the Test Claim Statutes Do Not Impose a State-Mandated Program on Local Agencies.

As indicated in the Background, Statutes 2013, Chapter 312 (SB 260) requires BPH to conduct a YOPH to consider release of juvenile offenders who were under 18 at the time of their controlling offense.²³³ “Controlling offense” is defined as the offense or enhancement for which the longest term of imprisonment was imposed.²³⁴ Juvenile offenders sentenced to a determinate sentence (i.e., a fixed term, such as 20 years) receive a YOPH by the BPH during their 15th year of incarceration, unless previously released. Juvenile offenders sentenced to a life term of less than 25 years to life are required to have a YOPH during their 20th year of incarceration. Juvenile offenders sentenced to 25 years to life are required to have a YOPH during their 25th year of incarceration.²³⁵ Juvenile offenders convicted under the Three Strikes Law, the One Strike Law, and those who have committed very grave offenses after turning 18, are expressly excluded from being given YOPHs.²³⁶

²²⁹ *Aronson v. Superior Court* (1987) 191 Cal.App.3d 294, 297.

²³⁰ *Rosefield Packing Co. v. Superior Court* (1935) 4 Cal.2d 120, 122-125.

²³¹ *Niagra Fire Ins. Co. v. Cole* (1965) 235 Cal.App.2d 40, 42-43.

²³² *Rosefield Packing Co. v. Superior Court* (1935) 4 Cal.2d 120, 122-125.

²³³ Penal Code section 3051(a), (d), as added by Statutes 2013, chapter 312 (SB 260).

²³⁴ Penal Code section 3051(a)(2)(B).

²³⁵ Penal Code section 3051(b).

²³⁶ Penal Code section 3051(h).

The YOPH shall provide for a meaningful opportunity to obtain release.²³⁷ At the YOPH, the BPH is required to “give great weight to the diminished culpability of juveniles as compared to adults, the hallmark features of youth, and any subsequent growth and increased maturity of the prisoner in accordance with relevant case law.”²³⁸ In this respect, the BPH shall consider the following information:

(1) In assessing growth and maturity, psychological evaluations and risk assessment instruments, if used by the board, shall be administered by licensed psychologists employed by the board and shall take into consideration the diminished culpability of juveniles as compared to that of adults, the hallmark features of youth, and any subsequent growth and increased maturity of the individual.

(2) Family members, friends, school personnel, faith leaders, and representatives from community-based organizations with knowledge about the individual before the crime or his or her growth and maturity since the time of the crime may submit statements for review by the board.²³⁹

Juvenile offenders “found suitable for parole pursuant to a youth offender parole hearing as described in Section 3051 shall be paroled regardless of the manner in which the board set release dates”²⁴⁰

Statutes 2015, chapter 471 (SB 261) and Statutes 2017, chapter 684 (SB 394) expanded YOPH eligibility to offenders who were under 23, and then under 25, at the time of their controlling offenses.²⁴¹ Statutes 2017, chapter 684 also extended the remedy to those who had been sentenced to LWOP for a controlling offense committed while under the age of 18, and required that these offenders receive a YOPH during their 25th year of incarceration.²⁴²

The claimant agrees that the plain language of the test claim statutes do not impose any requirements on local agencies.²⁴³ All responsibilities created by these statutes are assigned to the BPH – a state agency. Nothing in any of these sections expressly directs or requires local agencies to perform any activities. Furthermore, it is the BPH that is required to provide state-

²³⁷ Penal Code section 3051(e).

²³⁸ Penal Code sections 4801(c).

²³⁹ Penal Code section 3051(f).

²⁴⁰ Penal Code section 3046(c).

²⁴¹ Statutes 2015, chapter 471 (AB 261); Statutes 2017, chapter 684 (SB 394).

²⁴² Statutes 2017, chapter 684 (SB 394).

²⁴³ Exhibit E, Claimant’s Rebuttal Comments and Comments on the Draft Proposed Decision, page 2.

appointed counsel to inmates at YOPHs – not the local agency.²⁴⁴ The Legislature noted this during its deliberations on Statutes 2015, chapter 471.²⁴⁵

Accordingly, the test claim statutes do not impose a state-mandated program on local agencies.

C. The Alleged Mandated Activities To Comply with the *Franklin* Proceedings Do Not Impose “Costs Mandated by the State” Within the Meaning of Article XIII B, Section 6 of the California Constitution and Government Code Sections 17556(b), (c), and (g).

To date, the courts have never found activities, which are not explicitly required by a test claim statute or executive order, to be part and parcel of a state mandate. Nor have they found such activities to be necessary to implement a state mandate where, as here, there are no explicit requirements in the test claim statutes that local governments are required to implement.

The claimant, however, seeks reimbursement for costs associated with presenting evidence regarding the influence of youth-related factors at the sentencing hearings of criminal defendants eligible for eventual YOPH review, in anticipation of YOPHs many years in the future, pursuant to the California Supreme Court’s decisions in *People v. Franklin* and *In re Cook*, which claimant asserts are mandated by the test claim statutes.²⁴⁶

The juvenile offenders identified in the test claim statutes have a constitutional right to assistance of counsel for their defense.²⁴⁷ The right to counsel “applies at all critical stages of a criminal proceeding in which the substantial rights of a defendant are at stake,” which would include a right to counsel at a *Franklin* proceeding.²⁴⁸ In California, indigent defendants in criminal proceedings are represented by the county public defender’s office and the state is represented by the county district attorneys’ office. At *Franklin* proceedings, the juvenile offender “may place on the record any documents, evaluations, or testimony (subject to cross-examination) that may be relevant at his eventual youth offender parole hearing, and the prosecution likewise may put on the record any evidence that demonstrates the juvenile offender’s culpability or cognitive maturity, or otherwise bears on the influence of youth-related factors.”²⁴⁹

Therefore, based on these cases, county prosecutors and indigent defense counsel are required to represent their clients in a *Franklin* proceeding that gives the offender eligible for a YOPH an opportunity to make an accurate record of his or her characteristics and circumstances at the time

²⁴⁴ Penal Code section 3041.7; California Code of Regulations, title 15, section 2256(c).

²⁴⁵ Exhibit G, Senate Committee on Appropriations – Analysis of SB 261, as amended May 28, 2015, http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billAnalysisClient.xhtml?bill_id=201520160SB261 (accessed on January 16, 2019), page 3.

²⁴⁶ Test Claim, pages 13 and 17 (citing to *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261; *In re Cook* (2019) 7 Cal.5th ____ [247 Cal.Rptr.3d 669].)

²⁴⁷ *County of Los Angeles v. Commission on State Mandates* (1995) 32 Cal.App.4th 805, 815 (citing *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963) 372 U.S. 335)

²⁴⁸ *Mempa v. Rhay* (1967) 389 U.S. 128, 134; and Government Code, section 27706.

²⁴⁹ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 284.

of the offense so that the BPH may discharge its obligation under the test claim statutes to give great weight to youth-related factors in determining whether the offender is fit to rejoin society.

Article XIII B, section 6 requires reimbursement only for mandates imposed by the Legislature or any state agency. The plain language of article XIII B, section 6(a) states that “[w]hensoever the Legislature or any state agency mandates a new program or higher level of service on any local government, the State shall provide a subvention of funds” The Government Code provides that a “test claim” seeking reimbursement under article XIII B, section 6 may only be filed “alleging a particular statute or executive order imposes costs mandated by the state”²⁵⁰

Moreover, the courts, when interpreting article XIII B, section 6, have held that reimbursement is required only when the “Legislature” or a state agency imposes a mandate.²⁵¹ And, here, the court in *Cook* noted that the Legislature has not enacted any laws to specify what evidence-gathering procedures should be afforded to youth offenders who will be eligible for a YOPH.²⁵² Nevertheless, the claimant and interested party, County of Los Angeles, contend that the *Franklin* proceedings are necessary to implement the test claim statutes and are, therefore, imposed by the state. The claimant states that “Franklin makes clear that the BPH could not discharge its obligations under the test claim statutes without imposing the newly mandated activities on the Claimants.”²⁵³ The County of Los Angeles, citing *County of Los Angeles v. State of California* and *Long Beach Unified School District v. State of California*, argues that courts have been willing to “extend and broaden the scope of mandates beyond what is expressly written” and that courts should examine “the increased financial burdens being shifted to local government, not the form in which whose burdens appeared.”²⁵⁴

However, even if a court were to agree with the claimant and interested party that the *Franklin* proceedings are mandated by the test claim statutes, the costs and activities alleged to comply

²⁵⁰ Government Code section 17521; see also, Government Code section 17556(b) and *Hayes v. Commission on State Mandates* (1992) 11 Cal.App.4th 1564, 1595.

²⁵¹ *County of Los Angeles v. State of California* (1987) 43 Cal.46, 56 (“The concern which prompted the inclusion of section 6 in article XIII B was the perceived attempt by the state to enact legislation or adopt administrative orders creating programs to be administered by local agencies, thereby transferring to those agencies the fiscal responsibility for providing services which the state believed should be extended to the public.”); *Hayes v. Commission on State Mandates* (1992) 11 Cal.App.4th 1564, 1595 (If the costs are imposed by the federal government or the courts, then the costs are not included in the local government’s taxing and spending limitations. If the costs are imposed by the state then the state must provide a subvention to reimburse the local agency.”); *CSBA v. State of California* (2009) 171 Cal.App.4th 1183, 1207 (“Article XIII B, section 6 requires reimbursement for mandated imposed by the ‘Legislature’ and not by ballot measures.”).

²⁵² *In re Cook* (2019) 7 Cal.5th 439, ___ [247 Cal.Rptr.3d 669, 683].

²⁵³ Exhibit E, Claimant’s Rebuttal Comments and Comments on the Draft Proposed Decision, page 2.

²⁵⁴ Exhibit F, Interested Party’s (County of Los Angeles’s) Comments on the Draft Proposed Decision, page 2.

with the *Franklin* proceedings do not constitute “costs mandated by the state,” as discussed below.

- 1. The Activities and Costs Alleged To Comply with *Franklin* Proceedings Are Mandated by Federal Law as Declared by the Courts for Juvenile Offenders Who Commit a Crime Before Reaching the Age of 18 and Receive a Mandatory Sentence of LWOP or LWOP Equivalent and Are Therefore Not Costs Mandated by the State Pursuant to Government Code Sections 17556(b) and (c).**
 - a. Reimbursement under article XIII B, section 6 is not required for mandates imposed by federal law.

Article XIII B, section 6 is part of a comprehensive scheme adopted by the voters “to protect residents from excessive taxation and government spending,” and must be interpreted in light of its textual and historical context.²⁵⁵ In 1978, the voters adopted Proposition 13, adding article XIII A to the California Constitution to limit the power of state and local government to adopt and levy new taxes. The next year, the voters adopted Proposition 4 to add article XIII B to the California Constitution, which imposes a complementary appropriations or spending limit, beginning in fiscal year 1980-1981, on the rate of growth in government spending. The voters specifically excluded some categories of appropriations from the spending limit, however. Article XIII B, section 9(b), for example, permits appropriations beyond the limit for “[a]ppropriations required to comply with mandates of the courts or the federal government, which without discretion, require an expenditure for additional services or which unavoidably make the provision of existing services more costly.” Such expenditures are not considered to be an exercise of the local agency's discretionary spending authority and, therefore, are not limited by the Constitution.

Reimbursement under article XIII B, section 6 is only required when a mandated new program or higher level of service forces local government to incur “increased actual expenditures of limited tax proceeds that are counted against the local government’s spending limit.”²⁵⁶ The courts have explained the purpose of article XIII B, section 6 as follows:

Subvention principles are part of a more comprehensive political scheme. The basic purpose of the scheme as a whole was to limit the taxing and spending powers of government. The taxing and spending powers of local agencies were to be “frozen” at existing levels with adjustments only for inflation and population growth. Since local agencies are subject to having costs imposed upon them by other governmental entities, the scheme provides relief in that event. *If the costs are imposed by the federal government or the courts, then the costs are not included in the local government’s taxing and spending limitations. If the costs*

²⁵⁵ *County of San Diego v. State of California* (1997) 15 Cal.4th 68, 80-81; *County of Fresno v. State of California* (1991) 53 Cal.3d 482, 486.

²⁵⁶ *County of Sonoma v. Commission on State Mandates* (2000) 84 Cal.App.4th 1264, 1283; *County of Los Angeles v. Commission on State Mandates* (2003) 110 Cal.App.4th 1176, 1185.

*are imposed by the state then the state must provide a subvention to reimburse the local agency.*²⁵⁷

Therefore, since costs required to comply with mandates of the courts or the federal government are not subject to the constitutional spending limit, they are not eligible for reimbursement under article XIII B, section 6. In this respect, Government Code section 17556(c) specifically provides that the Commission shall not find “costs mandated by the state” when “the statute or executive order imposes a requirement that is mandated by federal law or regulation and results in costs mandated by the federal government, unless the statute or executive order mandates costs that exceed the mandate in that federal law or regulation.” And Government Code section 17556(b) provides that the Commission shall not find “costs mandated by the state” when “the statute or executive order affirmed for the state a mandate that has been declared existing law or regulation by action of the courts.”

The courts in several cases have addressed whether the federal mandate exception to reimbursement applies when the state enacts legislation to comply with federal law. In *City of Sacramento*, the court addressed local government reimbursement claims for the costs of extending unemployment insurance protection to their employees.²⁵⁸ Since 1935, federal law had provided an incentive for states to implement their own unemployment insurance programs. The incentives included federal subsidies and a substantial federal tax credit for all corporations in states with certified federal programs.²⁵⁹ In 1976, Congress passed legislation requiring that unemployment insurance protection be extended to local government employees. If a state failed to comply with that directive, it “faced [the] loss of the federal tax credit and administrative subsidy.”²⁶⁰ The Legislature responded by enacting statutes requiring local government to participate in the state’s unemployment insurance program.²⁶¹ The state opposed the test claims filed by cities, arguing that the activity and costs required by the statutes were compelled by federal law. The court agreed, reasoning that if the state “failed to conform its plan to new federal requirements as they arose, its businesses [would have] faced a new and serious penalty” of double taxation, which would have placed those businesses at a competitive disadvantage against businesses in states complying with federal law.²⁶² Under those circumstances, the court concluded that the “state simply did what was necessary to avoid certain and severe federal

²⁵⁷ *Hayes v. Commission on State Mandates* (1992) 11 Cal.App.4th 1564, 1595 (emphasis added); See also, *County of Sonoma v. Commission on State Mandates* (2000) 84 Cal.App.4th 1264, 1283; *County of Los Angeles v. Commission on State Mandates* (2003) 110 Cal.App.4th 1176, 1185, which found that reimbursement under article XIII B, section 6 is only required when a mandated new program or higher level of service forces local government to incur “increased actual expenditures of limited tax proceeds that are counted against the local government’s spending limit.”

²⁵⁸ *City of Sacramento v. State of California* (1990) 50 Cal.3d 51, 59.

²⁵⁹ *City of Sacramento v. State of California* (1990) 50 Cal.3d 51, 58.

²⁶⁰ *City of Sacramento v. State of California* (1990) 50 Cal.3d 51, 58.

²⁶¹ *City of Sacramento v. State of California* (1990) 50 Cal.3d 51, 58.

²⁶² *City of Sacramento v. State of California* (1990) 50 Cal.3d 51, 74.

penalties upon its resident businesses,” and because “[t]he alternatives were so far beyond realm of practical reality[,] . . . they left the state ‘without discretion’ to depart from federal standards.”²⁶³ Therefore, the court concluded that reimbursement was not required because the activities were mandated by federal law.²⁶⁴

In *County of Los Angeles v. Commission on State Mandates*, counties sought reimbursement to comply with a Penal Code statute that required local governments to provide indigent criminal defendants charged with a capital offense with experts for preparation of their defense.²⁶⁵ The state argued that the requirements were mandated by federal law, and the court agreed based on a 1963 U.S. Supreme Court decision (*Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963) 372 U.S. 335), which held that states were required by the federal Constitution to provide counsel to indigent criminal defendants, and that requirement was construed to include “the right to the use of any experts that will assist counsel in preparing a defense.”²⁶⁶ The court reasoned that even without the test claim statute, counties would have been “responsible for providing ancillary services” under binding Supreme Court precedent, and that the test claim statute merely codified an existing federal mandate.²⁶⁷ Thus, reimbursement under article XIII B, section 6 was denied.

In *Hayes v. Commission on State Mandates*, the court addressed a statute that implemented the federal Education of the Handicapped Act, which was a “comprehensive measure designed to provide all handicapped children with basic educational opportunities.”²⁶⁸ The federal law required each state to adopt an implementation plan, and mandated certain substantive and procedural requirements, but left the primary responsibility for implementation to the state.²⁶⁹ School districts sought reimbursement under article XIII B, section 6 for the costs of special education assessment hearings that were required under the state’s adopted plan.²⁷⁰ The court concluded that, as far as the state is concerned, the requirements established by the Education Handicapped Act were federally mandated based on circumstances similar to those in *City of Sacramento*.²⁷¹ But that conclusion “mark[ed] the starting point rather than the end of [the] consideration.”²⁷² The court explained that in determining whether the state’s compliance with federal law imposes a state or federal mandate on local government, the focus of the inquiry is whether the “manner of implementation of the federal program was left to the true discretion of

²⁶³ *City of Sacramento v. State of California* (1990) 50 Cal.3d 51, 74.

²⁶⁴ *City of Sacramento v. State of California* (1990) 50 Cal.3d 51, 74.

²⁶⁵ *County of Los Angeles v. Commission on State Mandates* (1995) 32 Cal.App.4th 805, 811.

²⁶⁶ *County of Los Angeles v. Commission on State Mandates* (1995) 32 Cal.App.4th 805, 814.

²⁶⁷ *County of Los Angeles v. Commission on State Mandates* (1995) 32 Cal.App.4th 805, 815.

²⁶⁸ *Hayes v. Commission on State Mandates* (1992) 11 Cal.App.4th 1564, 1594.

²⁶⁹ *Hayes v. Commission on State Mandates* (1992) 11 Cal.App.4th 1564, 1594.

²⁷⁰ *Hayes v. Commission on State Mandates* (1992) 11 Cal.App.4th 1564, 1574.

²⁷¹ *Hayes v. Commission on State Mandates* (1992) 11 Cal.App.4th 1564, 1592.

²⁷² *Hayes v. Commission on State Mandates* (1992) 11 Cal.App.4th 1564, 1592.

the state.”²⁷³ If the state “has adopted an implementing statute or regulation pursuant to the federal mandate,” and had “no ‘true choice’” as to the implementation, the local government is not entitled to reimbursement. If, on the other hand, “the manner of implementation of the federal program was left to the true discretion of the state,” the local government might be entitled to reimbursement.²⁷⁴ Thus, the essential question is how the costs came to be imposed on local government. “If the state freely chose to impose the costs upon the local agency as a means of implementing a federal program then the costs are the result of a reimbursable state mandate regardless of whether the costs were imposed upon the state by the federal government.”²⁷⁵

Similarly, in *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates*, the California Supreme Court addressed a test claim filed by local agencies that operate storm drainage systems seeking reimbursement to comply with a stormwater permit issued by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board.²⁷⁶ The permit implemented the federal Clean Water Act, and the state took the position that the alleged requirements were mandated by federal law.²⁷⁷ The court reviewed the above federal mandate cases, and identified the following test:

From *City of Sacramento*, *County of Los Angeles*, and *Hayes*, we distill the following principle: If federal law compels the state to impose, or itself imposes, a requirement, that requirement is a federal mandate. On the other hand, if federal law gives the state discretion whether to impose a particular implementing requirement, and the state exercises its discretion to impose the requirement by virtue of a “true choice,” the requirement is not federally mandated.²⁷⁸

The court concluded that federal law did not compel the Regional Board to impose the particular requirements; but rather the requirements were mandated by the state. The court reasoned that the federal Clean Water Act broadly directed the board to issue permits with conditions designed to reduce pollutant discharges to the maximum extent practicable. But federal law gave the states broad discretion to determine the specific controls that were necessary to meet that standard.²⁷⁹

Accordingly, if the activities and costs alleged are mandated by federal law, reimbursement is not required under article XIII B, section 6.

²⁷³ *Hayes v. Commission on State Mandates* (1992) 11 Cal.App.4th 1564, 1593.

²⁷⁴ *Hayes v. Commission on State Mandates* (1992) 11 Cal.App.4th 1564, 1593.

²⁷⁵ *Hayes v. Commission on State Mandates* (1992) 11 Cal.App.4th 1564, 1594.

²⁷⁶ *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates* (2016) 1 Cal.5th 749, 754-755.

²⁷⁷ *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates* (2016) 1 Cal.5th 749, 760.

²⁷⁸ *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates* (2016) 1 Cal.5th 749, 765.

²⁷⁹ *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates* (2016) 1 Cal.5th 749, 767-768, 772.

- b. The activities and costs alleged to comply with the *Franklin* proceedings are mandated by federal law as declared by the courts for juvenile offenders who commit a crime before reaching the age of 18 and receive a mandatory sentence of LWOP or LWOP equivalent and, thus, reimbursement is not required under these circumstances pursuant to article XIII B, section 6 and Government Code sections 17556(b), (c).

As explained in the Background, before the enactment of the test claim statutes, the U.S. and California Supreme Courts in *Roper*, *Graham*, *Miller*, *Montgomery*, and *Caballero* ruled that the Eighth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which prohibits cruel and unusual punishment, is violated when a juvenile offender commits a crime before reaching the age of 18 and receives a sentence of death, mandatory LWOP, or LWOP equivalent. A state must instead provide these juvenile offenders “some meaningful opportunity to obtain release based on demonstrated maturity and rehabilitation.”²⁸⁰ The court in *Graham* explained that,

A State is not required to guarantee eventual freedom to a juvenile offender convicted of a nonhomicide crime. What the State must do, however, is give defendants like Graham *some meaningful opportunity to obtain release based on demonstrated maturity and rehabilitation*. It is for the State, in the first instance, to explore the means and mechanisms for compliance. . . . Those who commit truly horrifying crimes as juveniles may turn out to be irredeemable, and thus deserving of incarceration for the duration of their lives. The Eighth Amendment does not foreclose the possibility that persons convicted of . . . crimes committed before adulthood will remain behind bars for life. *It does prohibit States from making the judgment at the outset that those offenders never will be fit to reenter society.*²⁸¹

These decisions further held that the *sentencing authority* must have the ability to consider mitigating qualities of youth, including immaturity, irresponsibility, impetuosity, recklessness, and susceptibility to influence and psychological damage.²⁸² For example, in *Graham*, the court held that the Eighth Amendment “prohibits States from making the judgment at the outset that those offenders never will be fit to reenter society.”²⁸³ In *Miller*, the court held that the *sentencing authority* must have individualized discretion to impose the sentence, taking into account how children are different.²⁸⁴ The court further stated that “*Graham*, *Roper*, and our individualized sentencing decisions make clear that a judge or jury must have the opportunity to consider mitigating circumstances *before* imposing the harshest possible penalty for juveniles.”²⁸⁵ In 2014, the California Supreme Court in *People v. Gutierrez* interpreted *Miller*

²⁸⁰ *Miller v. Alabama* (2012) 567 U.S. 460, 479; *People v. Caballero* (2012) 55 Cal.4th 262, 268-269.

²⁸¹ *Graham v. Florida* (2010) 560 U.S. 48, 75 (emphasis added).

²⁸² *Miller v. Alabama* (2012) 567 U.S. 460, 476.

²⁸³ *Graham v. Florida* (2010) 560 U.S. 48, 75 (emphasis added).

²⁸⁴ *Miller v. Alabama* (2012) 567 U.S. 460, 478-479 (emphasis added).

²⁸⁵ *Miller v. Alabama* (2012) 567 U.S. 460, 489 (emphasis added).

and *Graham*, holding that “*Miller* requires a trial court, in exercising its sentencing discretion, to consider the ‘distinctive attributes of youth’ and how those attributes ‘diminish the penological justifications for imposing the harshest sentences on juvenile offenders’ *before* imposing life without the possibility of parole on a juvenile offender;”²⁸⁶ and that “*Graham* spoke of providing juveniles offenders with ‘meaningful opportunity to obtain release’ as a constitutionally required alternative to – not as an after-the-fact corrective for – ‘making the judgment at the outset that those offenders never will be fit to reenter society.’”²⁸⁷ And in *Caballero*, the California Supreme Court stated that “the state may not deprive [these juvenile offenders] *at sentencing* of a meaningful opportunity to demonstrate their rehabilitation and fitness to reenter society in the future,” and that “the sentencing court must consider all mitigating circumstances attendant in the juvenile’s crime and life” as follows:

Although proper authorities may later determine that youths should remain incarcerated for their natural lives, the state may not deprive them *at sentencing* of a meaningful opportunity to demonstrate their rehabilitation and fitness to reenter society in the future. Under *Graham*’s nonhomicide ruling, *the sentencing court* must consider all mitigating circumstances attendant in the juvenile’s crime and life, including but not limited to his or her chronological age at the time of the crime, whether the juvenile offender was a direct perpetrator or an aider or abettor, and his or physical and mental development, so that it can impose a time when the juvenile offender will be able to seek parole from the parole board.²⁸⁸

The court in *Caballero* further held that incarcerated offenders whose convictions were already final and who wished to modify their LWOP or equivalent sentences in accordance with these cases, could file a petition for writ of habeas corpus in the trial court to allow the court to weigh the mitigating evidence of youth, and reiterated that *the sentence* must provide the offender with “a meaningful opportunity to obtain release based on demonstrated maturity and rehabilitation” under *Graham*’s mandate.”²⁸⁹

The court in *Caballero* then urged the Legislature to comply with federal law by “enact[ing] legislation establishing a parole eligibility mechanism that provides a defendant serving a de facto life sentence without possibility of parole for nonhomicide crimes that he or she committed as a juvenile with the opportunity to obtain release on a showing of rehabilitation and maturity.”²⁹⁰ As noted in *Montgomery*, the U.S. Supreme Court held that a state is not required

²⁸⁶ *People v. Gutierrez* (2014) 58 Cal.4th 1354, 1361 (emphasis added); see also page 1387 (“Consistent with *Graham*, *Miller* repeatedly made clear that the sentencing authority must address this risk of error by considering how children are different and how those differences counsel against a sentence of life without parole ‘*before* imposing a particular penalty.’ [Citing *Miller v. Alabama* (2012) 567 U.S. 460, 483.]”).

²⁸⁷ *People v. Gutierrez* (2014) 58 Cal.4th 1354, 1386.

²⁸⁸ *People v. Caballero* (2012) 55 Cal.4th 262, 268-269 (emphasis added).

²⁸⁹ *People v. Caballero* (2012) 55 Cal.4th 262, 269 (emphasis added).

²⁹⁰ *People v. Caballero* (2012) 55 Cal.4th 262, 274, fn. 5.

to re-litigate the juvenile offender's sentence, but may remedy the Eighth Amendment violation by permitting the offender to be considered for parole.²⁹¹

Accordingly, from these cases, the Eighth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, as declared by the courts, prohibits states from imposing a sentence of death, mandatory LWOP, or LWOP equivalent for juvenile offenders who commit a crime before reaching the age of 18. Federal law instead mandates that these juvenile offenders be provided a meaningful opportunity at sentencing, or by a later petition for writ of habeas corpus in the trial court if the conviction is already final, to establish a record of all mitigating circumstances attendant in the juvenile's crime and life, including but not limited to his or her chronological age at the time of the crime, whether the juvenile offender was a direct perpetrator or an aider or abettor, and his or physical and mental development, before imposing a particular penalty so that, as *Caballero* stated, the juvenile offender will be able to later seek parole from the parole board. Federal law leaves it up to the states to determine how to implement these laws; "a state is not required to re-litigate the juvenile offender's sentence, but may remedy the Eighth Amendment violation by permitting the offender to be considered for parole,"²⁹² the latter of which was encouraged by the Supreme Court in *California*.²⁹³

At the time these cases were issued, the death penalty for juvenile offenders had already been prohibited in California. A 1978 initiative adopted by the voters added section 190.5 to the Penal Code to state that "[n]otwithstanding any other provision of law, the death penalty shall not be imposed upon any person who is under the age of 18 at the time of the commission of the crime."²⁹⁴ Thus, California was already in compliance with federal law with respect to the death penalty for juvenile offenders under the age of 18.

However, the Legislature enacted the test claim statutes in response to these court decisions and established a parole eligibility mechanism to comply with federal law, as suggested by the court in *Caballero*. Penal Code section 3051(b)(3), as added by Statutes 2013, chapter 312, provides that "[a] person who was convicted of a controlling offense that was committed before the person had attained 18 years of age and for which the sentence is a life term of 25 years to life [which includes life with the possibility of parole where the parole eligibility date falls outside the juvenile offender's natural life expectancy] shall be eligible for release on parole by the board during his or her 25th year of incarceration at a youth offender parole hearing." Section 3051(b)(3) was amended in 2017 to extend the remedy to those who had been sentenced to LWOP for a controlling offense committed while under the age of 18 to receive a YOPH during their 25th year of incarceration.²⁹⁵ The Legislature expressly cited to *Graham*, *Miller*, and *Caballero* in Statutes 2013, chapter 312, section 1 (SB 260), to declare the intent of the Legislature to create a process by which growth and maturity of youthful offenders can be

²⁹¹ *Montgomery v. Louisiana* (2016) 577 U.S. __ [136 S.Ct. 718, 736] (emphasis added).

²⁹² *Montgomery v. Louisiana* (2016) 577 U.S. __ [136 S.Ct. 718, 736] (emphasis added).

²⁹³ *People v. Caballero* (2012) 55 Cal.4th 262, 274, fn. 5.

²⁹⁴ Penal Code section 190.5, added by section 12 of Initiative Measure (Prop. 7) approved November 7, 1978, effective Nov. 8, 1978.

²⁹⁵ Statutes 2017, chapter 684 (SB 394).

assessed and a meaningful opportunity for release established.²⁹⁶ And the legislative history to Statutes 2017, chapter 684 (SB 394) explains that the amendment to extend the YOPH to juveniles sentenced to a LWOP in accordance with the U.S. Supreme Court’s decision in *Montgomery*.²⁹⁷

After the test claim statutes were enacted, the California Supreme Court found that these statutes and the activities alleged by the claimant for the *Franklin* proceedings comply with, and satisfy, federal law. In *Franklin*, the court held that a “life sentence with parole eligibility during [the] 25th year of incarceration [as provided in the test claim statutes] is not the functional equivalent of LWOP, and we are not aware of any court that has so held.”²⁹⁸ The court also held that Franklin’s Eighth Amendment constitutional challenge was moot and that a *Miller* claim does not arise because of the passage of the test claim statutes:

In sum, the combined operation of section 3051, section 3046, subdivision (c), and section 4801 means that Franklin is now serving a life sentence that includes a meaningful opportunity for release during his 25th year of incarceration. Such a sentence is neither LWOP nor its functional equivalent. Because Franklin is not serving an LWOP sentence or its functional equivalent, no *Miller* claim arises here. The Legislature’s enactment of Senate Bill No. 260 has rendered moot Franklin’s challenge to his original sentence under *Miller*.²⁹⁹

The court further explained that the test claim statutes are “consistent with constitutional dictates,” as follows:

. . . Penal Code sections 3051 and 4801 – recently enacted by the Legislature to bring juvenile sentencing in conformity with *Miller*, *Graham*, and *Caballero* – moot Franklin’s constitutional claim. Consistent with constitutional dictates, those statutes provide Franklin with the possibility of release after 25 years of imprisonment (Pen. Code § 3051, subd. (b)(3)) and require the Board of Parole Hearings (Board) to “give great weight to the diminished culpability of juveniles as compared to adults, the hallmark features of youth, and any subsequent growth and increased maturity.” (*id.*, § 4801, subd. (c)). In light of this holding, we need not decide whether a life sentence with parole eligibility after 50 years of incarceration is the functional equivalent of an LWOP sentence and, if so, whether it is unconstitutional in Franklin’s case.³⁰⁰

²⁹⁶ Statutes 2013, chapter 312, section 1 (SB 260).

²⁹⁷ Exhibit G, Assembly Committee on Public Safety – Analysis of SB 394, as amended June 26, 2017, http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billAnalysisClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180SB394 (accessed on January 16, 2019), pages 4-5.

²⁹⁸ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 279.

²⁹⁹ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 279-280; see also *People v. Rodriguez* (2018) 4 Cal.5th 1123, 1131, reaching the same conclusion.

³⁰⁰ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 268; see also *People v. Rodriguez* (2018) 4 Cal.5th 1123, 1131.

The court disagreed with Franklin's arguments that his constitutional claims were not moot because the YOPH is completely administrative and cannot fulfill *Miller's* mandate that a judge consider the relevance of youth for sentencing.³⁰¹ The court found that "*Miller* did not restrict the ability of states to impose life with parole sentences on juvenile offenders; such sentences necessarily contemplate that a parole authority will decide whether a juvenile offender is suitable for release."³⁰² The court further stated that the alternative relief sought by Franklin (a remand for resentencing) would still mean that the ultimate release date would be determined by an administrative decision-maker.³⁰³

The court also disagreed with arguments that the test claim statutes did not set forth adequate procedures to ensure a meaningful opportunity for release because "there would not be reliable way to measure his cognitive abilities, maturity, and other youth factors when the offense was committed 25 years prior."³⁰⁴ As stated above, federal law requires the sentencing court to consider these mitigating factors of youth.³⁰⁵ The court noted that the BPH had not yet adopted regulations applicable to a YOPH, and there was no evidence in the record that the suitability criteria or their application to a juvenile offender was not in accordance with statutory and constitutional law.³⁰⁶ However, the court held that "[s]o long as juvenile offenders have an adequate opportunity to make a record of factors, including youth-related factors, relevant to the eventual parole determination, we cannot say at this point that the broad directives set forth by Senate Bill No. 260 are inadequate to ensure that juvenile offenders have a realistic and meaningful opportunity to obtain release based on demonstrated maturity and rehabilitation."³⁰⁷ The court concluded that:

By operation of law, Franklin's sentence is not functionally equivalent to life without parole, and the record here does not include evidence that the Legislature's mandate that youth offender parole hearings must provide for a meaningful opportunity to obtain release is unachievable in practice.³⁰⁸

Thus, the activities and costs alleged by the claimant to comply with the *Franklin* proceedings are mandated by federal law, as declared by the courts, for juvenile offenders who commit a crime before reaching the age of 18 and receive a mandatory sentence of LWOP or LWOP equivalent.

The claimant argues, however, that none of the cases cited above required the California Legislature to enact the test claim statutes, as the Legislature could have, in the alternative,

³⁰¹ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 282.

³⁰² *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 282.

³⁰³ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 282 and 284-286.

³⁰⁴ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 282.

³⁰⁵ *Graham v. Florida* (2010) 560 U.S. 48, 76; *Miller v. Alabama* (2012) 567 U.S. 460, 479; *People v. Caballero* (2012) 55 Cal.4th 262, 268-269.

³⁰⁶ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 286.

³⁰⁷ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 286.

³⁰⁸ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 286.

“developed a new sentencing for juvenile offenders that addressed the constitutional issues articulated by these cases.”³⁰⁹

The claimant is correct that the state could have amended the Penal Code to give the trial court discretion to consider the youth-related factors when sentencing, instead of enacting a parole eligibility scheme to comply with federal law, as stated in *Montgomery and Franklin*. But the State here has not exercised any discretion with regard to how or when the record on youth-related factors is to be established, neither in statute nor regulation. And therefore the costs and activities of local agencies in *Franklin* proceedings do not flow from a discretionary decision of the state.

Moreover, as recognized by the court in *Franklin*, it is not clear how a resentencing to a single term of 25 years to life would put a juvenile offender in a better position, from the standpoint of *Miller’s* constitutional concerns, than the requirement in the test claim statutes for a YOPH during the 25th year of incarceration.³¹⁰ Under either option, federal law requires that the juvenile offender be given a meaningful opportunity to make a record of the mitigating circumstances of youth to ensure a realistic and meaningful opportunity to obtain release based on demonstrated maturity and rehabilitation.³¹¹ Thus, even without the test claim statutes or the court’s rulings in *Franklin* and *Cook*, counties would still be mandated by federal law to prepare for and attend proceedings that give the juvenile offender a meaningful opportunity to make a record of the mitigating circumstances of youth under binding Supreme Court precedent.³¹²

Accordingly, there are no costs mandate by the state to comply with the *Franklin* proceedings since those proceedings are mandated by federal law as declared by the courts for offenders who commit the controlling offense before reaching the age of 18 and receive a mandatory sentence of LWOP or LWOP equivalent and, therefore, reimbursement is not required under article XIII B, section 6 and Government Code sections 17556(b) and (c) under these circumstances.

³⁰⁹ Exhibit E, Claimant’s Rebuttal Comments and Comments on the Draft Proposed Decision, page 3.

³¹⁰ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 279.

³¹¹ *Graham v. Florida* (2010) 560 U.S. 48, 75; *Miller v. Alabama* (2012) 567 U.S. 460, 489; *People v. Caballero* (2012) 55 Cal.4th 262, 268-269; *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 282 and 284-286; *People v. Gutierrez* (2014) 58 Cal.4th 1354, 1361 and 1387; *In re Cook* (2019) 7 Cal.5th ____ [247 Cal.Rptr.3d 669, 673-676].

³¹² *County of Los Angeles v. Commission on State Mandates* (1995) 32 Cal.App.4th 805, 815; *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates* (2016) 1 Cal.5th 749, 765.

2. The Test Claim Statutes “Change the Penalty for a Crime” by Capping the Number of Years the Offender May Be Imprisoned Before Becoming Eligible for Release on Parole and thus, to the Extent that the Test Claim Statutes Are Found To Impose Any Mandated Activities with Regard to *Franklin* Proceedings for Any Offender Eligible for a YOPH, They Do Not Impose Any Costs Mandated by the State Pursuant to Article XIII B, Section 6 and Government Code Section 17556(g).

As explained below, the test claim statutes and *Franklin* proceedings “change the penalty for a crime” by capping the number of years the offender may be imprisoned before becoming eligible for release on parole and thus, to the extent that the test claim statutes are found to impose any mandated activities with regard to *Franklin* proceedings for any offender eligible for a YOPH, they do not impose costs mandated by the state pursuant to Government Code section 17556(g).

The claimant contends that reimbursement is required since federal law does not extend protections to offenders over the age of 18, and the Legislature, in extending the applicability of the YOPH statutes to offenders up to 25, imposes costs that “exceed any obligations that might be argued to arise from the cases pertaining to the sentencing of juveniles.”³¹³

Statutes 2017, chapter 675 (AB 1308) provides a YOPH to offenders who commit the controlling offense before the offender reaches the age of 25.³¹⁴ The claimant is correct that the courts have not found a cruel and unusual punishment under the Eighth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution for offenders who are 18 and over when the crime is committed. For example, in *People v. Perez*,³¹⁵ the court concluded that because Perez was not a juvenile at the time of the offenses (he was 20 years old), *Roper*, *Graham*, *Miller*, and *Caballero* are not applicable, and that the 86–years–to–life sentence did not constitute cruel and unusual punishment under the U.S. Constitution.³¹⁶ However, the court held that Perez was entitled to a YOPH pursuant to Penal Code section 3051, as amended by the Statutes 2015, Chapter 471 (SB 261).³¹⁷ Thus, under this statute and pursuant to the court’s holding in *Franklin*, the court in *Perez* ordered a limited remand for both parties “to make an accurate record of the juvenile offender’s characteristics and circumstances at the time of the offense so that the Board, years later, may properly discharge its obligation to ‘give great weight to’ youth-related factors in determining whether the offender is ‘fit to rejoin society’ despite having committed a serious crime.”³¹⁸ As the courts have explained, “[t]he age of 18 is the point where society draws the line for many purposes between childhood

³¹³ Exhibit E, Claimant’s Rebuttal Comments and Comments on the Draft Proposed Decision, page 3.

³¹⁴ Statutes 2017, chapter 675 (AB 1308).

³¹⁵ *People v. Perez* (2016) 3 Cal.App.5th 612.

³¹⁶ *People v. Perez* (2016) 3 Cal.App.5th 612, 617.

³¹⁷ *People v. Perez* (2016) 3 Cal.App.5th 612, 618.

³¹⁸ *People v. Perez* (2016) 3 Cal.App.5th 612, 619.

and adulthood” (*ibid.*), and that is the line the high court has drawn in its Eighth Amendment Jurisprudence.³¹⁹

In addition, the courts have not found an Eighth Amendment violation for youthful offenders who receive a sentence of less than an LWOP equivalent.

Thus, the test claim statutes and *Franklin* proceedings exceed the federal law mandate for offenders between the ages of 18 and 25, and for offenders that receive a sentence of less than an LWOP equivalent. Nevertheless, there are still no costs mandated by the state to comply with the *Franklin* proceedings for *any* offender eligible for a YOPH because the test claim statutes and *Franklin* proceedings “change the penalty for a crime” pursuant to Government Code section 17556(g).

Article XIII B, section 6 is not intended to provide reimbursement for the enforcement of crime. Government Code section 17556(g), which implements article XIII B, section 6 and must be presumed constitutional by the Commission,³²⁰ provides that the Commission “shall not find costs mandated by the state when the “statute or executive order created a new crime or infraction, eliminated a crime or infraction, or *changed the penalty for a crime or infraction*, but only for that portion of the statute directly relating to the enforcement of the crime or infraction.

Under the test claim statutes, youthful offenders (defined in state law as under 25) sentenced to a determinate sentence (i.e., a fixed term, such as 20 years) are now eligible to receive a YOPH by the BPH during their 15th year of incarceration, unless previously released. Youthful offenders sentenced to a term of less than 25 years to life are eligible to receive a YOPH during their 20th year of incarceration. And youthful offenders sentenced to 25 years to life are eligible to receive a YOPH during their 25th year of incarceration.³²¹

As stated in *Franklin*, the test claim statutes, by operation of law, “superseded the statutorily mandated sentences”³²² by capping the number of years the offender may be imprisoned before becoming eligible for release on parole:

[S]ection 3051 has changed the manner in which the juvenile offender’s original sentence operates by capping the number of years that he or she may be imprisoned before becoming eligible for release on parole. The Legislature has effected this change by operation of law, with no additional resentencing procedure required.³²³

This reasoning is further confirmed by subsequent appellate court decisions interpreting *Franklin*, one of which holds:

Section 3051 specifically and sufficiently addresses these concerns regarding cruel and unusual punishment. *This is because section 3051 has in effect*

³¹⁹ *People v. Gutierrez* (2014) 58 Cal.4th 1354, 1380.

³²⁰ California Constitution, article III, section 3.5.

³²¹ Penal Code section 3051(b).

³²² *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 278.

³²³ *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 261, 279.

abolished de facto life sentences in California. Section 3051 universally provides each juvenile offender convicted as an adult with a mandatory parole eligibility hearing on a legislatively specified schedule, and after no more than 25 years in prison. When the Legislature enacted section 3051, it followed precisely the urging of the *Caballero* court to provide this parole eligibility mechanism.³²⁴

Accordingly, for all YOPH eligible offenders, the test claim statutes and *Franklin* proceedings changed the penalty for a crime and, thus, the activities and costs alleged by the claimant that are triggered by the test claim statutes do not impose costs mandated by the state pursuant to article XIII B, section 6 and Government Code section 17556(g).

V. Conclusion

Based on the foregoing analysis, the Commission denies this Test Claim and finds that the test claim statutes do not impose a reimbursable state-mandated program within the meaning of article XIII B, section 6 of the California Constitution.

³²⁴ *People v. Garcia* (2017) 7 Cal.App.5th 941, 950 (emphasis added).