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Death Penalty. Procedures. Initiative Statutory and Constitutional Amendment.

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Date: 12/12/13**RECEIVED**

DEC 12 2013

Initiative Coordinator
Office of the Attorney General
State of California
PO Box 994255
Sacramento, CA 94244-25550

INITIATIVE COORDINATOR
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

**Re: Request for Title and Summary for Proposed Initiative
Death Penalty Reform and Savings Act of 2014**

Dear Initiative Coordinator:

With this letter I submit a proposed statewide ballot measure in accordance with Article II of Section 10(d) of the California Constitution. I am the proponent of the measure and a registered voter in the State of California. Please prepare a circulating title and summary of the measure as provided by law.

Enclosed with this letter and text of the proposed measure is a check in the amount of \$200 and the affidavits required by the Elections Code.

For purposes of inquiries from the public and the media, please direct them as follows:

Charles H. Bell, Jr.
Bell, McAndrews & Hiltachk, LLP
455 Capitol Mall, Suite 600
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 442-7757
cbell@bmhlaw.com

Thank you for your time and attention processing my request.

Sincerely,



Kermit Alexander, Proponent

(Language added is designated in *italicized* type and language deleted is designated in ~~strikeout~~ type)

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act shall be known and may be cited as the Death Penalty Reform and Savings Act of 2014.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS.

Findings and Declarations

1. California's death penalty system is ineffective because of waste, delays, and inefficiencies. Fixing it will save California taxpayers millions of dollars every year. These wasted taxpayer dollars would be better used for crime prevention, education, and services for the elderly and disabled.
2. Murder victims and their families are entitled to justice and due process. Death row killers have murdered over 1000 victims, including 229 children and 43 police officers; 235 victims were raped and 90 victims were tortured.
3. Families of murder victims should not have to wait decades for justice. These delays further victimize the families who are waiting for justice. For example, serial killer Robert Rhoades, who kidnapped, raped, tortured, and murdered 8-year-old Michael Lyons and also raped and murdered Bay Area high school student Julie Connell, has been sitting on death row for over 14 years. Hundreds of killers have sat on death row for over 20 years.
4. In 2012, the Legislative Analyst's Office found that eliminating special housing for death row killers will save tens of millions of dollars every year. These savings could be invested in our schools, law enforcement, and communities to keep us safer.
5. Death row killers should be required to work in prison and pay restitution to their victims' families consistent with the Victims' Bill of Rights (Marsy's law). Refusal to work and pay restitution should result in loss of special privileges.

6. Reforming the existing inefficient appeals process for death penalty cases will ensure fairness for both defendants and victims. Right now, capital defendants wait five years or more for appointment of their appellate lawyer. By providing prompt appointment of attorneys, the defendants' claims will be heard sooner.
7. The California Supreme Court is overloaded with death penalty appeals, causing lengthy and unnecessary delays. Spreading these death penalty cases among the Courts of Appeal (like the federal courts do) will allow the defendants' claims to be heard sooner. The Supreme Court has suggested a similar change. Experts have concluded this change will save hundreds of millions of dollars.
8. A defendant's claim of actual innocence should not be limited, but frivolous and unnecessary claims should be restricted. These tactics have wasted taxpayer dollars and delayed justice for decades.
9. The state agency that is supposed to expedite secondary review of death penalty cases is operating without any effective oversight, causing long-term delays and wasting taxpayer dollars. California Supreme Court oversight of this state agency will ensure accountability.
10. Bureaucratic regulations have needlessly delayed enforcement of death penalty verdicts. Eliminating wasteful spending on repetitive challenges to these regulations will result in the fair and effective implementation of justice.
11. The California Constitution gives crime victims the right to timely justice. A capital case can be fully and fairly reviewed by both the state and federal courts within ten years. By adopting state rules and procedures, victims will receive timely justice and taxpayers will save hundreds of millions of dollars.
12. California's Death Row includes serial killers, cop killers, child killers, mass murderers, and hate crime killers. The death penalty system is broken, but it can and should be fixed. This initiative will ensure justice for both victims and defendants, and will save hundreds of millions of taxpayer dollars.

SEC. 3. Section 27 of Article I of the California Constitution is amended to read:

27. ~~(a) All statutes of this State in effect on February 17, 1972, requiring, authorizing, imposing, or relating to the death penalty are in full force and effect, subject to legislative amendment or repeal by statute, initiative, or referendum.~~ The death penalty ~~provided for under those statutes for murder and for any other crime designated a capital offense by statute as of January 1, 2013,~~ shall not be deemed to be, or to constitute, the infliction of cruel or unusual punishments within the meaning of Article 1, Section 6 nor shall such punishment for such offenses be deemed to contravene any other provision of this constitution. *No provision of this constitution shall be construed to require capital sentencing procedures different from or in addition to those provided by the statutes in effect as of January 1, 2013.*

(b) The right of victims of crime to a prompt and final conclusion, as provided in subdivision (b)(9) of section 28, of this article, includes the right to have judgments of death carried out within a reasonable time. Within 18 months of the effective date of this initiative, the Judicial Council shall adopt initial rules and standards of administration designed to expedite the processing of capital appeals and state habeas corpus review. Within five years of the adoption of the initial rules or the entry of judgment, whichever is later, the state courts shall complete the state appeal and the initial state habeas corpus review in capital cases. The Judicial Council shall continuously monitor the timeliness of review of capital cases and shall amend the rules and standards as necessary to complete the state appeal and initial state habeas corpus proceedings within the five-year period provided in this subsection. The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, or any successor agency with the duty to execute judgments of death, shall maintain at all times the ability to execute such judgments.

(c) The failure of a court to comply with the time limit in subdivision (b) of this section shall not affect the validity of the judgment or require dismissal of an appeal or habeas corpus petition. If a court fails to comply without extraordinary and compelling reasons justifying the delay, either party or any victim of the offense may seek relief by petition for writ of mandate. The court in which the

petition is filed shall act on it within 60 days of filing. Subdivision (c)(1) of section 28 of this article, regarding standing to enforce victims' rights, applies to this subdivision and subdivision (b) of this section.

(d) No court other than the court rendering a judgment of death or a court with appellate jurisdiction to review that court's judgments shall issue any injunction preventing the execution of the judgment.

SEC. 4. Section 11 of Article VI of the California Constitution is amended to read:

11. (a) ~~The Supreme Court~~ *courts of appeal has have* appellate jurisdiction when a judgment of death has been pronounced. ~~With that exception courts~~ *In addition, courts of appeal have appellate jurisdiction when superior courts have original jurisdiction in causes of a type within the appellate jurisdiction of the courts of appeal on June 30, 1995, and in other causes prescribed by statute. When appellate jurisdiction in civil causes is determined by the amount in controversy, the Legislature may change the appellate jurisdiction of the courts of appeal by changing the jurisdictional amount in controversy. The Supreme Court has the authority to transfer any capital case to itself as provided in section 12 of this article.*

(b) Except as provided in subdivision (a), the appellate division of the superior court has appellate jurisdiction in causes prescribed by statute.

(c) The Legislature may permit courts exercising appellate jurisdiction to take evidence and make findings of fact when jury trial is waived or not a matter of right.

(d) Capital cases appealed to the Supreme Court prior to the effective date of the amendment vesting jurisdiction in the courts of appeal shall remain in the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court unless transferred pursuant to section 12 of this article.

SEC. 5. Section 12 of Article VI of the California Constitution is amended to read:

12. (a) The Supreme Court may, before decision, transfer to itself a cause in a court of appeal. It may, before decision, transfer a cause from itself to a court of appeal or from one court of appeal or division to another. The court to which a cause is transferred has jurisdiction.

(b) The Supreme Court may review the decision of a court of appeal in any cause.

(c) In a capital case, the Supreme Court shall review the decision of a court of appeal on the direct appeal, the first collateral attack on the judgment, and any subsequent collateral attack setting aside any part of the judgment. If the Supreme Court concludes that the decision (1) contains no error affecting the judgment, (2) presents no need to secure uniformity of decision, and (3) does not require resolution of an important question of law, the Supreme Court may summarily affirm the judgment of the court of appeal in an order published in the Official Reports. If the Supreme Court determines that summary affirmance is not appropriate, the Supreme Court shall hold oral argument and issue a decision in writing with reasons stated, addressing all or part of the court of appeal's decision.

(ed) The Judicial Council shall provide, by rules of court, for the time and procedure for transfer and for review, including, among other things, provisions for the time and procedure for transfer with instructions, for review of all or part of a decision, and for remand as improvidently granted.

~~(d) This section shall not apply to an appeal involving a judgment of death.~~

SEC. 6. Section 1227 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1227. (a) If for any reason other than the pendency of an appeal pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1239 of this code a judgment of death has not been executed, and it remains in force, the court in which the conviction was had shall, on application of the district attorney, or may upon its own motion, make and cause to be entered an order ~~appointing a day upon~~ *specifying a period of 10 days during which* the judgment shall be executed, ~~which must not be less than 30 days nor more than 60 days from the time of making such order; and immediately~~

~~thereafter~~. *The 10-day period shall begin no less than 30 days after the order is entered and shall end no more than 60 days after the order is entered. Immediately after the order is entered, a certified copy of such the order, attested by the clerk, under the seal of the court, shall, for the purpose of execution, be transmitted by registered mail to the warden of the state prison having the custody of the defendant; provided, that if the defendant be at large, a warrant for his apprehension may be issued, and upon being apprehended, he shall be brought before the court, whereupon the court shall make an order directing the warden of the state prison to whom the sheriff is instructed to deliver the defendant to execute the judgment at a specified time, within a period of 10 days, which shall not begin be less than 30 days nor end more than 60 days from the time of making such order.*

(b) From an order fixing the time for and directing the execution of such judgment as herein provided, there shall be no appeal.

SEC. 7. Section 1239.1 is added to the Penal Code to read:

1239.1. (a) When an appeal of a judgment of death is taken to or transferred to a court of appeal, that court shall have the same authority to appoint counsel and make other orders regarding management of the case as the Supreme Court would have in such a case.

(b) It is the duty of the appellate court in a capital case to expedite the review of the case. The court shall appoint counsel for an indigent appellant as soon as possible. The court shall only grant extensions of time for briefing for compelling or extraordinary reasons.

(c) When necessary to remove a substantial backlog in appointment of counsel for capital cases, the state appellate courts shall require attorneys who are qualified for appointment to the most serious non-capital appeals and who meet the qualifications for capital appeals to accept appointment in capital cases as a condition for remaining on the court's appointment list. A substantial backlog exists for this purpose when the time from entry of judgment in the trial court to

appointment of counsel for appeal exceeds six months over a period of twelve consecutive months.

SEC. 8. Section 1509 is added to the Penal Code to read:

1509. (a) This section applies to any petition for writ of habeas corpus filed by a person in custody pursuant to a judgment of death. A writ of habeas corpus pursuant to this section is the exclusive procedure for collateral attack on a judgment of death. A petition filed in any court other than the court which imposed the sentence shall be transferred to that court unless good cause is shown for the petition to be heard by another court. A petition filed in or transferred to the court which imposed the sentence shall be assigned to the original trial judge unless that judge is unavailable or there is other good cause to assign the case to a different judge.

(b) After the entry of a judgment of death in the trial court, that court shall offer counsel to the prisoner as provided in section 68662 of the Government Code.

(c) Except as provided in subdivisions (d) and (g), the initial petition must be filed within one year of the order entered under section 68662 of the Government Code.

(d) An initial petition which is untimely under subdivision (c) or a successive petition whenever filed shall be dismissed unless the court finds, by the preponderance of all available evidence, whether or not admissible at trial, that the defendant is actually innocent of the crime of which he or she was convicted or is ineligible for the sentence. A stay of execution shall not be granted for the purpose of considering a successive or untimely petition unless the court finds that the petitioner has a substantial claim of actual innocence or ineligibility. Ineligible for the sentence of death means that circumstances exist placing that sentence outside the range of the sentencer's discretion. Claims of ineligibility include a claim that none of the special circumstances in subdivision (a) of section 190.2 is true, a claim that the defendant was under the age of 18 at the time of the crime, or a claim that the defendant has an intellectual disability as defined in

section 1376. A claim relating to the sentencing decision under section 190.3 is not a claim of actual innocence or ineligibility for the purpose of this section.

(e) A petitioner claiming innocence or ineligibility under subdivision (d) of this section shall disclose all material information relating to guilt or eligibility in the possession of the petitioner or present or former counsel for petitioner. If the petitioner willfully fails to make the disclosure required by this subdivision and authorize disclosure by counsel, the petition shall be dismissed.

(f) Proceedings under this section shall be conducted as expeditiously as possible consistent with a fair adjudication. The superior court shall resolve the initial petition within one year of filing unless the court finds that a delay is necessary to resolve a substantial claim of actual innocence, but in no instance shall the court take longer than two years to resolve the petition. On decision of an initial petition, the court shall issue a statement of decision explaining the factual and legal basis for its decision.

(g) If a habeas corpus petition is pending on the effective date of this section, the court may transfer the petition to the court which imposed the sentence. In a case where a judgment of death was imposed prior to the effective date of this section but no habeas corpus petition has been filed prior to the effective date of this section, a petition that would otherwise be barred by subdivision (c) of this section may be filed within one year of the effective date or within the time allowed under prior law, whichever is earlier.

SEC. 9. Section 1509.1 is added to the Penal Code to read:

1509.1. (a) Either party may appeal the decision of a superior court on an initial petition under section 1509 to the court of appeal. An appeal shall be taken by filing a notice of appeal in the superior court within 30 days of the court's decision granting or denying the habeas petition. A successive petition shall not be used as a means of reviewing a denial of habeas relief.

(b) The issues considered on an appeal under subdivision (a) of this section shall be limited to the claims raised in the superior court, except that the court of appeal may also consider a claim of ineffective assistance of trial counsel if the

failure of habeas counsel to present that claim to the superior court constituted ineffective assistance. The court of appeal may, if additional findings of fact are required, make a limited remand to the superior court to consider the claim.

(c) The people may appeal the decision of the superior court granting relief on a successive petition. The petitioner may appeal the decision of the superior court denying relief on a successive petition only if the superior court or the court of appeal grants a certificate of appealability. A certificate of appealability may issue under this subdivision only if the petitioner has shown both a substantial claim for relief, which shall be indicated in the certificate, and a substantial claim that the requirements of subdivision (d) of section 1509 have been met. An appeal under this subdivision shall be taken by filing a notice of appeal in the superior court within 30 days of the court's decision. The superior court shall grant or deny a certificate of appealability concurrently with a decision denying relief on the petition. The court of appeal shall grant or deny a request for a certificate of appealability within 10 days of an application for a certificate. The jurisdiction of the court of appeal is limited to the claims identified in the certificate and any additional claims added by the court of appeal within 60 days of the notice of appeal. An appeal under this subdivision shall have priority over all other matters and be decided as expeditiously as possible.

SEC. 10. Section 2700.1 of the Penal Code is added to read:

2700.1. Section 2700 applies to inmates sentenced to death except as otherwise provided in this section.

Every person found guilty of murder, sentenced to death, and held by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation pursuant to sections 3600 to 3602 shall be required to work as many hours of faithful labor each day he or she is so held as shall be prescribed the rules and regulations of the Department.

Physical education and physical fitness programs shall not qualify as work for purposes of this section. The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation may revoke the privileges of any condemned inmate who refuses to work as required by this section.

In any case where the condemned inmate owes a restitution fine or restitution order, the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall deduct 70% or the balance owing, whichever is less, from the condemned inmate's wages and trust account deposits, regardless of the source of the income, and shall transfer those funds to the California Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board according to the rules and regulations of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, pursuant to sections 2085.5 and 2717.8 of the Penal Code.

SEC. 11. Section 3600 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

3600. (a) Every male person, upon whom has been imposed the judgment of death, shall be delivered to the warden of the California state prison designated by the department for the execution of the death penalty, ~~there to be kept until the execution of the judgment, except as provided in subdivision (b).~~ *The inmate shall be kept in a California prison until execution of the judgment. The department may transfer the inmate to another prison which it determines to provide a level of security sufficient for that inmate. The inmate shall be returned to the prison designated for execution of the death penalty after an execution date has been set.*

~~(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law:~~

~~—(1) A condemned inmate who, while in prison, commits any of the following offenses, or who, as a member of a gang or disruptive group, orders others to commit any of these offenses, may, following disciplinary sanctions and classification actions at San Quentin State Prison, pursuant to regulations established by the Department of Corrections, be housed in secure condemned housing designated by the Director of Corrections, at the California State Prison, Sacramento:~~

~~—(A) Homicide.~~

~~—(B) Assault with a weapon or with physical force capable of causing serious or mortal injury.~~

~~—(C) Escape with force or attempted escape with force.~~

- ~~—(D) Repeated serious rules violations that substantially threaten safety or security.~~
- ~~—(2) The condemned housing program at California State Prison, Sacramento, shall be fully operational prior to the transfer of any condemned inmate.~~
- ~~—(3) Specialized training protocols for supervising condemned inmates shall be provided to those line staff and supervisors at the California State Prison, Sacramento, who supervise condemned inmates on a regular basis.~~
- ~~—(4) An inmate whose medical or mental health needs are so critical as to endanger the inmate or others may, pursuant to regulations established by the Department of Corrections, be housed at the California Medical Facility or other appropriate institution for medical or mental health treatment. The inmate shall be returned to the institution from which the inmate was transferred when the condition has been adequately treated or is in remission.~~
- ~~—(c) When housed pursuant to subdivision (b) the following shall apply:~~
- ~~—(1) Those local procedures relating to privileges and classification procedures provided to Grade B condemned inmates at San Quentin State Prison shall be similarly instituted at California State Prison, Sacramento, for condemned inmates housed pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 3600. Those classification procedures shall include the right to the review of a classification no less than every 90 days and the opportunity to petition for a return to San Quentin State Prison.~~
- ~~—(2) Similar attorney-client access procedures that are afforded to condemned inmates housed at San Quentin State Prison shall be afforded to condemned inmates housed in secure condemned housing designated by the Director of Corrections, at the California State Prison, Sacramento. Attorney-client access for condemned inmates housed at an institution for medical or mental health treatment shall be commensurate with the institution's visiting procedures and appropriate treatment protocols.~~
- ~~—(3) A condemned inmate housed in secure condemned housing pursuant to subdivision (b) shall be returned to San Quentin State Prison at least 60 days prior to his scheduled date of execution.~~

~~—(4) No more than 15 condemned inmates may be rehoused pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b).~~

~~—(d) Prior to any relocation of condemned row from San Quentin State Prison, whether proposed through legislation or any other means, all maximum security Level IV, 180-degree housing unit facilities with an electrified perimeter shall be evaluated by the Department of Corrections for suitability for the secure housing and execution of condemned inmates.~~

SEC. 12. Section 3604.1 is added to the Penal Code to read:

3604.1. (a) The Administrative Procedure Act shall not apply to standards, procedures, or regulations promulgated pursuant to section 3604. The department shall make the standards adopted under subdivision (a) of that section available to the public and to inmates sentenced to death. The department shall promptly notify the Attorney General, the State Public Defender, and counsel for any inmate for whom an execution date has been set or for whom a motion to set an execution date is pending of any adoption or amendment of the standards. Noncompliance with this subdivision is not a ground for stay of an execution or an injunction against carrying out an execution unless the noncompliance has actually prejudiced the inmate's ability to challenge the standard, and in that event the stay shall be limited to a maximum of ten days.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) of section 3604, an execution by lethal injection may be carried out by means of an injection other than intravenous if the warden determines that the condition of the inmate makes intravenous injection impractical.

(c) The court which rendered the judgment of death has exclusive jurisdiction to hear any claim by the condemned inmate that the method of execution is unconstitutional or otherwise invalid. Such a claim shall be dismissed if the court finds its presentation was delayed without good cause. If the method is found invalid, the court shall order the use of a valid method of execution. If the use of a method of execution is enjoined by a federal court, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall adopt, within 90 days, a method that

conforms to federal requirements as found by that court. If the department fails to perform any duty needed to enable it to execute the judgment, the court which rendered the judgment of death shall order it to perform that duty on its own motion, on motion of the District Attorney or Attorney General, or on motion of any victim of the crime as defined in article I, section 28, subdivision (c) of the Constitution.

SEC. 13. Section 3604.3 is added to the Penal Code to read:

3604.3. (a) A physician may attend an execution for the purpose of pronouncing death and may provide advice to the department for the purpose of developing an execution protocol to minimize the risk of pain to the inmate.

(b) The purchase of drugs, medical supplies or medical equipment necessary to carry out an execution shall not be subject to the provisions of Chapter 9 (commencing with section 4000) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, and any pharmacist, or supplier, compounder, or manufacturer of pharmaceuticals is authorized to dispense drugs and supplies to the Secretary or the Secretary's designee, without prescription, for carrying out the provisions of this chapter.

(c) No licensing board, department, commission, or accreditation agency which oversees or regulates the practice of health care or certifies or licenses health care professionals may deny or revoke a license or certification, censure, reprimand, suspend, or take any other disciplinary action against any licensed health care professional for any action authorized by this section.

SEC. 14. Section 68660.5 is added to the Government Code to read:

68660.5. The purposes of this chapter are to qualify the State of California for the handling of federal habeas corpus petitions under chapter 154 of title 28 of the United States Code, to expedite the completion of state habeas corpus proceedings in capital cases, and to provide quality representation in state habeas corpus for

inmates sentenced to death. This chapter shall be construed and administered consistently with those purposes.

SEC. 15. Section 68661 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68661. There is hereby created in the judicial branch of state government the California Habeas Corpus Resource Center, which shall have all of the following general powers and duties:

(a) To employ up to 34 attorneys who may be appointed ~~by the Supreme Court~~ *pursuant to section 68662* to represent any person convicted and sentenced to death in this state who is without counsel, and who is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to be indigent, for the purpose of instituting and prosecuting ~~postconviction actions~~ *habeas corpus petitions* in the state and federal courts, challenging the legality of the judgment or sentence imposed against that person, *subject to the limitations in section 68661.1*, and preparing petitions for executive clemency. Any such appointment may be concurrent with the appointment of the State Public Defender or other counsel for purposes of direct appeal under Section 11 of Article VI of the California Constitution.

(b) To seek reimbursement for representation and expenses pursuant to Section 3006A of Title 18 of the United States Code when providing representation to indigent persons in the federal courts and process those payments via the Federal Trust Fund.

(c) To work with the ~~Supreme Court~~ *courts* in recruiting members of the private bar to accept death penalty habeas case appointments.

(d) To ~~establish and periodically update~~ *recommend attorneys to the Supreme Court for inclusion in* a roster of attorneys qualified as counsel in ~~postconviction~~ *habeas corpus* proceedings in capital cases, *provided that the final determination of whether to include an attorney in the roster shall be made by the Supreme Court and not delegated to the center.*

(e) To establish and periodically update a roster of experienced investigators and experts who are qualified to assist counsel in ~~postconviction~~ *habeas corpus* proceedings in capital cases.

(f) To employ investigators and experts as staff to provide services to appointed counsel upon request of counsel, provided that when the provision of those services is to private counsel ~~under appointment by the Supreme Court~~, those services shall be pursuant to contract between appointed counsel and the center.

(g) To provide legal or other advice ~~or, to the extent not otherwise available, any other assistance~~ to appointed counsel in ~~postconviction~~ *habeas corpus* proceedings as is appropriate when not prohibited by law.

(h) To develop a brief bank of pleadings and related materials on significant, recurring issues that arise in ~~postconviction~~ *habeas corpus* proceedings in capital cases and to make those briefs available to appointed counsel.

(i) To evaluate cases and recommend assignment by the court of appropriate attorneys.

(j) To provide assistance and case progress monitoring as needed.

(k) To timely review case billings and recommend compensation of members of the private bar to the court.

(l) The center shall report annually to *the people*, the Legislature, the Governor, and the Supreme Court on the status of the appointment of counsel for indigent persons in ~~postconviction~~ *habeas corpus* capital cases, and on the operations of the center. ~~On or before January 1, 2000, the office of the Legislative Analyst shall evaluate the available reports. The report shall list all cases in which the center is providing representation. For each case that has been pending more than one year in any court, the report shall state the reason for the delay and the actions the center is taking to bring the case to completion.~~

SEC. 16. Section 68661.1 is added to the Government Code to read:

68661.1. (a) *The center may represent a person sentenced to death on a federal habeas corpus petition if and only if (1) the center was appointed to represent that person on state habeas corpus, (2) the center is appointed for that purpose by the federal court, and (3) the executive director determines that compensation from the federal court will fully cover the cost of representation. Neither the center nor any other person or entity receiving state funds shall spend state funds to attack in federal court any judgment of a California court in a capital case, other than review in the Supreme Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1257.*

(b) *The center is not authorized to represent any person in any action other than habeas corpus which constitutes a collateral attack on the judgment or seeks to delay or prevent its execution. The center shall not engage in any other litigation or expend funds in any form of advocacy other than as expressly authorized by this section or section 68661.*

SEC. 17. Section 68662 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68662. ~~The Supreme Court~~ *superior court which imposed the sentence shall offer to appoint counsel to represent all a state prisoners prisoner subject to a capital sentence for purposes of state postconviction proceedings, and shall enter an order containing one of the following:*

(a) ~~The appointment of one or more counsel to represent the prisoner in postconviction state proceedings pursuant to section 1509 of the Penal Code upon a finding that the person is indigent and has accepted the offer to appoint counsel or is unable to competently decide whether to accept or reject that offer.~~

(b) A finding, after a hearing if necessary, that the prisoner rejected the offer to appoint counsel and made that decision with full understanding of the legal consequences of the decision.

(c) The denial to appoint counsel upon a finding that the person is not indigent.

SEC. 18. Section 68664 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68664. (a) The center shall be managed by an executive director who shall be responsible for the day-to-day operations of the center.

(b) The executive director shall be chosen by a ~~five member board of directors and confirmed by the Senate. Each Appellate Project shall appoint one board member, all of whom shall be attorneys. However, no attorney who is employed as a judge, prosecutor, or in a law enforcement capacity shall be eligible to serve on the board.~~ *the Supreme Court.* The executive director shall serve at the will of the ~~board~~ *Supreme Court.*

(c) ~~Each member of the board shall be appointed to serve a four year term, and vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. Members of the board shall receive no compensation, but shall be reimbursed for all reasonable and necessary expenses incidental to their duties. The first members of the board shall be appointed no later than February 1, 1998. The executive director shall insure that all matters in which the center provides representation are completed as expeditiously as possible consistent with effective representation.~~

(d) The executive director shall meet the appointment qualifications of the State Public Defender as specified in Section 15400.

(e) The executive director shall receive the salary that shall be specified for ~~the executive director~~ *State Public Defender* in Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 11550) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2. *All other attorneys employed by the center shall be compensated at the same level as comparable positions in the Office of the State Public Defender.*

SEC. 19. Section 68665 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68665. (a) The Judicial Council and the Supreme Court shall adopt, by rule of court, binding and mandatory competency standards for the appointment of counsel in death penalty direct appeals and habeas corpus proceedings, *and they shall reevaluate the standards as needed to ensure that they meet the criteria in subdivision (b) of this section.*

(b) In establishing and reevaluating the standards, the Judicial Council and the Supreme Court shall consider the qualifications needed to achieve competent representation, the need to avoid unduly restricting the available pool of attorneys so as to provide timely appointment, and the standards needed to qualify for chapter 154 of title 28 of the United States Code. Experience requirements shall not be limited to defense experience.

SEC. 20. EFFECTIVE DATE. Except as more specifically provided in this act, all sections of this act take effect immediately upon enactment and apply to all proceedings conducted on or after the effective date.

SEC. 21. AMENDMENTS. The statutory provisions of this act shall not be amended by the Legislature except by a statute passed in each house by roll call vote entered in the journal, three-fourths of the membership of each house concurring, or by a statute that becomes effective only when approved by the voters.

SEC. 22. SEVERABILITY. If any provision of this Act, or any part of any provision, or its application to any person or circumstance is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining provisions and applications which can be given effect without the invalid or unconstitutional provision or application shall not be affected, but shall remain in full force and effect, and to this end the provisions of this Act are severable.