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THIRD READING

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Bill No: AB 1210  
Author: Lackey (R)  
Amended: 8/29/25 in Senate  
Vote: 21

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SENATE PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE: 6-0, 7/8/25  
AYES: Arreguín, Seyarto, Caballero, Gonzalez, Pérez, Wiener

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE: 7-0, 8/29/25  
AYES: Caballero, Seyarto, Cabaldon, Dahle, Grayson, Richardson, Wahab

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 78-0, 6/4/25 - See last page for vote

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**SUBJECT:** Postrelease community supervision

**SOURCE:** Chief Probation Officers of California

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**DIGEST:** This bill increases the number of days of notice that the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) is required to provide to a county probation department prior to the release of a person onto postrelease community supervision (PRCS) from 30 days to 90 days.

**ANALYSIS:**

Existing law:

- 1) Provides that a person released from prison is subject to PRCS by the county probation department in the county to which the person is released. (Penal Code (Pen. Code), § 3451, subd. (a).)
- 2) Provides that persons convicted of the following crimes are not eligible for PRCS:
  - a) A “serious” or “violent” felony, as defined;

- b) A crime for which the person suffered an increased sentence for having two or more prior “serious” or “violent” felony convictions, as specified;
  - c) A crime for which the person is classified as a high-risk sex offender; or,
  - d) A crime for which the person is required, as a condition of parole, to undergo treatment by the State Department of State Hospitals (DSH), as specified. (Pen. Code, § 3451, subd. (b)(1)-(5).)
- 3) Requires PRCS to be implemented by the county probation department according to a postrelease strategy designated by each county’s board of supervisors. (Pen. Code, § 3451, subd. (c)(1).)
  - 4) Requires CDCR to inform every incarcerated person released from state prison and subject to PRCS of PRCS requirements and their responsibility to report to the county probation department. (Pen. Code, § 3451, subd. (c)(2).)
  - 5) Requires CDCR, 30 days prior to the release of a person subject to PRCS, to notify the county of all information that would otherwise be required for parolees, as specified. (Pen. Code, § 3451, subd. (c)(2).)
  - 6) Requires a person released to PRCS, regardless of any subsequent determination that the person should have been released to parole, as specified, to remain subject to PRCS after having served 60 days under PRCS. (Pen. Code, § 3451, subd. (d).)
  - 7) Requires that an incarcerated person who is released on PRCS be returned to the county that was the last legal residence of the person prior to their incarceration. (Pen. Code, § 3003, subd. (a).)
  - 8) Provides that a person released on PRCS may be returned to another county or city if that would be in the best interests of the public. Requires CDCR, in determining an out-of-county commitment, to give priority to the safety of the community and any witnesses and victims. (Pen. Code, § 3003, subds. (b) & (c).)
  - 9) Requires CDCR to release specified information to local law enforcement agencies regarding a paroled person or a person placed on PRCS who is released in their jurisdiction (Pen. Code, § 3003, subd. (e)(1)(A)-(M).)
  - 10) Requires CDCR to electronically transmit to the county agency the incarcerated person’s tuberculosis status, specific medical, mental health, and outpatient

clinic needs, and any medical concerns or disabilities for the county to consider as the person transitions onto PRCS for the purpose of identifying the medical and mental health needs of the individual unless the information is unavailable. (Pen. Code, § 3003, subd. (e)(2).)

This bill:

- 1) Requires CDCR, no later than 90 days prior to the discharge date for a person subject to PRCS, to provide the county probation department written and verbal notification of the scheduled release date of the person and of all information that would otherwise be required for parolees, as specified.
- 2) Requires CDCR, if a discharge date is set or reset for fewer than 90 days after the date that the discharge date is set or reset, to provide the scheduled release date and specified information to the county probation department no later than five business days after the date the discharge date is set or reset, but not later than 30 days before the discharge date of the person.
- 3) Requires CDCR to notify the county probation department of the name and contact information of the prerelease care manager, postrelease care manager, and enhanced care manager for the person being released to ensure California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal (CalAIM) processes are integrated with local reentry service delivery and court-ordered conditions.
- 4) Requires CDCR to coordinate with the county probation department to determine a person's current county of residence and to develop coordinated plans for the release and transport of the person to the person's current county of residence if the county probation department identifies, prior to the release of a person, that the person's current county of residence may be different than the county of the person's last legal residence.

## **Background**

*PRCS Generally.* AB 109 (Committee on Budget, Chapter 15, Statutes of 2011), enacted Criminal Justice Realignment which limited who could be sentenced to state prison—instead requiring that more felons serve their sentences in county jails—and made changes to supervision after release from custody. Prior to Realignment, individuals released from prison were placed on parole and supervised in the community by CDCR parole agents. Following Realignment, supervision of some individuals released from prison shifted from parole agents to

county probation departments. Parole is now limited to those defendants whose term was for a serious or violent felony; who were serving a Three-Strikes sentence; who are classified as high-risk sex offenders; who are required to undergo treatment as mentally disordered offenders; or who, while on parole, commit new offenses. (Pen. Code, §§ 3000.08, subds. (a) & (c); 3451, subd. (b).) All other individuals released from prison are subject to up to three years of PRCS under local supervision. (Pen. Code, §§ 3000.08, subd. (b); 3451, subd. (a).)

When a person is released from prison onto PRCS, CDCR is required to notify the county probation department of specified information, including the person's name, date of birth, photo, and offense for which the person was convicted, among other things, 30 days prior to the person's discharge date. (Pen. Code, §§ 3451, subd. (c)(2); 3003, subd. (e)(1).)

This bill amends existing law to instead require CDCR to provide this notice no later than 90 days prior to the discharge of a person onto PRCS. This bill specifies that if a discharge date is set or reset for fewer than 90 days after the date that the discharge date is set or reset, CDCR is required to provide the information no later than five business days after the date the discharge date is set or reset, but not later than 30 days before the person's discharge date.

This bill also requires CDCR to notify the county probation department of the name and contact information of the prerelease care manager, postrelease care manager, and enhanced care manager for the person being released to ensure CalAIM processes are integrated with local reentry service delivery and court-ordered conditions. The proponents of this bill state that this provision would help facilitate a smoother re-entry for the CalAIM population.

*Placement Following Release.* Current law generally requires that a person who is released on PRCS be returned to the county that was the last legal residence of the person prior to the person's incarceration. (Pen. Code, § 3003, subd. (a).) A person released on PRCS may be returned to another county or city if that would be in the best interests of the public, but CDCR is required to give priority to the safety of the community and any witnesses and victims in determining an out-of-county commitment. (Pen. Code, § 3003, subds. (b) & (c).)

CDCR regulations specify that the county of last legal residence is the county of residence where the person resided prior to incarceration for the most current commitment offense. (California Code of Regulations (Cal. Code of Regs.), tit 15, § 3741.) If a person has multiple commitment offenses, the most current of the

offenses is used to determine the county of last legal residence. (*Ibid.*) Offenses that occur in custody (i.e., while confined in a state prison, county jail, or a DSH facility) are not to be considered in determining the county of last legal residence. (*Ibid.*; Pen. Code, § 3003, subd. (a).)

The Division of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO) determines the county of last legal residence using the current Probation Officer's Report, sentencing transcript for the current commitment, arrest report for the current commitment offense, and the abstract of judgment with the recorded county of commitment for the current commitment offense. (Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 15, § 3742, subd. (a).) If all the documents list the person as either transient or homeless, or fail to list a complete address, the person will be discharged to the county of commitment. (Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 15, § 3742, subd. (e).)

This bill requires CDCR to coordinate with the county probation department, if a county probation department identifies prior to the person's release that their current county of residence may be different than their last legal residence, to determine the person's current county of residence and to develop coordinated plans for the release and transport of the released person to the person's current county of residence.

**FISCAL EFFECT:**      Appropriation:      No      Fiscal Com.:Yes      Local:Yes

According to the Senate Appropriations Committee:

- CDCR anticipates that it would incur significant ongoing costs (General Fund) likely totaling several million dollars annually to modify its current processes in order to comply with the provisions of this bill. CDCR releases approximately 30,000 people annually, of which 47 percent are generally released to Postrelease Community Supervision (PRCS).

CDCR would need to extend its current notification period from 30 days to 90 days for providing written and verbal notice of scheduled release dates for individuals released under PRCS. Numerous factors such as changes in workgroup assignments, program credit earnings, credit losses or restorations, and modifications to sentencing terms or case credits can trigger recalculations of release dates. These factors could lead to regular changes to the incarcerated person's release date, thereby triggering multiple recurring notifications to a county prior to the individual's release. To meet this bill's proposed notification

timeframes, CDCR may have an increase in workload for its Case Records staff, necessitating the creation of several additional permanent positions.

CDCR further anticipates considerable overtime expenses, potentially in the hundreds of thousands of dollars, to continually recalculate release dates for several thousands of incarcerated individuals to ensure timely provision of information as required under the bill. Additional costs are expected for managing notifications related to CalAIM integration with local reentry service delivery and court-order conditions, which may also require hiring additional staff to facilitate the case management process. Finally, CDCR would likely incur costs related to developing coordinated plans for the release and transport of individuals whose current county of residence differs from their county of last legal residence. Depending on whether the plan requires CDCR to transport an individual on PRCS to the appropriate county, there could be significant costs associated with the transport of these individuals, particularly for overtime of transport custody staff.

- Costs (local funds, General Fund) of an unknown but potentially significant amount to county probation departments to coordinate out-of-county placements with CDCR. Although these duties are mandated by the state, they are not reimbursable but are subject to Proposition 30 (2012). Under Proposition 30, legislation enacted after September 30, 2012, that has an overall effect of increasing the costs already borne by a local agency for programs or levels of service mandated by realignment applies to local agencies only to the extent the state provides annual funding for the cost increase.

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 8/29/25)

Chief Probation Officers of California (source)  
California Police Chiefs Association  
Riverside Sheriffs' Association

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 8/29/25)

None received

**ASSEMBLY FLOOR:** 78-0, 6/4/25

**AYES:** Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alanis, Alvarez, Arambula, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bonta, Bryan, Calderon, Caloza, Carrillo, Castillo, Chen, Connolly, Davies, DeMaio, Dixon, Elhawary, Ellis, Flora, Fong, Gabriel, Gallagher, Garcia, Gipson, Jeff Gonzalez, Mark

González, Hadwick, Haney, Harabedian, Hart, Hoover, Irwin, Jackson, Kalra, Krell, Lackey, Lowenthal, Macedo, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Papan, Patel, Patterson, Pellerin, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Ransom, Celeste Rodriguez, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Sanchez, Schiavo, Schultz, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Ta, Tangipa, Valencia, Wallis, Ward, Wicks, Wilson, Zbur, Rivas

NO VOTE RECORDED: Lee

Prepared by: Stephanie Jordan / PUB. S. /  
9/2/25 18:19:10

\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*