

**SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA**



FROM: Supervisor Jeff Stone

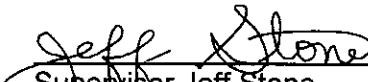
SUBMITTAL DATE: October 31, 2011

SUBJECT: Proposed Ordinance No. 914 Relating to Reimbursement of Incarceration Costs; Report on RECORCE (Require Every Convict Occupant Reimburse County Expenses) Program Reimbursable Costs

RECOMMENDED MOTION: That the Board of Supervisors:

1. Introduce and, on the following week, adopt Ordinance No. 914 Relating to the Reimbursement of Incarceration Costs and Incorporating by Reference Penal Code Section 1203.1c; and
2. Receive on File Report on RECORCE Program Reimbursable Costs.

BACKGROUND: The proposed Riverside County Ordinance No. 914 (attached) and County Counsel Report dated October 24, 2011 (attached) were prepared pursuant to the Board's directive on June 7, 2011 concerning the proposed RECORCE program.



Supervisor Jeff Stone
Third District

Prev. Agn. ref.

Dist.

AGENDA NO.

3.6

1 Section 6. PER DAY COST. The average per-day cost of incarceration in County Jail
2 facilities is hereby determined to be \$142.42.

3 Section 7. EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days after
4 its adoption.

5 BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY
6 OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

7 By: _____
8 Chairman


9 ATTEST:

10 CLERK OF THE BOARD:

11
12 By: _____
13 Deputy

14
15 (SEAL)

16
17
18
19 APPROVED AS TO FORM:

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21 By: 
22 PAMELA J. WALLS
23 County Counsel

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25
26
27 PJW:ay
10/24/11
28 G:\Property\06-ORDINANCE\914 RECORCE Reimb\Ord_914.doc

§ 1203.1c. Cost of incarceration in local detention facility; order for payment according to ability; hearing; enforcement; ability to pay defined

(a) In any case in which a defendant is convicted of an offense and is ordered to serve a period of confinement in a county jail, city jail, or other local detention facility as a term of probation or a conditional sentence, the court may, after a hearing, make a determination of the ability of the defendant to pay all or a portion of the reasonable costs of such incarceration, including incarceration pending disposition of the case. The reasonable cost of such incarceration shall not exceed the amount determined by the board of supervisors, with respect to the county jail, and by the city council, with respect to the city jail, to be the actual average cost thereof on a per-day basis. The court may, in its discretion, hold additional hearings during the probationary period. The court may, in its discretion before such hearing, order the defendant to file a statement setting forth his or her assets, liability and income, under penalty of perjury, and may order the defendant to appear before a county officer designated by the board of supervisors to make an inquiry into the ability of the defendant to pay all or a portion of such costs. At the hearing, the defendant shall be entitled to have the opportunity to be heard in person or to be represented by counsel, to present witnesses and other evidence, and to confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses. A defendant represented by counsel appointed by the court in the criminal proceedings shall be entitled to such representation at any hearing held pursuant to this section. If the court determines that the defendant has the ability to pay all or a part of the costs, the court may set the amount to be reimbursed and order the defendant to pay that sum to the county, or to the city with respect to incarceration in the city jail, in the manner in which the court believes reasonable and compatible with the defendant's financial ability. Execution may be issued on the order in the same manner as on a judgment in a civil action. The order to pay all or part of the costs shall not be enforced by contempt.

If practicable, the court shall order payments to be made on a monthly basis and the payments shall be made payable to the county officer designated by the board of supervisors, or to a city officer designated by the city council with respect to incarceration in the city jail.

A payment schedule for reimbursement of the costs of incarceration pursuant to this section based upon income shall be developed by the county officer designated by the board of supervisors, or by the city council with respect to incarceration in the city jail, and approved by the presiding judge of the superior court in the county.

(b) "Ability to pay" means the overall capability of the defendant to reimburse the costs, or a portion of the costs, of incarceration and includes, but is not limited to, the defendant's:

(1) Present financial obligations, including family support obligations, and fines, penalties and other obligations to the court.

(2) Reasonably discernible future financial position. In no event shall the court consider a period of more than one year from the date of the hearing for purposes of determining reasonable discernible future position.

(3) Likelihood that the defendant shall be able to obtain employment within the one-year period from the date of the hearing.

(4) Any other factor or factors which may bear upon the defendant's financial ability to reimburse the county or city for the costs.

(c) All sums paid by a defendant pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the general fund of the county or city.

(d) This section shall be operative in a county upon the adoption of an ordinance to that effect by the board of supervisors, and shall be operative in a city upon the adoption of an ordinance to

that effect by the city council. Such ordinance shall include a designation of the officer responsible for collection of moneys ordered pursuant to this section and shall include a determination, to be reviewed annually, of the average per-day costs of incarceration in the county jail, city jail, or other local detention facility.



MEMORANDUM

RIVERSIDE COUNTY COUNSEL

DATE: October 24, 2011

TO: Supervisor Bob Buster, District 1
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors
Supervisor John Tavaglione, District 2
Supervisor Jeff Stone, District 3
Supervisor John Benoit, District 4
Supervisor Marion Ashley, District 5

FROM: Pamela J. Walls, County Counsel *PJW*

RE: RECORCE (Require Every Convict Occupant Reimbursement County Expenses) Program

During the June 7, 2011 meeting, the Board of Supervisors directed County Counsel to prepare an ordinance, if legally feasible, requiring those convicted of a crime to reimburse the County for costs related to their incarceration. Pursuant to this directive, County Counsel has prepared Ordinance No. 914.

State law does allow reimbursement for incarceration costs. Penal Code section 1203.1c authorizes the County to recover from a person convicted of a crime all or a portion of the reasonable costs of their incarceration. In order to recover such costs, the Board must adopt an ordinance which designates the officer responsible for the collection of moneys ordered and the average per-day costs in the County Jail or other local detention facility. Such costs must be reviewed annually. Under the proposed ordinance, the Riverside County Probation Officer or his designee will be the collection officer and the per-day cost of incarceration is \$142.42. A court may order reimbursement only after a hearing and determination of ability to pay in accordance with Penal Code section 1203.1c. A person entitled to representation by a Public Defender or court appointed attorney would also be entitled to such representation in this proceeding. Such costs can be collected in the same manner as on a judgment in a civil action.

Reimbursement of many of the other costs and fees suggested in the RECORCE proposal (Item 3.72 on June 7, 2011 Board agenda) are already provided by State law and are currently being collected. A list of these other costs and fees are found in Attachment "A" to this Report.

In order to be reimbursed, the Court must determine that the defendant has the ability to pay all or a portion of these costs. The "ability to pay" includes: 1) consideration of a defendant's family support obligations, fines, penalties and other obligations to the court; and 2) defendant's reasonable future financial position for the period of no more than one year from the date of hearing, including ability to obtain employment within this time period. Many defendants who are incarcerated lack the financial means, after the payment of fines and penalties, to reimburse these costs.

Memo to Board Members
October 24, 2011
Page Two

Moreover, Penal Code section 1203.1d requires a county financial evaluation officer, when making a financial evaluation, to first determine the amount of restitution to be ordered paid to any victim before determining the amount of other reimbursable costs. Reimbursable costs are the last priority for payment from a defendant who has the financial ability to pay, after restitution to victims, state surcharges, fines and penalty assessments. As a result, the County may not be able to recover all, or even a significant portion of, its reimbursable costs.

The Courts have been collecting fines, fees and reimbursable costs (e.g., booking fees, criminal justice administration fees, public defender fees, juvenile detention fees and probation costs) through its Enhanced Collections Division. Attachment "B" to this report is correspondence from the Court dated September 26, 2011, detailing its success in recovering costs, including \$50,458,019 in revenue directly remitted to the County for fiscal year 2010-2011.

The Court does not anticipate a significant increase in revenue would result from the adoption of the ordinance. This is because: 1) those defendants who are convicted of crimes and incarcerated typically have limited funds; 2) it is Priority 4 disbursement, and would be paid from funds remaining after restitution, fines, penalties, assessments and surcharges are paid; and 3) this would be a competing cost with all the many other Priority 4 reimbursable costs already allocated to the County.

Without the adoption of the proposed ordinance, incarceration costs cannot be recovered. As there may be instances where such costs can be recovered and reimbursed to the County, the ordinance merits the Board's consideration.

PJW:ay
Attachments

ATTACHMENT A

Booking Fees: Government Code sections 29550 and 29550.2, authorize the collection of a criminal justice administration fee from a person convicted of a crime for the administration costs incurred in the arrest and booking of a person into the county jail. Riverside County Ordinance No. 755 establishes this fee and provides for its collection within the County. These fees are currently collected through the Court and Sheriff's Department.

Probation Costs: Government Code section 1203.1b authorizes the collection of costs for probation services. Riverside County Ordinance No. 591 provides for the collection of costs related to probation supervision, pre-sentencing investigations and reports. Riverside Ordinance No. 849 establishes juvenile support rates and authorizes the Probation Department to recover fees from parents or other persons liable for support of a minor placed, detained or committed, pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code section 903. Such costs are collected through the Court and the Probation Department.

Parole Costs: Government Code section 1203.1e authorizes parole costs that may be recoverable in connection with a County Parole Program (Penal Code section 1208.2(a)(1)) or parole supervision as a result of realignment.

Public Defender Costs: Penal Code sections 987.2(h), 987.8, 987.81 (adults) and 987.4 (juveniles) authorize the reimbursement of the County for public defender services if the defendant has the ability to pay. The Court determines if the defendant has the ability to pay after notice and hearing, and can impose a lien on any property owned by a defendant, except their principal place of residence (Penal Code section 987.8(a)). These fees are already collected by the Court and the Public Defender.

A registration fee not to exceed \$50 may be assessed against every defendant financially able to pay the fee who is represented by appointed counsel pursuant to Penal Code section 987.5(a). Such fee can only be assessed pursuant to an ordinance or resolution electing to establish the registration fee and setting forth the manner in which the funds shall be collected and distributed.

District Attorney Costs: Costs of prosecution, including District Attorney fees, investigative and support services are generally not recoverable. (*People v. Baker* (1974) 39 Cal.App.3d 550, 559-560 ["[G]eneral costs of prosecuting and rehabilitating criminals are not recoverable absent express statutory authority to the contrary"]. See also: *County of San Luis Obispo v. Abalone Alliance* (1986) 178 Cal.App.3d 848, 859 [law enforcement costs cannot be recovered without authorizing legislation].)

Court Costs: Government agencies (including the District Attorney and Public Defender) are exempt from Court filing fees under Government Code section 6103. Fees for court adjudications may not be imposed by county ordinance without statutory authorization. (See *Lewis v. Clarke* (2003) 108 Cal.App.4th 563, 571-572 [striking down an ordinance imposing a filing fee on criminal defendants for changes of plea].)

Medical Fees: Penal Code section 4011(b) provides that the cost of hospital care, treatment and medical services for persons incarcerated in the County Jail are a County charge. However, these costs can be recovered by the County “by appropriate action from the person so served or cared for, or any person or agency responsible for his care and maintenance.”

Penal Code section 4015(d) sets forth a legislative intent “to ensure that the costs associated with providing medical care to an arrested person are borne by the arrested person’s private medical insurance or any other source of medical cost coverage for which the arrested person is eligible.” Government Code section 29602 further provides that the County is not prohibited from “receiving reimbursement from a provider of medical insurance coverage for the provision of medical services to a prisoner or detainee received by or held in the county jail or other detention facilities, in those instances where the prisoner or detainee has private medical insurance coverage.”

A County is also “authorized to make claim for and recovery of the costs of necessary hospital, medical, surgical, dental or optometric care rendered to any prisoner confined in a county jail ... or any juvenile confined in a detention facility, who would otherwise be entitled to that care under the Medi-Cal Act.” (Penal Code section 4011.1.)

The Sheriff’s Department currently bills inmates a co-pay of \$3 for all non-emergency medical care.

Emergency Response Costs: The costs of an emergency response can be ordered as restitution to a County agency that has incurred those costs pursuant to Penal Code section 1203.1. The Probation Department obtains actual costs and documents supporting costs for an emergency response from the public agency and includes it in their sentencing report to the court. At the sentencing hearing the defendant has the right to confront witnesses and present evidence in opposition. The Court can order the defendant, as a condition of probation to pay the public agency the costs of the emergency response. The collection of the emergency response costs is the responsibility of the public agency seeking the reimbursement.

Currently, the Hazardous Materials Division of the Department of Environmental Health routinely obtains restitution in connection with meth lab cleanup and other emergency responses.

Visitor Fees: Penal Code section 6030(a) provides that the Corrections Standards Authority shall establish minimum standards for state and local correctional facilities. In accordance with Title 15, section 1062, the minimum visitation required in connection with these standards are “no fewer than two visits totaling at least one hour per inmate each week.” Charging for visits required by these standards could raise constitutional objections. There is no statutory authority supporting charging inmates for such visits. Moreover, Courts have acknowledged “[w]hile prisoners, as a necessary corollary of prison life, forfeit certain rights and privileges enjoyed by the general populace, they retain ‘those basic rights which are not incompatible with the running of the penal institution.’” (*In re Grimes* (1989) 208 Cal.App.3d 1175, 1180.) Arizona is currently embroiled in a lawsuit over a one-time fee of \$25 for inmate visitation.

Telephone Access Charges: Inmates are currently being charged for use of the inmate phone system that is managed through a contracted vendor (GTL). The money received from the vendor is deposited in the inmate welfare fund in accordance with Penal Code section 4025(d).

Trust Fund Deposit Fees: In addition to the telephone access charges, the profits from a jail commissary or store and 10 percent of all gross sales of inmate hobbycraft are deposited in the inmate welfare fund. (Penal Code section 4025, subdivisions (b), (c) & (d).) The money in the inmate welfare fund must be expended by the Sheriff "primarily for the benefit, education, and welfare of the inmates confined within the jail. Any funds that are not needed for the welfare of the inmates may be expended for the maintenance of county jail facilities. Maintenance of county jail facilities may include, but is not limited to, the salary and benefits of personnel used in the programs to benefit the inmates, including but not limited to, education, drug and alcohol treatment, welfare, library, accounting, and other programs deemed appropriate by the sheriff. Inmate welfare funds shall not be used to pay required county expenses of confining inmates in a local detention system, such as meals, clothing, housing, or medical services or expenses, except that inmate welfare funds may be used to augment those required county expenses as determined by the sheriff to be in the best interests of inmates. An itemized report of these expenditures shall be submitted annually to the board of supervisors." (Penal Code section 4025(e).) Pursuant to section 4025(e), the administrative costs associated with salary and benefits of personnel used in the programs to benefit the inmates can be paid from inmate welfare funds.

Inmate Work Programs

Work Furlough Program: Penal Code section 1208 and Riverside County Ordinance No. 506 authorize the Board of Supervisors to implement a work furlough program. The Sheriff is designated by Section 2 of Ordinance No. 506 as the work furlough administrator for the program. As part of the State's realignment program, Penal Code Section 1208.2 now authorizes an administrative fee and application fee to be charged for work furlough and electronic home detention programs. The applicant must have the ability to pay the fee and the fee cannot exceed the pro rata cost of the program, including equipment, supervision and operating costs (Section 1208.2(b)(1).)

Labor on Public Works or Ways: Penal Code section 4017 and Riverside County Ordinance No. 766 authorize the Board of Supervisors to order persons convicted and confined in the County jail to perform labor on the public works or ways in the County. The "public works or ways" include any project or improvement constructed or maintained by the County including, but not limited to, parks, buildings, paths, roads, streets, highways, public roads and flood control rights-of-way or easements, facilities, reservoirs, channels and sewers (Ordinance No. 766, section 2, subdivision (c)). The Sheriff makes the work assignments and designates the work crew supervisors (Ordinance No. 766, section 4).

Prevention and Suppression of Fires: Penal Code section 4017 further authorizes the Board of Supervisors to order persons convicted and confined in a county jail to engage in the prevention and suppression of forest, brush and grass fires upon lands within the County, or upon adjacent lands where suppression of fires would afford fire protection to lands within the County. The work must be performed under the direct supervision of a local, state or federal employee whose

duties include fire prevention and suppression work. No such person may supervise more than 20 persons in custody. Workers compensation must be provided to cover any injuries to or death of the inmate while working in the prevention or suppression of a fire. Ordinance No. 766 currently does not authorize fire prevention or suppression activities.



SHERRI R. CARTER
Court Executive Officer

Superior Court of California
County of Riverside

4050 Main Street
Riverside, CA 92501
951-777-3163 Phone
951-777-3164 Fax

September 26, 2011

William Luna
County Executive Officer
County of Riverside
4080 Lemon Street
Riverside, CA 92501

Re: Financial Update

Dear Mr. Luna:

The Superior Court of California, County of Riverside ("court") is aware of the many challenges faced by the County of Riverside ("county") at this time of diminishing resources and economic uncertainty. With this in mind, I felt it was important to inform you of the many actions taken by the court that have increased the funds directly remitted to the county.

Delinquent Fines, Fees, Forfeitures and Reimbursements

In accordance with Penal Code Section 1463.007, as well as the Memorandum of Understanding between the county and the court, the court has been collecting delinquent fines and fees through its Enhanced Collections Division (ECD) for almost 20 years. This court department pursues the collection of delinquent fines, fees, forfeitures and reimbursements (e.g., booking fees, public defender fees, juvenile detention fees and probation costs) through multiple and highly effective collection tools such as wage garnishment, bank and property liens, tax and lottery intercept, drivers' license restrictions and violations of probation.

ECD has been recognized, state-wide, for its high collections rate and is in full compliance with the Guidelines and Standards for Cost Recovery issued by the Judicial Council of California. In fact, for fiscal year 2009-10 (FY 09-10), the last period for

which comparative data is available¹, ECD collected \$47,229,174 in total delinquent debt. This amount was \$11,624,431 more than Orange County and \$5,695,853 more than San Bernardino County in total delinquent debt collections.

Despite the court's success in delinquent debt collections, there are several challenges in this effort. Most notably, the current economic situation and high unemployment rate in Riverside County make it difficult for most citizens to pay court fines, fees and reimbursements in light of their other financial obligations. As detailed below, the court has developed many innovative ways to allow these people the ability to pay something each month, even if a minimal amount. Another issue is that many defendants in criminal cases are sent to prison as punishment for their crime. The court has no ability to collect on these cases and the Department of Corrections will only collect on victim restitution.

Increasing Payments Generates More Total Revenue

Recognizing the economic challenges faced by many individuals when trying to pay fines, fees and reimbursements, the court has created many innovative methods to facilitate and increase payments.

Payment Plans. Reasonable and fair payment arrangements are structured by court staff to balance the individual's ability to pay his or her court obligations with those other obligations required for the basic necessities of life. This allows the individuals to make payments, over time, which ensures compliance with court orders and reduces the amount of future delinquent debt. It is interesting to contrast the 24,432 cases on a payment plan in FY 08-09 with the 41,916 cases on a payment plan in FY10-11. This illustrates the current state of the economy as well as the court's efforts to establish workable payment plans with debtors, whenever possible.

Website Enhancements. The court's website was recently enhanced to include an on-line payment option. Individuals using this tool may make payments as well as request a change in their payment plan. From January through August, 2011, 170,667 payments were made and \$27,354,800 was collected from the court's website.

Telephone Payments. The court installed a new telephone payment system that has greatly facilitated the payment process as well as reduced wait time and the number of dropped calls. Since these changes were made, the total number of assisted calls, number of payments and resulting amount collected increased over 32%, 63% and 35%, respectively. From January through August, 2011, 602,876 calls were assisted, 28,231 payments were made and \$5,714,199 was collected from the court's telephone payment system.

¹ Judicial Council Report to the Legislature on Statewide Collection of Court-Ordered Debt for Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Alternate Payment Locations. Payments for fines, fees and restitution may now be made at hundreds of retail locations such as WalMart, K-Mart, local drug stores, corner supermarkets and gas stations based on new agreements with CheckFreePay, effective January, 2011, and Money Gram, effective March, 2011. These alternative payment locations have been successful as demonstrated by the 3,103 payments and \$244,972 collected over the past few months.

Total Revenue Collected

These various payment options combined with the traditional payments made by mail and in person at courthouse locations, as well as ECD's high collection rate of delinquent funds, have increased the amount of total revenue collected by the court.

In FY10-11, the court collected \$149,374,338 in total revenue, 4% higher than in FY09-10. Considering the economic climate and the inability of most citizens to pay court fines, fees and reimbursements, I consider this increase a success. This success rate is further highlighted when comparing the total amount collected in FY10-11 (\$149,374,338) to the total amount collected in FY06-07 (\$105,117,394), the year before the recession began. This increase in total revenue collected (\$44,256,944) represents more than a 42% increase.

County Revenue

Of the total revenue collected by the court in FY10-11, \$50,458,019 was directly remitted to the county (33.78% of the total revenue collected). This is \$1,005,891 more than the amount collected for the county in FY09-10 (\$4,861,100 more than the amount collected in FY06-07). The remaining funds were distributed to the State of California, local cities and agencies, and victims of crime (over \$2,000,000 was collected last fiscal year in victim restitution).

Although the increase to the county from FY09-10 to FY10-11 was slightly over 2%, I consider it a success, especially considering that funds collected for the county are almost entirely Priority 4 disbursements. This means that in accordance with Penal Code Section 1203.1d, collections are first applied to Distribution Priorities 1-3 until fully paid, and then remaining funds are distributed among the accounts in Distribution Priority 4. As you can see from the enclosed spreadsheet that outlines the various distribution priorities and accounts within each priority, there is reason to celebrate any increase in Priority 4 when considering the inability of most people to pay the higher state distribution priorities first.

Future Revenue Collections

As the Court Executive Officer and Clerk of Court for the County of Riverside, I understand how my statutory duties and responsibilities to collect court fines, fees, reimbursements and restitution impact the State of California, County of Riverside, local

cities and agencies, and victims. I believe the court has shown huge success in its revenue collections over the past few years during an economic downturn. I am confident that this trend will continue, and look forward to future positive reports to the county.

Sincerely,



SHERRI R. CARTER
Court Executive Officer
and Clerk of Court

Enclosure

cc: Hon. Sherrill A. Ellsworth
Presiding Judge
Riverside Superior Court

Hon. Mark Cope
Assistant Presiding Judge
Riverside Superior Court

Hon. Bob Buster, Chairman
Riverside County Supervisor
First District

Hon. John F. Tavaglione, Vice-Chairman
Riverside County Supervisor
Second District

Hon. Jeff Stone
Riverside County Supervisor
Third District

Hon. John J. Benoit
Riverside County Supervisor
Fourth District

Hon. Marion Ashley
Riverside County Supervisor
Fifth District

Distribution Priorities and Accounts

PRIORITY #1 COLLECTIONS FOR FY10/11

TRV/TVF Victim Restitution (1203.1 PC)

PRIORITY #2 COLLECTIONS FOR FY10/11

SSC State Surcharge (1465.7(a) PC)

PRIORITY #3 COLLECTIONS FOR FY10/11

VIF	Victim Indemnity Fund (1463.18 PC)	INS	Ins Cnty Spec Fund Crt Costs (1463.22 PC)
Off Top	2% Automation (68090.8 GC)	ISG	Ins Motor Veh Trans Fund (1463.22 PC)
AEP	Aid Education Program (1463.23 PC)	KBA	Red Light (1463.11 PC)
AFC	Aids Fee (Court) (1463.23 PC)	LBA	Litter (1463.9 PC)
AFF	Auto Finger print (76102 GC)	MBA	Bike w/o Helmet (21212 VC)
APF	Alcohol Program Fund (1463.16 PC)	MVA	Ins State Gen Fund (1463.22 PC)
ASF	State Penalty Assessment (1464 PC)	PTS	Traffic Penalty Assessment (1464 PC)
AWF	Auto Warrant Fund (40508.5 VC)	QBA	Quality Air (42001.2(a) (b) VC)
BAF	Blood Alcohol Fund (1463.25 PC)	RCT	Restitution Children's Fund (294 PC)
BTF	Blood Testing Fee (1463.14a PC)	RFS	Restitution Fund/Fine (1202.4 PC)
BWS	Battered Women (1203.097a (11)A PC)	RSF	Restitution Fund/Fine (1202.4 PC)
CBA	Criminal Fine (1463.001 PC)	SAL	School Fine (Truancy) (48294 ED)
CCF	Courthouse Construct (76100 GC)	SAT	State High Bail (42007 VC)
CDL	Clandestine Drug Lab (11379.6a HS)	SBA	School Truant
CJC	Crim Justice Construction (76100 GC)	SBP	Seat Belt Penalty (27315 VC)
CLF	Crim Lab Analysis (11372.5 HS)	SCC	St Construction Charge (70372 GC)
CPF	County Penalty Fund (GC76000)	SGF	State Penalty Assessment (1463PC)
CPP	Crime Prevention Program (1202.5 PC)	SHO	Sex Habitual Offender (290.3 PC)
CSA	Car Seat Administration (27360.5 VC)	SHS	State - Hazardous Substance (25192 HS)
CSP	Car Seat Program (27360 VC)	SMO	State Motor vehicle (1463.22b PC)
DIF	DNA Identification (76104.6 GC, Prop 69)	STS	State Toxic Substance Control (25192 HS)
DNA	DNA Testing (290.3 PC)	SUM	State Uninsured Motorist (1463.22c PC)
DPF	Drug Program Fund (11372.7 HS)	SWP	Secret Witness Program (12021 F&G)
DSP	DNA State Penalty (76104.7 GC)	TSB	Traffic School Bail (42007 VC)
EBA	Traffic W/School (42007 VC)	TUC	Unattended Child (15630 VC)
EMF	Emergency Med. Fund (76104 GC)	UCA	Unattended Child Administration (15630 VC)
EMS	Emergency Med. Services (76000.5 GC)	VBA	Traffic City (1463.001 PC)
EMT	Emergency Med Trust (76104 GC)	VVA	Victim Witness Assistance Fund (288e PC)
FAG	Fish and Game 13003FG	WBA	Waste Banning (1202.51 PC)
FSC	Fine Superior Court	WCF	Worker's Compensation Fraud (1872.83 IC)
FLF	Forensic Lab Fund (76103 GC)	XBA	Rail Road W/School (42007.4 VC)
GBA	Red Light W/School (42007.3 VC)		
HBA	H & S City (1463.001 PC)		
INC	Immediate Needs Construction (70401 GC, SB1407)		

PRIORITY #4 COLLECTIONS FOR FY10/11

ACF	Admin Cost Fund (1205 PC)	FCS	Fee Civil Served (26720 GC)
ACT	Automation/Conversion Fund (68090.8 GC)	FDA	Fee Duplicate Abstract (72059 GC)
AFD	Admin Divers (1001.15/16 PC)	FLC	Fee Legal Counsel (987.2;987.4;987.8 PC)
AFR	Admin Fee Restitution (1001.90 PC)	ICD	Immediate Critical Dismissal Fee (40611 VC, SB1407)
BBA	Booking Fee (29550.2 GC)	INI	Immediate Needs Infraction Fee (70373 GC, SB 1407)
CFP	Citation Fee Processing (1463.07 PC)	INM	Immediate Needs Misdemeanor Fee (70373 GC, SB 1407)
CFS	Court Security Fee (1465.8 PC)	INF	Immediate Needs Felony sb1407
DBA	Dismissal Fee (40611VC)	INP	Immediate Needs Parking (70372(b) GC, SB 1407)
DMV	Dept Motor Vehicle (40508.6 VC)	NCF	Night Court Fee (42006 VC)
DRF	Diversion Restitution (1001.90 PC)	PAF	Parking Appeal Fee (40230 VC)
DTF	Drug Testing Fee (1203.1ab PC)	PDR	Probation Supervision (1203.1b PC)
DVC	Domestic Violence County (1203.097(a) (5) PC)	RCF	Returned Check Fee (6157 GC)
DVS	Domestic Violence State (1203.097(a) (5) PC)	RFA	Restitution Fine Admin Fee 10% (1202.4(l) PC)
FAR	Restitution Admin Fee Victim 15% (1203.1(l) PC)	SAP	Substance Abuse Program (1210 PC, Prop. 36)
FAS	Administrative Screening Fee (1463.07 PC)	TCS	Trial Court Security (AB 1759)
FAV	Fee Appeal Vicious Dog (31622 FA)	TSI	Traffic School Immediate (42007.1 VC, SB1407)
FBT	Fee Blood Testing (1463.14b PC)	TIF	Tax Intercept Fee (12419.2 GC)
FCA	Fee Civil Assessment (1214.1 PC)	TSF	Traffic School Fee (42007.1 VC)
FCI	Fee Civil Interest	TVF	Traffic Violator Fee (11205 VC)

PRIORITY #5 COLLECTIONS FOR FY10/11

EMA Emergency Medical Air Transportation (76000.10 GC)
 DSI DNA State Penalty (76104.7 GC)