

Responses to questions posed by members of the Committee at the June 11, 2020 meeting during the presentation by the National Conference of State Legislatures

LEAD funding:

- Washington LEAD program [HB 1767 \(2019\)](#) created a grant program to fund local LEAD programs.
  - See the [enacted bill summary](#) and [fiscal note](#) for more information.
  - The legislation directed the state sheriff's association to administer the grant. The first round of funding was awarded in April 2020. They maintain [a webpage](#) on the program.
- Colorado has similarly funded local LEAD programs. The 2017 budget allocated up to \$2.3 million for three years from the marijuana tax fund for the program. See the Department of Human Services [webpage](#) for more information.
- In 2016, California [appropriated](#) \$2 million for a LEAD pilot program and required an evaluation. The [evaluation](#) was released earlier this year.

For the drug weight question. See the attached reference doc that summarizes enactments from 2009-2015 that change drug thresholds. The trend has been toward adding or refining weight amounts. Some variances to that are:

- 2014 Mississippi HB 585 references "dosage units"
- 2012 Georgia HB 1176 describes how to calculate aggregate weights
- 2013 Kansas HB 2044, 2012 Kansas HB 2318, 2011 Arkansas SB 750 list factors to be considered in addition to the drug weight when determining the level of crime.
  - The Arkansas legislation also references dosage units and aggregate weights. This is one of the most comprehensive rewrites, in recent years, of a controlled substances code related to criminal behavior. Delaware HB 19 from 2011 was also a pretty comprehensive recodification.