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Constitution of 1879 as Amended

Measures Submitted to Vote of Electors,
Primary Election, March 7, 2000
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General Laws, Amendments to the Codes, Resolutions,
and Constitutional Amendment passed by the
California Legislature

1999–2000 Regular Session



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CHAPTER 1074

An act to amend Section 1623 of the Insurance Code, relating to insurance.

[Approved by Governor September 30, 2000. Filed with
Secretary of State September 30, 2000.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1623 of the Insurance Code is amended to read:

1623. An insurance broker is a person who, for compensation and on behalf of another person, transacts insurance other than life insurance with, but not on behalf of, an insurer. Every application for insurance submitted by an insurance broker to an insurer shall show that the person is acting as an insurance broker. If the application shows that the person is acting as an insurance broker and is licensed as an insurance broker in the state in which the application is submitted, it shall be presumed, for licensing purposes only, that the person is acting as an insurance broker. Nothing in this section is intended to affect any rights or remedies otherwise available under the law.

CHAPTER 1075

An act to amend Section 29550.4 of the Government Code, relating to booking fees, making an appropriation therefor, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

[Approved by Governor September 30, 2000. Filed with
Secretary of State September 30, 2000.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 29550.4 of the Government Code is amended to read:

29550.4. (a) Notwithstanding Section 13340, the sum of up to fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) is hereby continuously appropriated annually from the General Fund to the Controller commencing with the 1999–2000 fiscal year for allocation to cities and qualified special districts for reimbursement for actual costs incurred by cities and qualified special districts in the payment of booking and processing fees pursuant to this article. For the 1999–2000 fiscal year, this appropriation shall be allocated to cities and qualified special districts for

reimbursement for actual costs incurred by them during the period July 1, 1997, to July 1, 1998. If the actual costs incurred by cities and qualified special districts during the period of July 1, 1997, to July 1, 1998, in the payment to counties of booking and processing fees is greater than fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000), then the Controller shall prorate the reimbursement to each city and qualified special district accordingly.

(b) Not later than December 1, 1999, the Controller shall allocate the funds appropriated pursuant to subdivision (a) to all qualified cities and qualified special districts and shall certify to the Director of Finance the actual amount of money allocated to cities and qualified special districts for the payment of booking and processing fees pursuant to subdivision (a).

(c) Any city or qualified special district that applies for reimbursement pursuant to this section shall comply with all requests made by the Controller. Any city or qualified special district that does not pay booking or processing fees to a county or any city or qualified special district that contracts with a county for the payment of those fees shall be ineligible for reimbursement pursuant to this section. A city that has entered into a memorandum of understanding with its county effective May 17, 1994, which agreement allows for the payment of prepaid annual rent to satisfy the city's booking fee obligation, shall be eligible to receive reimbursement pursuant to this section.

(d) Any qualified city that did not apply for reimbursement pursuant to this section at the time required to receive funds allocated by the Controller not later than December 1, 1999, in the 1999–2000 fiscal year may apply for that reimbursement by October 1, 2000. Any qualified special district may apply to the Controller for reimbursement pursuant to this section for the 1999–2000 fiscal year by October 1, 2000.

(e) For the purposes of this section, “qualified special district” means both of the following:

(1) A district that supplants the law enforcement functions of the county within the jurisdiction of that district.

(2) A district that employs peace officers, as described in Section 830.1 of the Penal Code, who are certified as meeting those standards and requirements established pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 13510) of Chapter 1 of Title 4 of Part 4 of the Penal Code.

SEC. 1.5. Section 29550.4 of the Government Code is amended to read:

29550.4. (a) Notwithstanding Section 13340, the sum of up to fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) is hereby continuously appropriated annually from the General Fund to the Controller commencing with the 1999–2000 fiscal year for allocation to cities and qualified special districts for reimbursement for actual costs incurred by cities and

qualified special districts in the payment of booking and processing fees pursuant to this article. For the 1999–2000 fiscal year, this appropriation shall be allocated to cities and qualified special districts for reimbursement for actual costs incurred by them during the period July 1, 1997, to July 1, 1998. If the actual costs incurred by cities and qualified special districts during the period of July 1, 1997, to July 1, 1998, in the payment to counties of booking and processing fees is greater than fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000), then the Controller shall prorate the reimbursement to each city and qualified special district accordingly.

(b) Not later than December 1, 1999, the Controller shall allocate the funds appropriated pursuant to subdivision (a) to all qualified cities and qualified special districts and shall certify to the Director of Finance the actual amount of money allocated to cities and qualified special districts for the payment of booking and processing fees pursuant to subdivision (a).

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, any city that pays booking and processing fees to another city is eligible for reimbursement pursuant to this section on the same basis as a city that pays booking and processing fees to a county. The amount of reimbursement for a city shall be based on the processing fees charged by the county in which that city is located. This subdivision shall apply to reimbursements beginning in the 2000–01 fiscal year based on costs incurred in the 1997–98 fiscal year.

(d) Any city or qualified special district that applies for reimbursement pursuant to this section shall comply with all requests made by the Controller. Any city or qualified special district that contracts with a county for the payment of those fees shall be ineligible for reimbursement pursuant to this section. A city that has entered into a memorandum of understanding with its county effective May 17, 1994, which agreement allows for the payment of prepaid annual rent to satisfy the city’s booking fee obligation, shall be eligible to receive reimbursement pursuant to this section.

(e) Any qualified city that did not apply for reimbursement pursuant to this section at the time required to receive funds allocated by the Controller not later than December 1, 1999, in the 1999–2000 fiscal year may apply for that reimbursement by October 1, 2000. Any qualified special district may apply to the Controller for reimbursement pursuant to this section for the 1999–2000 fiscal year by October 1, 2000.

(f) For the purposes of this section, “qualified special district” means both of the following:

(1) A district that supplants the law enforcement functions of the county within the jurisdiction of that district.

(2) A district that employs peace officers, as described in Section 830.1 of the Penal Code, who are certified as meeting those standards and requirements established pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 13510) of Chapter 1 of Title 4 of Part 4 of the Penal Code.

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the deadlines created by Section 29550.4 of the Government Code, as amended by Section 1 or 1.5 of this act, it is the intent of the Legislature that no later than November 1, 2000, the Controller shall do both of the following:

(a) Implement the provisions of that section for qualified special districts for the 1999–2000 fiscal year.

(b) Allocate funds to any qualified city that did not receive an allocation of funds by December 1, 1999, provided that the qualified city complied by October 1, 2000, with all requests made by the Controller.

SEC. 3. Section 1.5 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 29550.4 of the Government Code proposed by both this bill and AB 2219. It shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, but this bill becomes operative first, (2) each bill amends Section 29550.4 of the Government Code, and (3) this bill is enacted after AB 2219, in which case Section 29550.4 of the Government Code, as amended by Section 1 of this bill, shall remain operative only until the operative date of AB 2219, at which time Section 1.5 of this bill shall become operative.

SEC. 4. This act is an urgency statute necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within the meaning of Article IV of the Constitution and shall go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:

In order to provide relief to qualified special districts for the costs of criminal booking and processing fees owed to counties, it is necessary that this act take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 1076

An act to amend Section 29550.4 of the Government Code, relating to booking fees, and making an appropriation therefor.

[Approved by Governor September 30, 2000. Filed with
Secretary of State September 30, 2000.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 29550.4 of the Government Code is amended to read:

29550.4. (a) Notwithstanding Section 13340, the sum of up to fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) is hereby continuously appropriated annually from the General Fund to the Controller commencing with the 1999–2000 fiscal year for allocation to cities for reimbursement for actual costs incurred by cities in the payment of booking and processing fees pursuant to this article. For the 1999–2000 fiscal year, this appropriation shall be allocated to cities for reimbursement for actual costs incurred by them during the period July 1, 1997, to July 1, 1998. If the actual costs incurred by cities during the period of July 1, 1997, to July 1, 1998, in the payment to counties of booking and processing fees is greater than fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000), then the Controller shall prorate the reimbursement to each city accordingly.

(b) Not later than December 1, 1999, the Controller shall allocate the funds appropriated pursuant to subdivision (a) to all qualified cities and shall certify to the Director of Finance the actual amount of money allocated to cities for the payment of booking and processing fees pursuant to subdivision (a).

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, any city that pays booking and processing fees to another city is eligible for reimbursement pursuant to this section on the same basis as a city that pays booking and processing fees to a county. The amount of reimbursement for a city shall be based on the processing fees charged by the county in which that city is located. This subdivision shall apply to reimbursements beginning in the 2000–01 fiscal year based on costs incurred in the 1997–98 fiscal year.

(d) Any city that applies for reimbursement pursuant to this section shall comply with all requests made by the Controller. Any city that contracts with a county for the payment of those fees shall be ineligible for reimbursement pursuant to this section.

SEC. 2. Section 29550.4 of the Government Code is amended to read:

29550.4. (a) Notwithstanding Section 13340, the sum of up to fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) is hereby continuously appropriated annually from the General Fund to the Controller commencing with the 1999–2000 fiscal year for allocation to cities and qualified special districts for reimbursement for actual costs incurred by cities and qualified special districts in the payment of booking and processing fees pursuant to this article. For the 1999–2000 fiscal year, this appropriation shall be allocated to cities and qualified special districts for reimbursement for actual costs incurred by them during the period July 1, 1997, to July 1, 1998. If the actual costs incurred by cities and qualified special districts during the period of July 1, 1997, to July 1, 1998, in the payment to counties of booking and processing fees is greater than fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000), then the Controller shall

prorate the reimbursement to each city and qualified special district accordingly.

(b) Not later than December 1, 1999, the Controller shall allocate the funds appropriated pursuant to subdivision (a) to all qualified cities and qualified special districts and shall certify to the Director of Finance the actual amount of money allocated to cities and qualified special districts for the payment of booking and processing fees pursuant to subdivision (a).

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, any city that pays booking and processing fees to another city is eligible for reimbursement pursuant to this section on the same basis as a city that pays booking and processing fees to a county. The amount of reimbursement for a city shall be based on the processing fees charged by the county in which that city is located. This subdivision shall apply to reimbursements beginning in the 2000–01 fiscal year based on costs incurred in the 1997–98 fiscal year.

(d) Any city or qualified special district that applies for reimbursement pursuant to this section shall comply with all requests made by the Controller. Any city or qualified special district that contracts with a county for the payment of those fees shall be ineligible for reimbursement pursuant to this section. A city that has entered into a memorandum of understanding with its county effective May 17, 1994, which agreement allows for the payment of prepaid annual rent to satisfy the city's booking fee obligation, shall be eligible to receive reimbursement pursuant to this section.

(e) Any qualified city that did not apply for reimbursement pursuant to this section at the time required to receive funds allocated by the Controller not later than December 1, 1999, in the 1999–2000 fiscal year may apply for that reimbursement by October 1, 2000. Any qualified special district may apply to the Controller for reimbursement pursuant to this section for the 1999–2000 fiscal year by October 1, 2000.

(f) For the purposes of this section, “qualified special district” means both of the following:

(1) A district that supplants the law enforcement functions of the county within the jurisdiction of that district.

(2) A district that employs peace officers, as described in Section 830.1 of the Penal Code, who are certified as meeting those standards and requirements established pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 13510) of Chapter 1 of Title 4 of Part 4 of the Penal Code.

SEC. 3. Section 2 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 29550.4 of the Government Code proposed by this bill and SB 225. It shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, (2) each bill amends Section 29550.4 of the Government Code, and (3) this bill is enacted after SB

225, in which case Section 29550.4 of the Government Code, as amended by SB 225, shall remain operative only until the operative date of this bill, at which time Section 2 of this bill shall become operative, and Section 1 of this bill shall not become operative.

CHAPTER 1077

An act to amend Section 43104 of, and to add Sections 39027.3 and 43105.5 to, the Health and Safety Code, relating to air pollution.

[Approved by Governor September 30, 2000. Filed with
Secretary of State September 30, 2000.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Legislature hereby finds and declares all of the following:

(a) There are over 26 million registered motor vehicles in California, and those vehicles are relied upon heavily by California residents to conduct their everyday activities.

(b) The use of those motor vehicles results in hundreds of tons of pollutants being emitted into California's air every day, significantly affecting air quality and public health and safety. To prevent unnecessary pollution, it is in the best interests of this state to ensure that the ability of California motorists to obtain service, repair, or replacement of faulty emissions-related components of their motor vehicles is not limited by the arbitrary withholding of service, repair, or parts information by motor vehicle manufacturers.

(c) Recent emissions standards adopted and implemented by the State Air Resources Board for motor vehicles manufactured after 1993 have resulted in the development by vehicle manufacturers of "on board diagnostic computers," that interface with the many component parts of a vehicle's emissions control system. Essential service, repair, and parts information and tools for interfacing with a vehicle's on board diagnostic computer system may not be readily available to independent automotive repair technicians and facilities. Accordingly, consumers may be restricted to having the service and repair of faulty emissions-related components of a motor vehicle performed only by franchised dealerships, and consumers may be also forced to purchase replacement parts manufactured solely by or on behalf of the vehicle manufacturer. This restriction of consumer choice and options is contrary to the history of automotive repair, which saw the advent of independent repair technicians and facilities and independent

aftermarket parts manufacturers as healthy market competitors to vehicle manufacturers and their dealerships.

(d) The withholding of essential service, repair, and parts information and tools by vehicle manufacturers from independent automotive repair technicians and independent aftermarket parts manufacturers may result in improper and needlessly costly repairs that could also endanger the public and result in anticompetitive effects harmful to the best interests of the state.

(e) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this act during the 2000 portion of the 1999–2000 Regular Session to assure and stimulate competition in the service and repair of motor vehicles, including emissions systems, and in the availability of parts for those repairs. Further, it is the important policy of this state to encourage competition so that consumers have choices available to them in the service, repair, and parts used in the service or repair of motor vehicles.

SEC. 2. Section 39027.3 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

39027.3. (a) “Bidirectional control” means the capability of a diagnostic tool to send messages on the data (bus) that temporarily overrides the module’s control over a sensor or actuator and gives control to the diagnostic tool operator. Bidirectional controls do not create permanent changes to engine or component calibrations.

(b) “Covered person” means any person engaged in the business of service or repair of motor vehicles who is licensed or registered with the Bureau of Automotive Repair, pursuant to Section 9884.6 of the Business and Professions Code, to conduct that business, or who is engaged in the manufacture or remanufacture of emissions-related motor vehicle parts for those motor vehicles.

(c) “Data stream information” means information that originates within the vehicle by a module or intelligent sensors including, but not limited to, a sensor that contains and is controlled by its own module and transmitted between a network of modules and intelligent sensors connected in parallel with either one or two communication wires. The information is broadcast over communication wires for use by other modules such as chassis or transmissions to conduct normal vehicle operation or for use by diagnostic tools. Data stream information does not include engine calibration-related information.

(d) “Emissions-related motor vehicle information” means information regarding any of the following:

(1) Any original equipment system, component, or part that controls emissions.

(2) Any original equipment system, component, or part associated with the powertrain system including, but not limited to, the fuel system and ignition system.

(3) Any original equipment system or component that is likely to impact emissions, including, but not limited to, the transmission system.

(e) "Emissions-related motor vehicle part" means any direct replacement automotive part or any automotive part certified by executive order of the state board that may affect emissions from a motor vehicle, including replacement parts, consolidated parts, rebuilt parts, remanufactured parts, add-on parts, modified parts, and specialty parts.

(f) "Enhanced data stream information" means data stream information that is specific for an original equipment manufacturer's brand of tools and equipment.

(g) "Enhanced diagnostic tool" means a diagnostic tool that is specific to the original equipment manufacturer's vehicles.

SEC. 3. Section 43104 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

43104. For the certification of new motor vehicles or new motor vehicle engines, the state board shall adopt, by regulation, test procedures and any other procedures necessary to determine whether the vehicles or engines are in compliance with the emissions standards established pursuant to Section 43101. The state board shall base its test procedures on federal test procedures or on driving patterns typical in the urban areas of California.

SEC. 4. Section 43105.5 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

43105.5. (a) For all 1994 and later model-year motor vehicles equipped with on board diagnostic systems (OBD's) and certified in accordance with the test procedures adopted pursuant to Section 43104, the state board, not later than January 1, 2002, shall adopt regulations that require a motor vehicle manufacturer to do all of the following to the extent not limited or prohibited by federal law (the regulations adopted by the state board pursuant to this provision may include subject matter similar to the subject matter included in regulations adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency):

(1) Make available, within a reasonable period of time, and by reasonable business means, including, but not limited to, use of the Internet, as determined by the state board, to all covered persons, the full contents of all manuals, technical service bulletins, and training materials regarding emissions-related motor vehicle information that is made available to their franchised dealerships.

(2) Make available for sale to all covered persons the manufacturer's emissions-related enhanced diagnostic tools, and make emissions-related enhanced data stream information and bidirectional controls related to tools available in electronic format to equipment and tool companies.

(3) If the motor vehicle manufacturer uses reprogrammable computer chips in its motor vehicles, provide equipment and tool companies with the information that is provided by the manufacturer to its dealerships to allow those companies to incorporate into aftermarket tools the same reprogramming capability.

(4) Make available to all covered persons, within a reasonable period of time, a general description of their on board diagnostic systems (OBD II) for the 1996 and subsequent model-years, which shall contain the information described in this paragraph. For each monitoring system utilized by a manufacturer that illuminates the OBD II malfunction indicator light, the motor vehicle manufacturer shall provide all of the following:

(A) A general description of the operation of the monitor, including a description of the parameter that is being monitored.

(B) A listing of all typical OBD II diagnostic trouble codes associated with each monitor.

(C) A description of the typical enabling conditions for each monitor to execute during vehicle operation, including, but not limited to, minimum and maximum intake air and engine coolant temperature, vehicle speed range, and time after engine startup.

(D) A listing of each monitor sequence, execution frequency, and typical duration.

(E) A listing of typical malfunction thresholds for each monitor.

(F) For OBD II parameters for specific vehicles that deviate from the typical parameters, the OBD II description shall indicate the deviation and provide a separate listing of the typical value for those vehicles.

(G) The information required by this paragraph shall not include specific algorithms, specific software code, or specific calibration data beyond that required to be made available through the generic scan tool in federal and California on board diagnostic regulations.

(5) Not utilize any access or recognition code or any type of encryption for the purpose of preventing a vehicle owner from using an emissions-related motor vehicle part with the exception of the powertrain control modules, engine control modules, and transmission control modules, that has not been manufactured by that manufacturer or any of its original equipment suppliers.

(6) Provide to all covered persons information regarding initialization procedures relating to immobilizer circuits or other lockout devices to reinitialize vehicle on board computers that employ integral vehicle security systems if necessary to repair or replace an emissions-related part, or if necessary for the proper installation of vehicle on board computers that employ integral vehicle security systems.

(7) All information required to be provided to covered persons by this section shall be provided, for fair, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory compensation, in a format that is readily accessible to all covered persons, as determined by the state board.

(b) Any information required to be disclosed pursuant to a final regulation adopted under this section that the motor vehicle manufacturer demonstrates to a court, on a case-by-case basis, to be a trade secret pursuant to the Uniform Trade Secret Act contained in Title 5 (commencing with Section 3426) of Part 1 of Division 4 of the Civil Code, shall be exempt from disclosure, unless the court, upon the request of a covered person seeking disclosure of the information, determines that the disclosure of the information is necessary to mitigate anticompetitive effects. In making this determination, the court shall consider, among other things, the practices of any motor vehicle manufacturer that results in the fullest disclosure of information listed in paragraph (4) of subdivision (a). In actions subject to this subdivision, the court shall preserve the secrecy of an alleged trade secret by reasonable means, which may include granting a protective order in connection with discovery proceedings, holding an in-camera hearing, sealing the record of the action, or ordering any person involved in the litigation not to disclose an alleged trade secret without prior court approval.

(c) If information is required to be disclosed by a motor vehicle manufacturer pursuant to subdivision (b), the court shall allow for the imposition of reasonable business conditions as a condition of disclosure, and may include punitive sanctions for the improper release of information that is determined to be a trade secret to a competitor of the manufacturer. The court shall also provide for fair, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory compensation to the motor vehicle manufacturer for the disclosure of information determined by the court to be a trade secret and required to be disclosed pursuant to subdivision (b). The court shall provide for the dissemination of trade secret information required to be disclosed pursuant to subdivision (b) through licensing agreements and the collection of reasonable licensing fees. If the court determines that disclosure of any of the information required to be disclosed under subdivision (b) constitutes a taking of personal property, a jury trial shall be held to determine the amount of compensation for that taking, unless waived by the motor vehicle manufacturer.

(d) The state board shall periodically conduct surveys to determine whether the information requirements imposed by this section are being fulfilled by actual field availability of the information.

(e) If the executive officer of the state board obtains credible evidence that a motor vehicle manufacturer has failed to comply with any of the requirements of this section or the regulations adopted by the state board,

the executive officer shall issue a notice to comply to the manufacturer. Not later than 30 days after issuance of the notice to comply, the vehicle manufacturer shall submit to the executive officer a compliance plan, unless within that 30-day period the manufacturer requests an administrative hearing to contest the basis or scope of the notice to comply in accordance with subdivision (f). The executive officer shall accept the compliance plan if it provides adequate demonstration that the manufacturer will come into compliance with this section and the board's implementing regulations within 45 days following submission of the plan. However, the executive officer may extend the compliance period if the executive officer determines that the violation cannot be remedied within that period.

(f) If the motor vehicle manufacturer contests a notice to comply pursuant to subdivision (e) or the executive officer rejects the compliance plan submitted by the manufacturer, an administrative hearing shall be conducted by a hearing officer appointed by the state board, in accordance with procedures established by the state board. The hearing procedures shall provide the manufacturer and any other interested party at least 30 days notice of the hearing. If, after the hearing, the hearing officer appointed by the state board finds that the motor vehicle manufacturer has failed to comply with any of the requirements of this section or the regulations adopted by the state board, and the manufacturer fails to correct the violation within 30 days from the date of the finding, the hearing officer may impose a civil penalty upon the manufacturer in an amount not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) per day per violation until the violation is corrected, as determined in accordance with the hearing procedures established by the state board. The hearing procedures may provide additional time for compliance prior to imposing a civil penalty. If so, the hearing officer may grant additional time for compliance if he or she determines that the violation cannot be remedied within 30 days of the finding that a violation has occurred.

(g) The state board, in consultation with the Department of Consumer Affairs, shall, through the year 2009, report annually to the Legislature on the extent to which the implementation of this act enacted during the 2000 portion of the 1999–2000 Regular Session is effective in furthering the intent and policy of this act.

(h) Nothing in this section is intended to authorize the infringement of intellectual property rights embodied in United States patents, trademarks, or copyrights, to the extent those rights may be exercised consistently with any other federal laws.

CHAPTER 1078

An act to add Article 6 (commencing with Section 63048) to Chapter 2 of Division 1 of Title 6.7 of the Government Code, to amend Sections 78648.12, 79022.7, 79044.6, 79068.20, 79069, 79106, 79122, 79127, 79128, 79128.5, 79133, 79140, 79148, 79148.8, 79171, and 79196.5 of, and to add Sections 20527.12 and 20527.13 to, the Water Code, and to amend Section 14 of the Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control Act (Chapter 503 of the Statutes of 1955), relating to water, and making an appropriation therefor.

[Approved by Governor September 30, 2000. Filed with
Secretary of State September 30, 2000.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Article 6 (commencing with Section 63048) is added to Chapter 2 of Division 1 of Title 6.7 of the Government Code, to read:

Article 6. State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Program

63048. For purposes of this article, the following terms have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates or requires another meaning:

(a) "Board" means the State Water Resources Control Board.

(b) "Revolving fund" means the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund created by Chapter 6.5 (commencing with Section 13475) of Division 7 of the Water Code.

63048.3. Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, Article 3 (commencing with Section 63040), Article 4 (commencing with Article 63042), and Article 5 (commencing with Section 63043) do not apply to any financing provided by the bank to, or at the request of, the board in connection with the revolving fund.

63048.5. (a) The bank may issue taxable or tax-exempt revenue bonds pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 63070) and deposit the proceeds from the bonds into the revolving fund or use the proceeds to refund bonds previously issued under this article. Bond proceeds may also be used to fund necessary reserves, capitalized interest, or costs of issuance.

(b) Except as may be provided in the governing documents with respect to bond anticipation notes, each of the bonds issued under this article shall, to the extent provided in the governing documents, be payable from, and secured by, all or a portion of the revenues in the revolving fund and the assets of the revolving fund, to the extent the revenues and assets are pledged by the board for those purposes.

(c) Bonds issued under this article shall not be deemed to constitute a debt or liability of the state or of any political subdivision thereof, other than the bank, or a pledge of the faith and credit of the state or of any political subdivision, but shall be payable solely from the revolving fund and the assets of the revolving fund, and the security provided by the revolving fund. All bonds issued under this article shall contain on the face of the bonds a statement to the same effect.

SEC. 1.5. Section 78648.12 of the Water Code is amended to read:

78648.12. Unallocated funds remaining in the subaccount on March 8, 2000, and any funds deposited into the subaccount after that date, shall be transferred to, and all money repaid to the state pursuant to any loan contract executed under this article shall be deposited in, the Seawater Intrusion Control Subaccount in the Clean Water and Water Recycling Account in the Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, Watershed Protection, and Flood Protection Bond Fund for the purposes set forth in Article 6 (commencing with Section 79149) of Chapter 7 of Division 26.

SEC. 2. Section 79022.7 of the Water Code is amended to read:

79022.7. Notwithstanding Item 4260-115-0001 of Section 2.00 of the Budget Act of 1999 (Chapter 50, Statutes of 1999), no money transferred to the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund pursuant to this article may be transferred to the General Fund.

SEC. 3. Section 79044.6 of the Water Code is amended to read:

79044.6. Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, the sum of five million dollars (\$5,000,000) in the subaccount, upon appropriation by the Legislature to the department, shall be allocated by the department to the City of Santee for the purposes of flood protection for streets and highways.

SEC. 4. Section 79068.20 of the Water Code is amended to read:

79068.20. The department and the Reclamation Board may adopt regulations to carry out this article.

SEC. 5. Section 79069 of the Water Code is amended to read:

79069. The Legislature hereby finds and declares all of the following:

(a) The Arroyo Pasajero Watershed incurred unprecedented flooding in 1995 that resulted in a loss of lives due to a bridge failure on Interstate Highway Route 5 (I-5).

(b) Flooding in the watershed caused damage to important federal, state, and local public facilities, including the Lemoore Naval Air Station, Interstate Highway Route 5 (I-5), the California Aqueduct, and critical local roads and highways, as well as private property.

(c) It is of statewide importance to undertake projects to eliminate future flooding in the watershed in order to protect life and property and to protect the drinking water supply of southern California.

SEC. 6. Section 79106 of the Water Code is amended to read:

79106. The Clean Water and Water Recycling Account is hereby created in the fund. The sum of three hundred fifty-five million dollars (\$355,000,000) is hereby transferred from the fund to the account.

SEC. 6.3. Section 79122 of the Water Code is amended to read:

79122. The following amounts are hereby transferred from the account to the following subaccounts and, notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, are hereby continuously appropriated, without regard to fiscal years, to the board, as follows:

(a) Thirty million five hundred thousand dollars (\$30,500,000) to the State Revolving Fund Loan Subaccount for the purposes of providing loans pursuant to the Clean Water Act, to aid in the construction or implementation of eligible projects, and for the purposes described in Section 79124.

(b) Thirty-four million dollars (\$34,000,000) to the Small Communities Grant Subaccount for grants by the board to small communities for construction of eligible treatment works, and for the purposes described in Section 79124.

SEC. 6.5. Section 79127 of the Water Code is amended to read:

79127. For the purposes of implementing subdivision (a) of Section 79122, the board may make loans to municipalities, pursuant to contract, to aid in the construction or implementation of eligible projects.

SEC. 6.7. Section 79128 of the Water Code is amended to read:

79128. (a) For purposes of subdivision (b) of Section 79122, the board may make grants to small communities so that any state grant does not exceed $97\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the eligible cost of necessary studies, planning, design, and construction of the eligible project determined in accordance with applicable state law and regulations.

(b) The total amount of grants made pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 79122, for any single project, may not exceed three million five hundred thousand dollars (\$3,500,000).

SEC. 6.9. Section 79128.5 of the Water Code is amended to read:

79128.5. For the purposes of Section 79122.2, the board may make grants for the cost of planning, design, and construction of treatment works necessary to comply with waste discharge requirements.

SEC. 6.10. Section 79133 of the Water Code is amended to read:

79133. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, of the continuously appropriated funds described in subdivision (a) of Section 79122, the sum of seven million dollars (\$7,000,000) shall be used by the Department of Toxic Substances Control for allocation to local agencies for groundwater remediation projects.

(b) The Department of Toxic Substances Control shall adopt regulations to carry out this section.

SEC. 7. Section 79140 of the Water Code is amended to read:

79140. (a) Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, 50 percent of the money in the subaccount is hereby continuously appropriated, without regard to fiscal years, to the board for loans to municipalities for the design and construction of water recycling projects in accordance with Section 79141, and for the purposes described in Sections 79143, 79144, and 79145.

(b) Fifty percent of the money in the subaccount, upon appropriation by the Legislature to the board, may be used by the board for grants to municipalities for the design and construction of water recycling projects in accordance with Section 79141.

SEC. 8. Section 79148 of the Water Code is amended to read:

79148. The purpose of this article is to provide funding for projects that restore and protect the water quality and environment of coastal waters, estuaries, bays, and near shore waters and groundwaters.

SEC. 9. Section 79148.8 of the Water Code is amended to read:

79148.8. (a) The money in the subaccount, upon appropriation by the Legislature to the board, may be used by the board, in consultation with the California Coastal Commission, to award loans as provided in subdivision (b), and to award grants not to exceed five million dollars (\$5,000,000) per project, to municipalities, local public agencies, educational institutions, or nonprofit organizations for the purposes of this article. Grants may be awarded for any of the following projects:

(1) A project designed to improve water quality at public beaches and to make improvements for the purpose of ensuring that coastal waters adjacent to public beaches meet the bacteriological standards set forth in Article 2 (commencing with Section 115875) of Chapter 5 of Part 10 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code.

(2) A project to provide comprehensive capability for monitoring, collecting, and analyzing ambient water quality, including monitoring technology that can be entered into a statewide information base with standardized protocols and sampling, collection, storage and retrieval procedures.

(3) A project to make improvements to existing sewer collection systems and septic systems for the restoration and protection of coastal water quality.

(4) A project designed to implement storm water and runoff pollution reduction and prevention programs for the restoration and protection of coastal water quality.

(5) A project that is consistent with the state's nonpoint source control program, as revised to meet the requirements of Section 6217 of the federal Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990, Section 319 of the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1329), and the requirements of Division 7 (commencing with Section 13000).

(b) In addition to the grants authorized pursuant to subdivision (a), the board may make loans not to exceed five million dollars (\$5,000,000) per project to municipalities, local public agencies, educational institutions, or nonprofit organizations for the purposes set forth in paragraph (3) of subdivision (a).

(c) The projects funded from the subaccount shall demonstrate the capability of contributing to sustained, long-term water quality or environmental restoration or protection benefits for a period of 20 years, shall address the causes of degradation, rather than the symptoms, and shall be consistent with water quality and resource protection plans prepared, implemented, or adopted by the board, the applicable regional water quality control board, and the California Coastal Commission.

(d) An applicant for funds from the subaccount shall be required to submit to the board a monitoring and reporting plan that does all of the following:

(1) Identifies the nonpoint source or sources of pollution to be prevented or reduced by the project.

(2) Describes the baseline water quality or quality of the environment to be addressed.

(3) Describes the manner in which the project will be effective in preventing or reducing pollution and in demonstrating the desired environmental results.

(e) Upon completion of the project, a recipient of funds from the subaccount shall submit a report to the board that summarizes the completed activities and indicates whether the purposes of the project have been met. The report shall include information collected by the recipient in accordance with the project monitoring and reporting plan, including a determination of the effectiveness of the project in preventing or reducing pollution. The board shall make the report available to the public, watershed groups, and federal, state, and local agencies.

(f) If projects include capital costs for construction, those costs shall be identified by the project applicant. The grant recipient shall provide a matching contribution for the portion of the project consisting of capital costs for construction, according to the following formula:

Capital Cost Project Cost/Capital Cost Match by Recipient	
\$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000, inclusive	20%
\$125,000 to \$999,999, inclusive	15%
\$1 to \$124,999, inclusive	10%

For the purposes of this subdivision, “capital costs” has the same meaning as “cost” as defined in Section 32025 of the Public Resources Code.

(g) Not more than 25 percent of a grant may be awarded in advance of actual expenditure.

(h) An applicant for funds from the subaccount shall inform the board of any necessary public agency approvals, entitlements, and permits that may be necessary to implement the project. The application shall certify to the board, at the appropriate time, that those approvals, entitlements, and permits have been granted.

(i) Where recovery plans for coho salmon, steelhead trout, or other threatened or endangered aquatic species exist, projects funded under this article shall be consistent with those plans, and to the extent feasible, shall seek to implement actions specified in those plans.

SEC. 10. Section 79171 of the Water Code is amended to read:

79171. Unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions govern the construction of this article:

(a) “Conjunctive use” means the temporary storage of water in a groundwater aquifer through intentional recharge and subsequent extraction for later use. Storage is accomplished by either of the following methods:

(1) “Direct recharge” of an aquifer by conducting surface water into the ground by various means, including, without limitation, spreading ponds and injection wells for the purpose of making the water stored in the aquifer available for extraction and later use in drier years.

(2) “In-lieu recharge” means increasing the amount of groundwater available in an aquifer by substituting surface water supplies to a user who would otherwise pump groundwater.

(b) “Conjunctive use facilities” include land and appurtenant facilities for any phase of a conjunctive use operation. Appurtenant facilities may include subsurface storage, treatment, conveyance, recharge ponds, injection wells, spreading grounds, monitoring, measurements, subsidence detection, flow regulation, detention basins to facilitate recharge, diversion facilities, and extraction facilities.

(c) “Conjunctive use project” means a project that is intended to produce water supply benefits for the local agency or a project that is intended to produce water supply benefits for water users, including the environment, in addition to the local agency.

(d) “Local agency” means any city, county, city and county, district, joint powers authority, mutual water company, or other political subdivision of the state.

(e) “Project participants” means any public agency participating in, and benefiting from, a conjunctive use project under this article.

(f) “Subaccount” means the Conjunctive Use Subaccount created by Section 79172.

SEC. 11. Section 79196.5 of the Water Code is amended to read:

79196.5. The funds appropriated pursuant to Section 79196 shall be allocated as follows:

(a) Seventeen million dollars (\$17,000,000) for the purposes of the project described in clause (i) of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) of Section 79190.

(b) Forty million dollars (\$40,000,000) for the purposes of the project described in clause (ii) of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) of Section 79190.

(c) One hundred twenty million dollars (\$120,000,000) for the purposes of the project described in clause (iii) of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) of Section 79190.

(d) Forty million dollars (\$40,000,000) for the purposes of the project described in clause (iv) of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) of Section 79190.

(e) Seventeen million dollars (\$17,000,000) for the purposes of the project described in clause (v) of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) of Section 79190.

(f) Sixteen million dollars (\$16,000,000) for the purposes of the project described in clause (vi) of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) of Section 79190.

SEC. 12. Section 20527.12 is added to the Water Code, to read:

20527.12. (a) (1) This section only applies to the James Irrigation District. As used in this section, "district" means the James Irrigation District.

(2) Notwithstanding Section 20527 or any other provision of law, in the district, every owner of real property within the district, but no others, may vote at district elections. Owners need not be residents of the district in order to qualify as voters.

(b) The last equalized district assessment roll is conclusive evidence of ownership of the real property.

(c) (1) If land is owned in joint tenancy, tenancy in common, or any other multiple ownership, the owners of the land shall designate, in writing, which one of the owners is deemed the owner of the land for purposes of qualifying as a voter.

(2) The designation shall be made upon a form provided by the district, and shall be filed with the district at least 40 days prior to the election and shall remain in effect until amended or revoked. No amendment or revocation may occur within the period of 39 days prior to any election.

(d) The district shall provide a list of eligible voters pursuant to Section 10525 of the Elections Code at least 35 days prior to an election, which list shall provide for the limitation of one vote for each owner as specified in this section.

(e) The legal representative of a corporation or estate owning real property may vote on behalf of the corporation or estate.

(f) (1) Every voter, or his or her legal representative, may vote at any district election either in person or by a person appointed as his or her proxy, but may cast only one vote.

(2) The district has the powers of a California water district with regard to Section 35005 and the appointment of a proxy shall be pursuant to that section.

(g) Notwithstanding Section 21100 or any other provision of law, any voter, as specified in this section, may be a member of the board of the district as long as the voter is a landowner within the division that the voter represents, unless divisions are abolished as provided in Section 21550.

(h) (1) As used in this section, "legal representative" means an official of a corporation owning real property or a guardian, conservator, executor, or administrator of the estate of the holder of title to real property who is all of the following:

(A) Appointed under the laws of this state.

(B) Entitled to the possession of the estate's real property.

(C) Authorized by the appointing court to exercise the particular right, privilege, or immunity which the legal representative seeks to exercise.

(2) Before a legal representative votes at a district election, the legal representative shall present to the precinct board a certified copy of his or her authority which shall be kept and filed with the returns of the election.

(i) The board of the district, not less than 120 days before the general district election to be held in 2001, may abolish the divisions of the district for that election. The abolishment of the division shall be effective only for that general district election, unless the question of abolishing the division is presented to the voters at that election and a majority of the votes cast on that question are in favor of abolishing the divisions for future elections.

(j) (1) This section shall be operative as long as the district does not provide water, drainage services, electricity, flood control services, or sewage disposal services for domestic purposes for residents of the district.

(2) (A) This section shall become inoperative if the district commences to provide any of the services described in paragraph (1).

(B) The district shall notify the Secretary of State 30 days prior to commencing to provide any of the services described in paragraph (1). The notice required by this subparagraph shall state that it is being made pursuant to this subdivision.

SEC. 13. Section 20527.13 is added to the Water Code, to read:

20527.13. (a) (1) This section only applies to the Corcoran Irrigation District. As used in this section, “district” means the Corcoran Irrigation District.

(2) Notwithstanding Section 20527 or any other provision of law, in the district, every owner of real property within the district, but no others, may vote at district elections. Owners need not be residents of the district in order to qualify as voters.

(b) The last equalized district assessment roll is conclusive evidence of ownership of the real property.

(c) (1) If land is owned in joint tenancy, tenancy in common, or any other multiple ownership, the owners of the land shall designate, in writing, which one of the owners is deemed the owner of the land for purposes of qualifying as a voter.

(2) The designation shall be made upon a form provided by the district, and shall be filed with the district at least 40 days prior to the election and shall remain in effect until amended or revoked. No amendment or revocation may occur within the period of 39 days prior to any election.

(d) The district shall provide a list of eligible voters pursuant to Section 10525 of the Elections Code at least 35 days prior to an election, which list shall provide for the limitation of one vote for each owner as specified in this section.

(e) The legal representative of a corporation or estate owning real property may vote on behalf of the corporation or estate.

(f) (1) Every voter, or his or her legal representative, may vote at any district election either in person or by a person appointed as his or her proxy, but may cast only one vote.

(2) Proxies shall be appointed pursuant to Section 35005.

(g) (1) As used in this section, “legal representative” means an official of a corporation owning real property or a guardian, conservator, executor, or administrator of the estate of the holder of title to real property who is all of the following:

(A) Appointed under the laws of this state.

(B) Entitled to the possession of the estate’s real property.

(C) Authorized by the appointing court to exercise the particular right, privilege, or immunity which the legal representative seeks to exercise.

(2) Before a legal representative votes at a district election, the legal representative shall present to the precinct board a certified copy of his or her authority which shall be kept and filed with the returns of the election.

(h) (1) This section shall be operative as long as the district does not provide water, drainage services, electricity, flood control services, or

sewage disposal services for domestic purposes for residents of the district.

(2) (A) This section shall become inoperative if the district commences to provide any of the services described in paragraph (1).

(B) The district shall notify the Secretary of State 30 days prior to commencing to provide any of the services described in paragraph (1). The notice required by this subparagraph shall state that it is being made pursuant to this subdivision.

SEC. 14. Section 14 of the Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control Act (Chapter 503 of the Statutes of 1955) is amended to read:

Sec. 14. (a) The district may borrow money and incur indebtedness for its ordinary expenses and to pay engineers, attorneys, and other employees of the district. Each borrowing shall be authorized by a resolution of the board of directors and shall be evidenced by a note. The total amount borrowed may not at any time exceed the amount that could be raised by a ten cent (\$0.10) tax levy upon all taxable real property that is subject to levy in the district as shown by the last equalized assessment roll. If the borrowing comes before an assessment roll for the district has been equalized, the county auditor shall estimate the assessed value of the real property that is subject to levy in the district and furnish his or her certificate of that estimate to the board of directors of the district. The board of directors may borrow an amount not to exceed the sum that could be raised by a ten cent (\$0.10) levy upon the estimated value of real property that is subject to levy. For the purpose of borrowing the certificate of valuation of the county auditor shall be final and conclusive. Any moneys so borrowed with interest thereon shall be repaid from the proceeds of the next succeeding tax levy or earlier if funds become available for that purpose.

(b) The district may borrow money and incur indebtedness to construct, repair, operate, or maintain improvements required as a result of declared emergencies or disasters. Each borrowing shall be authorized by resolution of the board of directors. The total amount borrowed shall not exceed the sum that could be raised by a ten cent (\$0.10) tax levy upon the taxable real property of the district. If borrowed funds are provided through a designated emergency or disaster program, the district may repay that loan in accordance with the provisions of the program. The district may also borrow from the State of California or the United States moneys provided by those units of government for the performance of local work or responsibilities in conjunction with state or federal programs relating to flood control, drainage, water conservation, or water quality. If no repayment term is specified in the special loan programs relating to declared emergencies, disasters, or state or federal programs, the loans shall be repaid within a period not to exceed 40 years.

SEC. 15. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district are the result of a program for which legislative authority was requested by that local agency or school district, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code and Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

CHAPTER 1079

An act to amend Section 63010 of the Government Code, relating to economic development.

[Approved by Governor September 30, 2000. Filed with Secretary of State September 30, 2000.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 63010 of the Government Code is amended to read:

63010. For purposes of this division, the following words and terms shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates or requires another or different meaning or intent:

(a) "Act" means the Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act.

(b) "Bank" means the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank.

(c) "Board" or "bank board" means the Board of Directors of the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank.

(d) "Bond purchase agreement" means a contractual agreement executed between the bank and a sponsor, or a special purpose trust authorized by the bank or a sponsor, or both, whereby the bank or special purpose trust authorized by the bank agrees to purchase bonds of the sponsor for retention or sale.

(e) "Bonds" means bonds, including structured, senior, and subordinated bonds or other securities; loans; notes, including bond, revenue, tax or grant anticipation notes; commercial paper; floating rate and variable maturity securities; and any other evidences of indebtedness or ownership, including certificates of participation or beneficial interest, asset backed certificates, or lease-purchase or installment purchase agreements, whether taxable or excludable from gross income for federal income taxation purposes.

(f) "Cost," as applied to a project or portion thereof financed under this division, means all or any part of the cost of construction, renovation, and acquisition of all lands, structures, real or personal property, rights, rights-of-way, franchises, licenses, easements, and interests acquired or used for a project; the cost of demolishing or removing any buildings or structures on land so acquired, including the cost of acquiring any lands to which the buildings or structures may be moved; the cost of all machinery, equipment, and financing charges; interest prior to, during, and for a period after completion of construction, renovation, or acquisition, as determined by the bank; provisions for working capital; reserves for principal and interest and for extensions, enlargements, additions, replacements, renovations, and improvements; and the cost of architectural, engineering, financial and legal services, plans, specifications, estimates, administrative expenses, and other expenses necessary or incidental to determining the feasibility of any project or incidental to the construction, acquisition, or financing of any project, and transition costs in the case of an electrical corporation.

(g) "Economic development facilities" means real and personal property, structures, buildings, equipment, and supporting components thereof that are used to provide industrial, recreational, research, commercial, utility, or service enterprise facilities, community, educational, cultural, or social welfare facilities and any parts or combinations thereof, and all facilities or infrastructure necessary or desirable in connection therewith, including provision for working capital, but shall not include any housing.

(h) "Electrical corporation" has the meaning set forth in Section 218 of the Public Utilities Code.

(i) "Executive director" means the Executive Director of the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank appointed pursuant to Section 63021.

(j) "Financial assistance" in connection with a project, includes, but is not limited to, any combination of grants, loans, the proceeds of bonds issued by the bank or special purpose trust, insurance, guarantees or other credit enhancements or liquidity facilities, and contributions of money, property, labor, or other things of value, as may be approved by resolution of the board or the sponsor, or both; the purchase or retention of bank bonds, the bonds of a sponsor for their retention or for sale by the bank, or the issuance of bank bonds or the bonds of a special purpose trust used to fund the cost of a project for which a sponsor is directly or indirectly liable, including, but not limited to, bonds, the security for which is provided in whole or in part pursuant to the powers granted by Section 63025; bonds for which the bank has provided a guarantee or enhancement, including, but not limited to, the purchase of the

subordinated bonds of the sponsor, the subordinated bonds of a special purpose trust, or the retention of the subordinated bonds of the bank pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 63060); or any other type of assistance deemed appropriate by the bank or the sponsor, except that no direct loans shall be made to nonpublic entities other than in connection with the issuance of rate reduction bonds pursuant to a financing order or in connection with a financing for an economic development facility.

For purposes of this subdivision, “grant” does not include grants made by the bank except when acting as an agent or intermediary for the distribution or packaging of financing available from federal, private, or other public sources.

(k) “Financing order” has the meaning set forth in Section 840 of the Public Utilities Code.

(l) “Guarantee trust fund” means the California Infrastructure Guarantee Trust Fund.

(m) “Infrastructure bank fund” means the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Fund.

(n) “Loan agreement” means a contractual agreement executed between the bank or a special purpose trust and a sponsor that provides that the bank or special purpose trust will loan funds to the sponsor and that the sponsor will repay the principal and pay the interest and redemption premium, if any, on the loan.

(o) “Participating party” means any person, company, corporation, partnership, firm, or other entity or group of entities, whether organized for profit or not for profit, engaged in business or operations within the state and that applies for financing from the bank in conjunction with a sponsor for the purpose of implementing a project. However, in the case of a project relating to the financing of transition costs or the acquisition of transition property, or both, on the request of an electrical corporation, or in connection with a financing for an economic development facility, the participating party shall be deemed to be the same entity as the sponsor for the financing.

(p) “Project” means designing, acquiring, planning, permitting, entitling, constructing, improving, extending, restoring, financing, and generally developing public development facilities or economic development facilities within the state or financing transition costs or the acquisition of transition property, or both, upon approval of a financing order by the Public Utilities Commission, as provided in Article 5.5 (commencing with Section 840) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 1 of the Public Utilities Code.

(q) “Public development facilities” means real and personal property, structures, conveyances, equipment, thoroughfares, buildings,

and supporting components thereof, excluding any housing, that are directly related to providing the following:

(1) "City streets" including any street, avenue, boulevard, road, parkway, drive, or other way that is any of the following:

(A) An existing municipal roadway.

(B) Is shown upon a plat approved pursuant to law and includes the land between the street lines, whether improved or unimproved, and may comprise pavement, bridges, shoulders, gutters, curbs, guardrails, sidewalks, parking areas, benches, fountains, plantings, lighting systems, and other areas within the street lines, as well as equipment and facilities used in the cleaning, grading, clearance, maintenance, and upkeep thereof.

(2) "County highways" including any county highway as defined in Section 25 of the Streets and Highways Code, that includes the land between the highway lines, whether improved or unimproved, and may comprise pavement, bridges, shoulders, gutters, curbs, guardrails, sidewalks, parking areas, benches, fountains, plantings, lighting systems, and other areas within the street lines, as well as equipment and facilities used in the cleaning, grading, clearance, maintenance, and upkeep thereof.

(3) "Drainage, water supply, and flood control" including, but not limited to, ditches, canals, levees, pumps, dams, conduits, pipes, storm sewers, and dikes necessary to keep or direct water away from people, equipment, buildings, and other protected areas as may be established by lawful authority, as well as the acquisition, improvement, maintenance, and management of floodplain areas and all equipment used in the maintenance and operation of the foregoing.

(4) "Educational facilities" including libraries, child care facilities, including, but not limited to, day care facilities, and employment training facilities.

(5) "Environmental mitigation measures" including required construction or modification of public infrastructure and purchase and installation of pollution control and noise abatement equipment.

(6) "Parks and recreational facilities" including local parks, recreational property and equipment, parkways and property.

(7) "Port facilities" including docks, harbors, ports of entry, piers, ships, small boat harbors and marinas, and any other facilities, additions, or improvements in connection therewith.

(8) "Power and communications" including facilities for the transmission or distribution of electrical energy, natural gas, and telephone and telecommunications service.

(9) "Public transit" including air and rail transport of goods, airports, guideways, vehicles, rights-of-way, passenger stations, maintenance and storage yards, and related structures, including public parking

facilities, equipment used to provide or enhance transportation by bus, rail, ferry, or other conveyance, either publicly or privately owned, that provides to the public general or special service on a regular and continuing basis.

(10) "Sewage collection and treatment" including pipes, pumps, and conduits that collect wastewater from residential, manufacturing, and commercial establishments, the equipment, structures, and facilities used in treating wastewater to reduce or eliminate impurities or contaminants, and the facilities used in disposing of, or transporting, remaining sludge, as well as all equipment used in the maintenance and operation of the foregoing.

(11) "Solid waste collection and disposal" including vehicles, vehicle-compatible waste receptacles, transfer stations, recycling centers, sanitary landfills, and waste conversion facilities necessary to remove solid waste, except that which is hazardous as defined by law, from its point of origin.

(12) "Water treatment and distribution" including facilities in which water is purified and otherwise treated to meet residential, manufacturing, or commercial purposes and the conduits, pipes, and pumps that transport it to places of use.

(13) "Defense conversion" including, but not limited to, facilities necessary for successfully converting military bases consistent with an adopted base reuse plan.

(14) "Public safety facilities" including, but not limited to, police stations, fire stations, court buildings, jails, juvenile halls, and juvenile detention facilities.

(15) "State highways" including any state highway as described in Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 230) of Division 1 of the Streets and Highways Code, and the related components necessary for safe operation of the highway.

(r) "Rate reduction bonds" has the meaning set forth in Section 840 of the Public Utilities Code.

(s) "Revenues" means all receipts, purchase payments, loan repayments, lease payments, and all other income or receipts derived by the bank or a sponsor from the sale, lease, or other financing arrangement undertaken by the bank, a sponsor or a participating party, including, but not limited to, all receipts from a bond purchase agreement, and any income or revenue derived from the investment of any money in any fund or account of the bank or a sponsor and any receipts derived from transition property. Revenues shall not include moneys in the General Fund of the state.

(t) "Special purpose trust" means a trust, partnership, limited partnership, association, corporation, nonprofit corporation, or other entity authorized under the laws of the state to serve as an instrumentality

of the state to accomplish public purposes and authorized by the bank to acquire, by purchase or otherwise, for retention or sale, the bonds of a sponsor or of the bank made or entered into pursuant to this division and to issue special purpose trust bonds or other obligations secured by these bonds or other sources of public or private revenues. Special purpose trust also means any entity authorized by the bank to acquire transition property or to issue rate reduction bonds, or both, subject to the approvals by the bank and powers of the bank as are provided by the bank in its resolution authorizing the entity to issue rate reduction bonds.

(u) "Sponsor" means any subdivision of the state or local government including departments, agencies, commissions, cities, counties, nonprofit corporations formed on behalf of a sponsor, special districts, assessment districts, and joint powers authorities within the state or any combination of these subdivisions that makes an application to the bank for financial assistance in connection with a project in a manner prescribed by the bank. This definition shall not be construed to require that an applicant have an ownership interest in the project. In addition, an electrical corporation shall be deemed to be the sponsor as well as the participating party for any project relating to the financing of transition costs and the acquisition of transition property on the request of the electrical corporation and any person, company, corporation, partnership, firm, or other entity or group engaged in business or operation within the state that applies for financing of any economic development facility, shall be deemed to be the sponsor as well as the participating party for the project relating to the financing of that economic development facility.

(v) "State" means the State of California.

(w) "Transition costs" has the meaning set forth in Section 840 of the Public Utilities Code.

(x) "Transition property" has the meaning set forth in Section 840 of the Public Utilities Code.

CHAPTER 1080

An act to amend Sections 130051.12 and 130110 of, and to add Section 130051.24 to, the Public Utilities Code, relating to transportation.

[Approved by Governor September 30, 2000. Filed with
Secretary of State September 30, 2000.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 130051.12 of the Public Utilities Code is amended to read:

130051.12. The Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority shall, at a minimum, reserve to itself exclusively, all of the following powers and responsibilities:

- (a) Establishment of overall goals and objectives.
- (b) Adoption of the aggregate budget for all organizational units of the authority.
- (c) Designation of additional included municipal operators pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 99285.
- (d) Approval of final rail corridor selections.
- (e) Final approval of labor contracts covering employees of the authority and organizational units of the authority.
- (f) Establishment of the authority's organizational structure.
- (g) Conducting hearings and the setting of fares for the operating organizational unit established pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 130051.11.
- (h) (1) Approval of transportation zones.
(2) In determining the cost-effectiveness of any proposed transportation zone, the authority may not approve or disapprove a transportation zone based upon consideration of rates of wages and other forms of compensation or hours and working conditions of employees of the proposed transportation zone.
(3) Any determination of efficiencies that may be derived from the approval of a transportation zone shall include consideration of maintaining the prevailing rate of wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment contained in current collective bargaining agreements applicable to the authority as required under subdivision (d) of Section 130051.11.
(4) A proposed transportation zone is not required to demonstrate lower operating costs than those of the existing operator or operators of the service to be transferred to the zone, but shall demonstrate that the net cost will not be greater than the current service.
- (i) Approval of the issuance of any debt instrument with a maturity date that exceeds the end of the fiscal year in which it is issued.
- (j) Approval of benefit assessment districts and assessment rates.
- (k) Approval of contracts for transit equipment acquisition that exceed five million dollars (\$5,000,000), and making the findings required by subdivision (c) of Section 130238.

SEC. 2. Section 130051.24 is added to the Public Utilities Code, to read:

130051.24. (a) For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) The “authority” is the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority.

(2) A “transportation zone” is a public agency or a public benefit corporation of which public agencies are the sole members established on or after January 1, 1999, that assumes any of the operating responsibilities described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 130051.11 on or after that date, regardless of whether the transportation zone is an included municipal operator, as defined in Section 99207, or an included transit district, as defined in Section 99208.

(b) (1) Except as authorized under paragraph (2), a transportation zone shall assume and be bound by the terms and conditions of employment set forth in any collective bargaining agreements between the authority and any labor organizations affected by the creation of the transportation zone as well as the duties, obligations, and liabilities arising from, or relating to, labor obligations imposed by state or federal law upon the authority.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), if the authority is engaged in collective bargaining with labor organizations representing employees who are subject to transfer to the transportation zone between the date of approval of the transportation zone and the date of the transfer of service to the transportation zone, the authority may consult with the transportation zone regarding matters within the scope of labor representation.

(c) (1) For a period of four years, commencing with the date of transfer of service by the authority to the transportation zone, or at the expiration date of any collective bargaining agreement that is in effect during that four-year period, whichever is later, employees of the transportation zone, together with like employees of the authority, shall constitute appropriate collective bargaining units. However, the transportation zone may be a separate employer for other purposes.

(2) Upon expiration of the period described in paragraph (1), employees of the transportation zone, at the option of the transportation zone, may constitute appropriate collective bargaining units that are independent of the collective bargaining units of the authority.

(3) If independent bargaining units are established as authorized under paragraph (2), the transportation zone may enter into agreements with labor organizations as a separate employer, regarding wages, benefits, and other terms and conditions of employment.

(4) The transportation zone shall maintain single employer collective bargaining units for transportation operations and maintenance employees. Those bargaining units shall contain classifications for employees that are identical to those that existed for the joint collective

bargaining units of the authority and the transportation zone under paragraph (1), unless modified by mutual agreement between the transportation zone and the affected labor organizations.

(d) (1) The authority shall retain, for the period described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c), the power of final approval of labor contracts negotiated by it and a transportation zone with those labor organizations representing collective bargaining units consisting of both employees of the authority and the employees of the transportation zone. However, the authority may not grant any final approval of a labor agreement unless it has first consulted with the transportation zone.

(2) Upon expiration of the period described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c), the authority shall have no final approval power over any labor contract negotiated between a transportation zone and a labor organization representing the employees of the transportation zone.

(e) (1) A transportation zone shall maintain, as a cosponsor with the authority, any retirement system established and maintained under subdivision (b) of Section 130110, until participation in the retirement system or retirement benefits are modified under the collective bargaining process.

(2) The transportation zone may appoint at least one member to the retirement board of the retirement system. If the size of the board is increased pursuant to this section, an equivalent number of representatives of the labor organization representing the employees shall be appointed to the board to ensure that the board maintains an equal number of employer and labor organization members.

(3) Prior to the transfer of any service to a transportation zone, the plan administrator for the retirement system shall permit the transportation zone to perform an actuarial financial examination of the assets and liabilities of the retirement system and the benefits accrued under it.

(4) The liability of the transportation zone for obligations under the retirement system shall be limited to benefits accruing to employees of the transportation zone.

(f) (1) The transportation zone shall maintain the health care provisions contained in any assumed collective bargaining agreement, until those provisions are modified through the collective bargaining process.

(2) The transportation zone may not be held liable for financial obligations to any health care provider that arose prior to the direct transfer of employees from the authority to the transportation zone.

(g) Labor relations in a transportation zone shall be governed under Article 10 (commencing with Section 30750) of Chapter 4 of Part 3 of Division 10, except that whenever a duty or power is imposed upon or granted to the authority under those provisions, the duty or power, for

the purposes of this section, shall be deemed to be imposed upon or granted to the transportation zone as well as the authority.

(h) Nothing in this section prohibits a transportation zone from contracting for managerial services that are not provided by any classification of any bargaining unit.

(i) A transportation zone is not an organizational unit of the authority.

SEC. 3. Section 130110 of the Public Utilities Code is amended to read:

130110. (a) For employees of the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority not in a bargaining unit represented by a labor organization, the authority shall establish retirement benefits pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 30400) and Article 2 (commencing with Section 30430) of Chapter 4 of Part 3 of Division 10.

(b) Retirement benefits for employees of the authority and any organizational unit of the authority in a bargaining unit represented by a labor organization shall be established pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 30450) of Chapter 4 of Part 3 of Division 10.

(c) Retirement benefits for employees of the authority and any organizational unit of the authority in a bargaining unit represented by a labor organization that was created on or after January 1, 1999, for the purpose of representing managerial employees or supervisory employees, shall be established pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement between the authority or any organizational unit of the authority and that labor organization.

SEC. 4. Notwithstanding Section 17610 of the Government Code, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code. If the statewide cost of the claim for reimbursement does not exceed one million dollars (\$1,000,000), reimbursement shall be made from the State Mandates Claims Fund.

CHAPTER 1081

An act to amend Sections 5322 and 5363 of the Education Code, to amend Sections 13.5, 1003, 2187, 5000, 8023, 9014, 9164, 9283, 9401, 9402, 9501, 10531, 10540, 12285, 13112, 15653, and 21001 of, to add Sections 5100.5 and 9501.5 to, and to repeal Sections 9506 and 9507 of, the Elections Code, and to repeal Sections 15601 and 69502 of the Government Code, relating to elections.

[Approved by Governor September 30, 2000. Filed with
Secretary of State September 30, 2000.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 5322 of the Education Code is amended to read:

5322. Whenever an election is ordered, the governing board of the district or the board or officer authorized by this code to make such designations shall, concurrently with or after the order of election but not less than 123 days prior to the date of the election in the case of an election for governing board members, or at least 88 days prior to the date of the election in the case of an election on a measure, including a bond measure, by resolution delivered to the county superintendent of schools and the officer conducting the election, or, in the case of an election on a measure, only to the officer conducting the election, specify the following, or such of the following as he or she or it may have authority to designate:

- (a) The date of the election.
- (b) The purpose of the election.

The resolution or resolutions shall be known as “specifications of the election order” and shall set forth the authority for ordering the election, the authority for the specification of the election order, the signature of the officer or the clerk of the board by law authorized to make the designations therein contained, and, in the case of an election on a measure, the exact wording of the measure as it is to appear on the ballot. Pursuant to Section 13247 of the Elections Code, the statement of the measure to appear on the ballot shall not exceed 75 words.

SEC. 2. Section 5363 of the Education Code is amended to read:

5363. Except where the procedure prescribed by Section 5362 is utilized, the elections official responsible for the conduct of a governing board member election shall cause formal notice of the election to be published pursuant to Section 12112 of the Elections Code.

SEC. 3. Section 13.5 of the Elections Code is amended to read:

13.5. (a) (1) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) of Section 13, no person shall be considered a legally qualified candidate for any of the offices set forth in subdivision (b) unless that person has filed a declaration of candidacy, nomination papers, or statement of write-in candidacy, accompanied by documentation, including, but not necessarily limited to, certificates, declarations under penalty of perjury, diplomas, or official correspondence, sufficient to establish, in the determination of the official with whom the declaration or statement is filed, that the person meets each qualification established for service in that office by the provision referenced in subdivision (b).

(2) The provision of “documentation,” for purposes of compliance with the requirements of paragraph (1), may include the submission of either an original, as defined in Section 255 of the Evidence Code, or a duplicate, as defined in Section 260 of the Evidence Code.

(b) This section shall be applicable to the following offices and qualifications therefor:

(1) For the office of county auditor, the qualifications set forth in Sections 26945 and 26946 of the Government Code.

(2) For the office of county district attorney, the qualifications set forth in Sections 24001 and 24002 of the Government Code.

(3) For the office of county sheriff, the qualifications set forth in Section 24004.3 of the Government Code.

(4) For the office of county superintendent of schools, the qualifications set forth in Sections 1205 to 1208, inclusive, of the Education Code.

(5) For the office of judge of the municipal court, the qualifications set forth in Article 4 (commencing with Section 71140) of Chapter 6 of Title 8 of the Government Code.

(6) For the office of judge of the superior court, the qualifications set forth in Section 15 of Article VI of the California Constitution.

(7) For the office of county treasurer, county tax collector, or county treasurer-tax collector, the qualifications set forth in Section 27000.7 of the Government Code, provided that the board of supervisors has adopted the provisions of that section pursuant to Section 27000.6 of the Government Code.

SEC. 4. Section 1003 of the Elections Code is amended to read:

1003. This chapter shall not apply to the following:

(a) Any special election called by the Governor.

(b) Elections held in chartered cities or chartered counties in which the charter provisions are inconsistent with this chapter.

(c) School governing board elections consolidated pursuant to Section 1302.2 or initiated by petition pursuant to Section 5091 of the Education Code.

(d) Elections of any kind required or permitted to be held by a school district located in a chartered city or county when the election is consolidated with a regular city or county election held in a jurisdiction that includes 95 percent or more of the school district’s population.

(e) County, municipal, district, and school district initiative, referendum, or recall elections.

(f) Any election conducted solely by mailed ballot pursuant to Division 4 (commencing with Section 4000).

(g) Elections held pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 15100) of Chapter 1, or pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 15340) of Chapter 2 of, Part 10 of the Education Code.

SEC. 5. Section 2187 of the Elections Code is amended to read:

2187. (a) Each county elections official shall send to the Secretary of State, in a format described by the Secretary of State, a summary statement of the number of voters in the county. The statement shall show the total number of voters in the county, the number registered as affiliated with each qualified political party, the number registered in nonqualified parties, and the number who declined to state any party affiliation. The statement shall also show the number of voters, by political affiliations, in each city, supervisorial district, Assembly district, Senate district, and congressional district located in whole or in part within the county.

(b) The Secretary of State, on the basis of the statements sent by the county elections officials and within 30 days after receiving those statements, shall compile a statewide list showing the number of voters, by party affiliations, in the state and in each county, city, supervisorial district, Assembly district, Senate district, and congressional district in the state. A copy of this list shall be made available, upon request, to any elector in this state.

(c) Each county that uses data processing equipment to store the information set forth in the affidavit of registration shall send to the Secretary of State one copy of the magnetic tape file with the information requested by the Secretary of State. Each county that does not use data processing storage shall send to the Secretary of State one copy of the index setting forth that information.

(d) The summary statements and the magnetic tape file copy or the index shall be sent at the following times:

(1) On the 135th day before each presidential primary and before each direct primary, with respect to voters registered on the 154th day before the primary election.

(2) Not less than 50 days prior to the primary election, with respect to voters registered on the 60th day before the primary election.

(3) Not less than 10 days prior to the primary election, with respect to voters registered before the 28th day prior to the primary election.

(4) Not less than 50 days prior to the general election, with respect to voters registered on the 60th day before the general election.

(5) Not less than 10 days prior to the general election, with respect to voters registered before the 28th day prior to the general election.

(6) On or before March 1 of each odd-numbered year, with respect to voters registered as of February 10.

(e) The Secretary of State may adopt regulations prescribing the content and format of the magnetic tape file or index referred to in subdivision (c) and containing the registered voter information from the affidavits of registration.

(f) The Secretary of State may adopt regulations prescribing additional regular reporting times, except that the total number of reporting times in any one calendar year shall not exceed 12.

(g) The Secretary of State shall make the information from the magnetic tape files or the printed indexes available, under conditions prescribed by the Secretary of State, to any candidate for federal, state, or local office, to any committee for or against any proposed ballot measure, to any committee for or against any initiative or referendum measure for which legal publication is made, and to any person for election, scholarly or political research, or governmental purposes as determined by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 6. Section 5000 of the Elections Code is amended to read:

5000. (a) For purposes of this division, the definition of "party" in Section 338 is applicable.

(b) This chapter shall apply to political bodies and to parties not otherwise provided for in Division 7 (commencing with Section 7050).

SEC. 7. Section 5100.5 is added to the Elections Code, to read:

5100.5. (a) Upon the occurrence of the gubernatorial election, each party shall have its qualifications reviewed by the Secretary of State. A party that does not meet the standards for qualification set forth in Section 5100 shall be prohibited from participating in any primary election. A party shall maintain its qualification to participate in any subsequent primary election by complying with any of the conditions specified in Section 5100.

(b) A party seeking qualification under provisions of this section and subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 5100 shall file formal notice with the Secretary of State that the party intends to regain qualification.

(c) Unless formal notice as required in subdivision (b) is timely received by the Secretary of State, he or she may have the name of the party omitted from any list, notice, ballot, or other publication containing the names of the parties qualified or seeking qualification that the Secretary of State may cause to be printed or published.

(d) For purposes of subdivision (b) of Section 8001, this section shall only be applicable to a party that has successfully obtained that status for the first time after having been a political body, and shall not apply to a political party that has been disqualified.

SEC. 8. Section 8023 of the Elections Code is amended to read:

8023. (a) Except in the case of a judicial office filled in accordance with subdivision (d) of Section 16 of Article VI of the Constitution, every candidate for a judicial office, not more than 14 nor less than five days prior to the first day on which his or her nomination papers may be circulated and signed or may be presented for filing, shall file in the office of the elections official in which his or her nomination papers are required to be filed or left for examination, a written and signed

declaration of his or her intention to become a candidate for that office on a form to be supplied by the elections officials. A candidate for a numerically designated judicial office shall state in his or her declaration for which office he or she intends to become a candidate. This section shall apply to all judicial offices whether numerically designated or not.

(b) No person may be a candidate nor have his or her name printed upon any ballot as a candidate for judicial office unless he or she has filed the declaration of intention provided for in this section. If the incumbent of a judicial office fails to file a declaration of intention by the end of the period specified in subdivision (a), persons other than the incumbent may file declarations of intention no later than the first day for filing nomination papers.

(c) No candidate for a judicial office shall be required to state his or her residential address on the declaration of intention provided for in this section. However, in cases where the candidate does not state his or her residential address on the declaration of intention, the elections official shall verify that the address is within the appropriate political subdivision and add the notation "verified" to the residential address line of the form.

SEC. 9. Section 9014 of the Elections Code is amended to read:

9014. Any initiative or referendum petition may be presented in sections, but each section shall contain a full and correct copy of the title and text of the proposed measure. The text of the measure shall be printed in type not smaller than 8 point.

SEC. 10. Section 9164 of the Elections Code is amended to read:

9164. A ballot argument shall not be accepted under this article unless accompanied by the printed name and signature or printed names and signatures of the person or persons submitting it, or, if submitted on behalf of an organization, the name of the organization and the printed name and signature of at least one of its principal officers.

No more than five signatures shall appear with any argument submitted under this article. In case any argument is signed by more than five persons, the signatures of the first five shall be printed.

SEC. 11. Section 9283 of the Elections Code is amended to read:

9283. A ballot argument shall not be accepted under this article unless accompanied by the printed name and signature or printed names and signatures of the person or persons submitting it, or, if submitted on behalf of an organization, the name of the organization and the printed name and signature of at least one of its principal officers.

No more than five signatures shall appear with any argument submitted under this article. In case any argument is signed by more than five persons, the signatures of the first five shall be printed.

SEC. 12. Section 9401 of the Elections Code is amended to read:

9401. (a) In connection with each bond issue specified in Section 9400, a statement shall be mailed to the voters with the sample ballot for the bond election. The statement required by this section shall be filed with the election official conducting the election not later than the 88th day prior to the election, and shall include:

(1) The best estimate from official sources of the tax rate that would be required to be levied to fund that bond issue during the first fiscal year after the first sale of the bonds based on assessed valuations available at the time of the election or a projection based on experience within the same jurisdiction or other demonstrable factors.

(2) The best estimate from official sources of the tax rate that would be required to be levied to fund that bond issue during the first fiscal year after the last sale of the bonds if the bonds are proposed to be sold in series, and an estimate of the year in which that rate will apply, based on assessed valuations available at the time of the election or a projection based on experience within the same jurisdiction or other demonstrable factors.

(3) The best estimate from official sources of the highest tax rate that would be required to be levied to fund that bond issue, and an estimate of the year in which that rate will apply, based on assessed valuations available at the time of the election or a projection based on experience within the same jurisdiction or other demonstrable factors.

(b) In addition, the statement may contain any declaration of policy of the legislative or governing body of the applicable jurisdiction, proposing to utilize revenues other than ad valorem taxes for purposes of funding the bond issue, and the best estimate from official sources of these revenues and the reduction in the tax rate levied to fund the bond issue resulting from the substitution of revenue.

(c) The words "tax rate" as used in this chapter means tax rate per one hundred dollars (\$100) of assessed valuation on all property to be taxed to fund any bond issue described in Section 9400.

SEC. 13. Section 9402 of the Elections Code is amended to read:

9402. (a) All official materials, including any ballot pamphlet prepared, sponsored, or distributed by the jurisdiction that has proposed the bond issue or that is financed in whole or part by funds furnished by that jurisdiction, directed at or including a bond issue proposal shall contain a statement of the tax rate data specified in Section 9401.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) above, the tax rate data specified in Section 9401 need not be included in the formal notice of election prepared pursuant to Section 5361 of the Education Code, or any other legal publication required to be posted or published in a newspaper of general circulation within the jurisdiction. The formal notice of election and any legal notices required to be posted or published shall include the

information required by paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 15120 of the Education Code.

SEC. 14. Section 9501 of the Elections Code is amended to read:

9501. The governing board of the district or any member or members of the board authorized by the board, or any individual voter who is eligible to vote on the measure, or bona fide association of citizens, or any combination of such voters and associations may file a written argument for or against any school measure. No argument shall exceed 300 words in length. The elections official shall cause an argument for and an argument against the measure, if submitted, to be printed, and shall include the arguments, preceded by the analysis, in the voter information pamphlet that accompanies the sample ballot.

Printed arguments submitted to voters in accordance with this section shall be titled either "Argument in Favor of Measure ____" or "Argument Against Measure ____," accordingly, the blank spaces being filled in only with the letter or number, if any, designating the measure. At the discretion of the elections official, the word "Proposition" may be substituted for the word "Measure" in the titles. Words used in the title shall not be counted when determining the length of any measure.

SEC. 15. Section 9501.5 is added to the Elections Code, to read:

9501.5. A ballot argument shall not be accepted under this article unless accompanied by the printed name and signature or printed names and signatures of the person or persons submitting it or, if submitted on behalf of an organization, the name of the organization and the printed name and signature of at least one of its principal officers.

No more than five signatures shall appear with any argument submitted under this article. If any argument is signed by more than five persons, the signatures of the first five shall be printed.

SEC. 16. Section 9506 of the Elections Code is repealed.

SEC. 17. Section 9507 of the Elections Code is repealed.

SEC. 18. Section 10531 of the Elections Code is amended to read:

10531. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, special absent voting shall be allowed in lieu of voting by proxy in any landowner district election in which voting by proxy is allowed, provided that, at least 110 days before the election, the governing board of the district adopts this section. If a district adopts this section, the voting shall be conducted as follows:

(a) The absentee ballot shall be available to any eligible voter of the district.

(b) The form of application for the ballot shall be distributed to each voter with the sample ballot and shall contain spaces for each of the following:

(1) The printed name and address of the voter.

- (2) The address to which the ballot is to be mailed.
 - (3) The voter's signature.
 - (4) The authorization of a legal representative, as defined in Section 34030 of the Water Code, to receive the absent voter's ballot if the voter so chooses.
 - (5) The name and date of the election for which the request is made.
 - (6) The date the application shall be received by the county elections official, which date shall be at least seven days before the election.
 - (7) The insertion of the sample ballot name and address label on the application.
- (c) Upon receipt of absentee ballot application and verification that it has been properly completed, the county elections official shall mail an absent voter's ballot to the voter or legal representative with an identification envelope, which shall contain each of the following:
- (1) A declaration under penalty of perjury stating that the voter is entitled to vote in the election.
 - (2) Space for the signature of the voter or legal representative and the date of signing.
 - (3) A notice that the envelope contains an official ballot and is to be opened only by the appropriate election officials.
 - (d) The voting shall be pursuant to those additional procedures, if any, that the county elections official shall deem necessary to the proper conduct of the election, provided that the overall additional procedures shall substantially comply with Division 3 (commencing with Section 3000) and Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 15000) of Division 15, and shall be consistent with landowner voting requirements.
- (e) Notwithstanding Section 10525, the list of voters for landowner voting district elections in which absentee voting is allowed shall be delivered to the county elections official at least 40 days prior to the election.
- (f) The sample ballot for landowner voting district elections in which absent voting is allowed shall be mailed at least 20 days before the election.

SEC. 19. Section 10540 of the Elections Code is amended to read:
10540. Candidates' statements of their qualifications submitted in accordance with Section 13307 shall be filed with the county clerk, who shall cause the voters' pamphlet, if any is required, to be mailed.

SEC. 20. Section 12285 of the Elections Code is amended to read:
12285. A mobilehome may be used as a polling place if the elections official determines that no other facilities are available for the convenient exercise of voting rights by mobilehome park residents and the mobilehome is designated as a polling place by the elections official pursuant to Section 12286. No rental agreement shall prohibit the use of a mobilehome for those purposes.

SEC. 21. Section 13112 of the Elections Code is amended to read: 13112. The Secretary of State shall conduct a drawing of the letters of the alphabet, the result of which shall be known as a randomized alphabet. The procedure shall be as follows:

(a) Each letter of the alphabet shall be written on a separate slip of paper, each of which shall be folded and inserted into a capsule. Each capsule shall be opaque and of uniform weight, color, size, shape, and texture. The capsules shall be placed in a container, which shall be shaken vigorously in order to mix the capsules thoroughly. The container then shall be opened and the capsules removed at random one at a time. As each is removed, it shall be opened and the letter on the slip of paper read aloud and written down. The resulting random order of letters constitutes the randomized alphabet, which is to be used in the same manner as the conventional alphabet in determining the order of all candidates in all elections. For example, if two candidates with the surnames Campbell and Carlson are running for the same office, their order on the ballot will depend on the order in which the letters M and R were drawn in the randomized alphabet drawing.

(b) (1) There shall be five drawings, three in each even-numbered year and two in each odd-numbered year. Each drawing shall be held at 11 a.m. on the date specified in this subdivision. The results of each drawing shall be mailed immediately to each county elections official responsible for conducting an election to which the drawing is applicable, who shall use it in determining the order on the ballot of the names of the candidates for office.

(A) The first drawing under this subdivision shall take place on the 82nd day before the April general law city elections, and shall apply to those elections and any other elections held at the same time.

(B) The second drawing under this subdivision shall take place on the 82nd day before the direct primary of an even-numbered year, and shall apply to all candidates on the ballot in that election.

(C) (i) The third drawing under this subdivision shall take place on the 82nd day before the November general election of an even-numbered year, and shall apply to all candidates on the ballot in the November general election.

(ii) In the case of the primary election and the November general election, the Secretary of State shall certify and transmit to each county elections official the order in which the names of federal and state candidates, with the exception of candidates for State Senate and Assembly, shall appear on the ballot. The elections official shall determine the order on the ballot of all other candidates using the appropriate randomized alphabet for that purpose.

(D) The fourth drawing under this subdivision shall take place on the 82nd day before the first Tuesday after the first Monday in June of each

odd-numbered year, and shall apply to all candidates on the ballot in the elections held on that date.

(E) The fifth drawing under this subdivision shall take place on the 82nd day before the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the odd-numbered year, and shall apply to all candidates on the ballot in the elections held on that date.

(2) In the event there is to be an election of candidates to a special district, school district, charter city, or other local government body at the same time as one of the five major election dates specified in subparagraphs (A) to (E), inclusive, and the last possible day to file nomination papers for the local election would occur after the date of the drawing for the major election date, the procedure set forth in Section 13113 shall apply.

(c) Each randomized alphabet drawing shall be open to the public. At least 10 days prior to a drawing, the Secretary of State shall notify the news media and other interested parties of the date, time, and place of the drawing. The president of each statewide association of local officials with responsibilities for conducting elections shall be invited by the Secretary of State to attend each drawing or send a representative. The state chairman of each qualified political party shall be invited to attend or send a representative in the case of drawings held to determine the order of candidates on the primary election ballot, the November general election ballot, or a special election ballot as provided for in subdivision (d).

(d) In the case of any special election for State Assembly, State Senate, or Representative in Congress, on the first weekday after the close of filing of nomination papers for the office, the Secretary of State shall conduct a public drawing to produce a randomized alphabet in the same manner as provided for in subdivisions (a) and (c). The resulting randomized alphabet shall be used for determining the order on the ballot of the candidates in both the primary election for the special election and in the special election.

SEC. 22. Section 15653 of the Elections Code is amended to read: 15653. When two or more persons have an equal and highest number of votes for either Governor or Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State shall deliver a certificate to that effect to each of the tied candidates. Each tied candidate may present the certificate to the Legislature in the manner that he or she sees fit.

SEC. 23. Section 21001 of the Elections Code is amended to read: 21001. (a) Appropriate committees of the Legislature shall prepare detailed maps showing the boundaries of any districts established by this division on or after January 1, 1991. These maps shall be prepared no later than 90 days following the enactment of any redistricting plan pursuant to this division, and shall illustrate the boundary lines of every

district described in the redistricting plan. The maps shall be provided to the Secretary of State for distribution in accordance with subdivisions (b) and (c), and to the county elections officials for use in their administrative functions involved in the conduct of elections, not later than the first day on which in-lieu-filing-fee petitions may be obtained for the 2002 direct primary election.

(b) The Secretary of State shall provide each Member of the Senate, Assembly, and the State Board of Equalization, and each Member of Congress from California, with one copy of a map or maps of his or her district. One copy of the entire set of maps for the Assembly shall be provided to the Assembly Committee on Rules, one copy of the entire set of maps for the Senate shall be provided to the Senate Committee on Rules, and one copy of the entire set of maps for the State Board of Equalization shall be provided to the State Board of Equalization.

(c) The Secretary of State shall also make copies of the maps available for public inspection.

(d) There shall be no charge for the maps provided pursuant to this section.

SEC. 24. Section 15601 of the Government Code is repealed.

SEC. 25. Section 69502 of the Government Code is repealed.

SEC. 26. Notwithstanding Section 17610 of the Government Code, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code. If the statewide cost of the claim for reimbursement does not exceed one million dollars (\$1,000,000), reimbursement shall be made from the State Mandates Claims Fund.

CHAPTER 1082

An act to amend Sections 19403.5, 19405, 19407.5, 19410, 19410.8, 19411, 19412, 19414, 19414.5, 19415.8, 19416.5, 19417.5, 19417.7, 19423, 19424.5, 19428, 19430, 19432, 19435, 19437, 19440, 19441, 19442.2, 19444, 19464, 19480, 19481, 19481.5, 19485, 19487, 19488, 19489, 19490, 19491, 19497, 19510, 19512, 19515, 19516, 19518, 19520, 19521, 19523, 19525, 19530, 19531, 19533, 19535, 19546, 19547, 19548, 19549, 19549.1, 19550, 19556.5, 19565, 19567, 19568, 19569, 19572, 19574, 19577, 19578, 19578.1, 19580, 19581, 19590, 19591, 19592, 19592.5, 19597, 19598, 19599, 19601, 19602, 19605, 19605.1, 19605.2, 19605.3, 19605.51, 19605.6, 19605.7, 19605.71, 19608.5, 19608.6, 19610.2, 19610.4, 19611.5, 19612.6, 19612.8,

19612.9, 19613, 19614, 19614.2, 19636, 19637, 19660, 19662, and 19664 of, to add Sections 19416.6 and 19540 to, to repeal Sections 19417.9, 19485.5, 19511, 19534, 19541, 19549.5, 19549.10, 19549.11, 19633, and 19634 of, and to repeal and add Section 19417.6 of, the Business and Professions Code, and to amend Sections 522, 529, and 531 of the Food and Agricultural Code, relating to horse racing.

[Approved by Governor September 30, 2000. Filed with
Secretary of State September 30, 2000.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 19403.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19403.5. "Barrel race" means a horse race around a course with three barrels placed in a triangular pattern which conforms to the requirements of the Women's Professional Rodeo Association. Two barrel racecourses may be run simultaneously in the form of a heat.

SEC. 2. Section 19405 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19405. "Breakage" means the odd cents by which the amount payable on each dollar wagered exceeds a multiple of ten cents (\$0.10).

SEC. 3. Section 19407.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19407.5. "Executive director" means the Executive Director of the California Horse Racing Board.

SEC. 4. Section 19410 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19410. "Inclosure" means all areas of the racing association's or fair's grounds and locations, as designated by the racing association or fair licensed to conduct a live racing meeting and approved by the board, excluding the public parking lot.

SEC. 5. Section 19410.8 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19410.8. "Show jumping race" means a horse race, over obstacles made of artificial or natural material, which is shorter than a steeplechase course, and is run by horses for time with faults converted to time. Requirements and rules for a show jumping race shall conform to the requirements and rules of the American Horse Shows Association.

SEC. 6. Section 19411 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19411. "Parimutuel wagering" is a form of wagering in which bettors purchase tickets of various denominations on the outcome of one or more horse races. When the outcome of the race or races has been declared official, the association distributes the total wagers comprising

each pool, less the amounts retained for purposes specified in this chapter, to winning bettors.

SEC. 7. Section 19412 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19412. (a) "Conventional parimutuel pool" means the total wagers under the parimutuel system on any horse or horses in a particular race to win, place, or show.

(b) "Exotic parimutuel pool" means the total wagers under the parimutuel system on the finishing position of two or more horses in a particular race, such as quinella or exacta wagers, or on horses to win two or more races, such as daily double wagers, pick six wagers, or on other wagers approved by the board.

(c) "Proposition parimutuel pool" means the total wagers under the parimutuel system on propositions approved by the board that are based on the results of a live quarter horse race. The total wagers made in the proposition parimutuel pool are subject to the same licensee fee as exotic wagers on a live quarter horse race, and commissions and purses shall be distributed in the amounts mutually agreed upon by the association conducting the meeting and the organization representing the horsemen and horsewomen.

SEC. 8. Section 19414 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19414. "Quarter horse racing" means that form of horse racing in which the participating horses are "quarter horses," as defined in Section 19413.5, and are ridden by jockeys in races over distances of not more than five and one-half furlongs.

SEC. 9. Section 19414.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19414.5. (a) "Racing days" are days on which a licensed racing association or fair is authorized by the board to conduct horse racing.

(b) "Racing weeks" are seven consecutive days during which a licensed racing association or fair is authorized by the board to conduct horse racing for a minimum of five racing days. The board, however, upon joint petition of the association or fair and the organization representing horsemen participating in the meeting of that association or fair, may authorize the conduct of horse racing for less than five racing days. Fractional racing weeks of four days or less may be authorized by the board at the beginning and end of any horse racing meeting. Fractional weeks may also be authorized during weeks containing holidays and during periods of overlap with thoroughbred meetings and fairs if the total number of weeks authorized by the board in any calendar year for each breed does not exceed the maximum annual allocation of racing weeks provided for in Article 6 (commencing with Section 19530). If a licensed racing association holds a split meeting, each part

of the split meeting shall be deemed a horse racing meeting solely for the purposes of authorizing fractional racing weeks.

SEC. 10. Section 19415.8 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19415.8. "Steeplechase race" means horse racing over obstacles made of natural or artificial material and includes both hurdle and timber races. Rules for a steeplechase race shall conform to rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association.

SEC. 11. Section 19416.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19416.5. "Appaloosa horse" is any horse (including mare, gelding, colt and filly) that meets the requirements of and is registered by the Appaloosa Horse Club and approved by the Appaloosa Horse Club.

SEC. 12. Section 19416.6 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

19416.6. "Arabian horse" is any horse (including mare, gelding, colt, and filly) that meets the requirements of and is registered by the Arabian Horse Registry of America, Inc.

SEC. 13. Section 19417.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19417.5. "Appaloosa racing" is the form of horse racing in which each participating horse is an Appaloosa horse, is mounted by a jockey, and engages in races on the flat over a distance of not less than one-quarter of a mile or more than four miles.

SEC. 14. Section 19417.6 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

SEC. 15. Section 19417.6 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

19417.6. "Arabian racing" is the form of horse racing in which each participating horse is an Arabian horse, is mounted by a jockey and engages in races on the flat over a distance of not less than one-quarter of a mile or more than four miles.

SEC. 16. Section 19417.7 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19417.7. "Paint racing" is the form of horse racing in which each participating horse is a paint horse, is mounted by a jockey and engages in races on the flat over a distance of not less than 220 yards or more than four miles.

SEC. 17. Section 19417.9 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

SEC. 18. Section 19423 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19423. A person is disqualified from membership on the board if the person, the person's spouse or any dependent child thereof:

- (a) Holds a financial interest in any horse racing track.
- (b) Holds a financial interest or position of management with any business entity which conducts parimutuel horse racing.
- (c) Holds a financial interest in a management or concession contract with any business entity which conducts parimutuel horse racing.

SEC. 19. Section 19424.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19424.5. In order to permit the full participation of horsemen and horsewomen who may be appointed to the board, the Legislature declares that the appointment of such persons is intended to represent and further the interests of horse owners and breeders pursuant to Section 19401, and that such representation and furtherance will ultimately serve the public interest. Accordingly the Legislature finds racehorse owners and breeders are tantamount to and constitute the public generally within the meaning of Section 87103 of the Government Code.

SEC. 20. Section 19428 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19428. The board shall appoint an executive director who shall receive the annual salary established by the board and approved by the Department of Personnel Administration. The executive director shall be the board's executive officer and shall carry out and execute the duties as specified by law and by the board.

SEC. 21. Section 19430 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19430. The salaries of the executive director, and other employees of the board, the per diem allowance of members of the board, and the necessary traveling and other expenses of the executive director and members of the board, shall be paid monthly by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Controller and the certification of the chairperson of the board out of the money appropriated for that purpose.

SEC. 22. Section 19432 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19432. The executive director shall keep a full and true record of all proceedings of the board, preserve at the board's general office all books, documents, and papers of the board, prepare for service such notices and other papers as may be required of him or her by the board, and perform such other duties as the board may prescribe.

SEC. 23. Section 19435 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19435. The board, its executive director, or the stewards, may issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses or the production of any records, books, memoranda, documents, or other papers or things, as is necessary to enable any of them to effectually discharge their duties, and

may administer oaths or affirmations as necessary in connection therewith.

SEC. 24. Section 19437 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19437. Any person who testifies falsely under oath in any proceeding before, or any investigation by the board, its executive director, or the stewards, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished in the same manner prescribed by the Penal Code for the punishment of perjury.

SEC. 25. Section 19440 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19440. (a) The board shall have all powers necessary and proper to enable it to carry out fully and effectually the purposes of this chapter. Responsibilities of the board shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:

(1) Adopting rules and regulations for the protection of the public and the control of horse racing and parimutuel wagering.

(2) Administration and enforcement of all laws, rules, and regulations affecting horse racing and parimutuel wagering.

(3) Adjudication of controversies arising from the enforcement of those laws and regulations dealing with horse racing and parimutuel wagering.

(4) Licensing of each racing association and all persons, other than the public at large, who participate in a horse racing meeting with parimutuel wagering.

(5) Allocation of racing dates to qualified associations in accordance with law.

(b) The board may delegate to stewards appointed pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 19510) any of its powers and duties that are necessary to carry out fully and effectuate the purposes of this chapter.

SEC. 26. Section 19441 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19441. The board shall annually make a full report to the Governor and the Legislature of its proceedings and the state of the business of horse racing for the preceding fiscal year, on or before January 31, and shall embody therein any recommendations deemed needed for improved functioning of the horse racing laws.

SEC. 27. Section 19442.2 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19442.2. The board shall, if possible, designate at least one steward at each track where a horse racing meeting is conducted who is a former jockey or at least one steward at each track where a harness meeting is conducted who is a former driver.

SEC. 28. Section 19444 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19444. In performing its responsibilities pursuant to this chapter, the board may do the following:

(a) Pay membership fees, join, and participate in the affairs of associations having for their purpose the interchange of information relating to racing law enforcement, the licensing of horse racing participants, the registration of race horses, and subjects relating to the duties of the board.

(b) Tabulate, analyze, and publish statistical information based upon parimutuel handles, attendance, distribution of parimutuel proceeds among fees, commissions, purses, and awards, and upon the breeding and production of race horses or other information relating to parimutuel wagering.

(c) Conduct research to determine more fully the cause and prevention of horse racing accidents, the effects of drug substances on the race horses, and the means for detection of foreign drug substances.

SEC. 29. Section 19464 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19464. (a) No application for a horse owner's license or for a license to conduct a race meeting shall be granted unless the applicant's liability for workers' compensation is secured in accordance with Division 4 (commencing with Section 3700) of the Labor Code. Any termination of security for that liability during the period of a license shall result in the immediate automatic suspension of the license during the period of that termination and also shall be a ground for revocation of the license.

(b) No application for a license to conduct a race meeting shall be granted unless the applicant has deposited with the board a surety bond in the amount of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), or a greater amount, as determined by the board, which is sufficient to ensure payment of employee wages and benefits including, but not limited to, health, welfare, and pension plans. The surety bond shall be maintained during the period of the meeting and for an additional period, as determined by the board, sufficient to assure that all payments are made. In the event of a dispute over the amount owed, the dispute shall be resolved through the grievance procedures set forth in the labor agreement of the union representing the class of employees affected.

For the purposes of this subdivision, an insured certificate of deposit payable to the Treasurer of the State of California shall be considered equivalent to a surety bond and shall be acceptable to the board upon such terms and conditions as it may prescribe. Interest paid to the state on the certificate of deposit shall be refunded to the applicant.

This subdivision does not apply to any person or association licensed to operate a horse race meeting prior to January 1, 2001, which has conducted a race meeting in each of the immediate three previous consecutive calendar years.

SEC. 30. Section 19480 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19480. The board may issue to any person who makes application therefor in writing, who has complied with the provisions of this chapter, and who makes the deposit to secure payment of the license fee imposed by this article, a license to conduct a horse racing meeting in accordance with this chapter at the track specified in the application; provided, the board determines that the issuance thereof will be in the public interest and will subserve the purposes of this chapter.

SEC. 31. Section 19481 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19481. In performing its responsibilities, the board shall do all of the following:

(a) Establish safety standards governing the uniformity and content of the track base and racing surface, inner and outer rails, gates and gaps, turf, access and egress to the track, lighting for night racing, equipment for horse and rider, drainage, communications, veterinary services, medical and ambulance services, and other track facilities in order to improve the safety of horses, riders, and workers at the racetrack.

(b) Designate a steward at all horse racing meetings to be responsible for enforcing compliance with safety standards.

SEC. 32. Section 19481.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19481.5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no license shall be issued to conduct a horse racing meeting unless the track has been inspected by the board within 30 days prior to the date of application for a license and the track has been approved by the board as conforming to the racetrack safety standards set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 19481, and the board determines that the proposed licensee is in substantial compliance with all of the rules and regulations of the board and the provisions of this chapter.

SEC. 33. Section 19485 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19485. The board shall not issue a license to conduct a horse racing meeting at any place, track or inclosure, not used for horse racing meetings prior to July 1, 1941, unless prior to the beginning of the construction or preparation of such track for horse racing meetings, the board, upon application in such form as it may require, has determined that the conduct of horse racing meetings at such track will be in the public interest and will subserve the purposes of this chapter.

This section does not apply in respect to any track of not less than five-eighths of one mile in circumference or length partially or entirely in the infield of a mile track constructed and operated by a thoroughbred licensee under this article provided that such infield track is to be used solely for thoroughbred racing.

SEC. 34. Section 19485.5 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

SEC. 35. Section 19487 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19487. Notwithstanding Section 19485, any licensed racing association operating a racetrack may construct another track of not less than one-half mile in circumference or length partially or entirely in the infield of such track, if prior to the beginning of construction or preparation of such track for horse race meetings, the board has determined upon application, in such form as it may require, that the conduct of horse race meetings at such track will be in the public interest and subserve the purposes of this chapter. A license may be granted to any harness racing association to conduct a harness racing meeting upon such a track of less than one mile.

SEC. 36. Section 19488 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19488. (a) Every license issued under this article shall specify the following:

- (1) The name of the person to whom it is issued.
- (2) The track where the horse racing meeting to which it relates is to be held or conducted.
- (3) The days and hours of the day when the meeting will be permitted.
- (4) The number and types of races to be run on each day of the meeting.
- (5) The number of useable stalls available for the meeting.
- (6) The name of the person responsible for supervising the maintenance of racetrack safety standards.

(b) The license shall also recite the payment to, and receipt by, the board of the deposit to secure payment of the license fee required by this article.

SEC. 37. Section 19489 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19489. A license issued under this article is not transferable nor does it permit the conduct of a horse racing meeting at any track not specified therein.

If, however, the track specified in a license becomes unsuitable for racing because of fire, flood, or other catastrophe, the meeting or any remaining portion thereof may be conducted at any other track specified by the board in the same area. The board may specify any other track

within the area for the conduct of the meeting, whether or not such conduct would result in increasing the number of racing days in the county or area in which such track is situated. Before any other track is so specified, the board shall obtain the consent of the person licensed to conduct a meeting at the track which has become unsuitable for racing and of the owners and operators licensed to conduct a meeting at such other track.

SEC. 38. Section 19490 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19490. Each application for a license to conduct a horse racing meeting shall be accompanied by a deposit to secure the payment of any license fee imposed by this article, in the form of a certified check payable to the Treasurer of the State of California, in the amount of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

SEC. 39. Section 19491 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19491. (a) Subject to Sections 19491.5 and 19491.6, and except as provided in Section 19491.7, every association which conducts a racing meeting shall pay as an additional license fee one-half of the breakage deducted pursuant to Section 19597 on the first twenty-four million dollars (\$24,000,000) or less, excluding wagering at a satellite wagering facility, of the total amount handled in the parimutuel pools relating to its meeting and all of the breakage deducted on amounts so handled in excess of twenty-four million dollars (\$24,000,000), excluding wagering at a satellite wagering facility.

(b) Every association which conducts a racing meeting shall distribute the remaining one-half of the breakage deducted pursuant to Section 19597 on the first twenty-four million dollars (\$24,000,000) or less, excluding wagering at a satellite wagering facility, of the total amount handled in the parimutuel pools relating to the meeting as additional purses and for additional commissions in the same proportion, as between purses and commissions, as provided in Sections 19611, 19612, 19612.6, and 19614.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (b), one-half of all the breakage deducted pursuant to Section 19597 at fair racing meetings shall be retained and distributed as additional commissions.

Payment of the fee shall be made weekly on account during each meeting, and the amount attributable to breakage shall be reported as a separate item.

SEC. 40. Section 19497 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19497. Any person who is licensed to conduct a horse racing meeting at any place, track or inclosure which is leased by him from the state, shall not transfer any such property to any other person, whether

licensed under this chapter or not, for the purpose of furnishing such other person a place, track or inclosure at which it may conduct a horse racing meeting, unless such transfer is first submitted to the Department of General Services and the department finds that its terms and provisions are just and reasonable and approves of it.

As used in this section, "transfer" includes any sublease, permit to use, license to use, and any other transaction or arrangement of any kind or nature whereby any right to the use or possession of property, or any part thereof, for the purpose of conducting a horse racing meeting is conferred upon any person.

The provisions of this section which are applicable to a person licensed under this chapter to conduct a horse racing meeting shall also apply to any person to whom a transfer is made by such a licensee in accordance with this section.

SEC. 41. Section 19510 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19510. (a) Every steward and racing official not required to be licensed under Article 4 (commencing with Section 19480) shall be licensed by the board pursuant to this article. Any license issued pursuant to this article shall include a current photograph of the licensed person.

(b) No person required to be licensed pursuant to this article may participate in any capacity in any horse race meeting without a valid and unrevoked license. The board shall determine the fixed license fee which shall be paid in order to receive a license pursuant to this article.

(c) As used in this section, "racing official" means the starter, timer, paddock judge, horseshoe inspector, horse identifier, official veterinarian, racing veterinarian, associate judge, placing judge, patrol judge, clerk of scales, clerk of the course, and any other person acting as an official at any horse racing meeting.

SEC. 42. Section 19511 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

SEC. 43. Section 19512 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19512. (a) The board shall require applicants for license as a steward to pass both a written and an oral examination.

(b) The board may admit to examination any person who meets all of the following qualifications:

(1) Has not been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude or of a felony.

(2) Has been given a physical examination by a licensed physician and surgeon within 60 days prior to the date of application for the steward's examination, indicating at least 20-20 vision or vision corrected to at least 20-20, and normal hearing ability.

(3) Possesses at least one of the following qualifications:

(A) Has at least five years of experience in the parimutuel horse racing industry as a licensed trainer, jockey, or driver.

(B) Has at least 10 years of experience in the California parimutuel horse racing industry as a licensed owner whose experience, knowledge, ability, and integrity relative to the industry are known to the board.

(C) Has at least three years of experience as a licensed racing official, racing secretary, assistant racing secretary, or director of racing.

(D) Has experience in the horse racing industry of a character and for a length of time sufficient, as determined by the board, to qualify the person as having experience substantially equivalent to the experience described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C).

SEC. 44. Section 19515 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19515. An original license issued under this article shall be issued for a period of the calendar year in which it is issued, and shall be renewable for a period, not to exceed three years, which the board may, by regulation, establish. The board may establish a license fee schedule consistent with the different period for which these licenses may be granted.

The license shall be valid at all horse racing meetings in this state during the period for which it is issued, unless it is suspended or revoked prior to the expiration of the period.

SEC. 45. Section 19516 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19516. The board may, at any time, require the removal of any racing official or employee in any case where it has reason to believe that the official or employee has been guilty of any dishonest practice in connection with horse racing, has failed to comply with any condition of the licensee's license, or has violated any law or any rule or regulation of the board.

SEC. 46. Section 19518 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19518. (a) (1) The board shall contract with persons licensed as stewards pursuant to this article to perform the duties of stewards at horse racing meets. Contracts shall be upon any terms that the board and the stewards may mutually agree upon and may contain different rates of compensation based upon the experience of the steward.

(2) The board shall establish a committee of at least two board members to meet at least quarterly with representatives of the stewards, so that recommendations of the stewards can be discussed as necessary. These meetings may be scheduled the same day as regular board meetings or at the convenience of the board. Representatives of

associations may attend and participate in these meetings, or portions thereof, when items directly affecting the associations are discussed.

(3) The board shall provide remuneration, including any fringe benefits, to stewards, to the official veterinarian, and for the costs of laboratory testing relating to horse racing.

(b) Stewards and other racing officials appointed or approved by the board, and while performing duties required by this chapter or by the board, shall be entitled to the same rights and immunities granted public employees by Article 3 (commencing with Section 820) of Chapter 1 of Part 2 of Division 3.6 of Title 1 of the Government Code.

(c) The Legislature finds and declares that the services performed by stewards at horse racing meetings are unique and cannot be performed adequately, competently, or satisfactorily by civil service personnel, and that the services cannot be adequately rendered by an existing public agency and do not duplicate the function of an existing public agency. Stewards shall be personal service contractors of the board and shall not be civil service employees.

SEC. 47. Section 19520 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19520. (a) Every person not required to be licensed under Article 4 (commencing with Section 19480) who participates in, or has anything to do with, the racing of horses, including a horse owner, jockey, driver, apprentice, exercise rider, agent trainer, stable foreman, groom, valet, horseshoer, stable watchman, and every employee of a parimutuel department, shall be licensed by the board pursuant to rules and regulations that the board may adopt, and upon the payment of a license fee fixed and determined by the board. Any license issued pursuant to this article shall include a current photograph of the licensed person.

(b) No person required to be licensed by this article may participate in any capacity in any horse race meeting without a valid and unrevoked license authorizing the participation.

SEC. 48. Section 19521 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19521. An original license issued pursuant to this article shall be issued for a period of the calendar year in which it is issued, and shall be renewable for a period, not to exceed three years, which the board may, by regulation, establish. The board may establish a license fee schedule consistent with the different period for which the licenses may be granted. The license shall be valid at all horse racing meetings in this state during the period for which it is issued, unless it is suspended or revoked prior to the expiration of the period.

SEC. 49. Section 19523 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19523. The board may, at any time, require the removal of any racing official or employee in any case where it has reason to believe that the official or employee has been guilty of any dishonest practice in connection with horse racing, has failed to comply with any condition of the licensee's license, or has violated any law or any rule or regulation of the board.

SEC. 50. Section 19525 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19525. No licensee or any other person may receive a commission, fee, gratuity, or any other form of compensation in connection with the sale or purchase of a racehorse, prospective racehorse, stallion, or broodmare, unless the purchaser and seller have agreed in writing to the payment of the commission, fee, gratuity, or other compensation. No contract or agreement shall be enforceable by way of an action or defense unless there is a writing sufficient to indicate that the party against whom enforcement is sought or his or her authorized agent or broker has agreed to the commission, fee, gratuity, or other form of compensation. Anyone who receives a commission, fee, gratuity or any other form of compensation in violation of this section is subject to treble damages to the injured purchaser or seller. The board may suspend or revoke the license of any person who violates this section. Any transfer of an interest in a racehorse, prospective racehorse, stallion, or broodmare shall be accompanied by a written bill of sale setting forth the purchase price.

SEC. 51. Section 19530 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19530. The board shall have the authority to allocate racing weeks to an applicant or applicants pursuant to the provisions of this article and Article 6.5 (commencing with Section 19540) and to specify such racing days, dates, and hours for horse racing meetings as will be in the public interest, and will subserve the purposes of this chapter. The decision of the board as to such racing days, dates, and hours shall be subject to change, limitation or restriction only by the board. No municipality or county shall adopt or enforce any ordinance or regulation which has or may have the effect of directly or indirectly regulating, limiting or restricting the racing days and dates of horse racing meetings.

SEC. 52. Section 19531 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19531. The board shall make allocations of racing weeks, including simultaneous racing between zones, as it deems appropriate. The maximum number of racing weeks that may be allocated for horse racing other than at fairs, shall be as follows:

(a) For thoroughbred racing: 44 weeks per year in the northern zone; 42 weeks per year in the central zone; and seven weeks per year in the southern zone.

(b) For harness racing: 25 weeks per year in the northern zone.

(c) For quarter horse racing: 25 weeks per year in the northern zone.

(d) For harness racing and quarter horse racing: a total of 77 weeks per year in the combined central and southern zones.

(e) In its written application for a license, an applicant shall state the time of day, consistent with this chapter, during which it will conduct its racing meeting, and particularly the first race starting time for the various racing days. After receiving a license, a licensee shall not change the first race starting time without securing prior approval of the board.

(f) Notwithstanding this section or any other provision in this chapter, the board shall not allocate dates to a thoroughbred association in the central zone for the purpose of conducting racing during daytime hours if a thoroughbred racing association is conducting racing in the southern zone on the same date during daytime hours.

SEC. 53. Section 19533 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19533. (a) Any license granted to an association other than a fair shall be only for one type of racing, thoroughbred, harness, or quarter horse racing as the case may be, except that the board may authorize the entering of thoroughbred and Appaloosa horses in quarter horse races at a distance not exceeding five furlongs at quarter horse meetings, mixed breed meetings, and fair meetings. If the board authorizes the entering of thoroughbred or Appaloosa horses in quarter horse races, the following conditions shall be met:

(1) Any race written for participation by quarter horses, Appaloosas, and thoroughbreds shall be written as quarter horse preferred.

(2) The number of races written as quarter horse preferred at a distance exceeding 870 yards shall not exceed more than three races per program without the consent of the quarter horse horsemen's organization contracting with the association.

(3) More than one-half of the races on any program shall be for quarter horses at a distance not to exceed 550 yards, unless the consent of the quarter horse horsemen's organization is received.

(4) Mixed races with Appaloosa and quarter horses may only be written with the consent of the quarter horse horsemen's organization contracting with the association.

(b) The association that conducts the meeting shall pay to a thoroughbred trainers' organization an amount for a pension plan for backstretch personnel to be administered by that trainers' organization equivalent to 1 percent of the amount available to thoroughbred horses for purses. The remainder of the portion shall be distributed as purses.

Any redistributable money paid to the board pursuant to Section 19641, which is paid to a welfare fund established by a horsemen's organization from races with both thoroughbred and quarter horses, shall be divided pro rata between the two welfare funds based on the number of thoroughbreds and quarter horses in the race.

(c) (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any association licensed to conduct quarter horse racing may apply to the board for, and the board shall grant, authority to conduct thoroughbred racing as part of its racing program if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The thoroughbred races are for a claiming price of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), and at a distance of four and one-half furlongs or less. The races may not be stakes, allowance races, or maiden allowance races.

(B) More than one-half of the races on any program shall be for quarter horses at a distance not to exceed 550 yards, unless the consent of the quarter horse horsemen's organization is received.

(C) The consent of the quarter horse horsemen's organization contracting with the association is obtained with respect to the inclusion of thoroughbred racing.

(2) The quarter horse racing association conducting thoroughbred racing pursuant to this subdivision shall pay to a quarter horse horsemen's organization the amount specified in subdivision (e) of Section 19613, and an amount for a pension plan for backstretch personnel to be administered by a thoroughbred trainers' organization equivalent to 1 percent of the amount available to thoroughbred horses for purses. The remainder of the portion shall be distributed as purses. The quarter horse racing association shall also deduct the appropriate amount to comply with subdivision (a) of Section 19617.2 for distribution to the thoroughbred official registering agency.

SEC. 54. Section 19534 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

SEC. 55. Section 19535 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19535. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, at the time the board allocates racing weeks, it shall determine the number of useable stalls that each association or fair shall make available and maintain in order to conduct the racing meeting. The minimum number of stalls may be at the site of the racing meeting or at board-approved offsite locations.

(b) With respect to racing meetings conducted in the northern zone, the association or fair conducting the meeting shall provide all stabling required by the board pursuant to subdivision (a) without cost to participating horsemen. Offsite stabling shall be at a board approved facility or facilities selected by the association or fair, with the agreement

of the organization representing horsemen participating at the meeting. If there is a disagreement between the association or fair and the organization representing the majority of horsemen participating at the meeting with respect to the selection of offsite stabling facilities, the board, at the request of the association or fair or the organization representing the majority of horsemen participating at the meeting, shall promptly determine the board-approved facility or facilities at which offsite stabling shall be made available. The organization representing horsemen participating at the meeting and the association or fair shall mutually agree on the criteria and selection of horses that may use stalls required pursuant to this section. With respect to northern zone thoroughbred meetings only, the association shall also provide, at the option of the horse owner, vanning of participating racehorses from any board-approved offsite stabling facility in the northern zone. Fairs may provide, subject to the availability of funds pursuant to Sections 19607, 19607.1, 19607.2, and 19607.3, at the option of the horse owner, vanning of participating racehorses from any board-approved offsite stabling facility.

(c) With respect to racing meetings conducted in the central or southern zones, all costs associated with the maintenance of the useable stalls for the racing meeting shall be borne by the association or fair conducting the meeting, and, with respect to useable stalls at an offsite location, the association or fair may be required, by order of the board, to bear the costs of vanning from the offsite location to the racing meeting. However, with respect to any racing association in the central or southern zone that conducted a racing meeting in 1986, if the number of useable stalls made available onsite by a racing association during a racing meeting is less than 95 percent of the number of useable stalls made available onsite by that racing association during its 1986 racing meeting, the racing association shall reimburse the facility providing offsite stabling for the difference in cost between the actual number of useable stalls made available and 95 percent of the useable stalls made available in 1986.

The racing association shall, in addition, reimburse the owner for vanning to the onsite location with respect to those horses stabled at an offsite location necessitated by the failure of a racing association to maintain 95 percent of the useable stalls made available by that racing association during its 1986 racing meeting.

SEC. 56. Section 19540 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

19540. In order to encourage and develop the racing of all horses in California, regardless of breed, whenever a state designated fair conducts a program of horse races on which there is parimutuel wagering, the fair, so far as practicable, shall provide a program of racing

that includes thoroughbred racing, quarterhorse racing, Arabian racing, and Appaloosa racing, if a sufficient number of horses are available to provide competition in one or more races.

SEC. 57. Section 19541 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

SEC. 58. Section 19546 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19546. (a) In order to encourage and develop the racing of all horses in California, regardless of breed, whenever a fair conducts a program of parimutuel wagering, it may provide a program of mixed breed racing that includes thoroughbred racing, harness racing, quarter horse racing, Arabian racing, paint racing, Appaloosa racing, steeplechase races, barrel races, and show jumping races.

(b) All recognized breeds of horses may compete in barrel races, show jumping races, and steeplechase races. Parimutuel wagering may be conducted on barrel races, show jumping races, and steeplechase races at any public or private facility that has been approved and licensed by the board.

SEC. 59. Section 19547 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19547. Notwithstanding Section 19490, no deposit shall be required for any horse racing meeting conducted by a state designated fair.

SEC. 60. Section 19548 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19548. Except as provided in this chapter, no license, tax, or fee shall be assessed against or collected from any fair which, directly and not through any private person, conducts a horse racing meeting.

SEC. 61. Section 19549 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19549. Except as provided in Section 19549.1, the maximum number of racing days that may be allocated to a fair shall be 14 days each year. Those racing days shall be days during the period in which general fair activities are conducted. However, any fair racing association that conducted racing in the central or southern zone prior to January 1, 1980, shall be entitled to be allocated up to three weeks of racing. The board shall take public testimony and make all determinations on the allocation of racing dates during a public hearing. All discussions of allocating racing dates by the board or its subcommittees shall be conducted during a public hearing. Nothing in this section diminishes the authority of the board to establish racing dates.

SEC. 62. Section 19549.1 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19549.1. Notwithstanding Sections 19533 and 19549 or any other provision of this chapter, the board may allocate horse racing days for mixed breed meetings and combined fair horse racing meetings pursuant to Section 4058 of the Food and Agricultural Code, except as follows:

(a) Dates may only be allocated for a combined fair horse racing meeting between July 1 and October 31, and the total combined number of dates shall not exceed the total combined dates of the combined fair racing associations in 1995.

(b) Days may not be allocated for a mixed breed meeting or a combined fair horse racing meeting during the month of June at the California Exposition and State Fair if a standardbred meeting is being conducted at that facility during the month of June.

The mixed breed meetings shall be conducted by a person other than the fair and shall be subject to Section 19550. The mixed breed meetings shall encourage the racing of emerging breeds of horses.

SEC. 63. Section 19549.5 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

SEC. 64. Section 19549.10 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

SEC. 65. Section 19549.11 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

SEC. 66. Section 19550 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19550. (a) The board shall require each licensed racing association that conducts 14 or less weeks of racing to designate 3 racing days, and each licensed racing association that conducts more than 14 weeks of racing to designate five racing days during any one meeting, to be conducted as charity days by the licensee for the purpose of distribution of the net proceeds therefrom to beneficiaries through the distributing agent. For the purposes of this section, a split meeting shall be considered a single meeting and the appropriate number of charity days shall be based on the total weeks of racing allocated for both periods of the meeting.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) or any other provision of law, no racing association shall be required to pay to a distributing agent for the purpose of distribution to beneficiaries more than an amount equal to two-tenths of 1 percent of the association's total on-track handle on live races conducted by the association at the meeting.

(c) This section does not apply to a fair, or to a licensed racing association conducting three weeks of racing or less.

SEC. 67. Section 19556.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19556.5. The board shall designate a nonprofit organization that is dedicated to research and development of improved safety standards for

horse racing as a beneficiary qualified to receive a distribution pursuant to this article.

SEC. 68. Section 19565 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19565. Subject to the provisions of this article, the board shall by rule provide for the registration of all California-bred horses.

SEC. 69. Section 19567 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19567. (a) Since the purpose of this chapter is to encourage agriculture and the breeding of horses in this state, a sum equal to 10 percent of the first money of every purse won by a California-bred horse at a horse race meeting shall be paid by the licensee conducting the meeting to the breeder of the horse. This section applies to any California-bred standardbred horse that is foaled on or after November 1, 1977, for all races, except the California standardbred sires stakes races.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a sum equal to 10 percent of the first and second place money of every purse won by a California-bred Arabian horse for first or second place at a horse race meeting shall be deposited with the official registering agency, pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 19617.8, and shall thereafter be distributed in accordance with subdivisions (c) to (g), inclusive, of Section 19617.8.

(c) Moneys from quarter horse racing derived pursuant to this section shall be deposited with the official registering agency pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 19617.7 and shall thereafter be distributed in accordance with subdivisions (c), (d), and (e) of Section 19617.7.

(d) Moneys from Appaloosa horse racing derived pursuant to this section shall be deposited with the official registering agency pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 19617.9 and shall thereafter be distributed in accordance with subdivisions (c) and (d) of Section 19617.9.

(e) This section does not apply to thoroughbred horses or thoroughbred racing.

SEC. 70. Section 19568 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19568. (a) Every licensee conducting a horse racing meeting shall, each racing day, provide for the running of at least one race limited to California-bred horses, to be known as the "California-bred race." If, however, sufficient competition cannot be had among horses of that class on any day, the race, with the consent of the board, may be eliminated for that day and a substitute race provided.

(b) For thoroughbred and quarter horse racing only, the total amount distributed to horsemen and horsewomen for California-bred stakes races from the purse account, including overnight stakes, shall be not less than 10 percent of the total amount distributed for all stakes races

from the purse account, including overnight stakes races, at that meeting of the racing association licensed to conduct live racing.

(c) It is the intent of the Legislature that the thoroughbred racing associations in this state, in conjunction with the official registering agency, and owners and trainers organizations meet and report to the board on the establishment of a coordinated California-bred restricted schedule of stakes races designed to showcase California-bred restricted stakes races and qualify registered California-bred horses for the California Cup and the California Cup Day races. It is also the intent of the Legislature that the report be submitted to the board annually at least 60 days prior to the start of the racing year.

SEC. 71. Section 19569 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19569. In order to encourage and develop the racing of quarter horses, whenever a fair conducts a program of horse races on which there is parimutuel wagering, it shall, so far as practicable, provide a program of quarter horse racing on the same days that it provides a program of other types of horse racing, if sufficient quarter horses are available to provide competition in one or more quarter horse races.

Such quarter horse events may be in addition to the customary number of thoroughbred or standardbred events.

SEC. 72. Section 19572 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19572. The board may, by rule, provide for the exclusion or ejection from any inclosure where horse races are authorized, or from specified portions of such inclosure, of any known bookmaker, known tout, person who has been convicted of a violation of any provision of this chapter or of any law prohibiting bookmaking or any other illegal form of wagering on horse races, or any other person whose presence in the inclosure would, in the opinion of the board, be inimical to the interests of the state or of legitimate horse racing, or both. No such rule shall provide for the exclusion or ejection of any person on the ground of race, color, creed, national origin or ancestry, or sex.

SEC. 73. Section 19574 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19574. Any person who is excluded or ejected from an inclosure pursuant to a rule or rules promulgated pursuant to the provisions of Section 19572 is guilty of a misdemeanor if he thereafter enters the inclosure of any association during its horse race meeting without having first obtained a determination by the board that the rule or rules pursuant to which he was excluded or ejected does not or should not apply to him.

SEC. 74. Section 19577 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19577. (a) Any blood or urine test sample required by the board to be taken from a horse that is entered in any race shall be divided or taken in duplicate, if there is sufficient sample available after the initial test sample has been taken. The initial test sample shall be referred to as the official test sample and the secondary sample shall be referred to as the split sample. All samples immediately become and remain the property of the board. The board shall adopt regulations to ensure the security of obtaining and testing of all samples.

(b) If the official test sample is found to contain a prohibited drug substance, the executive director, after consulting with and agreeing with the equine medical director that the official test sample contains a prohibited substance, shall confidentially inform the owner and trainer of those results. The owner or the trainer of the horse, upon being so informed, may request that the split sample be tested by an independent laboratory selected from a list of laboratories provided by and approved by the board. The owner or trainer of the horse shall pay the cost of testing the split sample.

(c) If the split sample test results fail to confirm the finding of the prohibited drug substance found in the official test sample, a presumption affecting the burden of producing evidence pursuant to Section 603 of the Evidence Code of no evidentiary prohibited drug substance in the animal shall exist for purposes of this chapter.

(d) The executive director shall report to the board a finding of a prohibited drug substance in an official test sample within 24 hours of the confirmation of that prohibited drug substance in the split sample by the independent laboratory, or within 24 hours of waiver of split sample testing by the owner or trainer. Any recommendation to the board by the executive director to dismiss the matter shall be by mutual agreement with the equine medical director. The authority for the disposition of the matter shall be the responsibility of the board.

(e) The executive director shall maintain responsibility for all test samples until the executive director refers the matter to the board. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and except as provided in subdivision (a), the results of the tests from the official testing laboratory, the Kenneth L. Maddy Equine Analytical Chemistry Laboratory and the independent laboratory shall be confidential until or unless the board files an official complaint.

(f) If the owner or trainer does not request that the split sample be tested within the time limits set by the board, the owner and trainer waive all rights to that sample and the board assumes all jurisdiction over the split sample.

(g) The board shall contract with the Regents of the University of California to have one-third of the routine equine drug testing required

by this section performed by the California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory.

SEC. 75. Section 19578 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19578. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that the board contract with the Regents of the University of California to provide equine drug testing. It is further the intent of the Legislature that to the extent that resources are available, the California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory perform studies that may lead to the development of alternative or improved drug testing techniques.

(b) The Kenneth L. Maddy Equine Analytical Chemistry Laboratory shall be located at the University of California at Davis in order to take advantage of the expertise of the veterinary specialists at that campus' School of Veterinary Medicine. The laboratory shall be a part of the California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory. Any capital outlay expenditures for the Kenneth L. Maddy Equine Analytical Chemistry Laboratory shall comply with Section 13332.11 of the Government Code.

(c) Funds collected under Article 9.2 (commencing with Section 19605) and Article 9.5 (commencing with Section 19610) for purposes of the California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory and the Center for Equine Health shall be deposited in the California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory and Center for Equine Health Account in the Fair and Exposition Fund. Funds deposited in that account constitute trust funds and shall be held in trust and may be expended only for the purposes for which those funds are authorized to be expended pursuant to this section. The funds designated for the California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory shall be distributed to that system and shall be used to fund the construction costs, equipment costs, and for the repayment of the principal of, interest on, and costs of issuance of, and as security, including any coverage factor, pledged to the payment of, bonds issued or other debt service or expense, including repayment of any advances made or security required by any provider of credit enhancement or liquidity for those bonds or other indebtedness, or expense of maintaining that credit enhancement or liquidity, incurred for the purpose of constructing the Kenneth L. Maddy Equine Analytical Chemistry Laboratory, and for the operating costs of the Kenneth L. Maddy Equine Analytical Chemistry Laboratory. The funds designated for the Center for Equine Health shall be distributed to the Center for Equine Health, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California, Davis.

(d) Title to the Kenneth L. Maddy Equine Analytical Chemistry Laboratory shall vest in the Regents of the University of California. The

laboratory shall be used in a manner that is consistent with Section 19577 and this section.

(e) The board shall contract to provide compensation for an equine medical director who shall advise the Kenneth L. Maddy Equine Analytical Chemistry Laboratory and be appointed by the Dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine under applicable university hiring rules with the advice of the board. The equine medical director shall be a member of the scientific advisory committee to the Kenneth L. Maddy Equine Analytical Chemistry Laboratory, and act as the primary advisor to the board on all matters relating to medication and drug testing, the practice of veterinary medicine within the areas regulated by the board, and the health and safety of horses within the inclosure.

(f) The budget for equine drug testing to be performed by the California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory pursuant to Section 19577 shall be established as a permanent line item in the budget of the board. Operating budget requests shall be submitted annually by the university, and the board shall transfer funds appropriated for the operation of the laboratory and for equipment, in accordance with the contract, to the university.

(g) The board and the University of California may expand the services provided by the laboratory to the board in a manner that is mutually agreeable and is consistent with Section 19577 and this section.

SEC. 76. Section 19578.1 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19578.1. If the equine drug testing is not conducted by the Kenneth L. Maddy Equine Analytical Chemistry Laboratory at the University of California, Davis, the board shall contract with the best qualified equine drug testing laboratory at a compensation rate that the board determines is fair and reasonable to the State of California and the board.

SEC. 77. Section 19580 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19580. (a) The board shall adopt regulations to establish policies, guidelines, and penalties relating to equine medication in order to preserve and enhance the integrity of horse racing in the state. Those policies, guidelines, and penalties shall include, at a minimum, the provisions set forth in this article.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that the board, in its testing efforts to determine illegal or excessive use of substances, recognize the greater importance of conducting complete and thorough testing of a lesser number of samples in preference to conducting less thorough testing on a greater number of samples.

SEC. 78. Section 19581 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19581. No substance of any kind shall be administered by any means to a horse after it has been entered to race in a horse race, unless the board has, by regulation, specifically authorized the use of the substance and the quantity and composition thereof. The board may require that the official veterinarian approve, in writing, the administration of those substances in accordance with the regulations of the board. Any medication or equipment used to dispense medication that is located within the inclosure is subject to search and inspection at the request of any board official.

SEC. 79. Section 19590 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19590. The board shall adopt rules governing, permitting, and regulating wagering on horse races under the system known as the parimutuel method of wagering. Such wagering shall be conducted only by a person licensed under this chapter to conduct a horse racing meeting, and only within the inclosure and on the dates for which horse racing has been authorized by the board.

SEC. 80. Section 19591 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19591. Any licensee conducting a horse racing meeting shall provide a place or places within the meeting grounds or inclosure where the licensee may conduct, operate, and supervise the parimutuel method of wagering in accordance with this chapter.

SEC. 81. Section 19592 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19592. The parimutuel system of wagering shall be operated only by a totalizator or other equipment approved by the board. The board shall not require any particular make of equipment. The communications system, technology, and method used to accept wagers and transmit odds, results, and other data related to wagering shall be approved by the board.

SEC. 82. Section 19592.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19592.5. In order to facilitate the intrastate transmission of racing programs, the board shall adopt regulations that provide for the compatibility of parimutuel totalizator systems within the state, including uniform procedures for the placing and cashing of parimutuel wagers.

SEC. 83. Section 19597 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19597. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a person licensed under this chapter to conduct a horse racing meeting shall, as to any payment made to a person who has wagered by

contributing to a parimutuel pool operated by such licensee, also deduct the applicable breakage, as defined by Section 19405.

SEC. 84. Section 19598 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19598. Any person claiming to be entitled to any part of a redistribution from a parimutuel pool operated by a licensee under this chapter, who fails to claim the money due the person prior to the completion of the horse racing meeting at which the pool was formed, may file a claim with the association issuing the person's ticket prior to May 15 of the year immediately following the close of the horse racing meeting.

The funds that were unclaimed within the period specified under this section are designated as "unclaimed tickets" and shall be distributed in accordance with this chapter.

SEC. 85. Section 19599 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19599. An association or fair may offer any form of parimutuel wagering, as defined by regulations adopted by the board, or as defined by Chapter 9, Pari-Mutuel Wagering, Uniform Rules of Racing, as published by the Association of Racing Commissioners International. The board may prohibit any form of parimutuel wagering if it determines that the proposed wagering would compromise the honesty and integrity of racing in the state. Each racing association or fair shall include the types of conventional exotic and other wagering it proposes to offer on its application to conduct a horse racing meeting.

SEC. 86. Section 19601 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19601. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a licensed association or fair that is conducting a live meeting in any racing zone may accept wagers on any race conducted in this state, if all of the following requirements are met:

(1) The association or fair that conducts the racing meeting and the organization that is responsible for negotiating purse agreements on behalf of the horsemen participating in that racing meeting consent to the acceptance of the wagers. However, if consent is withheld, any party may appeal the withholding of consent to the board, which may determine that consent is not required.

(2) The association or fair conducts not less than eight races on days when the association or fair is licensed to conduct racing, except that fewer than eight live races per day may be conducted by the mutual agreement of the association or fair and the organization that is responsible for negotiating purse agreements on behalf of the horsemen participating in the racing meeting.

(3) Wagering is offered only within the association's or fair's racing inclosure or within the satellite wagering facility and only within seven days of the commencement of the racing program with the transmitted race.

(4) All wagers are included in the appropriate parimutuel pool at the racetrack of the association or fair where the race is conducted, or, in the appropriate parimutuel pool of the racetrack of the association or fair that accepts the transmitted race.

(5) The association or fair accepting wagers on an out-of-zone transmitted race distributes the audiovisual signal of the race to, and accepts wagers from, all eligible satellite wagering facilities.

(b) Any association or fair accepting wagers under subdivision (a) shall deduct, from the total amount handled in each conventional and exotic parimutuel pool on the transmitted race, the same percentages deducted pursuant to Article 9.5 (commencing with Section 19610) for races at its own meeting. However, if the wagers are from a quarter horse race meeting, then the amounts deducted shall be the same as for a quarter horse race meeting. Amounts deducted under this section, including amounts deducted from wagers on out-of-zone races within the inclosure of the association or fair, shall be distributed as provided under Sections 19605.7, 19605.72, and 19605.73 with respect to wagers made within the northern zone, or Sections 19605.71, 19605.72, and 19605.73 with respect to wagers made within the central or southern zone, except that amounts distributed for purposes other than state license fees and fees payable to the Center for Equine Health, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California at Davis, and the California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory shall be proportionally reduced by the amount of any fees paid to the Triple Crown or Breeder's Cup day host association pursuant to subdivision (c). The method used to calculate the reduction in proportionate share shall be approved by the board. For wagers on out-of-state and out-of-country races made within the association's or fair's inclosure, 1 percent shall be distributed to the association or fair as a satellite wagering facility commission.

(c) Nothing in this section precludes an association or fair from charging a fee as a condition of transmitting the Triple Crown or Breeder's Cup day races, except that any fee shall be allocated among all associations, fairs, and satellite wagering facilities receiving the transmitted race in proportion to the amount wagered at each location, and the fee shall equal that charged by the entity conducting the race or races. Further, the only fee that can be charged as a condition of transmitting the signal of an out-of-zone race shall be a fee of 2.5 percent on Breeder's Cup day races.

(d) All breakage and unclaimed tickets, including unclaimed refunds, shall be distributed equally between the association or fair that accepts wagers on the transmitted race, and the horsemen, in the form of purses. The purse moneys generated by this subdivision shall be made available for purses during the meeting in which they are received by the association or fair, or, if the association or fair is not then conducting a live racing meeting, during the next succeeding meeting of the association or fair.

(e) All wagers made pursuant to this section shall be considered to have been wagered at a satellite wagering facility and shall be excluded from total handle for the purposes of Section 19611.

(f) Notwithstanding Section 19530.5, satellite wagering facilities operated by a fair, in the Counties of Fresno, Kern, or Tulare shall be considered northern zone facilities and shall receive their audiovisual signal from the association or fair conducting a racing meeting in the northern zone that is authorized to distribute the signal and accept wagers on central and southern zone races. Satellite wagering facilities operated by a fair, in the Counties of Santa Barbara or Ventura shall be considered central-southern zone facilities and shall receive the audiovisual signal from the association or fair conducting a racing meeting in the central or southern zone that is authorized to distribute the signal and accept wagers on northern zone races.

(g) All purse moneys derived from wagering on out-of-zone races at fair racing meetings shall be distributed to all breeds of horses participating in the fair meeting in direct proportion to the purse money generated by breed on live races conducted during the fair race meeting.

(h) During calendar periods when both a fair and a thoroughbred association conduct live racing, the amounts deducted under this section shall be distributed on any day of overlap as provided in Section 19607.5, except that the applicable state license fee shall be at the rate specified for nonfair meetings in subdivision (b) of Section 19605.7.

(i) During calendar periods when a thoroughbred association and a fair, or a thoroughbred association and any other breed association are conducting a racing meeting in the same zone, the thoroughbred association shall be the association authorized to distribute out-of-zone, out-of-state, or out-of-country thoroughbred or fair races, except that the thoroughbred association may waive this right and allow the other breed racing association conducting a race meeting to distribute the signal and accept wagers on out-of-zone, out-of-state, or out-of-country thoroughbred or fair races for any racing day or days. For the purposes of this subdivision, the combined central and southern zone shall be considered one zone.

(j) In order to ensure, to the extent possible, that out-of-state and out-of-country simulcasting, furthers the purposes of this section, a

committee made up of one representative from each of the then-operating thoroughbred associations or fairs that are conducting a live racing meeting in the state and one representative of the organization responsible for negotiating purse agreements on behalf of the horsemen participating in the meeting shall do the following:

(1) Determine the out-of-state or out-of-country thoroughbred races to be imported on a statewide basis pursuant to provisions of this chapter.

(2) Ensure, to the extent possible, that the fees charged by out-of-state or out-of-country entities for these signals are at the lowest obtainable rate and at the same rate statewide, in order to maximize the revenue available to in-state associations and fairs and their horsemen.

(3) Ensure, to the extent possible, due to the reciprocal nature of the interstate simulcasting business, that the maximum obtainable revenue is generated by the sale to out-of-state entities of the audiovisual signal of races conducted in this state by thoroughbred associations and fairs.

(4) Ensure that program information requirements for in-state signals comply with the standards of the board, but provide that abbreviated program formats may be used for races imported from other jurisdictions.

(k) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any thoroughbred association or fair, when operating a live racing meeting, shall distribute the signal of all races conducted by, or disseminated by, that association or fair to, and accept wagers on these races from, any association that is licensed to conduct a live quarter horse or harness racing meeting in Orange County and that conducted such a meeting in 1998.

(l) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all associations or fairs when operating as eligible satellite wagering facilities shall be in compliance with, and subject to the provisions of, Article 9.2 (commencing with Section 19605) of this chapter, and shall display the signal and accept wagers on all live races conducted in this state without regard to breed. Notwithstanding the foregoing provision, a thoroughbred racing association located in the city of Arcadia is exempt from these requirements for live harness and quarter horse races conducted at night unless the thoroughbred racing association facility is open for business at that time and is accepting wagers on other night signals pursuant to this chapter. Further, satellite wagering facilities located at fairs may, but are not required to, accept an audiovisual signal on out-of-state or out-of-country races unless the facility is open for business at the time and accepting wagers on other signals pursuant to this chapter.

SEC. 87. Section 19602 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19602. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any racing association in this state may authorize betting systems located outside

of this state to accept wagers on a race or races conducted or disseminated by that association and may transmit live audiovisual signals of the race or races and their results to those betting systems, except that any authorization is subject to the consent of the host association and applicable federal laws, including, but not limited to, Chapter 57 (commencing with Section 3001) of Title 15 of the United States Code.

(b) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), any racing association described in subdivision (a), when it authorizes betting systems located outside of this state to accept wagers on a race, shall pay a license fee to the state in an amount equal to 8 percent of the total amount received by the association from the out-of-state betting system. In addition, with respect to thoroughbred racing only, 3 percent of the amount remaining after the payment of the license fee shall be deposited with the official registering agency pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 19617.2, and shall thereafter be distributed in accordance with subdivisions (b), (c), and (d) of Section 19617.2. The remaining amount received by the association shall be distributed to the association that conducts the racing meeting and to horsemen participating in that racing meeting as follows: 50 percent to the association as commissions, and 50 percent to the horsemen as purses. All rents, costs, and fees shall be deducted pursuant to a contract between the association that conducts the racing meeting and the horsemen participating in the racing meeting. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, racing associations may form a partnership, joint venture, or any other affiliation in order to negotiate terms and conditions of agreements with out-of-state betting systems.

(2) A thoroughbred association that hosts the series of races known as the "Breeder's Cup" shall not be required to pay to the state the license fees required pursuant to paragraph (1). Amounts received by the association from out-of-state betting systems as wagers on Breeder's Cup races shall be distributed as follows: 50 percent as commissions to the association that conducts the racing meeting, and 50 percent as purses to the horsemen participating in the meeting.

(c) With the permission of the board, wagers accepted by betting systems located outside of this state may be, but are not required to be, included in the parimutuel pool of the association that conducts the racing meeting in this state. If the wagers accepted by betting systems located outside of this state are included in the parimutuel pool of the association that conducts the racing meeting in this state, the betting system located outside of this state shall, if permissible under applicable law, deduct from the total amount handled in each conventional and exotic parimutuel pool the same total percentages deducted pursuant to Article 9.5 (commencing with Section 19610) by the association that

conducts the racing meeting in this state. If the laws of the jurisdiction in which the betting system is located do not permit the betting system to deduct the same percentages as are deducted by the association that conducts the racing, the board may, nonetheless, permit the inclusion of those out-of-state wagers in the association's parimutuel pool if the board determines it to be in the public interest of this state to do so.

(d) If wagers accepted by an association conducting racing within the state and wagers accepted by a betting system located outside of the state are combined in one parimutuel pool and the association and the betting system both deduct the same total percentages as set forth in subdivision (c), the breakage shall be allocated between the association and the betting system on the basis of a calculation for distribution approved by board.

(e) If wagers accepted by an association conducting racing within the state are combined in one parimutuel pool with wagers accepted by a betting system located outside the state and the association and the betting system deduct different percentages from the amount handled in the parimutuel pool, the precise calculation and distribution of payments on winning tickets and breakage between the association and the betting system shall be on the basis of a calculation for distribution approved by the board.

(f) Breakage allocated pursuant to this section to an association conducting racing within this state shall be distributed in the same manner as would be breakage arising from wagers at the association in the absence of a combined parimutuel pool. This section does not apply to the disposition of breakage allocated to the betting system located outside of the state.

(g) If wagers accepted by a betting system located outside of this state are included in the parimutuel pool of an association conducting racing in this state, funds in the parimutuel pool attributable to unclaimed tickets relating to wagers accepted by the association conducting racing within the state shall be distributed in the same manner as unclaimed tickets relating to wagers accepted by that association in the absence of a combined parimutuel pool. Funds in the parimutuel pool attributable to unclaimed tickets related to wagers accepted by the betting system located outside of this state shall be allocated to that betting system, and this section does not otherwise apply to the disposition of those funds at that location outside of the state.

SEC. 88. Section 19605 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19605. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the board may authorize an association licensed to conduct a racing meeting in the northern zone to operate a satellite wagering facility for wagering on races conducted in the northern zone at its racetrack inclosure subject to

all of the conditions specified in Section 19605.3, and may authorize an association licensed to conduct a racing meeting in the central or southern zone to operate a satellite wagering facility for wagering on races conducted in the central or southern zone at its racetrack inclosure subject to the conditions specified in subdivisions (a) to (e), inclusive, of Section 19605.3 and the conditions and limitations set forth in Section 19605.6.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no satellite wagering facility, except a facility that is located at a track where live racing is conducted, shall be located within 20 miles of any existing satellite wagering facility or of any track where a racing association conducts a live racing meeting. However, in the northern zone, a racing association or any existing satellite wagering facility may waive the prohibition contained in this subdivision and may consent to the location of another satellite wagering facility within 20 miles of the facility or track.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (b), the Department of Food and Agriculture may approve not more than three satellite wagering facilities that are licensed jointly to the 1a District Agricultural Association and the 5th District Agricultural Association and that are located on the fairgrounds of the 1a District Agricultural Association or within the boundaries of the City and County of San Francisco. Before a satellite wagering facility may be licensed for the 1997 and subsequent calendar years under this subdivision, the department shall conduct a one-year test at the proposed site in order to determine the impact of the proposed facility on total state parimutuel revenues and on attendance and wagering at existing racetracks and fair satellite wagering facilities in the Counties of Alameda, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Solano. Notwithstanding Section 19605.1, a satellite wagering facility may be located on property leased to one or both fairs. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the fairs may contract for the operation and management of a satellite wagering facility with an individual racing association or a partnership, joint venture, or other affiliation of two or more racing associations that are licensed to conduct thoroughbred meetings within the northern zone.

(d) Subdivision (b) shall not be construed to prohibit the location of satellite wagering facilities within 20 miles of any existing or proposed satellite facility established pursuant to subdivision (c).

SEC. 89. Section 19605.1 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19605.1. With respect to the northern zone, the board may, with the approval of the Department of Food and Agriculture, also authorize any fair, in the northern zone that is eligible for an allocation of racing days pursuant to Section 19549, but which is not licensed to conduct a racing meeting or authorized pursuant to Section 19605.6, to locate a satellite

wagering facility at its fairgrounds for wagering on races conducted in the northern zone if all of the conditions specified in Section 19605.3 are satisfied.

SEC. 90. Section 19605.2 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19605.2. With respect to the central and southern zones, the board may, with the approval of the Department of Food and Agriculture, subject to the conditions and limitations set forth in Section 19605.6, also authorize any fair, which conducted general fair activities in 1986 within the central or southern zone, and which is eligible for an allocation of racing days pursuant to Section 19549, but which is not licensed to conduct a racing meeting, to locate a satellite wagering facility at its fairgrounds for wagering on races conducted in the central or southern zone if all of the conditions specified in subdivisions (a) to (e), inclusive, of Section 19605.3 are satisfied.

SEC. 91. Section 19605.3 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19605.3. (a) An organization described in Section 19608.2 has executed an agreement approved by the board with the association conducting a racing meeting and the satellite wagering facility. The agreement shall provide, among other things, for all of the following:

(1) The conditions for transmission of the signal.

(2) That the wagers made at the satellite wagering facility will be included in the appropriate conventional or exotic pool at the racetrack where the racing meeting is conducted.

(3) The agreement of the parties, if any, respecting the payment of fees or charges by one party to the other in substitution of, or in addition or supplemental to, the distributions of the amount deducted pursuant to the first paragraph of either Section 19605.7 or Section 19605.71. The agreement as to the payment of those fees or charges shall not operate to increase or reduce the amounts otherwise payable from the amount handled pursuant to this article, other than to a party to the agreement. Any dispute relating to the amount of fees or charges to be paid by any party as a condition of receiving the live audiovisual signal from an association or fair may be appealed to the board. However, nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to require an association or fair to execute an agreement.

(b) The accommodations and equipment used in conducting wagering at the satellite wagering facility and their location have been approved by the board.

(c) The communications system, technology and method used by the satellite wagering facility to accept wagers and transmit odds, results, and other data related to wagering has been approved by the board.

(d) (1) Any association or fair that operates a satellite wagering facility shall conduct wagering on all racing that is offered to the satellite wagering facility, except as otherwise provided in Section 19607.5 with respect to the northern zone, as long as the satellite wagering facility is not sustaining a loss on either a day meeting or night meeting, as determined by the board, and, if sustaining a loss on either a day meeting or night meeting, as long as the satellite wagering facility is reimbursed for that loss by either an organization described in Section 19608.2 or an association. Any association that operates a satellite wagering facility may, but is not required to, accept an audiovisual signal. Notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph, an association that conducts a racing meeting and a fair that operates a satellite wagering facility may agree to provide an audiovisual signal and to accept wagering on less than all of the races. Acceptance of the audiovisual signal may be on such terms and conditions, including the payment of fees and charges, subject to paragraph (3) of subdivision (a), as the parties may mutually agree.

(2) In calculating the loss, if any, for operating a satellite wagering facility for a night meeting, only the expenses incurred by the satellite wagering facility because of the acceptance of night wagers shall be considered, and no overhead expenses or expenses of the satellite wagering facility which would be incurred regardless of the acceptance of night wagers shall be considered.

(e) Notwithstanding any other law or any agreement under subdivision (a), for purposes of determining license fees and breakage at the racetrack where the racing meeting is conducted, wagers at a satellite wagering facility shall not be included in the conventional or exotic pools of the association conducting the racing meeting.

(f) The horsemen's organization that represents the horsemen at the association that conducts the racing meeting on which wagers are accepted consents to the acceptance of wagers at the satellite wagering facility, except that the association or fair operating the satellite wagering facility may appeal the withholding of consent to the board that may determine that consent is not required.

SEC. 92. Section 19605.51 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19605.51. Notwithstanding subdivision (a) of Section 19605, and Section 19605.1, any fair in San Joaquin, Humboldt, or Fresno County may, with the approval of the Department of Food and Agriculture and the authorization of the board, subject to the conditions specified in Section 19605.3, operate a satellite wagering facility on leased premises within the boundaries of that fair, but may only operate one such facility.

SEC. 93. Section 19605.6 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19605.6. (a) In addition to satellite wagering facilities authorized pursuant to Sections 19605, 19605.1, and 19605.2, the board, with the approval of the Department of Food and Agriculture, may authorize any fair, in the County of Kern or Santa Barbara, eligible for an allocation of racing days pursuant to Section 19549, to operate a satellite wagering facility at its fairgrounds even though the fair is not licensed to conduct a racing meeting, and the fair may operate the facilities except for those functions to be performed by an organization described in Section 19608.2. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, Sections 19605, 19605.3, 19605.4, 19605.7, 19605.71, 19605.8, 19606, 19606.1, 19606.3, and 19606.4 apply to satellite wagering facilities authorized pursuant to this section.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that the board provide, when feasible, for periods of at least 10 minutes between post times for live races conducted within California.

SEC. 94. Section 19605.7 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19605.7. The total percentage deducted from wagers at satellite wagering facilities in the northern zone shall be the same as the deductions for wagers at the racetrack where the racing meeting is being conducted and shall be distributed as set forth in this section. Amounts deducted under this section shall be distributed as follows:

(a) For thoroughbred meetings, 1.3 percent of the amount handled by the satellite wagering facility on conventional and exotic wagers shall be distributed to the racing association for payment to the state as a license fee, 2 percent shall be distributed to the satellite wagering facility as a commission for the right to do business, as a franchise, and this commission is not for the use of any real property, 2.5 percent or the amount of actual operating expenses, as determined by the board, whichever is less, shall be distributed to an organization described in Section 19608.2, and 0.54 percent shall be deposited with the official registering agency pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 19617.2 and shall thereafter be distributed in accordance with subdivisions (b), (c) and (d) of Section 19617.2, and 0.033 percent distributed to the Center for Equine Health and 0.067 percent distributed to the California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California at Davis. It is the intent of the Legislature that the 0.033 percent of funds distributed to the Center for Equine Health shall supplement, and not supplant, other funding sources.

(b) For harness, quarter horse, Appaloosa, Arabian, or mixed breed meetings, 0.4 percent of the amount handled by the satellite wagering facility on conventional and exotic wagers shall be distributed to the racing association for payment to the state as a license fee, for fair meetings, 1 percent of the amount handled by the satellite wagering

facility on conventional and exotic wagers shall be distributed to the fair association for payment to the state as a license fee, 2 percent shall be distributed to the satellite wagering facility as a commission for the right to do business, as a franchise, and this commission is not for the use of any real property, and 6 percent of the amount handled by the satellite wagering facility or the amount of actual operating expenses, as determined by the board, whichever is less, shall be distributed to an organization described in Section 19608.2. In addition, in the case of quarter horses, 0.4 percent shall be deposited with the official registering agency pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 19617.7 and shall thereafter be distributed in accordance with subdivisions (c), (d), and (e) of Section 19617.7; in the case of Appaloosas, 0.4 percent shall be deposited with the official registering agency pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 19617.9 and shall thereafter be distributed in accordance with subdivisions (c), (d), and (e) of Section 19617.9; in the case of Arabians, 0.4 percent shall be held by the association to be deposited with the official registering agency pursuant to Section 19617.8, and shall thereafter be distributed in accordance with Section 19617.8; in the case of standardbreds, 0.4 percent shall be distributed for the California Standardbred Sires Stakes Program pursuant to Section 19619; in the case of thoroughbreds, 0.48 percent shall be deposited with the official registering agency pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 19617.2 and shall thereafter be distributed in accordance with subdivisions (b), (c), and (d) of Section 19617.2; and 0.033 percent shall be distributed to the Center for Equine Health and 0.067 percent shall be distributed to the California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California at Davis. It is the intent of the Legislature that the 0.033 percent of funds distributed to the Center for Equine Health shall supplement, and not supplant, other funding sources.

(c) In addition to the distributions specified in subdivision (a) and (b), for mixed breed meetings, 1 percent of the total amount handled by each satellite wagering facility shall be distributed to an organization described in Section 19608.2 for promotion of the program at satellite wagering facilities. For quarter horse meetings and harness meetings, 0.5 percent of the total amount handled by each satellite wagering facility shall be distributed to an organization described in Section 19608.2 for the promotion of the program at satellite wagering facilities, and 0.5 percent of the total amount handled by each satellite wagering facility shall be distributed according to a written agreement for each race meeting between the licensed racing association and the organization representing the horsemen participating in the meeting.

(d) Additionally, for thoroughbred, harness, quarter horse, mixed breed, and fair meetings, 0.33 percent of the total amount handled by

each satellite wagering facility shall be paid to the city or county in which the satellite wagering facility is located pursuant to Section 19610.3 or 19610.4.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a racing association is responsible for the payment of the state license fee as required by this section.

SEC. 95. Section 19605.71 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19605.71. The total percentage deducted from wagers at satellite wagering facilities in the central and southern zone shall be the same as the percentage deducted from wagers at the racetrack where the racing meeting is being conducted and shall be distributed as set forth in this section. Amounts deducted by a satellite wagering facility under this section shall be distributed as follows:

(a) For thoroughbred meetings, 2 percent of the amount handled by the satellite wagering facility on conventional and exotic wagers shall be distributed to the racing association for payment to the state as a license fee, 2 percent shall be distributed to the satellite wagering facility as a commission for the right to do business, as a franchise, and this commission is not for the use of any real property, 2.5 percent or the amount of actual operating expenses, as determined by the board, whichever is less, shall be distributed to an organization described in Section 19608.2, and 0.54 percent shall be deposited with the official registering agency pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 19617.2 and shall thereafter be distributed in accordance with subdivisions (b), (c), and (d) of Section 19617.2, and 0.033 percent shall be distributed to the Center for Equine Health and 0.067 percent shall be distributed to the California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California at Davis. It is the intent of the Legislature that the 0.033 percent of funds distributed to the Center for Equine Health shall supplement, and not supplant, other funding sources.

(b) For harness, quarter horse, Appaloosa, Arabian, or mixed breed meetings, 0.4 percent of the amount handled by the satellite wagering facility on conventional and exotic wagers shall be distributed to the racing association for payment to the state as a license fee, for fair meetings, 1 percent of the amount handled by the satellite wagering facility on conventional and exotic wagers shall be distributed to the racing association for payment to the state as a license fee, 2 percent shall be distributed to the satellite wagering facility as a commission for the right to do business, as a franchise, and this commission is not for the use of any real property, and 6 percent of the amount handled by the satellite wagering facility or the amount of actual operating expenses, as determined by the board, whichever is less, distributed to an

organization described in Section 19608.2. In addition, in the case of quarter horses, 0.4 percent shall be distributed as breeders' awards to breeders of quarter horses pursuant to Section 19617.6; in the case of Appaloosas, 0.4 percent shall be deposited with the official registering agency pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 19617.9 and shall thereafter be distributed in accordance with subdivisions (c), (d), and (e) of Section 19617.9; in the case of Arabians, 0.4 percent shall be held by the association to be deposited with the official registering agency, pursuant to Section 19617.8, and thereafter shall be distributed in accordance with Section 19617.8; in the case of standardbreds, 0.4 percent shall be distributed for the California Standardbred Sires Stakes Program pursuant to Section 19619; in the case of thoroughbreds, 0.48 percent shall be deposited with the official registering agency pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 19617.2 and shall thereafter be distributed in accordance with subdivisions (b), (c), and (d) of Section 19617.2; and 0.033 percent shall be distributed to the Center for Equine Health and 0.067 percent shall be distributed to the California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California at Davis. It is the intent of the Legislature that the 0.033 percent of funds distributed to the Center for Equine Health shall supplement, and not supplant, other funding sources.

(c) In addition, for Appaloosa and mixed breed meetings, 1 percent shall be distributed to an organization described in Section 19608.2 for promotion of the program at satellite wagering facilities. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, on wagers made in the Counties of Orange and Los Angeles on thoroughbred races conducted in the County of Orange or Los Angeles, or both, excluding the 50th District Agricultural Association, the amount deducted for promotion of the satellite wagering program at satellite wagering facilities shall be 0.5 percent. Any of the promotion funds that are not distributed in the year in which they are collected may be distributed in the following year. If promotion funds distributed in any year exceed the amount collected for that year, the funds distributed in the following year shall be reduced by the excess amount. For quarter horse and harness meetings, 0.5 percent of the total amount handled by each satellite wagering facility shall be distributed to an organization described in Section 19608.2 for the promotion of the program at satellite wagering facilities, and 0.5 percent of the total amount handled by each satellite wagering facility shall be distributed according to a written agreement for each race meeting between the licensed racing association and the organization representing the horsemen participating in the meeting.

(d) Additionally, for thoroughbred, harness, quarter horse, mixed breed, and fair meetings, 0.33 percent of the total amount handled by the satellite wagering facility shall be paid to the city or county in which the

satellite wagering facility is located pursuant to Section 19610.3 or 19610.4.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a racing association is responsible for the payment of the state license fee as required by this section.

SEC. 96. Section 19608.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19608.5. All revenues payable to the state and deposited in a separate account in the fund pursuant to Section 19606.1 that are allocated by the Secretary of Food and Agriculture for the purposes of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 19606.1 are hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal of, and interest on, bonds issued by a joint powers agency, or of other debt service or expense incurred for the purposes described in that paragraph (1).

SEC. 97. Section 19608.6 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19608.6. (a) Any joint powers agency requesting money in connection with the issuance of bonds for the purposes described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 19606.1 shall file an application with the Secretary of Food and Agriculture, in the form required by the secretary.

(b) The secretary shall, upon review of the applications, prepare a statement of allocation of money to the joint powers agency, in the priority the director deems appropriate.

(c) The secretary shall adopt regulations governing the allocation procedures to be followed in implementing this section.

SEC. 98. Section 19610.2 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19610.2. Every association that conducts a racing meeting shall deduct one-tenth of 1 percent of the total amount handled. From the amount deducted on wagers made on-track, thirty-three one hundredths of the amount deducted shall be distributed to the Center for Equine Health and shall supplement, and not supplant, other funding sources. Sixty-seven one hundredths of the amount deducted shall be distributed to the California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory to fund the equine drug testing program and laboratory at the University of California, Davis described in Section 19578.

SEC. 99. Section 19610.4 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19610.4. Notwithstanding Section 19610.3, any association that conducts a racing meeting pursuant to Section 19549.9, or any fair that operates a satellite wagering facility, may elect to deduct an additional amount of 0.33 of 1 percent from the total parimutuel wagers placed within its inclosure or at its satellite wagering facility.

The amounts deducted pursuant to this section shall be retained by the association or fair for the payment of possessory interest taxes, if any, assessed against the organization described in Section 19608.2, the racing association, or fair, and after payment of these taxes shall be distributed to the city or county in which the racing meeting or wagering is conducted, at the option of the association or fair. If a city or county has elected by ordinance to receive a distribution from a racing association or fair under this section, it shall not at any time thereafter assess or collect, with respect to an event conducted by that racing association or, an event conducted by or by contract with that fair, any license or excise tax or fee, including, but not limited to, any admission, parking, or business tax, or any tax or fee levied solely upon the racing association or fair conducting a racing meeting or satellite wagering, or any patron, participant, service-supplier, promoter, or vendor thereof. Further, a city or county electing to receive a distribution under this section shall provide ordinary and traditional municipal services, such as police services and traffic control, in connection with the racing meetings or satellite wagering. If an eligible city or county does not elect to receive a distribution under this section, the amount remaining after payment of possessory interest taxes, if any, as provided in this section shall be paid to the state as an additional license fee.

SEC. 100. Section 19611.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19611.5. (a) In addition to the amounts otherwise deducted pursuant to this chapter, every association other than a fair that conducts a thoroughbred race meeting may deduct from the total amount handled in daily double, quinella, exacta, and other multiple wagering pools approved by the board up to 3 percent thereof to be distributed 50 percent as commissions and 50 percent as purses. From the amount distributed as purses, a sum equal to 0.07 percent of the total handle shall be held by the association to be deposited with the official registering agency pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 19617.2, and shall thereafter be distributed in accordance with subdivisions (b), (c), and (d) of Section 19617.2.

(b) At least 30 days prior to the commencement of its meeting, the association shall file with the board a statement of the additional deduction to be made pursuant to subdivision (a). Except with the consent of the board, the amount of the deduction shall not be changed during the course of the meeting.

SEC. 101. Section 19612.6 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19612.6. (a) (1) For harness meetings, the amount remaining after deduction of the state license fee shall be distributed equally between commissions and purses. For quarter horse, Appaloosa, and mulering

meetings, the amount remaining after deduction of the state license fee pursuant to Section 19612 shall be distributed between commissions and purses as agreed to by the association conducting the meeting and the organization representing the horsemen or mulemen participating in the meeting. For fair meetings conducted pursuant to Section 19549, the amount remaining after deduction of the state license fee pursuant to Section 19612 shall be distributed 48 percent to commissions and 52 percent to purses.

(2) Every association which conducts a racing meeting pursuant to Section 19549 shall, in addition, deduct from its parimutuel pools the amount specified in subdivision (d) of Section 19614.

(b) If an association qualified to operate its meeting pursuant to this section conducts two separate programs of racing on any day, each such program shall be considered a separate racing day for purposes of determining the daily handle and computing the distribution of license fees, commissions, and purses thereon. For the purposes of this subdivision, a program shall consist of at least nine races.

(c) In addition to any deductions pursuant to this section, every association conducting a racing meeting pursuant to Section 19549.1 shall also deduct an additional 1 percent of its parimutuel pools to be distributed as commissions.

(d) In addition to any deductions pursuant to this section, every association conducting a racing meeting pursuant to Section 19549.1 shall also deduct an additional 2 percent of its exotic parimutuel pools to be distributed equally as commissions and purses.

SEC. 102. Section 19612.8 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19612.8. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any association conducting a racing meeting shall pay not less than the actual amount necessary to cover the costs for compensation, including any fringe benefits, to stewards and official veterinarians and to cover the costs for that racing meeting, as provided by the board under Section 19518.

SEC. 103. Section 19612.9 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19612.9. (a) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (d) of Section 19601, unclaimed refunds shall be distributed to the organization that is responsible for negotiating purse agreements, satellite wagering agreements, and all other business agreements on behalf of the horsemen participating in the racing meeting for the purpose of negotiating, in good faith, an agreement of at least three years' duration with a jockeys' organization to provide health and welfare benefits to California licensed jockeys, former California licensed jockeys, and their

dependents if those persons contribute to the plan and do not receive welfare benefits pursuant to Section 19613.

(2) The amount of money distributed annually pursuant to this section shall be held in trust solely for the purpose described in this section and shall not exceed four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000), adjusted annually for inflation. The board shall determine the inflation adjustment based on an index quantifying changes in the cost of health insurance benefits.

(3) If an agreement is not reached before the regular meeting of the board in November of any calendar year, the board, on its own motion, shall provide that the provisions of the existing agreement, if any, shall remain in effect until a subsequent agreement is reached.

(b) The jockeys' organization referred to in subdivision (a) shall represent a majority of the jockeys licensed by the board, and the board shall initially certify that the organization represents the majority of those licensed jockeys. The organization shall maintain an office in this state. The organization certified by the board shall provide an annual audit of the health and welfare fund established pursuant to this section. The organization shall make available to the board all records and documents necessary for the performance of its duties.

(c) The jockeys' organization certified by the board shall develop reasonable nondiscriminatory criteria for eligibility for health and welfare benefits.

(d) The agreement shall be approved by the board and, if approved, no other entity licensed in this state shall be required to enter into an agreement for the purposes of this section.

SEC. 104. Section 19613 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19613. (a) Except as provided in subdivisions (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f), the portion deducted for purses pursuant to this chapter shall be paid to or for the benefit of the horsemen at the racing meeting.

(b) Any association other than a fair that conducts a thoroughbred racing meeting shall pay to the owners' organization contracting with the association with respect to the conduct of racing meetings for administrative expenses and services rendered to owners, an amount not to exceed two-thirds of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the portion, and to a trainers' organization for administrative expenses and services rendered to trainers and backstretch employees an amount equivalent to one-third of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the portion. That association shall also pay an amount for a pension plan for backstretch personnel to be administered by the trainers' organization equivalent to an additional 1 percent of the portion. The remainder of the portion shall be distributed as purses.

(c) Any other association may pay to the horsemen's organization contracting with the association with respect to the conduct of racing

meetings for administrative expenses and services rendered to horsemen an amount out of the portion as may be determined by the association by agreement or otherwise, but, in all events, shall include, relative to a thoroughbred horsemen's organization racing, 1 percent of the portion for a pension plan for backstretch personnel to be administered by the trainers' organization. The remainder of the portion shall be distributed as purses.

(d) Notwithstanding subdivisions (b) and (c), any association conducting a fair racing meeting shall pay to the horsemen's organizations contracting with the association with respect to the conduct of races for their respective breeds of horses at the meetings for administrative expenses and services rendered to their respective horsemen those amounts out of the portion as determined by the horsemen's organization for the respective breeds with the approval of the board.

Pursuant to this subdivision, amounts not to exceed 3 percent of the portion for the owners' and trainers' organizations shall be distributed to any thoroughbred owners' and trainers' organizations contracting with an association for a fair racing meeting or participating in mixed breed racing meetings as follows: two-thirds of 1 percent to the owners' organization and one-third of 1 percent to the trainers' organization for administrative expenses and services rendered to both owners and trainers, 1 percent for welfare funds, and 1 percent for a pension program for backstretch personnel, to be administered by the thoroughbred trainers' organization.

(e) Any association other than a fair that conducts a quarter horse racing meeting shall pay to the horsemen's organization contracting with the association with respect to the conduct of racing meetings for administrative expenses and services rendered to horsemen, an amount not to exceed 3 percent of the portion. The remainder of the portion shall be distributed as purses.

(f) For racing meetings other than thoroughbred meetings, if no contract has been signed between the association conducting the racing meeting and the organization representing the horsemen by the time the racing meeting commences, the distribution of purses shall be governed by the following:

(1) If the association conducted a racing meeting within the past 15 months and a contract was in existence for that meeting with the horsemen's organization and the association is conducting a subsequent meeting for the same breed or mixed breeds, the amounts payable to the horsemen's organization under subdivision (c) shall be computed under the provisions of the last signed contract between the parties.

(2) This subdivision applies regardless of the cause of the failure to execute a contract, whether that failure is a result of inadvertence or otherwise.

(3) For racing meetings that do not come within paragraph (1), the board shall, within 15 days after the commencement of the racing meeting, determine the amounts payable to the horsemen's organization for administrative expenses and services, and provide for the direct payment of those amounts.

(g) Amounts distributed pursuant to this section are derived from owners' purses.

(h) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) "Owner" means a person currently licensed by the board as an owner of a thoroughbred racehorse.

(2) "Trainer" means a person currently licensed by the board as an owner and trainer or as a trainer of a thoroughbred racehorse.

SEC. 105. Section 19614 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19614. (a) Notwithstanding Sections 19611 and 19612, and except for an association that qualifies pursuant to Section 19612.6, for a fair conducting a live racing meeting, 1 percent of the total amount handled on live races, excluding wagering at a satellite facility, shall be retained by the fair association for payment to the state as a license fee.

(b) Additionally, 0.48 percent of the total amount handled on live racing, excluding wagering at a satellite facility, shall be deposited with the official registering agency pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 19617.2, and shall thereafter be distributed in accordance with subdivisions (b), (c), and (d) of Section 19617.2.

(c) After distribution of the applicable amounts as set forth in subdivisions (a) and (b) and the payments made pursuant to other relevant sections of this chapter, all funds remaining from the deductions provided in Section 19610 shall be distributed 47.5 percent as commissions and 52.5 percent as purses. From the amount distributed as thoroughbred purses, a sum equal to 0.07 percent of the total handle shall be held by the association to be deposited with the official registering agency pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 19617.2, and shall thereafter be distributed in accordance with subdivisions (b), (c), and (d) of Section 19617.2.

Any additional amount generated for purses and not distributed during the previous corresponding meeting shall be added to the purses at the current meeting.

(d) In addition to the amounts deducted pursuant to Section 19610, any fair racing association shall deduct 1 percent from the total amount handled in its daily conventional and exotic parimutuel pools. The

additional 1 percent shall be deposited in the Fair and Exposition Fund and is hereby appropriated for the purposes specified in Section 19630.

SEC. 106. Section 19614.2 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19614.2. (a) In addition to the amounts otherwise deducted pursuant to this chapter, a fair, or an association conducting its meeting pursuant to Section 19549.1, may deduct from the total amount handled in daily double, quinella, exacta, and other multiple wagering pools approved by the board up to 3 percent thereof to be distributed as additional commissions and purses in the current year of the fair meet. Of the amount deducted, if any, 52.5 percent shall be distributed as additional purses and 47.5 percent shall be distributed as additional commissions. From the amount distributed as thoroughbred purses, a sum equal to 0.07 percent of the total amount handled shall be held by the association to be deposited with the official registering agency pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 19617.2, and shall thereafter be distributed in accordance with subdivisions (b), (c), and (d) of Section 19617.2.

(b) At least 30 days prior to the commencement of its meeting, the association shall file with the board a statement of the additional deduction to be made pursuant to subdivision (a). Except with the consent of the board, the amount of the deduction shall not be changed during the course of the meeting.

(c) From the amount deducted for quarter horse purses under subdivision (a), a sum equal to 25 percent thereof shall be paid as breeder premiums and owners' and stallion awards as provided in Section 19617.7, shall be deposited with the official registering agency pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 19617.7, and shall thereafter be distributed in accordance with subdivisions (c), (d), and (e) of Section 19617.7.

(d) From the amount deducted for Arabian horse purses under subdivision (a), a sum equal to 13.33 percent thereof shall be held by the association to be deposited with the official registering agency, pursuant to Section 19617.8, and thereafter shall be distributed in accordance with Section 19617.8. The board shall designate the officially recognized organization representing Arabian horsemen to administer this subdivision and to distribute premiums. The organization may, with the approval of the board, make a deduction for expenses of up to, but not to exceed, 10 percent of the total awards fund.

(e) From the amount deducted for Appaloosa horse purses under subdivision (a), a sum equal to 13.33 percent thereof shall be paid as breeder premiums and owners' and stallion awards as provided in Section 19617.9, and shall be deposited with the official registering agency pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 19617.9, and shall

thereafter be distributed in accordance with subdivisions (c), (d), and (e) of Section 19617.9.

(f) Amounts distributed pursuant to this section are derived from owners' purses.

SEC. 107. Section 19633 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

SEC. 108. Section 19634 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

SEC. 109. Section 19636 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19636. All money appropriated pursuant to this article to the California Exposition and State Fair, the Los Angeles County Fair, the Sixth District Agricultural Association, known and designated as the California Science Center, the citrus fruit fairs defined in Section 4603 of the Food and Agricultural Code, and the 1-A District Agricultural Association, is exempt from Section 16304 of the Government Code, and shall remain available for expenditure from year to year until expended.

SEC. 110. Section 19637 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19637. Appropriations and allocations from the Fair and Exposition Fund made pursuant to this article, other than those made under subdivision (b) of Section 19620 are exempt from the provisions of Section 16304 of the Government Code. The date of such executive order is deemed to be the date when the appropriation becomes available for expenditure.

All appropriations and allocations made by this article which are not exempted by this section from the provisions of Section 16304 of the Government Code are subject to those provisions.

SEC. 111. Section 19660 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19660. Any person who, without first having procured a license under Article 4 of this chapter, directly or indirectly holds or conducts any meeting where there is horse racing and betting on its results by the parimutuel method of wagering, or otherwise, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 112. Section 19662 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19662. Any person who bets upon the results of a horse race except by a parimutuel method of wagering conducted by a person licensed under Article 4 of this chapter is punishable as provided in the Penal Code.

SEC. 113. Section 19664 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19664. It is unlawful for any person, for the purpose of selling or offering to sell predictions on horse races, to advertise that he has predicted the outcome of any horse race which has been run in this state, unless such person has notified in writing the California Horse Racing Board, at any of its offices, of his predictions at least three hours prior to the race involved on forms prescribed by the board. No person shall advertise the fact that he has notified the board or use the name of the board in any way whatsoever to promote the activities described in this section.

For the purposes of this section the term “advertise” includes the use of a newspaper, magazine or other publication, book notice, circular, pamphlet, letter, handbill, tip sheet, poster, bill, sign, placard, card, label, tag, window display, store sign, radio or television announcement, or any other means or methods now or hereafter employed to bring to the attention of the public information concerning the outcome of horse races.

Nothing herein contained shall apply to any daily newspaper of general circulation which is regularly entered in the United States mail, or any other daily publication carrying complete past performances of horses entered in races, or to any regularly published magazine or periodical devoted to racing news, which magazine or periodical has been published for at least two years.

Violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

SEC. 114. Section 522 of the Food and Agricultural Code is amended to read:

522. When a central diagnostic laboratory constructed on the Davis campus of the university is ready for occupancy, the director shall contract with the Regents of the University of California for its School of Veterinary Medicine to establish and operate the California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory. The system shall be headed by a director appointed by the Dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine under applicable university hiring rules. The system shall test, examine, and make diagnoses of infectious, nutritional, toxic, metabolic, and other diseases of domestic animals.

SEC. 115. Section 529 of the Food and Agricultural Code is amended to read:

529. It is intended that the contractual arrangement between the university and the department be of long-term duration. The department’s budget for the laboratories shall be reviewed annually.

A Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Board is hereby established, consisting of representatives of the livestock and poultry industries and practicing veterinarians who utilize the laboratory service. It shall be appointed by the director in consultation with the Dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine. The Chief of the Bureau of Animal Health of the

department, the Assistant Area Veterinarian in Charge for California for the United States Department of Agriculture, and the director of the California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory created by this article shall be ex officio members. The board shall advise the university and the department on all aspects of the operation of the laboratories.

SEC. 116. Section 531 of the Food and Agricultural Code is amended to read:

531. The budget for the California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory shall be established as a line item in the budget of the department. The operating budget requests shall be submitted annually, and requests for funding of construction of facilities and special items of laboratory equipment which cost over one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) shall be submitted when required. The director shall transfer funds appropriated for operation of the laboratories, for equipment, and for construction of facilities to the university to be managed according to university rules and regulations, and in accordance with the contract between the department and the university.

CHAPTER 1083

An act to add Sections 25000.7 and 25000.9 to the Business and Professions Code, relating to alcoholic beverages.

[Approved by Governor September 30, 2000. Filed with
Secretary of State September 30, 2000.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 25000.7 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

25000.7. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any agreement for the sale or distribution of beer between a beer manufacturer and beer wholesaler, no sale or distribution agreement shall be terminated solely for a beer wholesaler's failure to meet a sales goal or quota that is not commercially reasonable under the prevailing market conditions.

(b) For purposes of this section, "beer manufacturer" includes any holder of a beer manufacturer's license, any holder of an out-of-state beer manufacturer's certificate, or any holder of a beer and wine importer's general license.

SEC. 2. Section 25000.9 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

25000.9. (a) Any beer manufacturer who unreasonably withholds consent or unreasonably denies approval of a sale, transfer, or

assignment of any ownership interest in a beer wholesaler's business with respect to that manufacturer's brand or brands, shall be liable in damages to the beer wholesaler. Recoverable damages under this section shall not exceed the compensatory damages sustained by the wholesaler and the wholesaler's costs of suit. The fair market value of the beer wholesaler's business shall include, but is not limited to, its goodwill, if any.

(b) If a beer wholesaler has been paid a consideration by a successor wholesaler for the sale, transfer, or assignment of the beer wholesaler's interest in the sale or distribution of the affected brand or brands, the beer manufacturer shall be liable only for compensatory damages in an amount reflecting the difference in the amount already paid to the beer wholesaler, and the fair market value of the beer wholesaler's business with respect to the affected brand or brands.

(c) For purposes of this section, "beer manufacturer" includes any holder of a beer manufacturer's license, any holder of an out-of-state beer manufacturer's certificate, or any holder of a beer and wine importer's general license.

CHAPTER 1084

An act to amend Sections 17530.5, 22251, and 22253 of, and to add Section 17530.6 to, the Business and Professions Code, to add Section 1799.1a to the Civil Code, and to add Section 18621.7 to the Revenue and Taxation Code, relating to confidential records.

[Approved by Governor September 30, 2000. Filed with
Secretary of State September 30, 2000.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 17530.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

17530.5. (a) It is a misdemeanor for any person, including an individual, firm, corporation, association, partnership, or joint venture, or any employee or agent thereof, to disclose any information obtained in the business of preparing federal or state income tax returns or assisting taxpayers in preparing those returns, including any instance in which this information is obtained through an electronic medium, unless the disclosure is within any of the following:

(1) Consented to in writing by the taxpayer in a separate document that states to whom the disclosure will be made and how the information will be used. If the taxpayer agrees, this separate consent document may

be in the form of an electronic record, executed by an electronic signature as provided by Title 2.5 (commencing with Section 1633.1) of Part 2 of Division 3 of the Civil Code.

- (2) Expressly authorized by state or federal law.
- (3) Necessary to the preparation of the return.
- (4) Pursuant to court order.

(b) For the purposes of this section, a person is engaged in the business of preparing federal or state income tax returns or assisting taxpayers in preparing those returns if the person does any of the following:

(1) Advertises, or gives publicity to the effect that the person prepares or assists others in the preparation of state or federal income tax returns.

(2) Prepares or assists others in the preparation of state or federal income tax returns for compensation.

(3) Files a state or federal income tax return by electronic transmittal of return data directly to the Franchise Tax Board or to the Internal Revenue Service.

(c) A disclosure prohibited by this section includes a disclosure made internally within the entity preparing or assisting in preparing the return for any purpose other than tax preparation or made by that entity to any of its subsidiaries or affiliates.

(d) For purposes of this section, “affiliate” means any entity that, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, another entity.

(e) Contacting a taxpayer to obtain his or her written consent to disclosure does not constitute a violation of this section.

SEC. 2. Section 17530.6 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

17530.6. (a) Any person, including an individual, firm, corporation, association, partnership, or joint venture, or any employee or agent thereof, shall dispose of any of the information described in Section 17530.5 in a manner including, but not limited to, burning, shredding, electronic deleting, or other appropriate means, so that the identity of the taxpayer may not be determined from the disposed information alone or in combination with other publicly available information. A violation of this section constitutes a misdemeanor.

(b) This section shall not become operative if Assembly Bill 2246 of the 1999–2000 Regular Session is enacted and becomes effective on or before January 1, 2001.

SEC. 3. Section 22251 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

22251. For the purposes of this chapter, the following words have the following meanings:

(a) (1) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2), “tax preparer” includes:

(A) A person who, for a fee or for other consideration, assists with or prepares tax returns for another person or who assumes final responsibility for completed work on a return on which preliminary work has been done by another person, or who holds himself or herself out as offering those services. A person engaged in that activity shall be deemed to be a separate person for the purposes of this chapter, irrespective of affiliation with, or employment by, another tax preparer.

(B) A corporation, partnership, association, or other entity that has associated with it persons not exempted under Section 22258, which persons shall have as part of their responsibilities the preparation of data and ultimate signatory authority on tax returns or that holds itself out as offering those services or having that authority.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), “tax preparer” does not include an employee who, as part of the regular clerical duties of his or her employment, prepares his or her employer’s income, sales, or payroll tax returns.

(b) “Tax return” means a return, declaration, statement, refund claim, or other document required to be made or filed in connection with state or federal income taxes or state bank and corporation franchise taxes.

(c) An “approved curriculum provider,” for purposes of basic instruction as described in subdivision (a) of Section 22255, and continuing education as described in subdivision (b) of Section 22255, is one who has been approved by the council as defined in subdivision (d), or by the Bureau for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education under Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 94700) of Part 59 of Division 10 of the Education Code. A curriculum provider who is approved by the tax education council is exempt from Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 94700) of Part 59 of Division 10 of the Education Code.

(d) “Council” means the California Tax Education Council which is a single organization made up of not more than one representative from each professional society, association, or other entity operating as a California nonprofit corporation which chooses to participate in the council and which represents tax preparers, enrolled agents, attorneys, or certified public accountants with a membership of at least 200 for the last three years, and not more than one representative from each for-profit tax preparation corporation which chooses to participate in the council and which has at least 200 employees and has been operating in California for the last three years.

SEC. 4. Section 22253 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

22253. (a) It is a violation of this chapter for a tax preparer to do any of the following:

(1) Make, or authorize the making of, any statement or representation, oral or written or recorded by any means, which is intended to induce persons to use the tax preparation service of the tax preparer, which statement or representation is fraudulent, untrue, or misleading.

(2) Obtain the signature of a customer to a tax return or authorizing document which contains blank spaces to be filled in after it has been signed.

(3) Fail or refuse to give a customer, for his or her own records, a copy of any document requiring the customer's signature, within a reasonable time after the customer signs the document.

(4) Fail to maintain a copy of any tax return prepared for a customer for four years from the date of completion or the due date of the return, whichever is later.

(5) Engage in advertising practices which are fraudulent, untrue, or misleading, including, but not limited to, assertions that the bond required by Section 22250 in any way implies licensure or endorsement of a tax preparer by the State of California.

(6) Violate Section 17530.5 or 17530.6.

(7) Violate Section 7216 of Title 26 of the United States Code.

(8) Fail to sign a customer's tax return when payment for services rendered has been made.

(9) Fail to return, upon the demand by or on behalf of a customer, records or other data provided to the tax preparer by the customer.

(10) Knowingly give false or misleading information to the consumer pursuant to Section 22252, or give false or misleading information to the surety company pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 22250, or give false or misleading information to the California Tax Education Council pursuant to Section 22255.

(b) Each violation of this section constitutes a separate offense.

SEC. 5. Section 1799.1a is added to the Civil Code, to read:

1799.1a. (a) No person, including an individual, firm, corporation, association, partnership, or joint venture, or any employee or agent thereof, shall disclose information obtained from a federal or state income tax return or any information obtained from a tax schedule submitted with the return by a consumer in connection with a financial or other business-related transaction unless the disclosure is within any of the following:

(1) Consented to in writing by the consumer in a separate document that states to whom the disclosure will be made and how the information will be used. If the consumer agrees, this separate consent document may be in the form of an electronic record, executed by an electronic signature

as provided by Title 2.5 (commencing with Section 1633.1) of Part 2 of Division 3 of the Civil Code.

(2) Authorized or required by state or federal law.

(3) Necessary to complete or service the financial or business-related transaction or to effect, administer, or enforce a financial or business-related transaction requested by the consumer.

(4) Pursuant to court order.

(5) Required to complete any of the transactions described in subparagraphs (A) to (D), inclusive, by a person, including an individual, firm, corporation, association, partnership or joint venture, if the disclosure is made solely for that purpose. The provisions of this section apply to any person, including an individual, firm, corporation, association, partnership, or joint venture, and any employee or agent thereof, receiving information as a result of a disclosure authorized by this paragraph.

(A) A proposed or actual sale, merger, transfer, or exchange of all or a portion of a business or operating unit.

(B) A proposed or actual securitization or secondary market sale, including the sale of servicing rights.

(C) To provide information to insurance rate advisory organizations, guaranty funds or agencies, rating agencies, and other persons assessing compliance with industry standards.

(D) To protect against or to prevent actual or potential fraud and unauthorized transactions and claims and for institutional risk control activities.

(b) No unrelated use shall be made of a federal or state tax return or any information obtained therefrom or any information submitted with the return by a consumer in connection with a financial or other business-related transaction. "Unrelated use" means any use that is not necessary to effect, administer, or enforce the financial or other business-related transaction with the consumer or that is beyond the scope of the stated purpose to which the consumer consented for the use of the return or any other information he or she submitted.

(c) (1) For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(A) "Affiliate" means any entity that, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, another entity.

(B) "Consumer" means an individual who requests or obtains financial or other business-related services.

(C) "Tax return" means a return, declaration, statement, refund claim, or other document required to be made or to be filed in connection with state or federal income taxes or state bank and corporation franchise taxes.

(2) A disclosure prohibited by this section includes a disclosure made internally within the entity or by that entity to any of its subsidiaries or affiliates.

(3) The information described in subdivision (a) includes that information obtained through an electronic medium.

(d) No person, including an individual, firm, corporation, association, partnership, or joint venture, or any employee or agent thereof, shall dispose of any of the information described in subdivision (a) in a manner in which the identity of the consumer may be determined from the disposed information alone or in combination with other publicly available information. This subdivision shall not become operative if Assembly Bill 2246 of the 1999–2000 Regular Session is enacted and becomes effective on or before January 1, 2001.

(e) The civil remedies in Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 1799.2) shall be applicable to a violation of this section. Each violation of this section shall constitute a separate cause of action for which damages are recoverable.

(f) The treatment of tax returns by tax preparers, as defined in Section 22251 of the Business and Professions Code, shall be governed by Section 17530.5 of the Business and Professions Code.

SEC. 6. Section 18621.7 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:

18621.7. The Franchise Tax Board shall not approve for electronic filing any proprietary filing software or electronic tax preparation forms that require a taxpayer to consent to the disclosure of any information for which a consent to disclose is required by Section 17530.5 of the Business and Professions Code as a condition of access to that software or to those electronic tax preparation forms.

SEC. 7. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

CHAPTER 1085

An act to amend and repeal Section 205.5 of, to add Sections 276.1, 276.2, and 276.3 to, and to repeal and add Section 276 of, the Revenue

and Taxation Code, relating to taxation, to take effect immediately, tax levy.

[Approved by Governor September 30, 2000. Filed with
Secretary of State September 30, 2000.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 205.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, as amended by Section 17 of Chapter 1087 of the Statutes of 1996, is amended to read:

205.5. (a) Property that is owned by, and that constitutes the principal place of residence of, a veteran is exempted from taxation on that part of the full value of the residence that does not exceed forty thousand dollars (\$40,000), if the veteran is blind in both eyes, has lost the use of two or more limbs, or is totally disabled as a result of injury or disease incurred in military service. The exemption shall be sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000) in the case of an eligible veteran whose household income does not exceed the amount of forty thousand dollars (\$40,000), as adjusted for the relevant fiscal year as provided in subdivision (g).

(b) For purposes of this section, "veteran" means either of the following:

(1) A veteran as specified in subdivision (o) of Section 3 of Article XIII of the Constitution without regard to any residency requirement or limitation contained therein on the value of property owned by the veteran or the veteran's spouse.

(2) Any person who would qualify as a veteran pursuant to paragraph (1) except that he or she has, as a result of a service-connected injury or a disease that is service related as determined by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, died while on active duty in military service.

(c) (1) Property that is owned by, and that constitutes the principal place of residence of, the unmarried surviving spouse of a veteran is exempt from taxation on that part of the full value of the residence that does not exceed forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) provided that either of the following conditions is met:

(A) The deceased veteran during his or her lifetime qualified in all respects for the exemption or would have qualified for the exemption under the laws effective on January 1, 1977, except that the veteran died prior to January 1, 1977.

(B) The veteran died from a disease that was service connected as determined by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.

The exemption shall be sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000) in the case of an eligible unmarried surviving spouse whose household income does

not exceed the amount of forty thousand dollars (\$40,000), as adjusted for the relevant assessment year as provided in subdivision (g).

(2) Property that is owned by, and that constitutes the principal place of residence of, the unmarried surviving spouse of a veteran as described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) is exempt from taxation on that part of the full value of the residence that does not exceed forty thousand dollars (\$40,000). The forty-thousand-dollar (\$40,000) exemption shall be sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000), in the case of an eligible unmarried surviving spouse whose household income does not exceed the amount of forty thousand dollars (\$40,000), as adjusted for the relevant assessment year as provided in subdivision (g).

(d) As used in this section, "property that is owned by a veteran" or "property that is owned by the veteran's unmarried surviving spouse" includes all of the following:

(1) Property owned by the veteran with the veteran's spouse as a joint tenancy, tenancy in common, or as community property.

(2) Property owned by the veteran or the veteran's spouse as separate property.

(3) Property owned with one or more other persons to the extent of the interest owned by the veteran, the veteran's spouse, or both the veteran and the veteran's spouse.

(4) Property owned by the veteran's unmarried surviving spouse with one or more other persons to the extent of the interest owned by the veteran's unmarried surviving spouse.

(5) So much of the property of a corporation as constitutes the principal place of residence of a veteran or a veteran's unmarried surviving spouse when the veteran, or the veteran's spouse, or the veteran's unmarried surviving spouse is a shareholder of the corporation and the rights of shareholding entitle one to the possession of property, legal title to which is owned by the corporation. The exemption provided by this paragraph shall be shown on the local roll and shall reduce the full value of the corporate property. Notwithstanding any provision of law or articles of incorporation or bylaws of a corporation described in this paragraph, any reduction of property taxes paid by the corporation shall reflect an equal reduction in any charges by the corporation to the person who, by reason of qualifying for the exemption, made possible the reduction for the corporation.

(e) For purposes of this section, being blind in both eyes means having a visual acuity of 5/200 or less, or concentric contraction of the visual field to 5 degrees or less; losing the use of a limb means that the limb has been amputated or its use has been lost by reason of ankylosis, progressive muscular dystrophies, or paralysis; and being totally disabled means that the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the military service from which the veteran was discharged has rated the

disability at 100 percent or has rated the disability compensation at 100 percent by reason of being unable to secure or follow a substantially gainful occupation.

(f) An exemption granted to a claimant in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be in lieu of the veteran's exemption provided by subdivisions (o), (p), (q), and (r) of Section 3 of Article XIII of the Constitution and any other real property tax exemption to which the claimant may be entitled. No other real property tax exemption may be granted to any other person with respect to the same residence for which an exemption has been granted under the provisions of this section; provided, that if two or more veterans qualified pursuant to this section coown a property in which they reside, each is entitled to the exemption to the extent of his or her interest.

(g) To determine, for taxes that attach as a lien in 2002 and in each calendar year thereafter, whether the lower or higher exemption amount governs the amount of an exemption under this section, each household income amount applied under subdivision (a) or (c) for taxes that attached a lien during the immediately preceding calendar year shall be adjusted by an inflation factor that is the percentage change, rounded to the nearest one-thousandth of 1 percent, from October of the prior fiscal year to October of the current fiscal year, in the California Consumer Price Index for all items, as determined by the California Department of Industrial Relations.

(h) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2001.

SEC. 1.5. Section 205.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, as amended by Section 16.5 of Chapter 1087 of the Statutes of 1996, is amended to read:

205.5. (a) Property that is owned by, and that constitutes the principal place of residence of, a veteran is exempted from taxation on that part of the full value of the residence that does not exceed one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), if the veteran is blind in both eyes, has lost the use of two or more limbs, or if the veteran is totally disabled as a result of injury or disease incurred in military service. The one-hundred-thousand-dollar (\$100,000) exemption shall be one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), in the case of an eligible veteran whose household income does not exceed the amount of forty thousand dollars (\$40,000), as adjusted for the relevant assessment year as provided in subdivision (g).

(b) For purposes of this section, "veteran" means either of the following:

(1) A veteran as specified in subdivision (o) of Section 3 of Article XIII of the Constitution without regard to any limitation contained therein on the value of property owned by the veteran or the veteran's spouse.

(2) Any person who would qualify as a veteran pursuant to paragraph (1) except that he or she has, as a result of a service-connected injury or disease died while on active duty in military service. The United States Department of Veterans Affairs shall determine whether an injury or disease is service connected.

(c) (1) Property that is owned by, and that constitutes the principal place of residence of, the unmarried surviving spouse of a veteran is exempt from taxation on that part of the full value of the residence that does not exceed one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), in the case of a veteran who was blind in both eyes, had lost the use of two or more limbs, or was totally disabled provided that either of the following conditions is met:

(A) The deceased veteran during his or her lifetime qualified in all respects for the exemption or would have qualified for the exemption under the laws effective on January 1, 1977, except that the veteran died prior to January 1, 1977.

(B) The veteran died from a disease that was service connected as determined by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.

The one-hundred-thousand-dollar (\$100,000) exemption shall be one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), in the case of an eligible unmarried surviving spouse whose household income does not exceed the amount of forty thousand dollars (\$40,000), as adjusted for the relevant assessment year as provided in subdivision (g).

(2) Commencing with the 1994–95 fiscal year, property that is owned by, and that constitutes the principal place of residence of, the unmarried surviving spouse of a veteran as described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) is exempt from taxation on that part of the full value of the residence that does not exceed one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000). The one-hundred-thousand-dollar (\$100,000) exemption shall be one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), in the case of an eligible unmarried surviving spouse whose household income does not exceed the amount of forty thousand dollars (\$40,000), as adjusted for the relevant assessment year as provided in subdivision (g).

(d) As used in this section, “property that is owned by a veteran” or “property that is owned by the veteran’s unmarried surviving spouse” includes all of the following:

(1) Property owned by the veteran with the veteran’s spouse as a joint tenancy, tenancy in common or as community property.

(2) Property owned by the veteran or the veteran’s spouse as separate property.

(3) Property owned with one or more other persons to the extent of the interest owned by the veteran, the veteran’s spouse, or both the veteran and the veteran’s spouse.

(4) Property owned by the veteran's unmarried surviving spouse with one or more other persons to the extent of the interest owned by the veteran's unmarried surviving spouse.

(5) So much of the property of a corporation as constitutes the principal place of residence of a veteran or a veteran's unmarried surviving spouse when the veteran, or the veteran's spouse, or the veteran's unmarried surviving spouse is a shareholder of the corporation and the rights of shareholding entitle one to the possession of property, legal title to which is owned by the corporation. The exemption provided by this paragraph shall be shown on the local roll and shall reduce the full value of the corporate property. Notwithstanding any provision of law or articles of incorporation or bylaws of a corporation described in this paragraph, any reduction of property taxes paid by the corporation shall reflect an equal reduction in any charges by the corporation to the person who, by reason of qualifying for the exemption, made possible the reduction for the corporation.

(e) For purposes of this section, being blind in both eyes means having a visual acuity of 5/200 or less, or concentric contraction of the visual field to 5 degrees or less; losing the use of a limb means that the limb has been amputated or its use has been lost by reason of ankylosis, progressive muscular dystrophies, or paralysis; and being totally disabled means that the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the military service from which the veteran was discharged has rated the disability at 100 percent or has rated the disability compensation at 100 percent by reason of being unable to secure or follow a substantially gainful occupation.

(f) An exemption granted to a claimant in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be in lieu of the veteran's exemption provided by subdivisions (o), (p), (q), and (r) of Section 3 of Article XIII of the Constitution and any other real property tax exemption to which the claimant may be entitled. No other real property tax exemption may be granted to any other person with respect to the same residence for which an exemption has been granted under the provisions of this section; provided, that if two or more veterans qualified pursuant to this section coown a property in which they reside, each is entitled to the exemption to the extent of his or her interest.

(g) To determine, for taxes that attach as a lien in 2002 and in each calendar year thereafter, whether the lower or higher exemption amount governs the amount of an exemption under this section, each household income amount applied under subdivision (a) or (c) for taxes that attached as a lien during the immediately preceding calendar year shall be adjusted by an inflation factor that is the percentage change, rounded to the nearest one-thousandth of 1 percent, from October of the prior fiscal year to October of the current fiscal year, in the California

Consumer Price Index for all items, as determined by the California Department of Industrial Relations.

SEC. 2. Section 205.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, as amended by Section 17 of Chapter 1087 of the Statutes of 1996, is repealed.

SEC. 3. Section 276 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is repealed.

SEC. 4. Section 276 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:

276. (a) Except as otherwise provided by subdivision (b), for property for which the disabled veterans' exemption described in Section 205.5 was available, but for which a timely claim was not filed, a partial exemption shall be applied in accordance with whichever of the following is applicable:

(1) Ninety percent of any tax, including any interest or penalty thereon, levied upon that portion of the assessed value of the property that would have been exempt under a timely and appropriate claim shall be canceled or refunded, provided that an appropriate claim for exemption is filed after 5 p.m. on February 15 of the calendar year in which the fiscal year begins but on or before the following December 10.

(2) If an appropriate claim for exemption is filed after the time period specified in paragraph (1), 85 percent of that portion of any tax, including any interest or penalty thereon, that was levied upon that portion of the assessed value of the property that would have been exempt under a timely and appropriate claim, shall be canceled or refunded. Cancellations or refunds made or issued under this paragraph are subject to the limitations periods on refunds as described in Section 5096.

(b) If a late filed claim for the sixty-thousand-dollar (\$60,000) exemption is filed in conjunction with a timely filed claim for the forty-thousand-dollar (\$40,000) exemption, or if a late filed claim for the one-hundred-fifty-thousand dollar (\$150,000) exemption is filed in conjunction with a timely filed claim for the one-hundred-thousand-dollar (\$100,000) exemption, the amount of any exemption allowed under the late-filed claim under subdivision (a) shall be determined on the basis of that portion of the exemption amount, otherwise available under subdivision (a), that exceeds forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) or one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), as applicable.

(c) For those claims filed pursuant to subdivision (a) after November 15, the exemption under that subdivision may be applied to the second installment. If that exemption is so applied, the first installment is still delinquent on December 10, and is subject to delinquent penalties provided for in this division if that installment is not timely paid. A refund shall be made to the taxpayer upon a claim submitted to the

auditor if the exemption is applied to the second installment and either of the following is true:

- (1) Both installments are paid on or before December 10.
- (2) The reduction in taxes resulting from the exemption exceeds the amount of taxes due on the second installment.

SEC. 5. Section 276.1 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:

276.1. For property for which the disabled veterans' exemption described in Section 205.5 would have been available but for the taxpayer's failure to receive a timely disability rating from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs (USDVA), there shall be canceled or refunded the amount of any taxes, including any interest and penalties thereon, levied on that portion of the assessed value of the property that would have been exempt under a timely and appropriate claim, provided that the claimant meets both of the following conditions:

(a) The claimant had an application pending with the USDVA for a disability rating and subsequently received a rating that qualifies the claimant for the disabled veterans' exemption described in Section 205.5.

(b) The claimant subsequently files an appropriate claim for the disabled veterans' exemption described in Section 205.5 on or before the next following lien date.

SEC. 6. Section 276.2 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:

276.2. If the disabled veterans' exemption as described in Section 205.5 would have been available for a property, but for that property being acquired by a person eligible for the exemption only after the lien date, and an appropriate application for that exemption is filed on or before the lien date in the calendar year next following the calendar year in which the property was acquired, there shall be canceled or refunded the amount of any taxes, including any interest and penalties thereon, levied on that portion of the assessed value of the property that would have been exempt under a timely and appropriate application.

SEC. 7. Section 276.3 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:

276.3. In the event that property receiving a disabled veterans' exemption as described in Section 205.5 is sold or otherwise transferred to a person that is not eligible for that exemption, the exemption shall cease to apply on the date of that sale or transfer.

SEC. 8. Sections 1.5 and 2 of this bill incorporate amendments to Section 205.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code proposed by both this bill and SB 2195. Sections 1.5 and 2 of this bill shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, (2) each bill amends Section 205.5 of the Revenue and

Taxation Code, and (3) this bill is enacted after SB 2195, in which case Section 1 of this bill shall not become operative.

SEC. 9. Notwithstanding Section 2229 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, no appropriation is made by this act and the state shall not reimburse any local agency for any property tax revenues lost by it pursuant to this act.

SEC. 10. This act provides for a tax levy within the meaning of Article IV of the Constitution and shall go into immediate effect.

CHAPTER 1086

An act to amend and repeal Section 205.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, relating to taxation, to take effect immediately, tax levy.

[Approved by Governor September 30, 2000. Filed with
Secretary of State September 30, 2000.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 205.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, as amended by Section 16.5 of Chapter 1087 of the Statutes of 1996, is amended to read:

205.5. (a) Property that is owned by, and that constitutes the principal place of residence of, a veteran is exempted from taxation on that part of the full value of the residence that does not exceed forty thousand dollars (\$40,000), if the veteran is blind in both eyes or has lost the use of two or more limbs as a result of injury or disease incurred in military service or that does not exceed one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), if the veteran is totally disabled as a result of injury or disease incurred in military service. The forty-thousand-dollar (\$40,000) exemption shall be sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000), and the one-hundred-thousand-dollar (\$100,000) exemption shall be one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), in the case of an eligible veteran whose household income as defined in Section 20504 does not exceed the amounts specified in Section 20585.

(b) For purposes of this section, "veteran" means either of the following:

(1) A veteran as specified in subdivision (o) of Section 3 of Article XIII of the Constitution without regard to any limitation contained therein on the value of property owned by the veteran or the veteran's spouse.

(2) Any person who would qualify as a veteran pursuant to paragraph (1) except that he or she has, as a result of a service-connected injury or

disease died while on active duty in military service. The United States Department of Veterans Affairs shall determine whether an injury or disease is service connected.

(c) (1) Property that is owned by, and that constitutes the principal place of residence of, the unmarried surviving spouse of a veteran is exempt from taxation on that part of the full value of the residence that does not exceed forty thousand dollars (\$40,000), in the case of a veteran who was blind in both eyes or had lost the use of two or more limbs, or one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), in the case of a veteran who was totally disabled provided that either of the following conditions is met:

(A) The deceased veteran during his or her lifetime qualified in all respects for the exemption or would have qualified for the exemption under the laws effective on January 1, 1977, except that the veteran died prior to January 1, 1977.

(B) The veteran died from a disease that was service connected as determined by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.

The forty-thousand-dollar (\$40,000) exemption shall be sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000), and the one-hundred-thousand-dollar (\$100,000) exemption shall be one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), in the case of an eligible unmarried surviving spouse whose household income as specified in Section 20504 does not exceed the amounts specified in Section 20585.

(2) Commencing with the 1994–95 fiscal year, property that is owned by, and that constitutes the principal place of residence of, the unmarried surviving spouse of a veteran as described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) is exempt from taxation on that part of the full value of the residence that does not exceed one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000). The one-hundred-thousand-dollar (\$100,000) exemption shall be one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), in the case of an eligible unmarried surviving spouse whose household income as specified in Section 20504 does not exceed the amounts specified in Section 20585.

(d) As used in this section, “property that is owned by a veteran” or “property that is owned by the veteran’s unmarried surviving spouse” includes all of the following:

(1) Property owned by the veteran with the veteran’s spouse as a joint tenancy, tenancy in common, or as community property.

(2) Property owned by the veteran or the veteran’s spouse as separate property.

(3) Property owned with one or more other persons to the extent of the interest owned by the veteran, the veteran’s spouse, or both the veteran and the veteran’s spouse.

(4) Property owned by the veteran's unmarried surviving spouse with one or more other persons to the extent of the interest owned by the veteran's unmarried surviving spouse.

(5) So much of the property of a corporation as constitutes the principal place of residence of a veteran or a veteran's unmarried surviving spouse when the veteran, or the veteran's spouse, or the veteran's unmarried surviving spouse is a shareholder of the corporation and the rights of shareholding entitle one to the possession of property, legal title to which is owned by the corporation. The exemption provided by this paragraph shall be shown on the local roll and shall reduce the full value of the corporate property. Notwithstanding any provision of law or articles of incorporation or bylaws of a corporation described in this paragraph, any reduction of property taxes paid by the corporation shall reflect an equal reduction in any charges by the corporation to the person who, by reason of qualifying for the exemption, made possible the reduction for the corporation.

(e) For purposes of this section, being blind in both eyes means having a visual acuity of 5/200 or less; losing the use of a limb means that the limb has been amputated or its use has been lost by reason of ankylosis, progressive muscular dystrophies, or paralysis; and being totally disabled means that the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the military service from which the veteran was discharged has rated the disability at 100 percent or has rated the disability compensation at 100 percent by reason of being unable to secure or follow a substantially gainful occupation.

(f) An exemption granted to a claimant in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be in lieu of the veteran's exemption provided by subdivisions (o), (p), (q), and (r) of Section 3 of Article XIII of the Constitution and any other real property tax exemption to which the claimant may be entitled. No other real property tax exemption may be granted to any other person with respect to the same residence for which an exemption has been granted under the provisions of this section; provided, that if two or more veterans qualified pursuant to this section coown a property in which they reside, each is entitled to the exemption to the extent of his or her interest.

SEC. 1.5. Section 205.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, as amended by Section 16.5 of Chapter 1087 of the Statutes of 1996, is amended to read:

205.5. (a) Property that is owned by, and that constitutes the principal place of residence of, a veteran is exempted from taxation on that part of the full value of the residence that does not exceed one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), if the veteran is blind in both eyes, has lost the use of two or more limbs, or if the veteran is totally disabled as a result of injury or disease incurred in military service. The

one-hundred-thousand-dollar (\$100,000) exemption shall be one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), in the case of an eligible veteran whose household income does not exceed the amount of forty thousand dollars (\$40,000), as adjusted for the relevant assessment year as provided in subdivision (g).

(b) For purposes of this section, “veteran” means either of the following:

(1) A veteran as specified in subdivision (o) of Section 3 of Article XIII of the Constitution without regard to any limitation contained therein on the value of property owned by the veteran or the veteran’s spouse.

(2) Any person who would qualify as a veteran pursuant to paragraph (1) except that he or she has, as a result of a service-connected injury or disease died while on active duty in military service. The United States Department of Veterans Affairs shall determine whether an injury or disease is service connected.

(c) (1) Property that is owned by, and that constitutes the principal place of residence of, the unmarried surviving spouse of a veteran is exempt from taxation on that part of the full value of the residence that does not exceed one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), in the case of a veteran who was blind in both eyes, had lost the use of two or more limbs, or was totally disabled provided that either of the following conditions is met:

(A) The deceased veteran during his or her lifetime qualified in all respects for the exemption or would have qualified for the exemption under the laws effective on January 1, 1977, except that the veteran died prior to January 1, 1977.

(B) The veteran died from a disease that was service connected as determined by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.

The one-hundred-thousand-dollar (\$100,000) exemption shall be one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), in the case of an eligible unmarried surviving spouse whose household income does not exceed the amount of forty thousand dollars (\$40,000), as adjusted for the relevant assessment year as provided in subdivision (g).

(2) Commencing with the 1994–95 fiscal year, property that is owned by, and that constitutes the principal place of residence of, the unmarried surviving spouse of a veteran as described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) is exempt from taxation on that part of the full value of the residence that does not exceed one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000). The one-hundred-thousand-dollar (\$100,000) exemption shall be one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), in the case of an eligible unmarried surviving spouse whose household income does not exceed the amount of forty thousand dollars (\$40,000), as adjusted for the relevant assessment year as provided in subdivision (g).

(d) As used in this section, “property that is owned by a veteran” or “property that is owned by the veteran’s unmarried surviving spouse” includes all of the following:

(1) Property owned by the veteran with the veteran’s spouse as a joint tenancy, tenancy in common, or as community property.

(2) Property owned by the veteran or the veteran’s spouse as separate property.

(3) Property owned with one or more other persons to the extent of the interest owned by the veteran, the veteran’s spouse, or both the veteran and the veteran’s spouse.

(4) Property owned by the veteran’s unmarried surviving spouse with one or more other persons to the extent of the interest owned by the veteran’s unmarried surviving spouse.

(5) So much of the property of a corporation as constitutes the principal place of residence of a veteran or a veteran’s unmarried surviving spouse when the veteran, or the veteran’s spouse, or the veteran’s unmarried surviving spouse is a shareholder of the corporation and the rights of shareholding entitle one to the possession of property, legal title to which is owned by the corporation. The exemption provided by this paragraph shall be shown on the local roll and shall reduce the full value of the corporate property. Notwithstanding any provision of law or articles of incorporation or bylaws of a corporation described in this paragraph, any reduction of property taxes paid by the corporation shall reflect an equal reduction in any charges by the corporation to the person who, by reason of qualifying for the exemption, made possible the reduction for the corporation.

(e) For purposes of this section, being blind in both eyes means having a visual acuity of 5/200 or less, or concentric contraction of the visual field to 5 degrees or less; losing the use of a limb means that the limb has been amputated or its use has been lost by reason of ankylosis, progressive muscular dystrophies, or paralysis; and being totally disabled means that the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the military service from which the veteran was discharged has rated the disability at 100 percent or has rated the disability compensation at 100 percent by reason of being unable to secure or follow a substantially gainful occupation.

(f) An exemption granted to a claimant in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be in lieu of the veteran’s exemption provided by subdivisions (o), (p), (q), and (r) of Section 3 of Article XIII of the Constitution and any other real property tax exemption to which the claimant may be entitled. No other real property tax exemption may be granted to any other person with respect to the same residence for which an exemption has been granted under the provisions of this section; provided, that if two or more veterans qualified pursuant to this

section coown a property in which they reside, each is entitled to the exemption to the extent of his or her interest.

(g) To determine, for taxes that attach as a lien in 2002 and in each calendar year thereafter, whether the lower or higher exemption amount governs the amount of an exemption under this section, each household income amount applied under subdivision (a) or (c) for taxes that attached as a lien during the immediately preceding calendar year shall be adjusted by an inflation factor that is the percentage change, rounded to the nearest one-thousandth of 1 percent, from October of the prior fiscal year to October of the current fiscal year, in the California Consumer Price Index for all items, as determined by the California Department of Industrial Relations.

SEC. 2. Section 205.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, as amended by Section 17 of Chapter 1087 of the Statutes of 1996, is repealed.

SEC. 3. Notwithstanding Section 2229 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, no appropriation is made by this act and the state shall not reimburse any local agency for any property tax revenues lost by it pursuant to this act.

SEC. 4. Section 1.5 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 205.5 of the Revenue and Taxation code proposed by both this bill and Senate Bill 1362. It shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, (2) each bill amends Section 205.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, and (3) this bill is enacted after Senate Bill 1362, in which case Section 1 of this bill shall not become operative.

SEC. 5. This act provides for a tax levy within the meaning of Article IV of the Constitution and shall go into immediate effect.

CHAPTER 1087

An act to add Article 6 (commencing with Section 8840) to Chapter 10 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code, relating to public broadcasting, and making an appropriation therefor.

[Approved by Governor September 30, 2000. Filed with
Secretary of State September 30, 2000.]

I am signing Senate Bill 2012. However, I am reducing the appropriation from \$5 million to \$2 million.

This bill authorizes grants to public television stations and radio broadcast stations to be administered by the Office of Emergency Services (OES), to purchase and install digital broadcasting equipment. I sustained \$5 million in the 2000 Budget Act for this purpose,

and I understand there is a \$5 million federal appropriation for this purpose pending congressional action.

Therefore, I am reducing the appropriation contained in this bill to \$2 million in anticipation of approval of federal funds to facilitate the conversion to digital broadcasting.

GRAY DAVIS, Governor

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) The federally mandated conversion to digital broadcasting provides significant opportunities to the state for the dissemination of critical information to its citizens.

(b) The development and implementation of new technologies in broadcasting, including high definition television (HDTV), by California's public broadcasting systems, will provide at least one channel for preemptive use for the broadcasting of emergency management and public safety information. The public broadcasting networks provide the opportunity for the State of California, through the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, to provide emergency information to the deaf, the hearing impaired, non-English-speaking persons, and all Californians for both statewide and regional disasters. The technology may even be capable of addressing messages to specific ZIP Codes within a public broadcasting service area.

(c) The Office of Emergency Services has been directed by the Legislature to provide timely and current emergency information to the deaf, hearing-impaired, and non-English-speaking public, and to this end is committed to making information available to broadcasters that can be converted efficiently to captioning, and has cooperated in the establishment of many communication programs, including, but not limited to, both of the following:

(1) The Emergency Alert System (EAS) and the broadcast of EAS alerts by the communication broadcasters in California.

(2) The Emergency Digital Information System (EDIS), which uses computer technology to gather, deliver, and display emergency information from official agencies to the media and thence to the public.

(d) The Legislature recognizes that the use of both EAS and EDIS by broadcasters is only voluntary.

(e) The Legislature has directed the Office of Emergency Services to encourage local public safety and emergency management agencies to provide emergency information for the deaf, hearing-impaired, and non-English-speaking populations in California.

(f) With enabling funding, public broadcasting stations, through the use of EAS, EDIS, and information from the Office of Emergency

Services and other sources, may produce and broadcast this information to enhance the public safety of all Californians.

(g) The use of public funds for enhancing the conversion of public broadcasting systems in California to digital broadcasting constitutes a public purpose resulting in a public benefit. Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature that the use of funds for this purpose pursuant to this act shall not be construed to be gifts of public funds in violation of Section 6 of Article XVI of the California Constitution.

SEC. 2. Article 6 (commencing with Section 8840) is added to Chapter 10 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code, to read:

Article 6. Emergency Broadcasting Grant Program

8840. For purposes of this article, “eligible radio station” means a radio station that, at the time of applying for a grant under this article, meets both of the following requirements:

(a) It has met all of the following requirements for a period of two years unless another time is specified:

(1) It is licensed by the Federal Communications Commission as a noncommercial educational station, or is operating under program test authority pending the grant of a license.

(2) It has its community of license and principal administrative offices in this state and is not owned, controlled, managed, or primarily financed by any corporation or entity outside of this state.

(3) It provides a program service that meets the requirements for a Community Service Grant from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

(4) It provides significant locally originated programming in its community of license.

(5) It broadcasts not less than 15 hours per day, 365 days per year.

(6) It participates in statewide public broadcasting projects.

(7) It has provided, prior to its application for a grant under this article, an audited financial statement for the years on which the grant is based.

(8) It does either of the following:

(A) Meets the criteria for receipt of a Community Service Grant from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting that were in effect on June 30, 1995.

(B) Two months prior to applying for a grant, the station has a full-time staff of at least one professional paid not less than the California minimum wage, and is certified by the council as providing a needed service to its community of license.

(b) It enters into a permanent agreement with the Office of Emergency Services to dedicate, as necessary, a broadcast channel for the provision

of emergency information, to broadcast that information, and to ensure that it is presented in a format that makes it accessible to the deaf, hearing-impaired, and non-English-speaking populations throughout its broadcast area, including rural and isolated populations.

8841. For purposes of this article, “eligible television station” means a television station that, at the time of applying for a grant under this article, unless another time is specified, meets all of the following requirements:

(a) It has met all of the following requirements for a period of two years:

(1) It is licensed by the Federal Communications Commission as a noncommercial educational television station, or is operating under program test authority pending the grant of a license.

(2) It has its community of license and principal administrative offices in this state, and is not owned, controlled, managed, or primarily financed by any corporation or entity outside of this state.

(3) It provides a program service that meets the requirements for a Community Service Grant from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

(4) It provides substantial and significant locally originated programming in its community of license.

(5) It broadcasts not less than 2,500 hours per year.

(6) It participates in statewide public broadcasting projects.

(7) It meets the criteria for receipt of a Community Service Grant or base grant from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting that were in effect on June 30, 1994.

(8) It has provided, prior to its application for a grant under this article, an audited financial statement for the years on which the grant is based.

(b) It enters into a permanent agreement with the Office of Emergency Services to dedicate, as necessary, a broadcast channel for the provision of emergency information, to broadcast that information, and to ensure that it is presented in a format that makes it accessible to the deaf, hearing-impaired, and non-English-speaking populations throughout its broadcast area, including rural and isolated populations.

(c) At the time of disbursement of the funds, it certifies in writing by the station manager or an officer of the licensee that it has in its public file a plan to address the needs of significant linguistic minorities in its service area.

8842. For the purposes of this article, “nonfederal financial support” means the total sum of revenues from nonfederal sources derived by a licensee in a fiscal year and reported in an audited financial statement thereof, and does not include in-kind services, funds received for the purpose of constructing or remodeling a building, funds received

from other public broadcasting stations or networks for the production of programming or for other services to those stations or networks, or funds provided to stations under this chapter. Interest income generated from any source may be included in “nonfederal financial support.”

8843. For purposes of this article, “station” or “public broadcasting station” means any eligible radio or television station.

8844. (a) Recognizing the necessity of converting California stations to the technologies of digital broadcasting, the Legislature intends that funds may be appropriated to the Office of Emergency Services for the purchase of equipment by eligible stations, the installation of that equipment, or purchase of other materials related to that equipment, pursuant to this article.

(b) The office shall solicit applications for grant funds from eligible stations throughout the state, and shall allocate funds appropriated pursuant to subdivision (a) as follows:

(1) Seventy-five percent of any equipment purchase funds appropriated pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be placed in an equipment grant pool for eligible television stations, and 25 percent shall be placed in an equipment grant pool for eligible radio stations.

(2) Fifty percent of the funds in each grant pool shall be divided equally among the stations in that grant pool.

(3) The remaining 50 percent of the funds in each grant pool shall be divided among stations in that grant pool in proportion to their nonfederal financial support.

(c) (1) Funds provided under this section shall be granted on a matching basis, with each station required to raise from other sources an amount equal to the funds provided to it under this section.

(2) If any funds remain in either grant pool because of the limitations set forth in paragraph (1), the remaining funds shall be returned to the same pool for distribution to other stations that have raised the required matching funds, in amounts proportionate to the nonfederal financial support of those stations.

8846. It is the intent of the Legislature that any funds provided to stations under this article shall supplement, rather than supplant, funds provided from other sources. To that end, institutions that have heretofore provided funding to stations licensed to them shall certify, in applying for grants, that they have not previously and will not in the future use funds provided under this chapter to supplant institutional support of their stations.

SEC. 3. The sum of five million dollars (\$5,000,000) is hereby appropriated from the General Fund to the Office of Emergency Services without regard to fiscal years for the purposes of the grant program established pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 8840) of

Chapter 10 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code, as added by Section 2 of this act.

CHAPTER 1088

An act to amend Section 14005.81 of, and to add Sections 14005.31, 14005.32, 14005.33, 14005.34, 14005.35, 14005.36, 14005.37, 14005.38, and 14005.39 to, the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to health.

[Approved by Governor September 30, 2000. Filed with Secretary of State September 30, 2000.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 14005.31 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

14005.31. (a) (1) Subject to paragraph (2), for any person whose eligibility for benefits under Section 14005.30 has been determined with a concurrent determination of eligibility for cash aid under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 11200), loss of eligibility or termination of cash aid under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 11200) shall not result in a loss of eligibility or termination of benefits under Section 14005.30 absent the existence of a factor that would result in loss of eligibility for benefits under Section 14005.30 for a person whose eligibility under Section 14005.30 was determined without a concurrent determination of eligibility for benefits under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 11200).

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a person whose eligibility would otherwise be terminated pursuant to that paragraph shall not have his or her eligibility terminated until the transfer procedures set forth in Section 14005.32 or the redetermination procedures set forth in Section 14005.37 and all due process requirements have been met.

(b) The department shall, in consultation with the counties and representatives of consumers, managed care plans, and Medi-Cal providers, prepare a simple, clear, consumer-friendly notice, which shall be used by the counties in order to inform Medi-Cal beneficiaries whose eligibility for cash aid under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 11200) has ended, but whose eligibility for benefits under Section 14005.30 continues pursuant to subdivision (a), that their benefits will continue. To the extent feasible, the notice shall be sent out at the same time as the notice of discontinuation of cash aid, and shall include all of the following:

(1) A statement that Medi-Cal benefits will continue even though cash aid under the CalWORKs program has been terminated.

(2) A statement that continued receipt of Medi-Cal benefits will not be counted against any time limits in existence for receipt of cash aid under the CalWORKs program.

(3) A statement that the Medi-Cal beneficiary does not need to fill out monthly or quarterly status reports in order to remain eligible for Medi-Cal, but shall be required to submit an annual reaffirmation form. The notice shall remind individuals whose cash aid ended under the CalWORKs program as a result of not submitting a status report that he or she should review his or her circumstances to determine if changes have occurred that should be reported to the Medi-Cal eligibility worker.

(4) A statement describing the responsibility of the Medi-Cal beneficiary to report to the county, within 10 days, significant changes that may affect eligibility.

(5) A telephone number to call for more information.

(6) A statement that the Medi-Cal beneficiary's eligibility worker will not change, or, if the case has been reassigned, the new worker's name, address, and telephone number, and the hours during which the county's eligibility workers can be contacted.

(c) This section shall be implemented on or before July 1, 2001, but only to the extent that federal financial participation under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act (Title 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1396 and following) is available.

(d) Notwithstanding Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, the department shall, without taking any regulatory action, implement this section by means of all county letters or similar instructions. Thereafter, the department shall adopt regulations in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code. Comprehensive implementing instructions shall be issued to the counties no later than March 1, 2001.

SEC. 2. Section 14005.32 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

14005.32. (a) (1) If the county has evidence clearly demonstrating that a beneficiary is not eligible for benefits under this chapter pursuant to Section 14005.30, but is eligible for benefits under this chapter pursuant to other provisions of law, the county shall transfer the individual to the corresponding Medi-Cal program. Eligibility under Section 14005.30 shall continue until the transfer is complete.

(2) The department, in consultation with the counties and representatives of consumers, managed care plans, and Medi-Cal providers, shall prepare a simple, clear, consumer-friendly notice to be used by the counties, to inform beneficiaries that their Medi-Cal benefits

have been transferred pursuant to paragraph (1) and to inform them about the program to which they have been transferred. To the extent feasible, the notice shall be issued with the notice of discontinuance from cash aid, and shall include all of the following:

(A) A statement that Medi-Cal benefits will continue under another program, even though aid under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 11200) has been terminated.

(B) The name of the program under which benefits will continue, and an explanation of that program.

(C) A statement that continued receipt of Medi-Cal benefits will not be counted against any time limits in existence for receipt of cash aid under the CalWORKs program.

(D) A statement that the Medi-Cal beneficiary does not need to fill out monthly or quarterly status reports in order to remain eligible for Medi-Cal, but shall be required to submit an annual reaffirmation form. In addition, if the person or persons to whom the notice is directed has been found eligible for transitional Medi-Cal as described in Section 14005.8, 14005.81, or 14005.85, the statement shall explain the reporting requirements and duration of benefits under those programs, and shall further explain that, at the end of the duration of these benefits, a redetermination, as provided for in Section 14005.37 shall be conducted to determine whether benefits are available under any other provision of law.

(E) A statement describing the beneficiary's responsibility to report to the county, within 10 days, significant changes that may affect eligibility or share of cost.

(F) A telephone number to call for more information.

(G) A statement that the beneficiary's eligibility worker will not change, or, if the case has been reassigned, the new worker's name, address, and telephone number, and the hours during which the county's Medi-Cal eligibility workers can be contacted.

(b) No later than September 1, 2001, the department shall submit a federal waiver application seeking authority to eliminate the reporting requirements imposed by transitional medicaid under Section 1925 of the federal Social Security Act (Title 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1396r-6).

(c) This section shall be implemented on or before July 1, 2001, but only to the extent that federal financial participation under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act (Title 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1396 and following) is available.

(d) Notwithstanding Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, the department shall, without taking any regulatory action, implement this section by means of all county letters or similar instructions. Thereafter, the department shall adopt regulations in accordance with the requirements

of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code. Comprehensive implementing instructions shall be issued to the counties no later than March 1, 2001.

SEC. 3. Section 14005.33 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

14005.33. (a) If a Medi-Cal beneficiary's Medi-Cal eligibility worker is changed, notice shall be sent to the beneficiary within 10 days of the change. This notice shall include the worker's name, address, and telephone number, and the beneficiary's Medi-Cal case number, and hours during which the county's Medi-Cal eligibility workers may be contacted by the beneficiary.

(b) This section shall be implemented on or before July 1, 2001.

SEC. 4. Section 14005.34 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

14005.34. (a) For an individual whose cash aid was terminated pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 11200), but whose Medi-Cal eligibility was continued either pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 14005.31 or pursuant to a transfer of eligibility under Section 14005.32, the Medi-Cal beneficiary's annual reaffirmation date under Section 14012 shall be no earlier than 12 months from the date on which the most recent annual CalWORKs cash aid eligibility determination was conducted, or, if no such determination was conducted, 12 months from the date cash aid was granted.

(b) This section shall be implemented on or before July 1, 2001, but only to the extent that federal financial participation under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act (Title 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1396 and following) is available.

(c) Notwithstanding Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, the department shall, without taking any regulatory action, implement this section by means of all county letters or similar instructions. Thereafter, the department shall adopt regulations in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code. Comprehensive implementing instructions shall be issued to the counties no later than March 1, 2001.

SEC. 5. Section 14005.35 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

14005.35. (a) The department, in consultation with the counties and representatives of consumers, managed care plans, and Medi-Cal providers, shall study the feasibility of adopting a mechanism whereby, to the extent federal financial participation is available, a Medi-Cal managed care plan shall be notified whenever the eligibility of a Medi-Cal beneficiary enrolled in that plan is being redetermined,

including notice of the date upon which any forms must be submitted to the county by the beneficiary.

SEC. 6. Section 14005.36 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

14005.36. (a) The county shall undertake outreach efforts to beneficiaries receiving benefits under this chapter, in order to maintain the most up-to-date home addresses, telephone numbers, and other necessary contact information, and to encourage and assist with timely submission of the annual reaffirmation form, and, when applicable, transitional Medi-Cal program reporting forms and to facilitate the Medi-Cal redetermination process when one is required as provided in Section 14005.37. In implementing this subdivision, a county may collaborate with community-based organizations, provided that confidentiality is protected.

(b) The department shall encourage and facilitate efforts by managed care plans to report updated beneficiary contact information to counties.

(c) The department and each county shall incorporate, in a timely manner, updated contact information received from managed care plans pursuant to subdivision (b) into the beneficiary's Medi-Cal case file and into all systems used to inform plans of their beneficiaries' enrollee status. Updated Medi-Cal beneficiary contact information shall be limited to the beneficiary's telephone number, change of address information, and change of name. The county may attempt to verify that the information it receives from the plan is accurate before updating the beneficiary's case file. The department shall develop a consent form that may be used by the counties to record the beneficiary's consent to use the information received from a managed care plan to update the beneficiary's file.

(d) This section shall be implemented on or before July 1, 2001, but only to the extent that federal financial participation under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act (Title 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1396 and following) is available.

(e) Notwithstanding Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, the department shall, without taking any regulatory action, implement this section by means of all county letters or similar instructions. Thereafter, the department shall adopt regulations in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code. Comprehensive implementing instructions shall be issued to the counties no later than March 1, 2001.

SEC. 7. Section 14005.37 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

14005.37. (a) Except as provided in Section 14005.39, whenever a county receives information about changes in a beneficiary's

circumstances that may affect eligibility for Medi-Cal benefits, the county shall promptly redetermine eligibility. The procedures for redetermining Medi-Cal eligibility described in this section shall apply to all Medi-Cal beneficiaries.

(b) Loss of eligibility for cash aid under that program shall not result in a redetermination under this section unless the reason for the loss of eligibility is one that would result in the need for a redetermination for a person whose eligibility for Medi-Cal under Section 14005.30 was determined without a concurrent determination of eligibility for cash aid under the CalWORKs program.

(c) A loss of contact, as evidenced by the return of mail marked in such a way as to indicate that it could not be delivered to the intended recipient or that there was no forwarding address, shall require a prompt redetermination according to the procedures set forth in this section.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this section, Medi-Cal eligibility shall continue during the redetermination process described in this section. A Medi-Cal beneficiary's eligibility shall not be terminated under this section until the county makes a specific determination based on facts clearly demonstrating that the beneficiary is no longer eligible for Medi-Cal under any basis and due process rights guaranteed under this division have been met.

(e) For purposes of acquiring information necessary to conduct the eligibility determinations described in subdivisions (a) to (d), inclusive, a county shall make every reasonable effort to gather information available to the county that is relevant to the beneficiary's Medi-Cal eligibility prior to contacting the beneficiary. Sources for these efforts shall include, but are not limited to, Medi-Cal, CalWORKs, and Food Stamp Program case files of the beneficiary or of any of his or her immediate family members, which are open or were closed within the last 45 days, and wherever feasible, other sources of relevant information reasonably available to the counties.

(f) If a county cannot obtain information necessary to redetermine eligibility pursuant to subdivision (e), the county shall attempt to reach the beneficiary by telephone in order to obtain this information, either directly or in collaboration with community-based organizations so long as confidentiality is protected.

(g) If a county's efforts pursuant to subdivisions (e) and (f) to obtain the information necessary to redetermine eligibility have failed, the county shall send to the beneficiary a form, which shall highlight the information needed to complete the eligibility determination. The county shall not request information or documentation that has been previously provided by the beneficiary, that is not absolutely necessary to complete the eligibility determination, or that is not subject to change. The form shall be accompanied by a simple, clear, consumer-friendly

cover letter, which shall explain why the form is necessary, the fact that it is not necessary to be receiving CalWORKs benefits to be receiving Medi-Cal benefits, the fact that receipt of Medi-Cal benefits does not count toward any time limits imposed by the CalWORKs program, the various bases for Medi-Cal eligibility, including disability, and the fact that even persons who are employed can receive Medi-Cal benefits. The cover letter shall include a telephone number to call in order to obtain more information. The form and the cover letter shall be developed by the department in consultation with the counties and representatives of consumers, managed care plans, and Medi-Cal providers. A Medi-Cal beneficiary shall have no less than 20 days from the date the form is mailed pursuant to this subdivision to respond. Except as provided in subdivision (h), failure to respond prior to the end of this 20-day period shall not impact his or her Medi-Cal eligibility.

(h) If the purpose for a redetermination under this section is a loss of contact with the Medi-Cal beneficiary, as evidenced by the return of mail marked in such a way as to indicate that it could not be delivered to the intended recipient or that there was no forwarding address, a return of the form described in subdivision (g) marked as undeliverable shall result in an immediate notice of action terminating Medi-Cal eligibility.

(i) If, within 20 days of the date of mailing of a form to the Medi-Cal beneficiary pursuant to subdivision (g), a beneficiary does not submit the completed form to the county, the county shall send the beneficiary a written notice of action stating that his or her eligibility shall be terminated 10 days from the date of the notice and the reasons for that determination, unless the beneficiary submits a completed form prior to the end of the 10-day period.

(j) If, within 20 days of the date of mailing of a form to the Medi-Cal beneficiary pursuant to subdivision (g), the beneficiary submits an incomplete form, the county shall attempt to contact the beneficiary by telephone and in writing to request the necessary information. If the beneficiary does not supply the necessary information to the county within 10 days from the date the county contacts the beneficiary in regard to the incomplete form, a 10-day notice of termination of Medi-Cal eligibility shall be sent.

(k) If, within 30 days of termination of a Medi-Cal beneficiary's eligibility pursuant to subdivision (h), (i), or (j), the beneficiary submits to the county a completed form, eligibility shall be determined as though the form was submitted in a timely manner and if a beneficiary is found eligible, the termination under subdivision (h), (i), or (j) shall be rescinded.

(l) If the information reasonably available to the county pursuant to the redetermination procedures of subdivisions (d), (e), (g), and (m) does

not indicate a basis of eligibility, Medi-Cal benefits may be terminated so long as due process requirements have otherwise been met.

(m) The department shall, with the counties and representatives of consumers, including those with disabilities, and Medi-Cal providers, develop a timeframe for redetermination of Medi-Cal eligibility based upon disability, including ex parte review, the redetermination form described in subdivision (g), timeframes for responding to county or state requests for additional information, and the forms and procedures to be used. The forms and procedures shall be as consumer-friendly as possible for people with disabilities. The timeframe shall provide a reasonable and adequate opportunity for the Medi-Cal beneficiary to obtain and submit medical records and other information needed to establish eligibility for Medi-Cal based upon disability.

(n) This section shall be implemented on or before July 1, 2001, but only to the extent that federal financial participation under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act (Title 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1396 and following) is available.

(o) Notwithstanding Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, the department shall, without taking any regulatory action, implement this section by means of all county letters or similar instructions. Thereafter, the department shall adopt regulations in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code. Comprehensive implementing instructions shall be issued to the counties no later than March 1, 2001.

SEC. 8. Section 14005.38 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

14005.38. To the extent feasible, the department shall use the redetermination form required by subdivision (g) of Section 14005.37 as the annual reaffirmation form.

SEC. 9. Section 14005.39 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

14005.39. (a) If a county has facts clearly demonstrating that a Medi-Cal beneficiary cannot be eligible for Medi-Cal due to an event, such as death or change of state residency, Medi-Cal benefits shall be terminated without a redetermination under Section 14005.37.

(b) Whenever Medi-Cal eligibility is terminated without a redetermination, as provided in subdivision (a), the Medi-Cal eligibility worker shall document that fact or event causing the eligibility termination in the beneficiary's file, along with a written certification that a full redetermination could not result in a finding of Medi-Cal eligibility. Following this written certification, a notice of action specifying the basis for termination of Medi-Cal eligibility shall be sent to the beneficiary.

(c) This section shall be implemented on or before July 1, 2001, but only to the extent that federal financial participation under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act (Title 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1396 and following) is available.

(d) Notwithstanding Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, the department shall, without taking any regulatory action, implement this section by means of all county letters or similar instructions. Thereafter, the department shall adopt regulations in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code. Comprehensive implementing instructions shall be issued to the counties no later than March 1, 2001.

SEC. 10. Section 14005.81 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

14005.81. (a) Effective October 1, 1998, in addition to the two six-month periods of transitional Medi-Cal benefits provided in Section 14005.8, the state shall fund and provide one additional 12-month period of transitional Medi-Cal to persons age 19 years and older who have received 12 months of transitional Medi-Cal under Section 14005.8 and who continue to meet the requirements applicable to the additional six-month extension period provided for in Section 14005.8, except that once a beneficiary has been determined eligible for an additional 12 months of Medi-Cal benefits under this section, the beneficiary shall not be required to submit the status reports imposed by federal law. The benefits provided under this section shall commence on the day following the last day of receipt of benefits under Section 14005.8.

(b) In the case of an alien who has received 12 months of transitional Medi-Cal under Section 14005.8, the benefits provided under this section shall be limited to those benefits that would be available to that person under Section 14005.8.

(c) It is the intent of the Legislature that the department seek a mechanism for securing federal financial participation in connection with pregnancy-related benefits provided under this section.

SEC. 11. Notwithstanding Section 17610 of the Government Code, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code. If the statewide cost of the claim for reimbursement does not exceed one million dollars (\$1,000,000), reimbursement shall be made from the State Mandates Claims Fund.

CHAPTER 1089

An act to add Section 12926.1 to the Insurance Code, relating to insurance.

[Approved by Governor September 30, 2000. Filed with Secretary of State September 30, 2000.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 12926.1 is added to the Insurance Code, to read:

12926.1. (a) In any matter involving compliance with or enforcement of any of the provisions of this code or the other laws of this state involving any entity subject to the jurisdiction or authority of the commissioner, whether the matter is a formal administrative accusation or adjudication, a formal or potential judicial action, or other enforcement tool, and whether or not the matter is settled or prosecuted to resolution, the use of any funds that are imposed as fines or penalties of any sort, or collected by means of settlement, or paid or reserved in any manner as a result of the action, shall be subject to the limitations of this section.

(b) Fines, penalties, fees, and costs shall be deposited in the appropriate fund as provided by law.

(c) Any funds ordered, or allocated by a settlement, to be used for public outreach of any sort, shall be subject to all of the following limitations:

(1) The commissioner's name, likeness, or voice shall not be used in any printed, audio, or visual material that is released either for general distribution or to specific recipients unless a court finds good cause to do so.

(2) The message shall be limited to information relevant to the enforcement action or compliance issues that generated the funds.

(3) The primary focus of any public outreach where the purpose is to advise members of the public of rights affecting pecuniary or property interests shall be to provide specific information needed by the affected persons to obtain or protect those rights.

(4) No funds subject to this subdivision shall be used for general education of the public about insurance issues, except to the extent that the education relates to the type of violations that caused the enforcement or compliance action, and otherwise complies with the limitations of this section.

(5) No funds subject to this subdivision shall be spent or otherwise disposed of unless the expenditure or disposal has been approved by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(d) (1) This section may be enforced by an affected individual with an interest in the matter or a policyholder of an insurer that is a party to a settlement with the department, a city attorney, a district attorney, or the Attorney General, who may bring an action against the commissioner in the superior court in any county where a violation of this section has occurred.

(2) A court may issue injunctions or provide other equitable remedies as appear to the court to be appropriate, and shall order payment by the commissioner from nonpublic funds to a prevailing party who has brought an action under this section of an amount sufficient to compensate the party for all attorneys' fees, costs of litigation, and expenses incurred in bringing and prosecuting the action. For the purposes of this section, "nonpublic funds" does not include assets of an insurer or other party to a settlement that are not part of a valid and voluntary settlement with the department or commissioner.

(e) The commissioner may not increase fees or assessments against insurers in order to comply with this section.

CHAPTER 1090

An act to add Section 340.9 to the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to insurers.

[Approved by Governor September 30, 2000. Filed with
Secretary of State September 30, 2000.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 340.9 is added to the Code of Civil Procedure, to read:

340.9. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law or contract, any insurance claim for damages arising out of the Northridge earthquake of 1994 which is barred as of the effective date of this section solely because the applicable statute of limitations has or had expired is hereby revived and a cause of action thereon may be commenced provided that the action is commenced within one year of the effective date of this section. This subdivision shall only apply to cases in which an insured contacted an insurer or an insurer's representative prior to January 1, 2000, regarding potential Northridge earthquake damage.

(b) Any action pursuant to this section commenced prior to, or within one year from, the effective date of this section shall not be barred based upon this limitations period.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter the applicable limitations period of an action that is not time barred as of the effective date of this section.

(d) This section shall not apply to either of the following:

(1) Any claim that has been litigated to finality in any court of competent jurisdiction prior to the effective date of this section.

(2) Any written compromised settlement agreement which has been made between an insurer and its insured where the insured was represented by counsel admitted to the practice of law in California at the time of the settlement, and who signed the agreement.

CHAPTER 1091

An act to amend Sections 12921 and 12975.7 of the Insurance Code, relating to insurance.

[Approved by Governor September 30, 2000. Filed with
Secretary of State September 30, 2000.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 12921 of the Insurance Code is amended to read:

12921. (a) The commissioner shall perform all duties imposed upon him or her by the provisions of this code and other laws regulating the business of insurance in this state, and shall enforce the execution of those provisions and laws.

(b) In an administrative action to enforce the provisions of this code and other laws regulating the business of insurance in this state, any settlement is subject to all of the following:

(1) The commissioner may delegate the power to negotiate the terms and conditions of a settlement but the commissioner may not delegate the power to approve the settlement.

(2) Unless specifically provided for in a provision of this code, the commissioner may not agree to any of the following:

(A) That the respondent contribute, deposit, or transfer any moneys or other resources to a nonprofit entity.

(B) That a respondent contribute, deposit, or transfer any fine, penalty, assessment, cost, or fee except to the commissioner for deposit in the appropriate state fund pursuant to Section 12975.7.

(C) That the commissioner may or shall direct the transfer, distribution, or payment to another person or entity of any fine, penalty, assessment, cost, or fee.

(D) The use of the commissioner's name, likeness, or voice in any printed material or audio or visual medium, either for general distribution or for distribution to specific recipients.

(3) The commissioner may only agree to payment to those persons or entities to whom payment may be due because of the respondent's violation of a provision of this code or other law regulating the business of insurance in this state.

(4) A settlement may only include the sanctions provided by this code or other laws regulating the business of insurance in this state, except that the settlement may include attorney's fees, costs of the department in bringing the enforcement action, and future costs of the department to ensure compliance with the settlement agreement.

SEC. 2. Section 12975.7 of the Insurance Code is amended to read:

12975.7. All moneys received by the commissioner in payment of lawful fees or reimbursements pursuant to this code shall be transmitted to the State Treasurer to be deposited in the State Treasury to the credit of the Insurance Fund. Unless specified in this code to be deposited in a different fund, all moneys received by the commissioner in fines, penalties, assessments, costs, or other sanctions shall be transmitted to the State Treasury for deposit in the General Fund. The money in the Insurance Fund received from the commissioner pursuant to this section is hereby appropriated as follows:

(a) To pay the refunds authorized by this code.

(b) The balance of the money in the fund shall be used for the support of the Department of Insurance as authorized by the Budget Act and for related cash flow needs.

CHAPTER 1092

An act to amend Sections 11161 and 11164 of, and to repeal Section 11163 of, the Health and Safety Code, relating to controlled substances.

[Became law without Governor's signature. Filed with
Secretary of State October 2, 2000.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 11161 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11161. (a) Prescription blanks shall be issued by the Department of Justice in serially numbered groups of not more than 100 forms each in triplicate unless a practitioner orally, electronically, or in writing requests a larger amount, and shall be furnished to any practitioner

authorized to write a prescription for controlled substances classified in Schedule II. The Department of Justice may charge a fee for the prescription blanks sufficient to reimburse the department for the actual costs associated with the preparation, processing, and filing of any forms issued pursuant to this section. The prescription blanks shall not be transferable. Any person possessing a triplicate prescription blank otherwise than as provided in this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) When a practitioner is named in a warrant of arrest or is charged in an accusatory pleading with a felony violation of Section 11153, 11154, 11156, 11157, 11170, 11173, 11350, 11351, 11352, 11353, 11353.5, 11377, 11378, 11378.5, 11379, 11379.5, or 11379.6, the court in which the accusatory pleading is filed or the magistrate who issued the warrant of arrest shall, upon the motion of a law enforcement agency which is supported by reasonable cause, issue an order which requires the practitioner to surrender to the clerk of the court all triplicate prescription blanks in the practitioner's possession at a time set in the order and shall direct the Department of Justice to withhold prescription blanks from the practitioner. The law enforcement agency obtaining the order shall notify the Department of Justice of this order. Except as provided in subdivisions (c) and (f) of this section, the order shall remain in effect until further order of the court. Any practitioner possessing prescription blanks in violation of the order is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(c) The order provided by subdivision (b) shall be vacated if the court or magistrate finds that the underlying violation or violations are not supported by reasonable cause at a hearing held within two court days after the practitioner files and personally serves upon the prosecuting attorney and the law enforcement agency that obtained the order, a notice of motion to vacate the order with any affidavits on which the practitioner relies. At the hearing, the burden of proof, by a preponderance of the evidence, is on the prosecution. Evidence presented at the hearing shall be limited to the warrant of arrest with supporting affidavits, the motion to require the defendant to surrender all triplicate prescription blanks with supporting affidavits, the sworn complaint together with any documents or reports incorporated by reference thereto which, if based on information and belief, state the basis for the information, or any other documents of similar reliability as well as affidavits and counter affidavits submitted by the prosecution and defense. Granting of the motion to vacate the order is no bar to prosecution of the alleged violation or violations.

(d) The defendant may elect to challenge the order issued under subdivision (b) at the preliminary examination. At that hearing, the evidence shall be limited to that set forth in subdivision (c) and any other evidence otherwise admissible at the preliminary examination.

(e) If the practitioner has not moved to vacate the order issued under subdivision (b) by the time of the preliminary examination and he or she is held to answer on the underlying violation or violations, the practitioner shall be precluded from afterwards moving to vacate the order. If the defendant is not held to answer on the underlying charge or charges at the conclusion of the preliminary examination, the order issued under subdivision (b) shall be vacated.

(f) Notwithstanding subdivision (e), any practitioner who is diverted pursuant to Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 1000) of Title 7 of Part 2 of the Penal Code may file a motion to vacate the order issued under subdivision (b).

SEC. 2. Section 11163 of the Health and Safety Code is repealed.

SEC. 3. Section 11164 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11164. Except as provided in Section 11167, no person shall prescribe a controlled substance, nor shall any person fill, compound, or dispense such a prescription unless it complies with the requirements of this section.

(a) The signature on each prescription for a controlled substance classified in Schedule II shall be wholly written in ink or indelible pencil in the handwriting of the prescriber upon the official prescription form issued by the Department of Justice. Each prescription shall be prepared in triplicate, signed by the prescriber, and shall contain, either typewritten or handwritten by the physician or his or her employee, the date, name, and address of the person for whom the controlled substance is prescribed, the name, quantity, and strength of the controlled substance prescribed, directions for use, and the address, category of professional licensure, and the federal controlled substance registration number of the prescriber. The original and duplicate of the prescription shall be delivered to the pharmacist filling the prescription. The duplicate shall be retained by the pharmacist and the original, properly endorsed by the pharmacist with the name and address of the pharmacy, the pharmacy's state license number, the date the prescription was filled and the signature of the pharmacist, shall be transmitted to the Department of Justice at the end of the month in which the prescription was filled. Upon receipt of an incompletely prepared official prescription form of the Department of Justice, the pharmacist may enter on the face of the prescription the address of the patient. A pharmacist may fill a prescription for a controlled substance classified in Schedule II containing an error or errors, if the pharmacist notifies the prescriber of the error or errors and the prescriber approves any correction. The prescriber shall fax or mail a corrected prescription to the pharmacist within seven days of the prescription being dispensed.

(b) Each prescription for a controlled substance classified in Schedule III, IV, or V, except as authorized by subdivision (c), shall be subject to the following requirements:

(1) The prescription shall be signed and dated by the prescriber and shall contain the name of the person for whom the controlled substance is prescribed, the name and quantity of the controlled substance prescribed, and directions for use. With respect to prescriptions for controlled substances classified in Schedules III and IV, the signature, date, and information required by this paragraph shall be wholly written in ink or indelible pencil in the handwriting of the prescriber.

(2) In addition, the prescription shall contain the name, address, telephone number, category of professional licensure, and federal controlled substance registration number of the prescriber. The information required by this paragraph shall be either preprinted upon the prescription blank, typewritten, rubber stamped, or printed by hand. Notwithstanding any provision in this section, the prescriber's address, telephone number, category of professional licensure, or federal controlled substances registration number need not appear on the prescription if that information is readily retrievable in the pharmacy.

(3) The prescription shall also contain the address of the person for whom the controlled substance is prescribed. If the prescriber does not specify this address on the prescription, the pharmacist filling the prescription or an employee acting under the direction of the pharmacist shall write or type the address on the prescription or maintain this information in a readily retrievable form in the pharmacy.

(c) Any controlled substance classified in Schedule III, IV, or V may be dispensed upon an oral or electronically transmitted prescription, which shall be reduced to writing by the pharmacist filling the prescription or by any other person expressly authorized by provisions of the Business and Professions Code. The date of issue of the prescription and all the information required for a written prescription by subdivision (b) shall be included in the written record of the prescription. The pharmacist need not reduce to writing the address, telephone number, license classification, or federal registry number of the prescriber or the address of the patient if that information is readily retrievable in the pharmacy. Pursuant to authorization of the prescriber, any employee of the prescriber on behalf of the prescriber may orally or electronically transmit a prescription for a controlled substance classified in Schedule III, IV, or V, if in these cases the written record of the prescription required by this subdivision specifies the name of the employee of the prescriber transmitting the prescription.

(d) The use of commonly used abbreviations shall not invalidate an otherwise valid prescription.

(e) Notwithstanding any provision of subdivisions (b) and (c), prescriptions for a controlled substance classified in Schedule V may be for more than one person in the same family with the same medical need.

(f) In addition to the prescriber's record required by Section 11190, any practitioner dispensing a controlled substance classified in Schedule II in accordance with subdivision (b) of Section 11158 shall prepare a written record thereof on the official forms issued by the Department of Justice, pursuant to Section 11161, and shall transmit the original to the Department of Justice in accordance with any rules that the department may adopt for completion and transmittal of the forms.

SEC. 4. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

**CONCURRENT AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS
AND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT**

1999–2000

REGULAR SESSION

2000 RESOLUTION CHAPTERS

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 1

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 44—Relative to California Science and Technology Week.

[Filed with Secretary of State January 12, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Science and technology is a vital component of California's economy; and

WHEREAS, The high-tech sector has been the leading force behind the economic recovery the state has enjoyed in the last five years; and

WHEREAS, Continued, robust economic growth is dependent upon the health and continued growth in technologically oriented industries; and

WHEREAS, High-tech jobs offer a source of high-income employment for both young and mature workers; and

WHEREAS, The high-income jobs provided by high-tech companies are a crucial contributor to the state's tax base; and

WHEREAS, California enjoys a greater share of science and technology employment than any other state; and

WHEREAS, California must continue to increase awareness of career opportunities in science and technology; and

WHEREAS, It is important to expand career opportunities in science and technology for underrepresented minorities and women in California; and

WHEREAS, Workforce proficiency in math and science skills is essential to the continued vibrancy of California's science and technology sector; and

WHEREAS, Sustained support for basic and applied research and development is essential if California's science and technology sectors are to maintain their prominence; and

WHEREAS, California's universities and industries produce very high quality scientific research; and

WHEREAS, The large number of federal laboratories operating in California present the state with significant, yet untapped, opportunities; and

WHEREAS, California possesses the intellectual and economic capital necessary to enhance its leadership in research and development and science and technology activities; and

WHEREAS, It is in the best interests of the state to develop an integrated and sustained approach to science and technology policy development; and

WHEREAS, It is important to focus public, political, and media attention on the need to enhance support for science and technology activities and efforts in California; and

WHEREAS, The ubiquitous nature of science and technology in California's economic, cultural, and social fabric is cause for celebration; and

WHEREAS, Official recognition of the importance and value of science and technology to California will enhance awareness and support for those activities; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature designates the week of November 14 to 20, inclusive, 1999, as California Science and Technology Week; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to the Governor and to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 2

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 42—Relative to a sister state relationship with the Western Cape Province, South Africa.

[Filed with Secretary of State January 19, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The Western Cape Province of South Africa contains an amazing diversity of features and geographic subregions, including the arid Karoo, the lush Boland and Southern Cape hills and forest stretches, the rugged west and southwest coastlines, and the open grainfields in the western interior as well as the grazing fields of the Klein Karoo; and

WHEREAS, The Western Cape Province has one of the finest and most diverse natural environments in the world, with the fynbos kingdom probably the best known both inside and outside the country; and

WHEREAS, The economy of the region depends largely on manufacturing, agriculture, and tourism, and some of the finest wines in the world are produced in the Western Cape Province, while Cape Town has become one of the most popular tourist destinations in the world; and

WHEREAS, The most important industries of Western Cape Province consist of textiles, fishing, printing, and publishing; and

WHEREAS, The Western Cape Province has a population of approximately four million people, which represents 10 percent of South Africa's total population; and

WHEREAS, Cape Town is South Africa's largest city and the legislative capital of South Africa, and the seat of South Africa's Parliament; and

WHEREAS, The region is located at about 34 degrees latitude, and in the Cape Town-Boland area the climate is comparable with that of

California's Mediterranean climate with warm summers and cool, wet winters; and

WHEREAS, The Western Cape Province shares many geographic and cultural similarities with the State of California; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California, on behalf of the people of the State of California, hereby extends an invitation to the people of the Western Cape Province, South Africa, to join California as a sister state, and to commit to the development of programs to foster social, economic, educational, scientific, and cultural exchanges in order to strengthen economic ties, and improve international understanding and goodwill between the two states; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the Consul General of South Africa, to the provincial government of the Western Cape Province, South Africa, to the Governor of California, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 3

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 74—Relative to the Year of the Child.

[Filed with Secretary of State January 25, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Children are our state's most precious resource; and

WHEREAS, Children are vulnerable and dependent upon adults to ensure their physical and emotional health and safety; and

WHEREAS, One in four California children (2.5 million) live in poverty; and

WHEREAS, The number of children living in poverty grew by 900,000 in the most recent decade in the midst of our state's economic expansion; and

WHEREAS, Approximately 1.85 million children in California lack health insurance, either public or private, which would often give them their only access to health care; and

WHEREAS, Only one in four children who qualify for subsidized child care in California can enroll due to limited funding; and

WHEREAS, The state's fourth-grade reading scores are among the lowest in the country; and

WHEREAS, The Governor and the Legislature have committed themselves to educational excellence by holding a special legislative session to address children's education needs; and

WHEREAS, California has tremendous economic and intellectual resources to address these issues; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California hereby declares the year 2000 to be the Year of the Child; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature pledges to dedicate sufficient resources and energy to provide every child with the tools necessary to make attainable dreams come true; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature calls upon all Californians to promote the well-being of children and to provide children with opportunities to experience, understand, and respect other children, their similarities and differences; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature urges Congress to increase funding for children's programs; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature encourages all state agencies to examine how their mandates and goals include the needs of children; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature supports the creation of events throughout the year to celebrate the joys and expectations of childhood; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature urges the business community and the retired community to strengthen connections with programs and opportunities that enhance the education and welfare of children; and be further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit a copy of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 4

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 99—Relative to the Department of Corrections.

[Filed with Secretary of State January 25, 2000.]

WHEREAS, During the fire season of 1999, the State of California experienced one of the worst fire sieges in its history; several firefighters' lives were lost, over 1,500 structures were destroyed, and 750,000 acres of wildlands in nearly every region of the state burned, from the Mexico border to the Oregon border, and from the coastal mountains to the Sierra Nevada mountains; and

WHEREAS, The Department of Corrections provided and supervised over 2,790 Conservation Camp inmates who worked over 1.5 million hours on 244 fires. They carried out their duties under the most difficult

and dangerous conditions, including smoke, high temperatures, wind-driven flames, and steep rugged terrain; and

WHEREAS, Department of Corrections Conservation Camp staff and their inmate crews, through valiant efforts and unwavering commitment, helped minimize the devastation to life, property, and natural resources; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That it is with great pride that the Legislature of the State of California honors the dedicated firefighters of the Department of Corrections for their efforts during the “Fire Sieges of 1999” that were truly beyond the call of duty; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 5

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 100—Relative to the Office of Emergency Services.

[Filed with Secretary of State January 25, 2000.]

WHEREAS, During the fire season of 1999, the State of California experienced one of the worst fire sieges in its history; several firefighters’ lives were lost, over 1,500 structures were destroyed, and 750,000 acres of wildlands in nearly every region of the state burned, from the Mexico border to the Oregon border, and from the coastal mountains to the Sierra Nevada mountains; and

WHEREAS, The Office of Emergency Services (OES) coordinated local government fire response through the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System to over 244 fires, providing 1,105 engines and other equipment, and assisting with communication, information, and mapping systems for a total of 126 days under difficult and dangerous conditions of smoke, high temperatures, wind-driven flames, and steep rugged terrain; and

WHEREAS, After the fires were out, OES facilitated the integration of local, state, and federal disaster programs to provide assistance to over 200 families in need of emergency assistance; and

WHEREAS, OES staff and crews, through valiant efforts and unwavering commitment, helped minimize the devastation to life, property, and natural resources, and provided much needed postfire assistance; now, therefore be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That it is with great pride that the Legislature of the State of California honors the dedicated firefighters of the Office of

Emergency Services for their efforts during the “Fire Sieges of 1999” that were truly beyond the call of duty; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 6

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 101—Relative to the California National Guard.

[Filed with Secretary of State January 25, 2000.]

WHEREAS, During the fire season of 1999, the State of California experienced one of the worst fire sieges in its history; several firefighters’ lives were lost, over 1,500 structures were destroyed, and 750,000 acres of wildlands in nearly every region of the state burned, from the Mexico border to the Oregon border, and from the coastal mountains to the Sierra Nevada mountains; and

WHEREAS, The California National Guard supplied over 700 personnel, flew over 1400 sorties delivering millions of gallons of retardant and water from helicopters and C-130 aircraft, provided Medevac support to over 30 injured firefighters, transported many firefighters, and provided communications, working over 9,000 personnel days under the most difficult and dangerous conditions, including smoke, high temperatures, wind-driven flames, and steep, rugged terrain; and

WHEREAS, California National Guard fire support professionals, through valiant efforts and unwavering commitment, helped minimize the devastation to life, property, and natural resources; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That it is with great pride that the Legislature of the State of California honors the dedicated fire support professionals of the California National Guard for their efforts during the “Fire Sieges of 1999” that were truly beyond the call of duty; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 7

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 102—Relative to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

[Filed with Secretary of State January 25, 2000.]

WHEREAS, During the fire season of 1999, the State of California experienced one of the worst fire sieges in its history; several firefighters’ lives were lost, over 1,500 structures were destroyed, and 750,000 acres of wildlands in nearly every region of the state burned, from the Mexico border to the Oregon border, and from the coastal mountains to the Sierra Nevada mountains; and

WHEREAS, The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) took leadership in responding to 4,598 fires scorching over 246,000 acres, flying 23,000 sorties with airtankers and helicopters that delivered in excess of 12 million gallons of fire retardant, and working around the clock to staff 340 engines, 195 fire crews, and 65 bulldozers under the most difficult and dangerous conditions, including smoke, high temperatures, wind-driven flames, and steep, rugged terrain; and

WHEREAS, There were countless instances of unwavering commitment and selflessness by all firefighters, including instances where many CDF and volunteer firefighting personnel left their homes to join the statewide effort, knowing that their own families and property were at risk, and in some cases, that their own property was in fact destroyed; and

WHEREAS, CDF firefighting professionals, through valiant and well-coordinated efforts, minimized the devastation to life, property, and natural resources; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That it is with great pride that the Legislature of the State of California honors the dedicated firefighting professionals of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for their efforts during the “Fire Sieges of 1999” that were truly beyond the call of duty; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 8

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 103—Relative to the California Conservation Corps.

[Filed with Secretary of State January 25, 2000.]

WHEREAS, During the fire season of 1999, the State of California experienced one of the worst fire sieges in its history; several firefighters' lives were lost, over 1,500 structures were destroyed, and 750,000 acres of wildlands in nearly every region of the state burned, from the Mexico border to the Oregon border, and from the coastal mountains to the Sierra Nevada mountains; and

WHEREAS, The California Conservation Corps (CCC) crews and supervisors responded to over 334 fires, working over 391,640 hours under the most difficult and dangerous conditions, including smoke, high temperatures, wind-driven flames, and steep terrain; and

WHEREAS, CCC firefighting professionals, through valiant efforts and unwavering commitment, helped minimize the devastation to life, property, and natural resources; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That it is with great pride that the Legislature of the State of California honors the dedicated firefighters of the California Conservation Corps for their efforts during the "Fire Sieges of 1999" that were truly beyond the call of duty; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 9

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 104—Relative to the California Youth Authority.

[Filed with Secretary of State January 25, 2000.]

WHEREAS, During the fire season of 1999, the State of California experienced one of the worst fire sieges in its history; several firefighters' lives were lost, over 1,500 structures were destroyed, and 750,000 acres of wildlands in nearly every region of the state burned, from the Mexico border to the Oregon border, and from the coastal mountains to the Sierra Nevada mountains; and

WHEREAS, The California Youth Authority provided over 400 wards and staff in the camp program who worked over 377,000 hours on the fireline, carrying out their duties under the most difficult and dangerous conditions, including smoke, high temperatures, wind-driven flames, and steep, rugged terrain; and

WHEREAS, California Youth Authority staff and their ward crews, through valiant efforts and unwavering commitment, helped minimize

the devastation to life, property, and natural resources; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That it is with great pride that the Legislature of the State of California honors the dedicated firefighters of the California Youth Authority for their efforts during the “Fire Sieges of 1999” that were truly beyond the call of duty; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 10

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 38—Relative to Sudan.

[Filed with Secretary of State January 25, 2000.]

WHEREAS, According to the United States Committee for Refugees an estimated 2,000,000 people have died over the past decade due to war and war-related causes and famine, while millions have been displaced from their homes and separated from their families; and

WHEREAS, The National Islamic Front government’s war policy in southern Sudan, the Nuba Mountains, and the Ingessena Hills has brought untold suffering to innocent civilians and is threatening the very survival of a whole generation of southern Sudanese; and

WHEREAS, The people of the Nuba Mountains and the Ingessena Hills are at particular risk, because they have been specifically targeted and, as a consequence, they are deliberately prevented from receiving international food aid, resulting in manmade famine, and are the targets of routine bombing of their civilian centers, including schools, hospitals, and areas where religious services are being held; and

WHEREAS, The Convention for the Prevention and the Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, defines “genocide” as official acts committed by a government with the intent to destroy a national, ethnic, or religious group, and this definition also includes “deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction, in whole or in part”; and

WHEREAS, By that definition, the National Islamic Front government is deliberately and systematically committing genocide in southern Sudan, the Nuba Mountains, and the Ingessena Hills; and

WHEREAS, The National Islamic Front government has systematically and repeatedly obstructed peace efforts of the

Intergovernmental Authority for Development over the past several years; and

WHEREAS, The Declaration of Principles put forth by the Intergovernmental Authority for Development mediators is the most viable negotiating framework to resolve the problems in Sudan and to bring lasting peace; and

WHEREAS, Humanitarian conditions in southern Sudan, especially in Bahr al-Ghazal and the Nuba Mountains, deteriorated in 1998, largely due to the National Islamic Front government's decision to ban United Nations' relief flights from February through the end of April in that year and the government continues to deny access to certain locations; and

WHEREAS, An estimated 2,600,000 southern Sudanese have been at risk of starvation in southern Sudan and the World Food Program currently estimates that 4,000,000 people are in need of emergency assistance; and

WHEREAS, The United Nations-coordinated relief effort, Operation Lifeline Sudan, failed to respond in a timely manner at the height of the humanitarian crisis and has allowed the National Islamic Front government to manipulate and obstruct the relief efforts; and

WHEREAS, The relief work in the affected areas is further complicated by the National Islamic Front's repeated aerial attacks on feeding centers, clinics, and other civilian targets; and

WHEREAS, Relief efforts are further exacerbated by looting, bombing, and killing of innocent civilians and relief workers by government-sponsored militias in the affected areas; and

WHEREAS, These government-sponsored militias have carried out violent raids in Aweil West, Twic, and Gogrial counties in Bahr el Ghazal/Lakes Region, among others, killing hundreds of civilians and displacing thousands; and

WHEREAS, The National Islamic Front government has perpetrated a prolonged campaign of human rights abuses and discrimination throughout the country; and

WHEREAS, The National Islamic Front government-sponsored militias have been engaged in the enslavement of innocent civilians, including children, women, and the elderly; and

WHEREAS, The now common slave raids being carried out by the government's Popular Defense Force militias are undertaken as part of the government's self-declared jihad (holy war) against the predominantly traditional and Christian south; and

WHEREAS, According to the American Anti-Slavery Group of Boston, there are tens of thousands of women and children now living as chattel slaves in Sudan; and

WHEREAS, These women and children were captured in slave raids taking place over a decade by militia armed and controlled by the

National Islamic Front regime in Khartoum—they are bought, sold, branded, and bred; and

WHEREAS, The Department of State, in its report on Human Rights Practices for 1997, affirmed that “reports and information from a variety of sources after February 1994 indicate that the number of cases of slavery, servitude, slave trade, and forced labor have increased alarmingly”; and

WHEREAS, The enslavement of people is considered in international law to be a “crime against humanity”; and

WHEREAS, Observers estimate the number of people enslaved by government-sponsored militias to be in the tens of thousands; and

WHEREAS, Former United Nations Special Rapporteur for Sudan, Gaspar Biro, and his successor, Leonardo Franco, reported on a number of occasions the routine practice of slavery and the complicity of the Government of Sudan; and

WHEREAS, The National Islamic Front government abuses and tortures political opponents and innocent civilians in the north and many northerners have been killed by this regime over the years; and

WHEREAS, The vast majority of Muslims in Sudan do not subscribe to the National Islamic Front’s extremist and politicized practice of Islam and moderate Muslims have been specifically targeted by the regime; and

WHEREAS, The National Islamic Front government is considered by much of the world community to be a rogue state because of its support for international terrorism and its campaign of terrorism against its own people; and

WHEREAS, According to the Department of State’s Patterns of Global Terrorism Report, “Sudan’s support to terrorist organizations has included paramilitary training, indoctrination, money, travel documentation, safe passage, and refuge in Sudan”; and

WHEREAS, The National Islamic Front government has been implicated in the assassination attempt of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Ethiopia in 1995 and the World Trade Center bombing in 1993; and

WHEREAS, The National Islamic Front government has permitted Sudan to be used by well-known terrorist organizations as a refuge and training hub over the years; and

WHEREAS, The Saudi-born financier of extremist groups and the mastermind of the United States embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania, Osama bin-Laden, used Sudan as a base of operations for several years and continues to maintain economic interests there; and

WHEREAS, On August 20, 1998, United States Naval forces struck a suspected chemical weapons facility in Khartoum, the capital of

Sudan, in retaliation for the United States embassy bombings in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam; and

WHEREAS, Relations between the United States and Sudan continue to deteriorate because of human rights violations, the government's war policy in southern Sudan, and the National Islamic Front's support for international terrorism; and

WHEREAS, In 1993, The United States government placed Sudan on the list of seven states in the world that sponsor terrorism and imposed comprehensive sanctions on the National Islamic Front government in November 1997; and

WHEREAS, The struggle by the people of Sudan and opposition forces is a just struggle for freedom and democracy against the extremist regime in Khartoum; and

WHEREAS, On June 16, 1999, the United States House of Representatives adopted House Concurrent Resolution 75, introduced by Representative Don Payne (D-NJ), with only one dissenting vote, condemning the Government of Sudan for "deliberately and systematically committing genocide"; and

WHEREAS, In Congress, both the Senate and the House of Representatives have introduced the Sudan Peace Act, a bill to facilitate famine relief efforts and a comprehensive solution to the war in Sudan that would, among other specific measures, condemn slavery and other human rights abuses by the Government of Sudan; support the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development sponsored peace process; increase pressure on combatants to end slavery and human rights abuses; and protect humanitarian operations, separating civilians from combatants, and reducing food diversion; and

WHEREAS, This act passed in the Senate by unanimous consent on November 19, 1999; and

WHEREAS, Representative Christopher Smith (R-NJ), Chairman of the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights has written that, in addition to sponsoring terrorism, mass murder, enslavement, and other grave crimes against its own people, "the regime has also been identified as among the world's most egregious violators of the fundamental right to freedom of religion"; and

WHEREAS, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright has stated that the Sudanese regime has an "... appalling human rights record, including torture, religious persecution, and forced imposition of *sharia* (Islamic) law. And it has prolonged a vicious and inhumane war, not hesitating to enslave, starve and bomb civilians in violation of international humanitarian law"; and

WHEREAS, The Los Angeles Times stated on October 23, 1999 that "The Clinton Administration considers the Sudanese government to be a brutal dictator and by far the worst offender in an atrocity-filled

regional, religious and ethnic war that has claimed as many as two million lives”; and

WHEREAS, The Center for Religious Freedom of Freedom House, a vigorous proponent of democratic values and a steadfast opponent of dictatorships of the far left and far right founded in 1941 by Eleanor Roosevelt, Wendell Willkie, and others, declares that “the religious and ethnic genocide now occurring in Sudan has destroyed many more lives than Chechnya, Bosnia, Kosovo and Rwanda combined”; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature (1) strongly condemns the National Islamic Front government for its genocidal war in southern Sudan, support for terrorism, and continued human rights violations; (2) strongly deplors the government-sponsored and tolerated slave raids in southern Sudan and calls on the government to immediately end the practice of slavery; (3) urges Congress to support and adopt the Sudan Peace Act; and (4) commends the persecuted Sudanese people for their strength and endurance in continuing resistance to the current regime ruling Sudan, and for risking their lives for their faith; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Senate Majority Leader, the Senate Minority Leader, the House Majority Leader, the House Minority Leader, each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 11

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 54—Relative to adjournment of the Senate and Assembly to meet for a session in the former State Capitol in Benicia.

[Filed with Secretary of State January 27, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The year 2000 is the 150th anniversary of California being admitted to the Union; and

WHEREAS, The first permanent structure erected for a California State Capitol was erected in Benicia and is the only building in existence formerly used as the State Capitol; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature met in Benicia in 1853 and 1854; and

WHEREAS, The Benicia State Capitol Building was carefully restored to its original form in 1958 and is now maintained by the State Department of Parks and Recreation; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature convened in Benicia on March 15, 1958, as part of a festive three-day celebration to formally rededicate the structure as an historic state park; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature wishes to formally celebrate California's sesquicentennial by convening each house at the former State Capitol in Benicia in February 2000; and

WHEREAS, Both houses hope to use this event to foster public interest in California's rich history; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 7 of Article IV of the California Constitution, this Legislature, when it adjourns on Tuesday, February 15, 2000, shall adjourn until Wednesday, February 16, 2000, to meet for one day in the former State Capitol in the City of Benicia; and be it further

Resolved, That the Members of the Senate and Assembly shall meet on February 16, 2000, at the hour of 1 p.m., in the chambers provided for their respective use in the former State Capitol in Benicia; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate and Assembly Committees on Rules and the Joint Rules Committee are authorized and directed to incur and pay the expenses and costs as may necessarily be incurred by the respective houses to provide for the holding of the sessions of the Senate and Assembly at Benicia pursuant to this resolution out of the funds available for expenditure by these committees, and the State Controller is authorized and directed to prepare and deliver her warrants therefor in payment thereof.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 12

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 82—Relative to the Officer James Williams Memorial Overpass.

[Filed with Secretary of State January 28, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Oakland Police Officer James Williams, Jr., died in the line of duty on January 10, 1999; and

WHEREAS, This unfortunate incident started when a shotgun was discarded onto the freeway by suspects who were fleeing from the police; and

WHEREAS, Officer Williams was helping to locate the weapon and was assisting in its recovery when a sniper began firing at the responding officers from the southwest side of the 38th Avenue Interstate 580 overpass in Oakland; and

WHEREAS, Officer Williams was hit by the sniper's bullets and died of those injuries; and

WHEREAS, Officer Williams is survived by his wife, Sabrina, and his three small children, ten-year-old Alexander, five-year-old Aaron, and four-year-old Ariana; and

WHEREAS, Officer Williams, who was formerly a police officer in New Orleans, had just graduated from the police academy and was still in training at the time of his death; and

WHEREAS, Officer Williams was dedicated to the protection of the citizens of Oakland; and

WHEREAS, It is appropriate that the overpass on Interstate 580 at 38th Avenue in Oakland be dedicated to the memory of this officer who made the ultimate sacrifice in the service of the people of this state; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the overpass on Interstate 580 at 38th Avenue in Oakland be designated the "Officer James Williams Memorial Overpass"; and be it further

Resolved, That the Department of Transportation is requested to determine the cost of appropriate plaques and markers, consistent with the signing requirements for the state highway system, showing that special designation, and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources sufficient to cover that cost, to erect those plaques and markers; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the Department of Transportation and to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 13

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 113—Relative to Voter Registration Week.

[Filed with Secretary of State January 31, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The exercise of the voting franchise is not only a right, it is an obligation of the citizenry of our democratic society; and

WHEREAS, Only by registering to vote may a citizen exercise the right and fulfill the obligation of making his or her voice heard at an election; and

WHEREAS, When a large portion of the voting age public fails to vote, the fundamental principle of democratic participation in government is jeopardized; and

WHEREAS, Among young adults aged 18 to 24, inclusive, only 49 percent of those with college degrees vote and only 22 percent of those with high school diplomas but no college degrees vote; and

WHEREAS, Latinos, Blacks, Asians, and other minorities who, as a group, represent 47 percent of the state's population, only represent 26 percent of all voters; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That it is the intent of the Legislature to enhance the visibility of Voter Registration Week, to proclaim the week of January 31, 2000, to February 7, 2000, inclusive, as Voter Registration Week, and urge all eligible Californians to register to vote and to vote.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 14

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 114—Relative to Charles M. Schulz Day.

[Filed with Secretary of State February 4, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Charles M. “Sparky” Schulz, creator of the comic strip “Peanuts,” has announced his retirement; and

WHEREAS, A man of modest origins, born in St. Paul, Minnesota, on November 26, 1922, Mr. Schulz would have seemed unlikely to achieve international acclaim; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Schulz has been a resident of Sonoma County, California, for 40 years and currently resides in the City of Santa Rosa; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Schulz was drafted into the Army during World War II, before successfully selling any of his cartoons and where he excelled as an infantryman, a staff sergeant, and the leader of a machinegun squad; and

WHEREAS, “Peanuts,” with its simple drawing style, gentle humor, and universal themes, debuted in seven newspapers on October 2, 1950; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Schulz wrote, drew, colored, and lettered every “Peanuts” strip in a remarkably durable and productive career encompassing the past 50 years; and

WHEREAS, “Peanuts” is the world’s most widely syndicated comic strip, published in 21 languages and read by an estimated 355 million persons in 2,600 newspapers in 75 nations; and

WHEREAS, “Peanuts” has been the subject of an exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution, 50 animated television specials, a successful Broadway production, more than 1,400 books, and four feature films; and

WHEREAS, “Peanuts” also brought Mr. Schulz a host of honors, including two Reuben awards from the National Cartoonists Society, five Emmy and two Peabody awards, the rank of Commander of Arts and Letters from the French government for excellence in the arts, and induction into the Cartoonists’ Hall of Fame; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Schulz has firmly established Charlie Brown, Snoopy, Lucy, Linus, and other “Peanuts” characters as popular-culture icons that are cherished by generations of readers; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Schulz has been generous with his talent and resources in contributing to the community through numerous philanthropic efforts; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Schulz has graciously shared his knowledge of cartooning with other artists and cartoonists; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Schulz has influenced many of the nation’s foremost cartoonists with his depiction of children exploring such grownup topics as philosophy, literature, poetry, classical music, psychiatry, and religion; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California extends its deepest appreciation to Mr. Schulz for his extraordinary career achievements and its sincere wishes for a healthy retirement; and be it further

Resolved, That the day of February 13, 2000, be proclaimed as “Charles M. Schulz Day,” on the occasion when the last original Sunday “Peanuts” will be published in newspapers worldwide, to recognize the love and admiration that the citizens of California have for Mr. Schulz; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the authors for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 15

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 116—Relative to Rosa Parks Day.

WHEREAS, Rosa Parks was born on February 4, 1913, in Tuskegee, Alabama, the first child of James and Leona (Edwards) McCauley; and

WHEREAS, Rosa Louise McCauley married Raymond Parks on December 18, 1932; and

WHEREAS, Rosa Parks was arrested on December 1, 1955, in Montgomery, Alabama, for refusing to give up her seat on a bus to a white man, and her stand for equal rights became legendary; and

WHEREAS, Rosa Parks' arrest for refusing to comply with Montgomery's segregation law was the impetus for a boycott of Montgomery buses, led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., by approximately 42,000 African Americans for 381 days; and

WHEREAS, On November 13, 1956, the United States Supreme Court ruled that Montgomery's segregation law was unconstitutional, and on December 20, 1956, Montgomery officials were ordered to desegregate buses; and

WHEREAS, Rosa Parks is honored as the "Mother of the Modern Day Civil Rights Movement," because her refusal to surrender her seat in compliance with Montgomery's segregation law inspired the civil rights movement, which has resulted in the breakdown of numerous legal barriers and the lessening of profound discrimination against African Americans in this country; and

WHEREAS, The courage and conviction of Rosa Parks laid the foundation for equal rights for all Americans and for the Civil Rights Act of 1964; and

WHEREAS, Rosa Parks was the first woman to join the Montgomery chapter of the NAACP, and was an active volunteer for the Montgomery Voters League; and

WHEREAS, Rosa Parks cofounded the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self Development in 1987 with Elaine Easton Steele to motivate and direct youth to achieve their highest potential through the "Pathways to Freedom" program; and

WHEREAS, Rosa Parks is the recipient of many awards including the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor, the Congressional Gold Medal of Honor, the highest honor Congress can bestow upon a civilian, and the first International Freedom Conductor Award from the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center, among many other awards and honors; and

WHEREAS, Rosa Parks has dedicated her life to the cause of human rights and truly embodies the love of humanity and freedom; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California hereby declares her birthday, Friday, February 4, 2000, and the first Monday following February 4 of each subsequent year, as Rosa Parks Day and

urges all Californians to pay homage to this great American woman; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 16

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 33—Relative to Crime Victims' Rights Week.

[Filed with Secretary of State February 8, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Violent crimes that invade homes and shatter even the most trusting relationships continue to plague the citizens of California; and

WHEREAS, All Californians are affected by these violent acts, not just the victims of violent crimes; and

WHEREAS, The most effective aid that we can provide to victims of crime is to prevent them from becoming victims in the first place; and

WHEREAS, The recognition and protection of victims' rights within the legal process is one of the most critical components of an effective criminal justice system; and

WHEREAS, Victims and witnesses of crime require our special attention to ensure that they are thoroughly informed about, and participate effectively in, our criminal justice system; and

WHEREAS, To the maximum extent allowed by law, victims of violent crime should receive compensation for their losses; and

WHEREAS, Each day, thousands of victims and witnesses receive assistance from victim support organizations, victim-witness assistance centers, private service providers, and state and local governments; and

WHEREAS, The criminal justice system in this state must continue efforts to better coordinate and improve the quality of services provided to victims and witnesses; and

WHEREAS, Time after time, California citizens have continually demonstrated their commitment to victims of violent crimes; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature and the voters by initiative have expanded the death penalty and enacted the "Three Strikes" law as deterrents to violent crime; and

WHEREAS, Each year, the observance of the National Crime Victims' Rights Week focuses on the problems confronting victims of crime and the services available to support these victims; and

WHEREAS, National Crime Victims' Rights Week increases the public's awareness of crime victims' circumstances and acknowledges

the combined efforts of citizens, government, and the criminal justice system to improve victims' services in California; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the week of April 9 through 15, 2000, be recognized as Crime Victims' Rights Week in California; and be it further

Resolved, That on the occasion of Crime Victims' Rights Week, the Legislature encourages all Californians to join in this observance by wearing victim awareness ribbons to demonstrate their commitment to assisting victims and to the elimination of crime in the Golden State.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 17

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 59—Relative to mental health reform.

[Filed with Secretary of State February 9, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The Surgeon General reports that mental illness refers collectively to all diagnosable mental disorders; and

WHEREAS, The Surgeon General reports that one out of five Americans experiences a mental illness any given year, and half of all Americans have these illnesses at some time in their lives, but nearly two-thirds of them never obtain treatment; and

WHEREAS, The Surgeon General reports that mental illness occurs in families of all social classes and backgrounds; and

WHEREAS, The Surgeon General reports that anxiety, depression, and schizophrenia, particularly, contribute to the high rates of suicide among the mentally ill adult population; and

WHEREAS, The lack of adequate treatment and services for persons with mental illnesses has contributed significantly to homelessness, involvement with the criminal justice system, and other significant social and health problems experienced by individuals with mental illness and their families; and

WHEREAS, The failure to provide adequate services and supports for persons with mental illnesses has resulted in significantly increased expenditures for state and local governments, as well as higher costs for businesses, communities, and families; and

WHEREAS, There are 50,000 homeless, severely mentally ill Californians, including 10,000 to 20,000 homeless, mentally ill veterans; and

WHEREAS, Approximately 505,000 Californians are currently enrolled in state and community mental health programs, and

WHEREAS, The last decade has seen significant changes in the way local mental health services are financed and delivered; and

WHEREAS, Realignment of state mental health funding to the counties has limited state oversight of the quality of local mental health services; and

WHEREAS, Reimbursement rates and oversight among responsible agencies should be reviewed to ensure quality of care, particularly in group homes that primarily house severely mentally ill persons; and

WHEREAS, The effectiveness of the 1967 Lanterman-Petris-Short Act regarding involuntary commitment of the severely mentally ill should be reviewed; and

WHEREAS, Crimes against disabled and mentally ill children and adults are believed by the State Department of Mental Health to be from four to ten times higher than against persons who are not disabled or mentally ill, and reported at a lower rate than in the general population; and

WHEREAS, Mentally ill children and adults must seek services and support from many different state and county agencies, particularly agencies providing mental health treatment, employment, housing, public welfare, health care, substance abuse treatment, and law enforcement; and

WHEREAS, Ten to fifteen percent of the offenders in youth and adult correctional facilities suffer from severe mental illness, many of whom may have previously sought treatment that was not accessible in their community; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Joint Committee on Mental Health Reform is hereby established and authorized for the purpose of identifying promising strategies and policy recommendations that will do any of the following:

(a) Improve the quality of life for mentally ill children and adults and their families.

(b) Provide coordinated, culturally sensitive, and cost-effective treatment, rehabilitation, housing, and financial services to this population, as well as expanded treatment participation by clients.

(c) Enhance the quality and accountability of existing programs designed to serve persons with mental illnesses regardless of income or housing status; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on Mental Health Reform shall consist of five members of the Senate appointed by the President pro Tempore and five members of the Assembly appointed by the Speaker; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on Mental Health Reform and its members shall have and exercise all of the rights, duties, and powers

conferred upon investigating committees and their members by the provisions of the Joint Rules of the Senate and Assembly as they are adopted and amended from time to time; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on Mental Health Reform may contract, subject to the approval of the Senate Committee on Rules and the Assembly Committee on Rules, with other agencies, public or private, as necessary to obtain services or studies that will assist the committee in carrying out its responsibilities; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate Committee on Rules and the Speaker of the Assembly shall each name one co-chair of the Joint Committee on Mental Health Reform; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate Committee on Rules and the Assembly Committee on Rules shall each make available from the Senate Operating Fund and the Assembly Operating Fund an equal amount of money together sufficient as deemed necessary for the expenses of the Joint Committee on Mental Health Reform and its members, and that any expenditure of money shall be made in compliance with policies set forth by the Senate Committee on Rules and the Assembly Committee on Rules and subject to approval by the appropriate Rules committee; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on Mental Health Reform shall, within 15 days of authorization, and consistent with the normal annual appropriations process for funding legislative committees, present its initial budget to the Senate Committee on Rules and to the Assembly Committee on Rules for their review, comment, and approval; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on Mental Health Reform shall submit a report to the Legislature by May 1, 2000, on its activities and recommendations; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on Mental Health Reform is authorized to act until November 30, 2000, at which time the committee's existence shall terminate.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 18

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 118—Relative to vandalism and graffiti.

[Filed with Secretary of State February 10, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Members of the Jewish community have played a strong and vital role in the history and development of the Bay area, its cultural diversity, and strong sense of place and community; and

WHEREAS, The Temple Beth Torah in the City of Fremont was defaced and vandalized with anti-Semitic and racist graffiti; and

WHEREAS, The graffiti was found at the synagogue first thing on Monday morning, January 31, 2000; and

WHEREAS, Similar graffiti and vandalism was found spray-painted at Washington High School in the City of Fremont four miles away from Temple Beth Torah the same morning; and

WHEREAS, An act against one house of worship is an act of violence against all houses of worship; and

WHEREAS, An act against one part of our community is an act of violence against the entire community; and

WHEREAS, It is incumbent upon each of us to do everything possible to combat hatred and intolerance whenever and wherever it occurs; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California sends support and heartfelt condolences to Congregation Beth Torah; and be it further

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California sends support to the students, faculty, and administration of Washington High School and the entire community of Fremont; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature denounces these cowardly criminal acts and resolves to do everything possible as representatives of California to combat hatred, promote unity, and assist in bringing those responsible for these heinous crimes to justice.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 19

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 13—Relative to Black History Month.

[Filed with Secretary of State February 16, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The history of African-Americans here in the United States, as well as throughout the ages, is indeed unique and vibrant, and it is appropriate to celebrate this history during the month of February 2000, which has been proclaimed as Black History Month; and

WHEREAS, The history of the United States is rich with inspirational stories of great men and noble women whose actions, words, and achievements have united Americans and contributed to the success and prosperity of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Among those Americans who have enriched our society are the members of the African-American community—individuals who

have been steadfast in their commitment to promoting brotherhood, equality, and justice for all; and

WHEREAS, From the earliest days of the United States, the course of its history has been greatly influenced by Black heroes and pioneers in many diverse areas, from science, medicine, business, and education to government, industry, and social leadership; and

WHEREAS, This year we celebrate Black History Month in a new century. An old African proverb states, “Only when you have crossed the river, can you say the crocodile has a lump on his snout.” Therefore as we move forward in the 21st Century we believe it is time we began to cross the river. The river in this case will be historical contributions of Africans/African-Americans to our society. Quickly, we will try to bring to light historical accomplishments and facts of Africans/African-Americans across the globe; and

WHEREAS, Scholars and scientists generally accept that Africa is the continent where mankind first saw the light of day. Scientists believe that man, therefore, began in Africa and migrated out to populate the other continents; and

WHEREAS, One of the first civilizations in the history of the world was Egypt, an empire that rose about six thousand years ago along the Nile River. The ancient Egyptians had developed a very complex religious system, called Mysteries, which was also the first system of salvation. In addition, it is understood that Egyptians by their study of astronomy discovered the solar year and were the first to divide it into 12 parts and were the architects of the great pyramids of Egypt; and

WHEREAS, During the first millennium, the Catholic Church had three popes who were either from Africa or of African descent: Saint Victor I (189–99), Saint Miltiades (311–14), and Saint Gelasius I (492–96); and

WHEREAS, The slave trade was a tragic episode in African history and began before August 1619 when the first slaves arrived in Jamestown, Virginia. During the course of the slave trade, an estimated 50 million African men, women, and children were lost to their native continent, though only about 15 million arrived safely to a new home. The others lost their lives on African soil or along the Guinea coast, or finally in holds on the ships during the dreaded Middle Passage across the Atlantic Ocean; and

WHEREAS, In spite of the African slave trade, many Africans/African-Americans continued to move forward in society; during the Reconstruction period, two African-Americans served in the United States Senate and 14 sat in the House of Representatives; and

WHEREAS, The first American to shed blood in the revolution that freed America from British rule was Crispus Attucks (March 5, 1770, Boston Massacre), an African-American seaman and slave.

African-Americans also fought in wars such as the battles of Lexington and Concord in April, 1775, Ticonderoga, White Plains, Bennington, Brandywine, Saratoga, Savannah, Yorktown, Bunker Hill, the Revolutionary War, the battle of Rhode Island on August 29, 1775, the battle of New Orleans, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, World Wars I and II, Korea, and Vietnam; and

WHEREAS, Africans/African-Americans have also been great inventors, inventing such things as the air-conditioning unit, almanac, automatic gear, blood plasma bag, cellular phone, clothes, doorknob, doorstop, electric lamp bulb, elevator, fire escape ladder, fire extinguisher, fountain pen, gas mask, golf tee, guitar, horseshoe, lantern, lawnmower, lawn sprinkler, lock lubricating cup, motor, refrigerator, riding saddles, spark plug, stethoscope, stove, phone transmitter, thermostat control, traffic light, and typewriter; and

WHEREAS, A number of these brave and accomplished individuals, such as Booker T. Washington, George Washington Carver, Matthew Hansen, Daniel Hale Williams, Charles Drew, and, of course, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., are noted prominently in the history books of students nationwide, thus enabling them to learn about the important and lasting contributions of these individuals; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature takes great pleasure in recognizing February 2000 as Black History Month, urges all citizens to join in celebrating the accomplishments of African-Americans during Black History Month, and encourages the people of California to recognize the many talents, achievements, and contributions that African-Americans make to their communities; and be it further

Resolved That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 20

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 107—Relative to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.

[Filed with Secretary of State February 16, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Renowned civil rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr. was born in Atlanta on January 15, 1929; and

WHEREAS, In 1948, Martin Luther King, Jr. received his bachelor of arts degree in sociology from Morehouse College, in 1951, he received his bachelor of divinity degree from Crozer Theological Seminary, as valedictorian and student body president, and in 1955, he

was awarded a doctorate in systematic theology from Boston University; and

WHEREAS, King married Coretta Scott on June 18, 1953; and

WHEREAS, King was ordained pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama in 1954; and

WHEREAS, Five days after Rosa Parks' arrest for refusing to comply with segregation on buses in Montgomery, on December 5, 1955, King was elected president of the Montgomery Improvement Association and the Montgomery Bus Boycott began; and

WHEREAS, During the boycott, King gained national prominence as an exceptional leader with extraordinary oratorical skills and personal courage; and

WHEREAS, On December 20, 1956, the United States Supreme Court declared Alabama's segregation laws unconstitutional and Montgomery buses were desegregated; and

WHEREAS, In 1957, King and other southern African-American ministers founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and elected King as president; and

WHEREAS, King led the 1957 Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom in Washington, D.C., and subsequently published his first book, *Stride Toward Freedom: The Montgomery Story*; and

WHEREAS, In 1959, King toured India, where he learned more about the philosophy of nonviolence of Mohandas K. Gandhi and developed his own theories about achieving social change through nonviolent resistance; and

WHEREAS, During mass demonstrations in 1963 organized by Dr. King and his staff in Birmingham, Alabama, images of brutality inflicted on African-American demonstrators by police using police dogs and firehoses shocked the world; and

WHEREAS, King delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech on August 28, 1963, at the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom; and

WHEREAS, Reverend King received the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo, Norway in 1964, and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was enacted as a direct result of Dr. King's work; and

WHEREAS, In 1965, King led the march from Selma to Montgomery, and President Johnson signed the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 (Section 1971, Title 42, United States Code); and

WHEREAS, On April 4, 1968, while in Memphis assisting striking sanitation workers, King was assassinated; and

WHEREAS, Representative John Conyers introduced legislation in Congress four days later proposing Dr. King's birthday as a holiday; and

WHEREAS, On April 10, 1970, California became the first state to pass legislation making King's birthday a school holiday; and

WHEREAS, Despite resistance to the creation of a new national holiday, the diligence and perseverance of Representative John Conyers and numerous others in pursuing this goal culminated when on November 2, 1983, President Ronald Reagan signed legislation making King's birthday a national holiday; and

WHEREAS, January 20, 1986, marked the first observance of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day; and

WHEREAS, The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. devoted his life to fight segregation and injustice by nonviolent means, and is an outstanding example of courageous leadership in the face of unrelenting violence and harassment by individuals and government institutions; and

WHEREAS, The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is a source of inspiration for all Americans; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the California State Legislature honors the late Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and commemorates Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 21

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 22—Relative to College Awareness Month.

[Filed with Secretary of State February 18, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The California Education Round Table and its Intersegmental Coordinating Committee are sponsoring February 2000 as "College Awareness Month"; and

WHEREAS, California needs a college-educated workforce in order to maintain a strong and vibrant economy, a cohesive society, and an effective democracy; and

WHEREAS, Pupils have to learn the skills, competencies, and behaviors that will enable them to have a variety of choices after high school graduation, including entering and succeeding in college; and

WHEREAS, California is disadvantaged when pupils leave high school before they graduate—a situation that happens too frequently—or graduate without the skills that are necessary to participate productively in the state's future; and

WHEREAS, Parents have important responsibilities in encouraging their daughters and sons to master the skills in elementary and secondary school that will prepare them to pursue a college education; and

WHEREAS, California's educational community will be conducting a statewide campaign during the month of February to provide parents with information in the appropriate language that will assist them in serving as academic advisers and financial planners for their daughters and sons so that they can graduate from college; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California hereby supports the actions of the California Education Round Table by proclaiming February 2000 as "College Awareness Month"; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature urges the residents of California to encourage elementary and secondary school pupils to succeed in their academic endeavors so that they may earn a college education and contribute to the economic, social, and political future of this state; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the California Education Round Table.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 22

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 63—Relative to the Department of Parks and Recreation.

[Filed with Secretary of State February 18, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The Legislature convened on this date, February 16, 2000, at the State Capitol Building at Benicia to celebrate California's sesquicentennial; and

WHEREAS, Since 1958, the Department of Parks and Recreation, under the auspices of the Resources Agency, has been responsible for the maintenance and administration of the Benicia State Capitol Building; and

WHEREAS, The Department of Parks and Recreation recently facilitated upgrades to the structure, notably the construction of a wheelchair ramp, fire escape, and new stairs; and

WHEREAS, The excellent condition of the State Historic Landmark is a testament to the hard-working employees of the State Parks system; and

WHEREAS, The Benicia State Parks Association was instrumental in overseeing the recent site improvements; and

WHEREAS, The staff of the Benicia Capitol State Historic Park provided eager assistance in the planning of this historic session held at the site on February 16, 2000; and

WHEREAS, Employees and docents of the Department of Parks and Recreation provided guided tours of the Benicia State Capitol to over 13,000 citizens in 1999; and

WHEREAS, The dedicated state employees that serve in the parks system provide Californians, as well as tourists, clean and safe public parks for educational and recreational use; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature commends the Department of Parks and Recreation for the maintenance of the Benicia State Capitol Building and for their assistance in facilitating the legislative session held there on February 16, 2000; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit suitable copies of this resolution to the Secretary of the Resources Agency, to the Director of Parks and Recreation, to the Benicia State Parks Association, and to the staff of the Benicia Capitol State Historic Park.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 23

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 64—Relative to the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the First Session of the California Legislature.

[Filed with Secretary of State February 18, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Upon the ratification of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo on May 30, 1848, Alta California passed from the jurisdiction of the Mexican Republic to the jurisdiction of the United States of America, culminating hostilities begun in 1846; and

WHEREAS, Following the Treaty, the Congress of the United States in its sessions of 1848 and 1849 failed to provide for a civil government in the region, leaving a military government previously established under the laws of war that would operate with the presumed consent of the People; and

WHEREAS, The population of California increased exponentially following the discovery of gold, creating a constituency avid for the establishment of popular government based on the familiar law of the United States; and

WHEREAS, In response to popular meetings in San Jose, San Francisco, Sonoma, Monterey, Coloma, San Diego, and at the Yuba River advocating representative government, and to the establishment of local legislative bodies in Sonoma, Sacramento, and San Francisco,

Brigadier General Bennet Riley issued a proclamation on June 3, 1849, calling for elections to a Constitutional Convention to convene in Monterey on September 1; and

WHEREAS, The Constitutional Convention produced the first fundamental document of California in the American era, proclaimed by General Riley on October 12, 1849, who then called for the election of the first Legislature on November 13, 1849; and

WHEREAS, Following the election, the first Legislature met in San Jose at a two-story adobe known as the Sainsevain Hotel on December 15, and achieved a quorum on December 17; and

WHEREAS, From the date of the Constitutional Convention, nine months prior to the admission of California to the Union, through the date of final adjournment on April 22, 1850, the First Legislature adopted California's first civil and criminal statutes, establishing the boundaries for counties, creating the first administrative offices of state government including the State Archives, State Librarian, and the Office of State Printer, declaring all roads public highways, establishing a revenue stream based on property and per capita taxes, and providing the procedure for the establishment of colleges and universities; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature celebrates the institution of popularly elected representative government in California upon the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of its First Session, with renewed dedication to the protection of rights and perfection of justice for all the citizens of this state; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature hereby commemorates and respectfully honors those individuals who answered the first call to legislative service on behalf of the People of the State of California: Senators William R. Bassham, Nathaniel Bennett, John Bidwell, David C. Broderick, Ephraim Kirby Chamberlin, Elisha O. Crosby, Pablo de la Guerra, David F. Douglass, William D. Fair, Thomas Jefferson Green, Elcan Heydenfeldt, Alexander W. Hope, Benjamin S. Lippincott, Gabriel B. Post, Henry Robinson, Nelson Taylor, Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, Thomas L. Vermeule, Selim E. Woodworth; Assembly Members Joseph Aram, Drury P. Baldwin, Ebenezer B. Bateman, John Bigler, John Ely Brackett, John S. Bradford, Elam Brown, Herman C. Cardwell, John Cave, Samuel J. Clarke, Pierre Barlow Cornwall, Benjamin Cory, Jose Maria Covarrubias, Charles Mack Creaner, Alexander Parker Crittenden, William Grove Deal, James A. Gray, Richard W. Heath, Thomas Jefferson Henley, John T. Hughes, Montgomery Martin, Elisha McKinstry, Benjamin Franklin Moore, Joseph C. Morehead, Isaac S.K. Ogier, John Alexander Patterson, Theron R. Per Lee, Edmund Randolph, Levi Stowell, Henry A. Tefft,

George B. Tingley, John Wesley Van Benschoten, William Van Voorhies, Madison Walthall, John Watson, Alfred Wheeler, Thomas Jefferson White, John Williams, and Oliver S. Witherby; and James F. Howe, first Secretary of the Senate, Thomas J. Austin, first Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, E.H. Tharp, first Chief Clerk of the Assembly, and Samuel N. Houston, first Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 24

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 65—Relative to the San Francisco Bar Pilots.

[Filed with Secretary of State February 18, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The San Francisco Bar Pilots, established by Captain William Richardson, have continuously assisted maritime trade and protected the navigable waters of San Francisco Bay and adjoining waters since 1835; and

WHEREAS, In the California Legislature's very first session at Pueblo de San Jose, which began on December 15, 1849, and ended on April 22, 1850, the Assembly and Senate quickly recognized the importance of pilotage to the state's commerce; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 1 of the 1849–50 legislative session established the State Archives; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 2 of the 1849–50 legislative session established the State Printer; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 3 of the 1849–50 legislative session, authorized the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint pilots for the ports and harbors of California. That bill passed on January 8, 1850, and was signed by California's first Governor, Peter H. Burnett; and

WHEREAS, In that same legislative session, Chapter 18 was passed on February 25, 1850, and was signed by Governor Burnett. It established the Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Port of San Francisco; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Port of San Francisco, now known as the Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun, is the longest operating state board or commission in California history; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature in 1853 at the State Capitol in Benicia, concerned that maritime safety and commerce was being endangered by competition among unaffiliated pilots, enacted a bill that required all bar

pilots operating in San Francisco to work cooperatively under the auspices of the preexisting San Francisco Bar Pilots organization. That bill was signed by California's third Governor, John Bigler; and

WHEREAS, Many years later, as a result of Chapter 1653 of the Statutes of 1984, all inland and river pilots working within the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun, and on their tributaries, came under the jurisdiction of the Board of Pilot Commissioners and affiliated with the San Francisco Bar Pilots; and

WHEREAS, The San Francisco Bar Pilots at all times, in all weather conditions, have been continuously stationed for 150 years near the "SF" buoy 12 miles west of the Golden Gate; and

WHEREAS, All vessels of 300 gross tons or more engaged in foreign trade are required to have a San Francisco Bar Pilot on board to cross the enormous horseshoe shaped sandbar seaward of San Francisco Bay, to enter the Golden Gate, and to navigate the waters of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun Bays. The San Francisco Bar Pilots are now responsible for the safe passage of nearly 9,000 vessels each year that range from 100-foot tugs to 1000-foot supertankers, and that include container and bulk cargo ships, military vessels, and cruise ships; and

WHEREAS, The waters worked by the San Francisco Bar Pilots are some of our nation's busiest. Commercial and recreational fishing boats, commuter ferries, military and Coast Guard vessels, pleasure craft, and commercial ships and tankers all share the waters. Through this veritable water-traffic jam, the pilots guide the biggest ships with the most dangerous cargo; and

WHEREAS, These waters are affected by thick fog, high winds, and winter storms and are characterized by shifting currents and tides, by treacherous shoals, sandbars, and rock formations, and by narrow channels and rivers; and

WHEREAS, The San Francisco Bar Pilots serve seven ports including Benicia, Oakland, Redwood City, Richmond, Sacramento, San Francisco, and Stockton as well as numerous anchorages and terminals outside of port jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS, The waters protected by the San Francisco Bar Pilots are the largest estuary on the west coast of North and South America; they include 1,000 miles of shoreline and more than 90 percent of California's coastal marshland; and

WHEREAS, In recognition of the rare skills necessary for a person to safely pilot in these unique waters, the Board of Pilot Commissioners, in 1986, established a comprehensive training program that all prospective pilots must complete. To qualify for the program, which is a full-time endeavor lasting up to three years, an applicant must already be an accomplished vessel captain. He or she must hold a United States

Coast Guard Master's License with radar endorsement and have two years' command or piloting experience ; and

WHEREAS, All active duty pilots must also participate in a board-sponsored continuing education program; and

WHEREAS, Due to their training, skill, and dedication, the members of the San Francisco Bar Pilots have achieved a 99.99% record of vessel movements with no pilot error; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, meeting in the historic State Capitol in Benicia, the Assembly thereof concurring, That it is with great pride that the Legislature of the State of California honors both the former and current members of the San Francisco Bar Pilots for their important role, throughout California's history, in the enhancement of maritime commerce, protection of cargoes, and safeguarding the fragile environment of the bays and rivers on which they have served; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 25

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 120—Relative to commending the citizens and the City of Benicia for their hospitality, and creating a suitable memorial.

[Filed with Secretary of State February 22, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The Legislature, in honor of California's sesquicentennial, is convening on February 16, 2000, at the former State Capitol in Benicia; and

WHEREAS, The Benicia State Capitol was originally designed for use as the city hall, but instead housed the Legislature in 1853 and 1854, until the state capital was moved to Sacramento; and

WHEREAS, The Benicia State Capitol has a varied history, having been used over the years as a court house, library, school, and fire department, until it was deeded to the state in 1951; and

WHEREAS, A restoration movement was spearheaded in the 1950's by the Benicia Parlors of the Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West, Senator Luther E. Gibson, the State Park Commission, the Division of Beaches and Parks (now the Department of Parks and Recreation), and the City of Benicia; and

WHEREAS, The restoration was overseen by supervising architect Alfred Eichler, who used many original construction materials, including the original square cut nails, which were found at a local

hardware store, reproduction Pennsylvania float glass, and ponderosa pine flooring; and

WHEREAS, At an approximate cost of \$230,000, the restoration was completed in 1958, and the structure was rededicated as a State Historical Monument; and

WHEREAS, To honor the restoration of the Benicia State Capitol, the Legislature and Governor met on March 15, 1958, as part of a three-day celebration that included parades, marching bands, period costumes, dances, and a civic luncheon at the historic Clock Tower Building; and

WHEREAS, On January 20, 2000, the Legislature, in seeking a suitable event to celebrate and honor California history on the occasion of its 150th anniversary as a state, passed Senate Concurrent Resolution 54, which called for the convening of both houses in Benicia on February 16, 2000; and

WHEREAS, The City of Benicia, cooperating with the State Department of Parks and Recreation, ensured that the building was fitted with a fire escape and wheelchair access ramp in time for the legislative session; and

WHEREAS, The City of Benicia graciously offered its assistance in planning the event, and, in cooperation with the Benicia Chamber of Commerce, organized a historically themed luncheon at the Clock Tower Building; and

WHEREAS, The Clock Tower luncheon is scheduled to be attended by the Members of the Legislature, statewide constitutional officers, citizens of Benicia, government and business leaders from Solano County, and others, including Senate President pro Tempore John L. Burton and Assembly Speaker Antonio R. Villaraigosa, who are to address the assemblage; and

WHEREAS, At the Clock Tower luncheon, speeches on state history are to be delivered by State Librarian Dr. Kevin Starr, Sonoma State University Professor Edward Castillo, and California History Center Foundation Trustee Mary Jo Ignoffo; and

WHEREAS, The houses of the Legislature are to meet at 1 p.m. in their respective chambers at the Benicia State Capitol, at which time the winners of a Benicia school essay contest are to be recognized and honored for their scholastic achievement; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature hereby commends the City of Benicia, the Benicia Chamber of Commerce, and the citizens of Benicia for being thoughtful and generous hosts on the occasion of the Legislature's celebration of California's sesquicentennial, and that a suitable plaque be placed at the Benicia State Capitol site to memorialize this event; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit suitable copies of this resolution to the Mayor of the City of Benicia, the Benicia Chamber of Commerce, the Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West, and the Director of Parks and Recreation, whose copy shall be displayed at the Benicia State Capitol.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 26

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 121—Relative to the Sesquicentennial Anniversary of California’s Admission into the Union.

[Filed with Secretary of State February 22, 2000.]

WHEREAS, September 9, 2000, marks the 150th anniversary of California’s statehood; and

WHEREAS, California’s history began long before its admission into the Union; and

WHEREAS, A mythical, exotic island named “California” first appeared in the 16th century Spanish novel, *Las Sergas de Esplandian*; and

WHEREAS, Explorers sought out this beautiful “island” close to the “Terrestrial Paradise” near the Indies; and

WHEREAS, On September 28, 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, a Portuguese navigator sailing under the Spanish flag, entered what is now San Diego Bay, and was followed in later years by numerous other explorers, including Sir Francis Drake, Sebastian Rodriguez Cermeno, and Sebastian Vizcaino, exploring what is now the coastline of California; and

WHEREAS, The rich resources, fair climate, and natural beauty of the region lured subsequent exploration and colonization attempts; and

WHEREAS, For thousands of years, the area had been the exclusive domain of numerous indigenous tribes with rich cultures and belief systems, and unique languages and customs; and

WHEREAS, After years of colonization, most of these tribes were decimated by disease or subjugation; and

WHEREAS, Spain colonized California in the 1760’s and under the leadership of Gaspar de Portola and Father Junipero Serra established presidios, missions, and pueblos; and

WHEREAS, In 1822 Mexico gained independence from Spain, making California a Mexican province; and

WHEREAS, The province’s remoteness from Mexico helped foster political, civil, and military instability in California; and

WHEREAS, On May 13, 1846, the United States went to war with Mexico over border disputes; and

WHEREAS, At Sonoma in June of 1846, a group of American settlers, led by William B. Ide, staged the "Bear Flag Rebellion," declaring California to be a republic independent of Mexico; and

WHEREAS, In July 1846, the American flag was raised at Monterey by Commodore John D. Sloat, and at San Francisco by Commander John B. Montgomery; in Sonoma, Lieutenant Joseph Warren Revere ended the brief Bear Flag Rebellion by unfurling Old Glory in its stead; and

WHEREAS, The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed on February 2, 1848, formally ceding California to the United States of America; and

WHEREAS, James Marshall discovered gold at Sutter's Mill in Coloma on January 24, 1848, prompting the famous California Gold Rush, which hastened the migration of thousands of people from all over the world; and

WHEREAS, In 1849, while Californians were waiting for Congress to vote on an Act for Admission, citizens wasted no time in forming their own government; and

WHEREAS, On June 3, 1849, General Bennett Riley, acting as Governor, called for a Constitutional Convention to be held on September 1, 1849, to form a government; and

WHEREAS, Most of the delegates were United States citizens and native-born Californians, but there were also five foreign-born members from Switzerland, Scotland, France, Spain, and Ireland; and

WHEREAS, Forty-eight delegates met at the Constitutional Convention at Colton Hall in Monterey, and finished their work on October 13, 1849; and

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the State of California was adopted by the people on November 13, 1849, by a vote of 12,872 to 811; and

WHEREAS, The Constitution, among other things, set forth the Bill of Rights, prohibited slavery, provided for a public school system, limited state indebtedness, gave married women the right to own property, required publishing of laws in English and Spanish, and designated Pueblo de San Jose as the state capital; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature convened at San Jose on December 15, 1849, and proceeded to divide the state into 25 counties and provide for taxation, courts, city incorporation, and criminal and civil procedures; and

WHEREAS, Nearly 10 months after the state Constitution was adopted, President Millard Fillmore signed the Act for Admission admitting California into the Union, on September 9, 1850; and

WHEREAS, In the early years of statehood, several cities maneuvered successfully, if only temporarily, to relocate the state capital to their locales, including Vallejo, Benicia, and San Francisco; and

WHEREAS, Sacramento was chosen to be the permanent capital on February 25, 1854; and

WHEREAS, A magnificent Capitol building, designed by M.F. Butler and Reuben Clark, has housed the Legislature since 1869, and later the building was methodically restored from 1976 to 1981; and

WHEREAS, Previous Legislatures exhibited great foresight and courage throughout California's 150 years as a state, establishing public schools, colleges and universities, granting property rights to women, instituting the direct primary system, giving voters the power to recall government officials, building the state highway system, giving women the right to vote prior to passage of the 19th Amendment, imposing limits on child labor, establishing a state parks system, allowing state assistance to the disabled, mandating construction standards for schools, authorizing the State Water Project, establishing a state civil service system, ending school segregation before passage of similar federal laws, and passing open meeting laws, fair housing laws, environmental protections, and many other laws; and

WHEREAS, California has become the world leader in many areas, including, among others, computer technology, agriculture, movie production, aerospace, and medicine; and

WHEREAS, California's reputation as the Golden State attracts tourists and immigrants from all over the globe, establishing California as the most ethnically diverse and the most populous state in the Union; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature recognizes the important contributions made by California citizens of all ethnic backgrounds; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature officially honors the sesquicentennial anniversary of California's statehood, and encourages the people of the state to celebrate with events paying tribute to California's history; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the California State Library and the Governor of California.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 27

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 125—Relative to California Neighborhood and Community Parks Month.

[Filed with Secretary of State February 22, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Neighborhood and community parks strengthen a community's image and sense of place by serving as a central gathering place for civic, community, and family activities; and

WHEREAS, Neighborhood and community parks have provided facilities and play areas for countless hours of recreational enjoyment for families, youth, and athletic enthusiasts of all ages; and

WHEREAS, Neighborhood and community parks provide underserved urban communities with urgently needed facilities and open space in their neighborhoods; and

WHEREAS, These parks provide physical benefits to a community's overall image, strengthening the economy of community businesses and spurring local economic revitalization efforts in underserved neighborhoods; and

WHEREAS, Programs and services are offered at parks that enrich the mental and physical health of all Californians, especially for children and senior citizens; and

WHEREAS, Parks provide a broad range of recreational activities including fishing, hiking, camping, bird watching, baseball, and soccer; and

WHEREAS, Neighborhood and community parks provide programs for children to help improve computer and reading skills by offering homework assistance, mentoring, arts, and a wide range of recreational and physical activities; and

WHEREAS, Constructive and positive after-school activities offer children an alternative to gang involvement, drugs, and keep them away from violence; and

WHEREAS, Neighborhood and community parks provide safe venues for senior citizens, a place for interaction among California's elderly, providing mental and physical activities for those persons who are retired, unemployed, or stricken with debilitating illness such as Alzheimer's; and

WHEREAS, Greenbelt and open-space benefits in urban and rural areas of the state provide view-sheds as a contrast to neighboring residential and commercial development; and

WHEREAS, Neighborhood and community parks play an important role in protecting and preserving California's treasured wildlife and habitat, providing communities with opportunities to view nature in their backyards; and

WHEREAS, Previous generations upheld their responsibility to protect and preserve California's irreplaceable historical and natural resources, setting aside wildlife habitats, open space, and local parks for future generations; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature hereby proclaims the month of March 2000 as California Neighborhood and Community Parks Month, and encourages the people of this state to reflect on the positive benefits that our local and regional parks provide every person in California; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 28

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 31—Relative to National Boys and Girls Club Week.

[Filed with Secretary of State March 1, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The National Boys and Girls Clubs have more than 2,500,000 members; and

WHEREAS, In every child there is hidden talent just waiting to be discovered; and

WHEREAS, Boys and Girls Clubs provide the inspiration and the direction to nurture this talent, to help children develop self-esteem, to build lasting friendships, and to learn the valuable skills, values, and knowledge they need to become the productive and fulfilled citizens of tomorrow; and

WHEREAS, When time is taken to provide a young person with confidence, education, and opportunity for personal growth, an investment has been made in the future of America; and

WHEREAS, This investment has been made possible by the dedicated efforts of the thousands of volunteers, community leaders, and staff members of the more than 1,900 Boys and Girls Clubs across our nation; and

WHEREAS, Each one should be praised for its caring commitment and shining faith in America's boys and girls; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature designates April 9, 2000, through April 15, 2000, as National Boys and Girls Club Week; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature commend all those who work in the Boys and Girls Club and who put the needs of our children first because their work is, indeed, an inspiration to all who seek to improve our world; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 29

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 129—Relative to Spay Day 2000.

[Filed with Secretary of State March 1, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Between six and 10 million dogs and cats are euthanized in the United States each year; and

WHEREAS, In most instances these are young, attractive, healthy, friendly, and playful animals that are euthanized simply because there are not enough good homes for them; and

WHEREAS, An additional unknown number of animals die each year due to abandonment, neglect, abuse, starvation, or cruelty because they are unwanted; and

WHEREAS, The spaying and neutering of dogs and cats directly addresses these problems by reducing the number of unwanted animals; and

WHEREAS, Californians can contribute to this effort by spaying and neutering their own pets and by supporting programs in their communities that offer spay and neuter services; and

WHEREAS, Veterinarians, humane societies, and national and local animal protection organizations have joined together to advocate the spaying and neutering of dogs and cats on “Spay Day USA 2000,” now therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California declares February 29, 2000, to be Spay Day USA and that Californians are requested to observe the day by having their dogs or cats spayed or neutered or by contributing to those organizations that provide spay and neuter services; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 30

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 43—Relative to Law Enforcement Appreciation Week.

[Filed with Secretary of State March 1, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Public safety for the citizens of this state is of the utmost priority; and

WHEREAS, Law enforcement officers of this state are on the front lines daily risking their lives to ensure that each citizen can live in a safe and secure environment; and

WHEREAS, Law enforcement officers work in partnership with their community to protect life and property, solve neighborhood problems, and enhance the quality of life in this state; and

WHEREAS, Law enforcement officers bear the public trust and dedicate themselves to the protection of the safety and rights of the citizens of this state; and

WHEREAS, The third week of May has been dedicated to law enforcement officers by the United States Congress as National Police Memorial Week to honor all officers who have given the ultimate sacrifice while in the line of duty; and

WHEREAS, Ceremonies will be held in Sacramento in conjunction with National Police Memorial Week and Law Enforcement Appreciation Week, acknowledging the sacrifices and dedication of our local law enforcement professionals; and

WHEREAS, Law enforcement officers and their families and friends encourage the community to participate and acknowledge the sacrifices of those brave men and women who are entrusted with the public safety by attending these weeklong events starting with the opening ceremony on Sunday, May 14, 2000, and ending with a memorial ceremony on Saturday, May 20, honoring the memory of California officers killed in the line of duty; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature does hereby proclaim May 14 through May 20, 2000, as Law Enforcement Appreciation Week in California, and encourages all Californians to join in this observance to commend our law enforcement officers for their professionalism and commitment to the citizens of California; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly prepare and transmit a copy of this resolution to the Governor.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 31

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 95—Relative to the federal decennial census.

[Filed with Secretary of State March 6, 2000.]

WHEREAS, A complete and accurate count of all residents of the United States by the 2000 federal decennial census is vital to the interests of California; and

WHEREAS, It has been estimated that 843,936 Californians went uncounted in the 1990 federal decennial census; and

WHEREAS, Through the continued inability of the federal government to count California residents, it has been projected that over one million Californians could go uncounted in the 2000 federal decennial census; and

WHEREAS, The federal decennial census is used to determine the amount of federal funds states and other jurisdictions receive for a wide variety of important programs; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully request all California residents to make themselves available to be counted during the 2000 federal decennial census in order for California and local jurisdictions to report population numbers that accurately and fully reflect the true census of Californians; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the Governor so that he will engage all state agencies and departments to assist the United States Census Bureau to make sure that every Californian is counted.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 32

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 108—Relative to the national Parent Teacher Association.

[Filed with Secretary of State March 6, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The national Parent Teacher Association (PTA) is the oldest and largest volunteer organization in the United States dedicated to working exclusively on behalf of children and youth; and

WHEREAS, For more than 100 years, the California State Parent Teacher Association has served the needs of children, parents, and schools throughout the state by utilizing the network of local, state, and national members on issues that affect public education; and

WHEREAS, The mission of the California State Parent Teacher Association is to represent its members and to empower and support them with skills in advocacy, leadership, and communication to positively impact the lives of all children; and

WHEREAS, The California State Parent Teacher Association is an all volunteer organization of more than one million members, representing

32 districts, 209 councils, and over 3,900 local units, dedicated to improving the education, health, and well-being of children and youth; and

WHEREAS, The strength of the Parent Teacher Association and its effectiveness lies with the membership and active volunteers who continue to speak for the children who cannot speak for themselves; and

WHEREAS, The Parent Teacher Association was founded on February 17, 1897, and Parent Teacher Associations throughout California annually celebrate “Founders Day” during the month of February with activities to promote the mission of Parent Teacher Association; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the month of February be declared “Parent Teacher Association Month” and that concerned parents, students, and community members be encouraged to recognize this vital and effective organization dedicated to the success and well-being of all children.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 33

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 112—Relative to California Fitness Month.

[Filed with Secretary of State March 6, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Exercise and fitness activities can increase self-esteem, boost energy, strengthen the heart and muscles, burn calories, and improve cholesterol levels; and

WHEREAS, Exercise and fitness activities are excellent ways to relieve stress, lower the risk of heart disease, hypertension and diabetes, prevent bone loss, and decrease the risk of some cancers; and

WHEREAS, A person’s fitness level has a dramatic effect on the body’s ability to produce energy and to reduce fat; and

WHEREAS, A fit person burns a higher percentage of fat not only during activity, but also at rest, fit people have a higher proportion of muscle tissue, which burns more calories than fat does, and those with more muscle mass can eat more calories and still maintain a healthy weight; and

WHEREAS, To lose weight and keep it off, one should do an enjoyable moderate-intensity aerobic activity for 30 to 60 minutes, three to five times a week; and

WHEREAS, A person should also do muscle-strengthening exercises two or three times a week, and should concentrate on maintaining a balanced diet; and

WHEREAS, Most popular diet programs cannot produce long-lasting weight reduction results without exercise; and

WHEREAS, There is no age limit for physical activity. Among the elderly, exercise provides cardiovascular, respiratory, neuromuscular, metabolic, and mental health benefits; and

WHEREAS, Fitness activities have been shown to sharpen mental ability in all people, and to retard the aging process; and

WHEREAS, Maximizing one's energy level, increasing muscle mass, and reducing body fat, increases one's chances of living a longer, healthier life; and

WHEREAS, More than 60 percent of American adults do not get the recommended amount of physical activity, 25 percent of American adults are not active; and

WHEREAS, Nearly all American youths from 12 to 21 years of age are not vigorously active on a regular basis; and

WHEREAS, The State Department of Education reports that a majority of California's children are not physically fit; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature seeks to advance the physical fitness of all Californians by educating them about the benefits of exercise and a balanced diet; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature will increase public awareness about the benefits of exercise and physical fitness by encouraging members to host events in their districts that stimulate physical fitness and increase participation by Californians in activities that promote physical health and benefit both mental and physical well-being; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature encourages its members, as well as organizations, businesses, and individuals to sponsor and attend physical fitness events that are informative, fun, and result in a number of Californians becoming physically fit; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature hereby proclaims the month of March 2000 as California Fitness Month, and encourages all Californians to enrich their lives through proper diet and exercise; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 34

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 61—Relative to California Girls and Women in Sports Week.

[Filed with Secretary of State March 6, 2000.]

WHEREAS, By an act of the United States Congress, February 4, 1987, was proclaimed as the first national Girls and Women in Sports Day in memory of volleyball legend Flo Hayman, whose tragic death cut short a lifetime of determined effort for equality in sports; and

WHEREAS, Girls and women throughout the ages have participated in a variety of sports and games in school, community, and club programs; and

WHEREAS, Many female athletes have distinguished themselves as representatives of California and the nation in the Olympic Games; and

WHEREAS, Participation in sports is acknowledged as a positive force in developing and promoting physical, mental, moral, social, and emotional well-being; and

WHEREAS, There is a need to encourage women of all ages to compete and contribute to sports at all levels of competition and to prepare the next generation of female sports leaders as we enter the new millennium; and

WHEREAS, The theme of this year's national celebration, "All Girls Allowed," supports the accomplishments and positive influence of sport participation and the continuing struggle for equality and access; and

WHEREAS, The combined effort of Girls Incorporated, the National Association for Girls and Women in Sports, the Women's Sports Foundation, the Girl Scouts of the USA, the National Federation of State High School Associations, the YWCA of the USA, the California Interscholastic Federation, and the California Association for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance have served to bring needed information and important recognition of this week; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature recognizes female athletes, coaches, officials, and sports administrators for their important contribution in promoting the value of sports in the achievement of full human potential, and hereby proclaims February 6 to 12, 2000, inclusive, as California Girls and Women in Sports Week; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 35

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 69—Relative to adult education.

[Filed with Secretary of State March 13, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Approximately 377 California adult schools serve the changing economic and cultural needs of a vigorous, expanding community; and

WHEREAS, Adult schools serve approximately 1,600,000 California students; and

WHEREAS, Adult schools provide instruction to those in our state who need English-as-a-second-language and citizenship courses; and

WHEREAS, Adult schools are primary community resources for the teaching and instruction of adult family literacy; and

WHEREAS, Adult schools provide a way for adults to complete high school studies in their own time and pace; and

WHEREAS, Adult schools provide approximately 108,087,430 hours of instruction annually; and

WHEREAS, Adult schools provide programs especially designed for older adult and disabled populations; and

WHEREAS, Adult schools provide vocational and job training for adults seeking career changes or enhancements; and

WHEREAS, Adult schools provide instruction for parents, ranging from prebirth classes through a wide spectrum of parent education courses; and

WHEREAS, Adult schools provide education services as called for by the federal Workforce Investment Act of 1998, and for participants of the CalWORKs program; and

WHEREAS, Adult schools provide for the unique needs of individuals in a diverse population; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the week of March 6 through March 10, 2000, be proclaimed California Adult Education Week, in honor of the many outstanding services and contributions provided by California Adult Schools; and be it further

Resolved, That the administrators, teachers, classified staff, and students of California's adult schools be commended for their support of, and contributions to, quality public education in the state.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 36

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 83—Relative to the Civilian Women Volunteers All Wars Memorial Freeway.

[Filed with Secretary of State March 15, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Civilian women volunteers have supported members of the United States Armed Forces through dedicated and little-known service; and

WHEREAS, Civilian women volunteers have run recreation centers and libraries on military installations, on off-base and post facilities, and in the fields; and

WHEREAS, Civilian women volunteers have taught in hospitals and schools, provided health care to the civilian population, and run orphanages; and

WHEREAS, Civilian women volunteers have risked their lives and jeopardized their health while participating in humanitarian activities; and

WHEREAS, During World War I, over 90,000 civilian women served as volunteers; and during World War II, over 350,000 civilian women volunteers supported the military overseas and thousands of others served in stateside positions; and

WHEREAS, During the Korean War, untold civilian women volunteered for service; and

WHEREAS, In Vietnam, over 20,000 civilian women volunteered for service; and

WHEREAS, Civilian women volunteers have served in the Persian Gulf, Somalia, and the Balkans; and

WHEREAS, These civilian women volunteers came from numerous organizations, including, but not limited to, religious organizations, the American Red Cross, the Department of Defense Special Services, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Women Air Service Pilots (WASPs), and USO clubs and USO shows; and

WHEREAS, Civilian women volunteers have supported health care services and improved the quality of life for the soldiers and the civilian population as well, without expectation of compensation or future reward; and

WHEREAS, During these times of war and conflict, many civilian women volunteers were taken prisoner, or classified as Missing In Action (MIA); and

WHEREAS, Over 500 of these civilian women volunteers have died in the service of their country; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the State of California memorialize all civilian women volunteers who have served in support of our Armed Forces from 1914 to the present and who will serve in the future, by designating that portion of State Highway Route 101 between the Ralston Avenue Exit in Belmont, California, to State Highway Route 92, the Civilian Women Volunteers All Wars Memorial Freeway; and be it further

Resolved, That the Department of Transportation is requested to determine the cost of appropriate plaques and markers, consistent with signing requirements for the state highway system, showing the special designation and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering that cost, to erect those plaques and markers; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit a copy of this resolution to the Director of Transportation.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 37

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 141—Relative to Domestic Worker Appreciation Day.

[Filed with Secretary of State March 17, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Domestic workers have numerous responsibilities, including sweeping, mopping, waxing, preparing and serving breakfast, lunch, and dinner, cleaning bathrooms, doing laundry, dusting and vacuuming, cleaning windows, and caring for children and pets; and

WHEREAS, Domestic workers often must work on holidays and special events, including Thanksgiving, Christmas, Independence Day, weddings, banquets, and family birthdays; and

WHEREAS, Domestic workers' efforts allow doctors to visit more patients, lawyers to take more cases, and accountants to serve more clients, among others; and

WHEREAS, Domestic workers are the most economically and socially marginalized workers in society and, because they often work in total isolation, we often fail to recognize their significant contributions; and

WHEREAS, March 30 is the international day of recognition for domestic workers celebrated throughout the world, mainly in Latin America; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature hereby declares each March 30 to be "Domestic Worker Appreciation Day" in recognition of all domestic workers for their hard work and dedication, their contribution to the stability and well-being of the California family household, and their often overlooked contributions to the California economy; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 38

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4—Relative to Women’s History Month.

[Filed with Secretary of State March 31, 2000.]

WHEREAS, American women of every race, class, and ethnicity have participated in the founding and building of our nation and have played a critical role in shaping the economic, cultural, and social fabric of our society, not in the least of ways through their participation in the labor force, working both inside and outside the home; and

WHEREAS, Women have been leaders in every movement for social change, including their own movement for suffrage and equal rights, the fight for emancipation, the struggle to organize labor unions, and the civil rights movement, as well as leading the call for peace, and organizing to preserve the environment; and

WHEREAS, In light of these efforts and the achievements of all American women, we take this opportunity to honor women and their contribution to the development of our society and our world; and

WHEREAS, The celebration of Women’s History Month will provide an opportunity for schools and communities to focus attention on the historical role and accomplishments of the women of California and the United States, and for students, in particular, to benefit from an awareness of these contributions; and

WHEREAS, Women’s History Month will include International Women’s Day on March 8, originally proclaimed in 1910 to recognize and commemorate the valuable contributions women have made to the labor movement in improving working conditions, and thus bettering people’s lives; and

WHEREAS, Women’s History Month will be not only a call to acknowledge the outstanding American women whose names we know, but also a call to pay homage to the many women who have anonymously shaped our collective past; and

WHEREAS, The observance of Women’s History Week was initiated by the Sonoma County Commission on the Status of Women in 1978, a celebration that evolved into Women’s History Month, commemorated throughout the nation by schools, historians, and community groups; and

WHEREAS, The achievements of women who have gone before us will enable contemporary women and men to create tomorrow’s history by working toward an end to physical and sexual violence against women, discrimination and harassment in employment, and the relegation to poverty status of many women, and by advocating for the full participation of women in the economic and political arena, the

provision of adequate child care, respect for those who choose homemaking and motherhood as their career, and equal access to all of the opportunities this great nation has to offer; and

WHEREAS, The story of the women's rights movement deserves telling because of the significance and scope of women's role in making history and shaping the cultural and societal makeup of California and the United States, and because it is a rich part of our common heritage, a story of gallantry and devotion to the belief that the opportunity for complete human dignity should not be denied to one-half of the state and the nation; and

WHEREAS, The National Women's History Project has adopted "An Extraordinary Century for Women/Now Imagine the Future!" as the 2000 theme for Women's History Month, inviting all Californians to see women's lives and accomplishments as an essential part of our national history, recognizing that history looks very different when the contributions, accomplishments, and perspectives of women are added to our shared legacy as Americans, thereby increasing our understanding of the world in which we live today and expanding our possibilities for the future; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California takes pleasure in joining the California Commission on the Status of Women, the Sonoma County Commission on the Status of Women, the Los Angeles County Commission for Women, and other city, county, and community commissions for women in California in honoring the contributions of women, and proclaims the month of March 2000 as Women's History Month; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of California urges all Californians to join in the celebration of International Women's Day on March 8, 2000; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the Chair of the California Commission on the Status of Women, the Chair of the Sonoma County Commission on the Status of Women, and the National Women's History Project, for distribution to appropriate organizations.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 39

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 68—Relative to Lupus Alert Day.

[Filed with Secretary of State April 3, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Lupus is a chronic inflammatory disease that can affect various parts of the body, especially the skin, joints, blood, and kidneys; and

WHEREAS, Lupus is a potentially fatal autoimmune disease that affects approximately 1.4 million Americans, 90 percent of whom are women; and

WHEREAS, Sixteen thousand Americans develop lupus each year; and

WHEREAS, Lupus destroys the quality of life of young people in their prime, usually striking between 15 and 44 years of age; and

WHEREAS, Because many lupus symptoms are vague, mimic other illnesses, and may be intermittent, diagnosis is difficult, and the disease can deceive victims, family members, doctors, and research scientists; and

WHEREAS, The American College of Rheumatology has listed the following symptoms as being most often associated with lupus: (1) achy joints, (2) fever above 100 degrees Fahrenheit, (3) arthritis (swollen joints), (4) prolonged or extreme fatigue, (5) skin rashes, (6) anemia, (7) kidney disorder, (8) pleurisy (pain in the chest upon deep breathing), (9) butterfly-shaped rash across the cheeks and nose, (10) photosensitivity (sensitivity to sun or light), (11) hair loss, (12) abnormal blood clotting, (13) Raynaud's Syndrome (fingers turning white, blue, and red in the cold), (14) seizures, and (15) nose or mouth ulcers; and

WHEREAS, Increased public awareness will result in more research, earlier diagnosis, and, hopefully, the discovery of a life-saving treatment; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature designates April 1, 2000, as Lupus Alert Day, and urges all citizens to become involved in the search for a cure for this chronic and debilitating disease by supporting the Lupus Foundation of America.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 40

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 147—Relative to the American Red Cross.

[Filed with Secretary of State April 5, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The American Red Cross in the State of California is always there, under the same trusted symbol, serving our community and touching more lives in new ways by providing life-saving

information, training, and disaster relief to individuals and families for more than 100 years; and

WHEREAS, The American Red Cross is a leading voluntary agency meeting the needs of individuals and families affected by personal emergencies and disasters; and

WHEREAS, The American Red Cross is designated by the Congress of the United States in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1) of Title 36 of the United States Code, originally enacted by Congress in 1905, as the lead voluntary agency responsible for national and international relief in time of peace and in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods, and other great national calamities, and in devising and carrying on measures for preventing those sufferings; and

WHEREAS, Last year, the American Red Cross trained 819,886 people throughout the state in essential skills such as first aid, CPR, and water safety, and provided HIV and AIDS prevention education and disaster preparedness information, saving untold numbers of lives; and

WHEREAS, March has been designated as Red Cross Month by proclamation of the President of the United States to celebrate the achievement of the American Red Cross in the services it provides to communities nationwide; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California takes this opportunity to recognize the American Red Cross as the lead agency to help families prepare for a disaster and to meet the immediate needs of individuals affected by disaster and a leading voluntary agency training families in CPR, HIV and AIDS prevention education, and in providing other services, including a youth services program; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of California urges that the residents of the State of California acknowledge and support the ongoing contribution of the American Red Cross in helping our families prevent, prepare for, and respond to, emergencies and disasters during Red Cross Month and throughout the year; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature recognizes the Month of March 2000 as Red Cross Month; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the California headquarters of the American Red Cross.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 41

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 55—Relative to POW Recognition Day.

[Filed with Secretary of State April 10, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Men and women have long answered our nation's call to duty and undertaken their mission as members of the United States Armed Forces; and

WHEREAS, Our military personnel have gone to battle in countries far and near to defend the ramparts of liberty and resist the agents of tyranny; and

WHEREAS, Hostile forces throughout the world continue to subvert the political and economic freedom for which American soldiers have sacrificed their lives; and

WHEREAS, Since World War I, there have been some 142,257 Americans captured and interned under deplorable conditions; and

WHEREAS, Most of our military personnel have returned home as heroes and proud veterans, but sadly another 92,457 other Americans were lost in combat, and their remains never recovered; and

WHEREAS, On April 9, 1865, General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant in Appomattox Court House, Virginia; and

WHEREAS, General King, the American Army General who surrendered the largest number of military fighting personnel ever surrendered at one time to an enemy force, was a student of history who chose April 9 of 1942, to surrender; and

WHEREAS, The surrender of American and Filipino troops by General King on April 9, 1942, on the Bataan Peninsula led to the infamous Bataan Death March; and

WHEREAS, April 9 was chosen by Congress to be the national day for honoring prisoners of war; and

WHEREAS, Each year, citizens throughout America join in observances to honor and recognize former American prisoners of war, and to remember those individuals still unaccounted for, so that we may rededicate ourselves to finding a resolution to their status that will allow their families to have the peace they deserve; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature hereby designates April 9, 2000, as POW Recognition Day in California; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 42

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 56—Relative to the 50th anniversary of the start of the Korean War.

[Filed with Secretary of State April 10, 2000.]

WHEREAS, June 25, 2000, marks the 50th anniversary of the invasion of South Korea by North Korea and the start of the three-year Korean War; and

WHEREAS, In this war there were 54,246 United States military personnel killed, 103,284 United States military personnel wounded, and 8,177 United States military personnel taken prisoner of war or reported missing in action; and

WHEREAS, On June 27, 1950, President Truman ordered United States air and naval forces to help defend South Korea and the United Nations asked member nations to aid South Korea; and

WHEREAS, On June 30, 1950, President Truman ordered United States ground troops to South Korea and General Douglas MacArthur was assigned as the commander of the United Nations Forces; and

WHEREAS, On September 15, 1950, in a surprise move that dramatically changed the course of the Korean War, United States Marines and soldiers of the United States 10th Corps made a successful amphibious landing at the port of Inchon, the first amphibious landing against a hostile beachhead since the invasion of Okinawa in April 1945, during World War II; and

WHEREAS, In December 1950, when the First Marine Division was attacked by a numerically superior Chinese Communist army in the Chosin Reservoir area of North Korea, it fought valiantly to the port of Hungnam where military personnel and equipment were evacuated by the United States Navy. Under the leadership of Major General O. P. Smith, United States Marine Corps, the Marines brought out their dead, their wounded, and most of their combat gear; and

WHEREAS, The Soviet Union soon began to supply North Korea with MIG-15 jets, and dogfights became an important part of the war when as many as 100 to 150 United States F-86 jets and Soviet-built MIG-15 jets fought heated air battles over North Korea; and

WHEREAS, The United States Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps lost more than 2,000 planes during the war, and allied fliers destroyed more than 1,000 Communist planes and killed an estimated 300,000 enemy troops; and

WHEREAS, The allied naval forces included four battleships, eight cruisers, 16 aircraft carriers, and 80 destroyers, and the United States Navy supported land troops by firing at enemy targets and conducted a two-year siege of Wonsan, a Communist oil refining and industrial city; and

WHEREAS, The Korean War ended on July 27, 1953, when the United Nations and North Korea signed an armistice agreement; and

WHEREAS, A permanent peace treaty between South Korea and North Korea has never been signed; and

WHEREAS, The Korean War is often called “The Forgotten War” because many of our nation’s veterans have been forgotten; and

WHEREAS, Our nation’s Korean War veterans served their country with honor and dignity and we should remember the legacy of their courage; and

WHEREAS, Although the Korean War is termed by some as a “Police Action,” it was in fact a vicious and bloody war for those who fought it; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature hereby commemorates June 25, 2000, as the 50th anniversary of the start of the Korean War; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 43

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 62—Relative to Sober Graduation Month.

[Filed with Secretary of State April 12, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The Sober Graduation Program is an effective, antidrunk driving campaign geared towards high school seniors; and

WHEREAS, In 1998, almost 700 drivers between the ages of 15 and 20 years were involved in alcohol-related accidents during the months of May and June; and

WHEREAS, In Los Angeles County alone, 108 young people who had been drinking were involved in accidents during that period; and

WHEREAS, Since the Sober Graduation Program was established, the number of alcohol-related accidents involving young people has dramatically declined; and

WHEREAS, Students, teachers, parents, civic groups, law enforcement, and the business community should join together to raise public awareness of alcohol-related deaths and to encourage alcohol and drug-free graduation celebrations commencing on May 31, 2000, to June 30, 2000; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature does hereby designate May 31, 2000, to June 30, 2000, inclusive, as Sober Graduation Month and encourages all Californians to join in this observance and join the Department of the

California Highway Patrol in supporting the effort to save the lives of young people through the Sober Graduation Program; and be it further *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly prepare and transmit a copy of this resolution to the Governor.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 44

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 70—Relative to Senator Ken Maddy.

[Filed with Secretary of State April 12, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Senator Ken Maddy faithfully served the People of California as a Member of the Assembly from 1970 to 1979, and as a Member of the Senate from 1979 to 1998; and

WHEREAS, Through his years of service, in recognition of his unique skills and dedication, he was chosen by his colleagues to serve in positions of leadership: Chair of the Senate Republican Caucus from 1979 to 1993 and Senate Republican Leader from 1987 to 1995; and

WHEREAS, As a Member of the Legislature, Senator Maddy left a rich legacy of accomplishment in diverse areas such as the establishment of a system of legislative ethics, protection of private property, criminal justice reform, welfare and health reform including the Healthy Families Act, reform of governmental regulation pertaining to agriculture and water, and the reform and reinvigoration of the horse racing industry in California, a sport which was a love of his life and to which he was passionately dedicated; and

WHEREAS, Through his leadership years, he exercised great wisdom and constraint in resolving fiscal disputes and crafting the annual State Budget under four different governors; and

WHEREAS, As an Assembly Member and Senator, he epitomized the finest qualities to be found in a legislator: a faithful representative of his constituency, a man committed to his political philosophy, a positive force for amity and collegiality, a resource of knowledge and a source of creativity in dealing with the problems of the day—a friend, whose love of life and joy in service has forever enriched the institution of the California Legislature; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature hereby directs the Joint Committee on Rules to establish a suitable commemoration of Senator Ken Maddy upon the grounds of the Capitol Park, the nature and style of which shall be determined after due consultation with the Members of the

Legislature, and family and friends of Senator Maddy, and the cost of which shall be borne by the operating funds of the respective houses.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 45

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 44—Relative to California Peace Officers' Memorial Day.

[Filed with Secretary of State April 19, 2000.]

WHEREAS, May 5, 2000, is California Peace Officers' Memorial Day, a day Californians observe in commemoration of those noble officers who have tragically sacrificed their lives in the line-of-duty; and

WHEREAS, Although California citizens are indebted to our California peace officers each day of the week, we make particular note of their bravery and dedication and we share in their losses on California Peace Officers' Memorial Day; and

WHEREAS, California peace officers have a job second in importance to none, and it is a job that is as difficult and dangerous as it is important; and

WHEREAS, The peace officers of California have worked devotedly and selflessly on behalf of the people of this great state, regardless of the peril or hazard to themselves; and

WHEREAS, By the enforcement of our laws, these same officers have safeguarded the lives and property of the citizens of California and have given their full measure to ensure those citizens the right to be free from crime and violence; and

WHEREAS, Special ceremonies and observances on behalf of California peace officers provide all Californians with the opportunity to appreciate the heroic men and women who have dedicated their lives to preserving public safety; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Members designate Friday, May 5, 2000, as California Peace Officers' Memorial Day, and urge all Californians to remember those individuals who gave their lives for our safety and express appreciation to those who continue to dedicate themselves to making California a safer place in which to live and raise our families.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 46

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 137—Relative to Child Internet Safety Week.

[Filed with Secretary of State April 19, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Computers and the Internet are becoming prevalent in California homes, schools, and libraries; and

WHEREAS, The number of children accessing the Internet is growing daily and home use of the Internet by children 5 to 12 years of age will increase 18 percent by the year 2002; and

WHEREAS, By the year 2002, 20.9 million children will be accessing the Internet; and

WHEREAS, Children 9 to 11 years of age log on approximately three days per week; and

WHEREAS, Internet crime against children is increasing and many websites collect personal information from children; and

WHEREAS, Only 23 percent of websites tell children to ask their parents before giving out family information; and

WHEREAS, Only 41 percent of parents limit where their children travel while on the Internet; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the first week of April 2000 is hereby declared Child Internet Safety Week; and be it further

Resolved, That on the occasion of Child Internet Safety Week, the Legislature of the State of California commends those California residents who have educated children regarding the proper use and risks surrounding the Internet and encourages all Californians to join in the proper use of the Internet by children; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature urges all Californians to become aware of the many positive aspects of the Internet, its contributions to the way Californians work, live, and play, and how our youth can best utilize the Internet as a learning and growing tool; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 47

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 154—Relative to Safety Seat Checkup Week.

[Filed with Secretary of State April 19, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The number one, preventable cause of death and injury of children and young adults is the automobile collision; and

WHEREAS, Approximately 200 children under 16 years of age are killed, and over 28,000 children in this age group are injured in automobile collisions each year in California; and

WHEREAS, Up to 71 percent of those children killed would be alive today if they had been properly restrained in crash-tested car safety seats or safety belts; and

WHEREAS, Infants and young children are not capable of initiating action to use proper restraints and are not protected adequately by automatic belts or air bags; and

WHEREAS, Only about 60 percent of children in this age group are protected by proper restraint use; and

WHEREAS, Crash-tested safety seats are moderately priced and widely available for purchase at retail stores and for rent or at low cost from car safety seat loan programs throughout California; and

WHEREAS, The State of California has required children, until they are both four years of age and 40 pounds or more, to be restrained in child safety seats and all other motor vehicle occupants to use safety belts; and

WHEREAS, The goal of SafetyBeltSafe U.S.A. is to further the right of every child to protection from injury or death while being transported in a motor vehicle; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the week of April 2 to 8, 2000, inclusive, is hereby declared to be Safety Seat Checkup Week.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 48

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 152—Relative to California Earth Day.

[Filed with Secretary of State April 24, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Thirty years ago, millions of Americans of all ages, walks of life, and political affiliations joined together on the first Earth Day in a demonstration of concern and support for the environment; and

WHEREAS, Public awareness of the environment, fostered by the first Earth Day, has led to the enactment of key federal laws, including the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act, and the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency, to protect the environment; and

WHEREAS, The spirit of the first Earth Day has continued, and increased public awareness has caused Californians to make individual decisions that will reduce adverse impacts on the environment; and

WHEREAS, California's environmental attributes, including its rocky coasts, sandy beaches, redwood forests, stark deserts, and towering mountains, make the state the most beautiful in the nation; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature recognizes and has helped safeguard the state's unique environmental attributes through the enactment of laws including the California Environmental Quality Act, the Coastal Protection Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Integrated Waste Management Act, and the California Clean Air Act, which protect its scenic beauty, natural resources, and the quality of its water, air, and land; and

WHEREAS, New and continuing threats of increasing severity to our environment, including global climate change, stratospheric ozone depletion, acid rain, polluted oceans and waterways, loss of forests, wetlands, and other wildlife habitats, and contamination of air and drinking water sources by nuclear, hazardous, and solid wastes, demand renewed public involvement; and

WHEREAS, Critical federal and state laws and international agreements that protect the quality of the environment are needed now more than ever in the new millennium; and

WHEREAS, Activities to celebrate, on April 22, 2000, the 30th anniversary of the first Earth Day, will focus public attention and encourage personal and community participation in order to protect the environment through recycling, conserving energy and water, using efficient transportation, and other environmentally responsible personal actions; and

WHEREAS, Earth Day 2000 will provide an impetus for additional protection of the environment, and continued local, state, national, and international efforts will be required at an unprecedented level during the next decade in order to remedy the environmental problems that we face; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate concurring, That April 22, 2000, is hereby declared to be "California Earth Day"; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature reaffirms its commitment to the fundamental principles that underlie the state's environmental laws, including the protection of human health from environmental hazards through the prevention of environmental risks and the maintenance of health-based standards; the continuance of programs to safeguard the quality of the air we breathe and the water we drink; the recycling and reuse of materials, whenever feasible, to reduce the economic and environmental costs of disposal, and to recapture the value of these materials for the state's economy; the effective cleanup of pollution of the state's land, air, and water resources; the preservation of natural ecosystems; and maintenance of the fundamental right of the public to

know about environmental hazards and to fully participate in public decisions regarding the environment; and be it further

Resolved, That California recognizes the importance of the environment and encourages residents to include in their daily lives those activities that promote the goals of Earth Day 2000; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly shall transmit copies of this resolution to the Governor and to the Secretary for Resources and the Secretary for Environmental Protection.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 49

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 122—Relative to Mentor Appreciation Day.

[Filed with Secretary of State April 26, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Many of our young people do not have adequate time with adults to help them make sense of our increasingly fast-paced, rapidly-changing world; and

WHEREAS, One-on-one time with a concerned and attentive adult has been demonstrated to increase self-esteem, bolster self-discipline, and raise grades; and

WHEREAS, Mentoring has been shown to fortify many youths' incentives to stay away from the all-too-common lures of adolescence: drugs, alcohol, gangs, guns, and early parenthood; and

WHEREAS, Resilient youth are able to resist destructive behaviors, and resiliency comes from receiving caring and support from loving people, receiving high expectations from others, and meaningfully participating in the lives of others; and

WHEREAS, These experiences foster the two skills of social competence and ability to solve problems, and the two beliefs of autonomy and a sense of purpose; and

WHEREAS, Mentoring has been demonstrated to be instrumental in creating resiliency in young people; and

WHEREAS, The song "Mentor" by Daniel-Hill-Daniel coalesces the spirit of building self-reliance and creating community which mentoring engenders; and

WHEREAS, May has previously been established as Mentoring Month; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That May 1 of each year be known as Mentor Appreciation Day, with "Mentor" as the theme song so that businesses, agencies, and

the media may focus positive attention on the thousands of individuals who give selflessly of their time throughout the year, and be it further
Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 50

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 134—Relative to Census Day.

[Filed with Secretary of State April 26, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The 1990 decennial census failed to count more than 840,000 Californians, the largest undercount of any state in the nation; and

WHEREAS, The 1990 undercount caused California to lose the chance to gain a seat in the United States House of Representatives; and

WHEREAS, The 1990 undercount resulted in a loss of an estimated \$2.2 billion that would have been targeted for education and health and human services programs in this state, including vocational education, adoption assistance, foster care, and Medicaid; and

WHEREAS, Experts estimate that, without sufficient efforts to reduce the undercount, the 2000 census could fail to count more than one million Californians, resulting in a loss of more than \$3 billion to this state; and

WHEREAS, A complete and accurate count of all residents in the 2000 census is vital to the interests of California because it will affect, for the next 10 years, congressional representation, state redistricting, federal formula grant allocations, state funding to local governments, and local programs and planning activities; and

WHEREAS, The California Complete Count Committee, created in 1999 by the Legislature and Governor Gray Davis, is directing an extensive outreach campaign with a budget of \$24.7 million to encourage full participation in the 2000 census by all Californians, especially historically undercounted populations; and

WHEREAS, The campaign includes building partnerships with businesses, community and religious groups, civic organizations, labor unions, schools, and local and tribal governments; and

WHEREAS, The campaign's outreach strategies are aimed at minimizing undercount due to California's mobile and diverse population, varied housing and living arrangements, and difficulties in hiring and retaining the large, temporary workforce needed to follow up on unreturned census forms; and

WHEREAS, Recognition of April 1 as Census Day in California will assist efforts to reduce the undercount by highlighting the importance of the census and encouraging all California residents to participate; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California recognizes April 1, 2000, as Census Day in California; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly shall transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 51

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 124—Relative to Gold Star Mothers Week.

[Filed with Secretary of State May 1, 2000.]

WHEREAS, To bear a Gold Star is to display the loss of one's child to war, as a recognition of the grand sacrifices of our fighting men and women, and to facilitate this acknowledgment there was founded, in the District of Columbia, an organization called the American Gold Star Mothers, originally incorporated on January 5, 1929, and comprised of mothers who had lost a son or daughter in World War I; and

WHEREAS, Eligibility for membership was expanded to include mothers who lost a son or daughter in World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Persian Gulf War; and

WHEREAS, Countless thousands displayed the Gold Star and did acknowledge that their child had helped to secure the blessings of liberty for this and all future generations; and

WHEREAS, In the windows of America can still be seen a shimmering gold star, each representing a child lost but never forgotten. This candlelit display of a gold star accompanies the loss of ones so cherished and so generous as were our fallen heroes; and

WHEREAS, The purpose of the American Gold Star Mothers is to keep alive and develop the spirit that promoted world service and maintain the ties of fellowship born of that service and to assist and further all patriotic work; and

WHEREAS, To inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state, and nation and to assist veterans of World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, the Persian Gulf War, and other strategic areas and their dependents in the presentation of claims to the Veterans' Administration, aid in any way in their power the men and women who served and died or were wounded or incapacitated

during hostilities, and perpetuate the memory of those whose lives were sacrificed in our wars; and

WHEREAS, To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of the country in the communities in which we live, inspire respect for the Stars and Stripes in the youth of America, extend needful assistance to all American Gold Star Mothers and, whenever possible, their descendents, and promote peace and good will for the United States and all other nations; and

WHEREAS, Members of the American Gold Star Mothers spend countless hours contributing both time and resources to provide volunteer services for veterans and their family members; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature does hereby designate the last Monday in May, and the week following, as “Gold Star Mothers Week,” and in this way may Californians be urged to pay heed to the heroic sacrifices of our fallen men and women and of the sacrifices made by their loving parents.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 52

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 142—Relative to child abuse and neglect.

[Filed with Secretary of State May 1, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Child abuse and neglect continue to pose a serious threat to our nation’s children; and

WHEREAS, In 1996, more than 3,000,000 children were reported to child protective agencies in the United States as having suffered abuse and neglect; and

WHEREAS, It is estimated that for every three dollars spent on child abuse and neglect, at least six dollars are saved that might be spent on child welfare services, special education services, medical care, foster care, counseling, and the housing of juvenile offenders; and

WHEREAS, Child abuse and neglect is a community problem and finding solutions depends on the involvement of people throughout the community; and

WHEREAS, The first organized statewide Blue Ribbon Campaign was originated in Norfolk, Virginia by the grandmother of Bubba Dickinson, a child who was murdered by his mother’s abusive boyfriend; and

WHEREAS, In recent years, the National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse, the California chapter and other local affiliates, United States military bases, and other groups have organized Blue Ribbon Campaigns to increase public awareness of child abuse and to promote ways to prevent child abuse; and

WHEREAS, The National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse, in all its forms, has proclaimed April as National Child Abuse Prevention Month; and

WHEREAS, Blue ribbons are displayed to increase awareness of child abuse and as a strategy for Child Abuse Prevention Month; and

WHEREAS, This year's campaign is entitled "Safe At Home" and is designed to solicit the involvement of the whole community by encouraging the formation of partnerships to build a support network for families and children, in every community; and

WHEREAS, The flexibility of this program offers numerous opportunities to be innovative and to create partnerships within business, professional, and community organizations; and

WHEREAS, The Assembly and the Senate encourage the community to work together for youth-serving prevention programs; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature does hereby acknowledge the month of April 2000, as Child Abuse Prevention Month and its concomitant "Safe At Home" Campaign as a positive effort to promote public awareness of child abuse and its prevention; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 53

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 143—Relative to California Earthquake Preparedness Month.

[Filed with Secretary of State May 1, 2000.]

WHEREAS, During the past century, California has experienced the devastating effects of 12 severe earthquakes, including the San Francisco earthquake in 1906, the Santa Barbara earthquake in 1925, the Long Beach earthquake in 1933, the Imperial earthquake in 1940, the Tehachapi earthquake in 1952, the Eureka earthquake in 1954, the Santa Rosa earthquake in 1969, the San Fernando earthquake in 1971, the Oroville earthquake in 1975, the Coalinga earthquake in 1983, the Whittier Narrows earthquake in 1987, the Loma Prieta earthquake in

1989, and the Northridge earthquake in 1994, as well as numerous smaller earthquakes; and

WHEREAS, In the past 33 years, earthquakes in California have caused death and injury, and damaged or destroyed countless homes and other property; and

WHEREAS, Most seismologists predict that a major earthquake will occur somewhere in California in the coming decades; and

WHEREAS, A primary method of minimizing the risks of injury, loss of life, and damage to property is to make the public aware of all possible earthquake safety measures and precautions; and

WHEREAS, A cooperative effort between the Legislature and state and local governments will be most effective in developing public awareness; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California hereby declares that the month of April is California Earthquake Preparedness Month and urges all Californians to engage in appropriate earthquake safety related activities during that month; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 54

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 151—Relative to Cesar Chavez.

[Filed with Secretary of State May 1, 2000.]

WHEREAS, On March 31, 1927, a true hero named Cesar Estrada Chavez was born in Yuma, Arizona to Librado and Juana Chavez and became the second oldest in a family of five children. Cesar Chavez lived his life dedicated to improving the plight of farmworkers through struggle, sacrifice, and abnegation. He founded and led the first successful farmworkers' union in United States history. He stood for dignity and justice for farmworkers. Today, he remains a symbol of hope to all Californians who find hope and peace in justice; and

WHEREAS, In the 1930's, during the Great Depression, Cesar E. Chavez's father lost his small farming business and the family went broke. The family became migrant workers and joined some 30,000 workers who followed the crops from Arizona into Southern California, then up the length of the Central Valley and back again picking everything from peas to cotton. They lived in tents and other makeshift housing that often lacked a bathroom, electricity, or running water.

Schooling for Chavez was irregular and haphazard. He attended some 30 different schools, often encountered discrimination, and was punished for speaking Spanish; and

WHEREAS, After graduation from the eighth grade Chavez was forced to quit school and take to the fields in order to help support his family. In 1944, at the age of 17, Chavez joined the Navy and served in World War II. After he completed his tour of duty Chavez returned to California and married Helen Fabela, a woman who shared his dedication to the cause of the farmworker. They lived in San Jose in a tough Mexican neighborhood called "Sal Si Puedes" which translated to "Get out if you can," and together raised eight children; and

WHEREAS, As a farmworker Chavez experienced firsthand the injustice of working long hours with little pay. Instilled with a sense of justice passed down from his mother, Chavez made a decision to speak up and fight for a change. He took part in his first strike in protest of low wages and poor working conditions for farmworkers. Although initially unsuccessful, his participation in that first strike was to mark the beginning of a long career in which he fought for improved working and living conditions for farmworkers; and

WHEREAS, In 1952, Chavez met Fred Ross who was with a group called the Community Services Organization (CSO). Struck by Chavez's engaging personality and leadership qualities, Ross tapped Chavez to head voter registration efforts where he successfully registered 4,000 voters. The following year Chavez led organization efforts to establish CSO offices in every major barrio. He eventually spent 10 years with CSO, and became, general director in 1958. During this time services were expanded to include citizenship classes, helping members secure driver's licenses, assistance in filling out applications for aid, and securing legal counsel; and

WHEREAS, In 1962, Chavez resigned his position with the CSO to embark on a bold new undertaking to form a farmworker's union. He was joined by the great Dolores Huerta and together they became the architects of the National Farm Worker's Union, the forerunner to the present United Farm Workers (UFW); and

WHEREAS, In 1965, Chavez led a strike of California grapepickers to demand higher wages, and urged all Americans to boycott table grapes as a show of support. The strike included a 340-mile march from Delano to Sacramento in 1966 in which thousands of farmworkers and supporters marched in solidarity. The farmworkers and supporters carried banners with the black eagle with HUELGA (strike) and VIVA LA CAUSA (long live our cause); and

WHEREAS, Chavez preached nonviolence to the strikers even as they were physically abused by many of those opposed to the grape boycott. In 1968, Chavez began a Ghandi-like fast to call attention to the migrant

workers' cause. Although his dramatic act did little to solve the immediate problem, it increased public awareness of the conditions under which farmworkers labored. In 1973, the UFW organized a strike for higher wages from lettuce growers and after many battles, an agreement was finally reached in 1977 that gave the UFW the sole right to organize farmworkers; and

WHEREAS, During the 1980's, Chavez led the effort to call attention to the health problems of farmworkers caused by the use of certain pesticides on crops; and

WHEREAS, On April 23, 1993, Cesar Estrada Chavez died peacefully in his sleep in San Luis, Arizona. During Chavez's funeral Cardinal Roger M. Mahoney, who celebrated the funeral mass, called Chavez "a special prophet for the worlds' farm workers"; and

WHEREAS, Many declared that the UFW would die without him, but on Chavez's birthday, March 31, 1994, under the leadership of his son-in-law Arturo Rodriquez, the UFW marched 343 miles from Delano to Sacramento, echoing Cesar Chavez's historic 1966 march, and demonstrated that the UFW still worked for farmworkers; and

WHEREAS, In 1990, Mexican President Salinas de Gortari awarded Cesar E. Chavez, the "El Aquila Azteca" (the Aztec Eagle), Mexico's highest award presented to people of Mexican heritage who have made major contributions outside of Mexico. He also became the second Mexican American to receive the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian honor in the United States, which was presented posthumously to Helen Chavez and her children on August 8, 1994, by President Clinton; and

WHEREAS, In 1994, Chavez's family and the officers of the UFW created the Cesar E. Chavez Foundation to inspire current and future generations by promoting the ideals of Cesar's life, work, and vision. Communities throughout California and the United States have honored Cesar Chavez by naming parks, children's centers, streets, and other public works after the leader; and

WHEREAS, Cesar Chavez led by example, giving of himself so that he might help others. His relentless pursuit of the belief that the American dream should be available to all Americans, regardless of race or origin of birth, stands as a monument to our free society. His life and work is not only an inspiration to Latinos, but to working Americans of all nationalities. His legacy lives on in the improved working and living conditions of hundreds of thousands of Californians, and their families; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature recognizes March 31, 2000, as the anniversary of the birth of Cesar E. Chavez, and calls upon all Californians to participate in appropriate observances to remember

Cesar E. Chavez as a symbol of hope and justice to all citizens, and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 55

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 57—Relative to missing children.

[Filed with Secretary of State May 9, 2000.]

WHEREAS, In 1998, more than 100,000 children were reported missing in California, including 58 children who were reported abducted by strangers or nonfamily members, more than 2,500 children who were reported abducted by a parent or a family member, and more than 800 children who were reported missing under suspicious circumstances; and

WHEREAS, By the end of 1998, nearly 10,000 of those children were still missing; and

WHEREAS, Missing children may suffer long-term or permanent trauma as a result of their experience; and

WHEREAS, Nonfamily abductions have the highest risk of homicide and are more likely to result in sexual and physical assaults on the child victims; and

WHEREAS, The majority of families of missing children experience substantial detrimental psychological consequences and emotional distress; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That May 25, 2000 is hereby declared to be Missing Children's Day and the month of May 2000 is hereby declared to be Missing Children's Month in California.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 56

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 72—Relative to arthritis.

[Filed with Secretary of State May 9, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Arthritis refers to more than 100 different diseases that affect areas in or around joints; and

WHEREAS, The disease also can affect other parts of the body; and

WHEREAS, Arthritis causes pain, loss of movement, and sometimes swelling; and

WHEREAS, Arthritis limits everyday activities such as walking, dressing, and bathing for more than seven million Americans; and

WHEREAS, Arthritis is one of the most prevalent of chronic health problems and the nation's leading cause of disability among Americans over 15 years of age; and

WHEREAS, Arthritis is also the leading cause of worker disability; and

WHEREAS, Arthritis affects people in all age groups, including as many as 285,000 children; and

WHEREAS, According to the National Health Interview Survey, an estimated 43 million Americans have arthritis; in 1990, it was reported that four million Californians suffered from arthritis; and by 2020, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates 7.4 million Californians will struggle with the disability; and

WHEREAS, Arthritis prevalence increases rapidly after age 45, and in most individuals is chronic, lasting for life; and

WHEREAS, As the leading edge of the baby boom generation enters the prime years for arthritis, a quantum leap in the number of persons suffering from arthritis will take place and the impact on individuals and the nation's health will grow dramatically; and

WHEREAS, Arthritis costs the United States economy an estimated \$65 billion annually, an estimated 2.5 percent of gross national product; and

WHEREAS, An average of eight physician visits per person are made annually for arthritis, double the average of physician visits per person for all other causes; and

WHEREAS, Arthritis accounts for 427 million days of restricted activity, 156 million days in bed, and 45 million days lost from work; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California understands the extent of, and sympathizes with, the severity of the impact of arthritis on California; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature recognizes that Thursday, May 18, 2000, is National Arthritis Awareness Day and appreciates the efforts of the California Arthritis Foundation chapters to seek access to care for all Californians.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 57

Senate Joint Resolution No. 19—Relative to federal funding for education.

[Filed with Secretary of State May 9, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The United States Census Bureau has determined that 4 million Americans were not counted in 1990; 20 percent of those uncounted individuals live in California. It is estimated that of those who were not counted, over 200,000 were schoolage children living in poverty; and

WHEREAS, From 1990 to 1994, California experienced a 20-percent increase in the student population eligible for funding under Title I of the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and a 50-percent increase in the number of schoolage children living in poverty; and

WHEREAS, By 1996, when allocations of Title I funds were still based on 1990 census data, California's enrollment figures show that the state had over 700,000 more students than were reflected by 1990 census data, and when the census figures were updated for the 1997 allocations of Title I funding, there was still a difference of nearly 375,000 students between the updated census figures for schoolage children and California's actual enrollment data; and

WHEREAS, Existing hold-harmless provisions ensure that states experiencing a population decline in eligible students do not lose debilitating amounts of federal dollars in any one year; and

WHEREAS, When updated census counts were used to allocate funds in 1998, a special 100-percent hold-harmless provision was added so that "loser" states, those that had fewer eligible children due to the updated count or experienced a slower rate increase in eligible children, would not lose any of the funds that they were currently receiving; and

WHEREAS, Solutions must be found to address this funding problem by eliminating the hold-harmless provisions of Title I and by changing the Title I funding formula during the current reauthorization period; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Congress of the United States enact legislation that would eliminate the hold-harmless provisions currently in effect under Title I of the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and to make changes to the funding formula used by those provisions so that all children receive their fair share of funding under that act; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Congress of the United States and to the United States Secretary for Education.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 58

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 119—Relative to the Merchant Marine.

[Filed with Secretary of State May 10, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The Merchant Marine has faithfully served our country in times of war and peace, transporting life and cargo to every corner of the world; and

WHEREAS, The Merchant Marine has helped win wars and maintain peace by providing necessary materials, food, and supplies to assist many nations in rebuilding their countries and economies; and

WHEREAS, During World War II, the Merchant Marine transported troops, and delivered 75 percent of all military equipment and supplies to battle fronts throughout the world in the face of attacks by the enemy and through violent seas; and

WHEREAS, In doing so, 6,835 were killed, over 11,000 wounded, and 604 taken as prisoners of war, of whom 61 died in POW camps; and

WHEREAS, The Merchant Marine contribution to the American Revolution, the War of 1812, World Wars I and II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and all other military and human relief efforts should be made known to all Americans; now, therefore be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature does hereby designate June 12 to June 18, 2000, as Merchant Marine Remembrance Week, and encourages all Californians to join in this observance; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly prepare and transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 59

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 157—Relative to California SAFE KIDS Week.

[Filed with Secretary of State May 10, 2000.]

WHEREAS, More than 30 million kids play organized sports in the United States, and participation rates, especially for girls, continue to grow. However, this growth in sports participation has contributed to an increase in sports and recreation related injuries; and

WHEREAS, While death among children during organized sporting activities is a rare event, an estimated 3.2 million children 5 to 14 years of age suffer from sports and recreation related injuries each year, and nearly one million children are seen in hospital emergency rooms; and

WHEREAS, Children are more susceptible to sports related injuries because they are still growing and are in the process of gaining motor and cognitive skills. While the risk of physical injury is inherent in sports participation, it is estimated that half of all organized sports related injuries among children could be prevented; and

WHEREAS, Protective equipment, availability of certified athletic trainers and youth coaches, safer playing environments, and rules designed to prevent injury are successful in reducing the frequency and severity of sports and recreation related injuries among children; and

WHEREAS, With so many effective means of injury prevention, ranging from proper stretching and hydration to using helmets and mouth guards, parents have more opportunity than ever to keep their kids safe while participating in sports and recreational activities. The challenge is to make sure that parents and coaches know about these proven interventions and utilize them; and

WHEREAS, A national sports survey of 1,000 families will be conducted to, among other things, identify parent and caregiver perceptions of the risks and benefits to children from participation in sports and recreation activity and to gain an estimate of sports and recreation safety gear use among children; and

WHEREAS, During National SAFE KIDS Week, state and local coalitions will promote various activities aimed at raising awareness of sports and recreational safety for children; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the week of May 6 through May 13, 2000, is declared California SAFE KIDS Week, in support of the activities of the National SAFE KIDS Campaign during National SAFE KIDS Week; and be it further

Resolved, That Californians are encouraged to participate in the state and local activities planned for the observance of that week around the theme "Get into the Game"; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 60

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 62—Relative to California Day of Remembrance of the Armenian Genocide.

[Filed with Secretary of State May 11, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Armenians living in their 3,000 year historic homeland in Asia Minor were subjected to severe persecution and brutal injustice by the Turkish rulers of the Ottoman Empire before and after the turn of the 20th century, including widespread acts of destruction and murder during the period from 1894–1896 and again in 1909; and

WHEREAS, The horrible experience of the Armenians at the hands of their Turkish oppressors culminated with what is known by historians as the First Genocide of the Twentieth Century, or the “Forgotten Genocide”; and

WHEREAS, The Armenian Genocide began with the murder of hundreds of Armenian intellectuals, and political, religious, and business leaders who were arrested and taken from their homes in Constantinople before dawn on April 24, 1915; and

WHEREAS, The Young Turk regime then in control of the empire planned and executed the unspeakable atrocities committed against the Armenians from 1915 through 1923, that included the torture, starvation, and murder of 1,500,000 Armenians, death marches into the Syrian desert, and the exile of more than 500,000 innocent people; and

WHEREAS, While there were some Turks who jeopardized their safety in order to protect Armenians from the slaughter being perpetrated by the Young Turk regime, the massacres of the Armenians constituted one of the most atrocious violations of human rights in the history of the world; and

WHEREAS, The United States Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, Henry Morgenthau, Sr., stated: “Whatever crimes the most perverted instincts of the human mind can devise, and whatever refinements of persecutions and injustice the most debased imagination can conceive, became the daily misfortunes of this devoted people. I am confident that the whole history of the human race contains no such horrible episode as this. The great massacres and persecutions of the past seem almost insignificant when compared to the sufferings of the Armenian race in 1915. The killing of the Armenian people was accompanied by the systematic destruction of churches, schools, libraries, treasures of art and cultural monuments, in an attempt to eliminate all traces of a noble civilization with a history of more than three thousand years”; and

WHEREAS, Contemporary newspapers like the New York Times commonly carried headlines such as the following: “Tales of Armenian

Horrors Confirmed,” “Million Armenians Killed or in Exile,” “Wholesale Massacre of Armenians by Turks”; and

WHEREAS, Adolph Hitler, in persuading his army commanders that the merciless persecution and killing of Jews, Poles, and other peoples would bring no retribution, declared, “Who, after all, speaks today of the annihilation of the Armenians”; and

WHEREAS, Unlike other peoples and governments that have admitted the abuses and crimes of predecessor regimes, and despite the overwhelming weight of evidence, the Republic of Turkey has denied the occurrence of the crimes against humanity committed by the Young Turk rulers, and those denials compound the grief of the few remaining survivors of the atrocities and desecrate the memory of the victims; and

WHEREAS, There are concerted efforts to revise history through the dissemination of propaganda suggesting that Armenians were responsible for their fate in the period from 1915 through 1923 and by the funding of programs at American educational institutions for the purpose of furthering the cause of such revisionism and to counter, in the words of a Turkish official, “the Armenian view”; and

WHEREAS, Leaders of nations with strategic, commercial and cultural ties to the Republic of Turkey should be reminded of their duty to encourage Turkish officials to desist from efforts to distort facts and deny the history of events surrounding the Armenian Genocide; and

WHEREAS, The accelerated level and scope of denial and revisionism, coupled with the passage of time and the fact that very few survivors remain who serve as reminders of indescribable brutality and tormented lives, compel a sense of urgency in efforts to solidify recognition of historical truth; and

WHEREAS, By consistently remembering and forcefully condemning the atrocities committed against the Armenians and honoring the survivors, as well as other victims of similar heinous conduct, we guard against repetition of such acts of genocide; and

WHEREAS, California has become home to the largest population of Armenians in the United States, and those citizens have enriched our state through leadership in the fields of academia, medicine, business, agriculture, government, and the arts, and are proud and patriotic practitioners of American citizenship; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California hereby designates April 24, 2000, as the “California Day of Remembrance of the Armenian Genocide of 1915–23”; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the Governor and to Armenian churches and commemorative organizations.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 61

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 153—Relative to California Holocaust Memorial Week.

[Filed with Secretary of State May 15, 2000.]

WHEREAS, More than 50 years have passed since the tragic events we now call the Holocaust transpired, in which the dictatorship of Nazi Germany murdered six million Jews as part of a systematic program of genocide known as “The Final Solution of the Jewish Question”; and

WHEREAS, The Holocaust was a tragedy of proportions the world had never witnessed; and

WHEREAS, Five million others were also murdered by the Nazis; and

WHEREAS, We must be reminded of the reality of the Holocaust’s horrors so they will never be repeated; and

WHEREAS, Each person in California should set aside moments of his or her time every year to give remembrance to those who lost their lives in the Holocaust; and

WHEREAS, The United States Holocaust Memorial Council has designated the week of April 30 through May 6, 2000, as Holocaust Memorial Week—Days of Remembrance for Victims of the Holocaust; and

WHEREAS, May 1, 2000, is Yom HaSho’ah, and has been designated internationally as a day of remembrance for victims of the Holocaust; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the week of April 30 through May 6, 2000, be proclaimed as California Holocaust Memorial Week, and that Californians are urged to observe these days of remembrance for victims of the Holocaust in an appropriate manner; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 62

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 159—Relative to the independence of Israel.

[Filed with Secretary of State May 15, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The date of 5 Iyar of the year 5760 in the Jewish calendar, or May 10, 2000, in the western calendar, marks the 52nd anniversary of the independence of the State of Israel and is a time for both celebration and retrospection; and

WHEREAS, The past half century has been a vitally important part of the almost 4,000 years of Jewish history because the State of Israel has been reborn, and has been able to welcome Jews from every corner of the globe to build a modern democracy, one of the most technologically advanced nations in the world; and

WHEREAS, Israel's population has grown nearly tenfold since its founding in 1948, from 600,000 to some 6,000,000 today, including some 1,000,000 Arabs who enjoy equal rights in the political, social, and economic life of the country; and

WHEREAS, Israel is committed to continually welcoming immigrants from all over the world, including immigrants from the former Soviet Union, Ethiopia, Europe, and the Americas, totalling over 800,000 immigrants in the 1990's alone, a higher rate than any other country; and

WHEREAS, Science and technology represent a significant portion of Israel's economy with over 1,000 high technology startup companies, a work force that has more scientists and engineers per capita than any other country, one of the world's highest rates of investment in research and development, and high technology exports that comprise 40 percent of Israel's total industrial exports; and

WHEREAS, Since Israel's rebirth 52 years ago, it has been one of the United States' closest allies, and has been a bedrock of stability, democracy, and modernity in the Middle East, and the two countries share basic values, including the commitment to pluralism and cultural diversity; and

WHEREAS, Israel has demonstrated its total commitment to the peace process, and the United States looks forward to only strengthening its relationship to the Jewish state within the context of a Middle East graced with peace and prosperity; and

WHEREAS, California and Israel have developed extensive and mutually beneficial trade and commercial relations, and Israel has been a vital economic partner with California, with especially good cooperation in the high technology and agricultural sectors; and

WHEREAS, The rebirth of the State of Israel marked the realization of the Jewish people's 2,000-year-old yearning to return to their home as a free people, and their dream envisions Israel standing side by side in friendship and peace with all of its neighbors; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature congratulates Israel on 52 years of statehood; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the Governor and to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 63

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 123—Relative to Stroke Awareness Month.

[Filed with Secretary of State May 18, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Stroke is the third leading cause of death in the United States afflicting between 500,000 and 600,000 Americans, and a major cause of adult disability; many stroke victims never fully regain their physical and mental abilities due to brain cell damage; and

WHEREAS, Stroke costs this country more than \$18 billion annually in medical treatment and lost productivity, as well as immeasurable suffering to the victims and their families; and

WHEREAS, In California, more than 15,000 deaths occur every year from stroke, accounting for 7 percent of all deaths; and

WHEREAS, A stroke can occur suddenly, abruptly ending a career and thwarting plans for the future; its causes are subtle; stroke can result from a blood clot that blocks circulation, a buildup of fatty deposits in arteries that then become dangerously narrow, or the rupture of a blood vessel in the brain; and

WHEREAS, Stroke can often be avoided by controlling its risk factors by practicing healthy lifestyle habits that reduce the risk of heart disease and stroke, particularly maintaining healthy blood cholesterol levels, eating foods low in saturated fat and cholesterol, being physically active, maintaining a healthy weight, and stopping smoking; and

WHEREAS, Stroke can be avoided by paying attention to stroke's warning signals and symptoms, particularly sudden numbness or weakness of the face, arm, or leg, especially on one side of the body, sudden confusion with difficulty speaking or understanding, sudden difficulty seeing, sudden difficulty walking with dizziness, loss of balance or coordination, and sudden severe headaches with no known cause; and

WHEREAS, Stroke's risk factors can be minimized by personal effort, and public awareness is the key weapon in conquering stroke; the American Heart Association, the State Department of Health Services, and other state and private voluntary agencies play an important role in educating the public about stroke and provide valuable services for victims and their families; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the month of May 2000 be recognized as Stroke Awareness Month in California, and that all Californians are encouraged to make themselves and their families aware of the risk of stroke and appropriate preventative measures.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 64

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 75—Relative to Friedreich's Ataxia Awareness Day.

[Filed with Secretary of State May 18, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Friedreich's ataxia is an inherited, progressive neurological disorder, usually diagnosed in childhood, that causes muscle weakness and loss of coordination in the arms and legs; impairment of vision, hearing, and speech; scoliosis; diabetes; and a serious heart condition. Most patients need a wheelchair full-time by their twenties and, in later stages of the disease, many become completely incapacitated. Life expectancy is reduced to early adulthood. There is currently no effective treatment or cure for Friedreich's ataxia; and

WHEREAS, Although there is no treatment or cure available to Friedreich's ataxia patients and families, they have more and more reason for real hope. An extraordinary explosion of research findings has followed the identification of the Friedreich's ataxia gene in 1996. Since that discovery, research scientists have learned a great deal about the disorder. They have identified and analyzed the protein that is deficient in these patients, and determined that the deficiency results in faulty iron metabolism, reduced mitochondrial function, and cell-killing oxidative stress. Scientists have also developed model Friedreich's ataxia systems in lower organisms and are testing these systems in human cell cultures and patients. Therapeutic clinical trials of promising drug compounds are now underway, with encouraging preliminary results; and

WHEREAS, Investigators are increasingly optimistic that they are drawing closer to understanding more fully the causes of Friedreich's ataxia and to developing effective treatments. Of course, the impact of

a breakthrough in this disorder will not be limited to Friedreich's ataxia. As the Director of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) recently reported to the Congress, "As with progress in many rare diseases, what we discover about cellular changes and therapeutic approaches in Friedreich's ataxia may lead us to important insights about more common disorders"; and

WHEREAS, Within the NIH, the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS) has primary responsibility for sponsoring research on Friedreich's ataxia and the other neurological disorders. The NINDS conducts research on Friedreich's ataxia and other forms of inherited ataxias at its facilities at the NIH and supports additional studies at medical centers throughout the United States and elsewhere; and

WHEREAS, Augmenting these government-sponsored efforts are programs supported by patient advocacy foundations and industry. The intensifying cooperation among these various sources of support for this research and the multidisciplinary efforts of thousands of scientists and health care professionals, provides powerful evidence of the growing hope and determination to conquer Friedreich's ataxia; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature hereby proclaims May 20, 2000, as Friedreich's Ataxia Awareness Day; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 65

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 47—Relative to Ryan White CARE Act.

[Filed with Secretary of State May 22, 2000.]

WHEREAS, In California, as of January 1, 1999, more than 110,000 individuals have been infected with the expanding pandemic known as acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS); and

WHEREAS, The State of California created an Office of AIDS within the State Department of Health Services to proactively address issues relating to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and AIDS; and

WHEREAS, This office directly administers the expenditure of federal and state funds to combat the disease; and

WHEREAS, Due to advancements in pharmaceutical therapies and an increasing focus on early intervention and treatment, the number of individuals living with HIV has grown significantly; and

WHEREAS, For many, the progression from HIV to an AIDS diagnosis has slowed considerably as a result of these therapies; and

WHEREAS, It is estimated that more than 44,000 California residents are currently living with AIDS, 15 percent of the nationwide total of 288,000; and

WHEREAS, It is estimated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that there are 40,000 new HIV infections annually in the United States and that California accounts for one-fifth, or 8,000, of these infections; and

WHEREAS, Approximately one-third of Californians with HIV disease are unaware of their diagnosis and tens of thousands of individuals know they are HIV-positive but are not receiving care regularly; and

WHEREAS, The number of annual AIDS deaths in California dropped 51 percent between 1996 and 1997; however, between 1997 and 1998, deaths dropped by only 27 percent; and

WHEREAS, HIV/AIDS in California has a significant impact on communities of color, gay and bisexual men, and women, as well as low-income and other underserved communities; and

WHEREAS, As many as one-half of new HIV infections occur in people under the age of 25 years; one in four are in young people under age 22 years; and

WHEREAS, Increasingly, some individuals with HIV disease have also been diagnosed with substance abuse or mental illness; and

WHEREAS, Substance abuse is a factor in well over 50 percent of new HIV infections in some cities; and

WHEREAS, California looks to the federal government to assist the state in meeting the expanding health care and social service needs of people living with HIV disease; and

WHEREAS, The Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency (CARE) Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 300ff et seq.) was first adopted by the Congress in 1990; and

WHEREAS, The Ryan White CARE Act expires on September 30, 2000; and

WHEREAS, Since its inception, the Ryan White CARE Act has ensured the delivery of medical care and treatment as well as essential support services to tens of thousands of Californians including medical examinations, laboratory procedures and evaluations, drug therapy, dental care, case management, home health and hospice care, transportation, housing, legal assistance, benefits education and

assistance, treatment education and adherence, nutrition therapy, and mental health and substance abuse counseling; and

WHEREAS, Under federal law, the Ryan White CARE Act is designated as the provider of last resort; therefore, it is recognized as a critical safety net program for low-income, uninsured, or underinsured individuals; and

WHEREAS, The federal budget for the 2000 fiscal year contains increased funding for the Ryan White CARE Act, a significant portion of which is dedicated to California; and

WHEREAS, Title I of the Ryan White CARE Act currently provides emergency assistance to the 51 United States metropolitan areas most heavily impacted by the AIDS epidemic, of which nine are in California, the most in the United States; and

WHEREAS, The Ryan White CARE Act has enabled local communities receiving Title I funding to tailor the delivery of services that best meet the needs of their residents who are affected by HIV/AIDS; and

WHEREAS, California receives funding under Title II of the Ryan White CARE Act for care and treatment and social services, a significant portion of which pays for life-extending and life-saving pharmaceuticals under California's AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP); and

WHEREAS, Title III of the Ryan White CARE Act provides funding to public and private nonprofit entities for outpatient early intervention and primary care services; and

WHEREAS, Title IV of the Ryan White CARE Act has focused on women, children, youth, and families, and has increased access to medical care and support services for persons under 25 years of age living with HIV or AIDS; and

WHEREAS, The Ryan White CARE Act Dental Reimbursement Program (Title VI) reimburses eligible dental schools and postdoctoral dental education programs for the reported, uncompensated costs of oral health care to people living with HIV; and

WHEREAS, The goal of the Ryan White CARE Act Special Projects of National Significance (SPNS) Program (Title VI) is to advance knowledge about the care and treatment of persons living with HIV/AIDS by providing time-limited grants to assess models for delivering health and support services, and SPNS projects have supported the development of innovative service models for HIV care to provide health and social services to communities of color and hard-to-reach populations in California; and

WHEREAS, A network of 14 regional AIDS Education and Training Centers (AETCs), along with local performance sites, were funded under Title VI of the Ryan White CARE Act; and

WHEREAS, These AETCs train clinical health care providers, provide consultation and technical assistance, and disseminate ever-changing information to health care professionals on the effective management of HIV infection; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature affirms its support of the Ryan White CARE Act, and urges the Congress and the President of the United States to expeditiously reauthorize the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency (CARE) Act in order to ensure that the expanding medical care and support service needs of individuals living with HIV disease are met; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Senate Majority and Minority Leaders, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the House Minority Leader, the Chairpersons and ranking minority members of the Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions, Appropriations, and Budget Committees, to the Chairpersons and ranking minority members of the House Commerce, Appropriations, and Budget Committees, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 66

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 50—Relative to the United Colors of Benetton.

[Filed with Secretary of State May 23, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The death penalty was originally instituted in California in 1851 under the Criminal Practices Act and reinstated in 1978; and

WHEREAS, Due to the heinous nature of crimes that are punishable by the death penalty, only 5 percent of murderers reside on death row; and

WHEREAS, The international retail corporation, the United Colors of Benetton, has glamorized death row inmates through photos and interviews, in order to sell Benetton products; and

WHEREAS, Such “shock marketing” perversely profiles criminals who have committed grossly inhuman acts of murder; and

WHEREAS, The 26 criminals profiled by Benetton have murdered at least 45 innocent victims; and

WHEREAS, The advertisement campaign is causing unnecessary pain and distress to the family and friends of the murder victims; and

WHEREAS, This marketing constitutes a flippanant “style statement” in what has been, and should remain, a serious issue for responsible public debate; and

WHEREAS, A good corporate citizen must maintain a good standard of ethics and respect the bounds of responsible discourse concerning matters of policy dealing with the lives of citizens and the values of law-abiding citizens; and

WHEREAS, The glamorization of death row inmates in Benetton’s marketing campaign does not appear to be consistent with being a good corporate citizen; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That Benetton’s glorification of criminals for profit is both inappropriate and insensitive to the families of the victims ; and be it further

Resolved, That the Members of the Assembly and Senate of the State of California encourage all citizens in California to express to the United Colors of Benetton, in whatever manner they deem most effective, their opinion of the inappropriate and insensitive death row marketing campaign; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Majority Leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, to the President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the President of the California Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman of the New York Stock Exchange, and the Chairman of the Board of the United Colors of Benetton.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 67

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 39—Relative to homelessness.

[Filed with Secretary of State May 25, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Homelessness has been steadily increasing for several years and constitutes, especially for the mentally ill, an archaic form of human misery that can no longer be tolerated in this, the world’s greatest and most responsive democracy; and

WHEREAS, Homelessness creates a sizable drain on social and economic resources and is a frustration to legitimate commerce and an obstacle to community development; and

WHEREAS, Prevention of future homelessness will pay great dividends to American society that will more than justify the effort and costs of instituting a national plan for the homeless; and

WHEREAS, Health and social services, as well as welfare institutions, are now faced with the urgent necessity of creating new avenues of cooperation, coordination, and mutual support, and there is a nationwide need for new concentrations of community outreach, and active, aggressive provision of services, for the treatment and prevention of homelessness and of mental illness among the homeless; and

WHEREAS, A number of recent studies, all reliable, broadly-based, and conducted independently of one another, reveal that American homeless persons number over two and one-half million at any given time, and fall into one or more of the following general categories:

- (a) Women and their children;
- (b) The mentally ill;
- (c) Military veterans;
- (d) Drug and/or alcohol addicts;
- (e) Parolees or probationers;
- (f) HIV/Aids victims;
- (g) Functionally illiterate persons or others with incomplete educations;
- (h) Newly-evicted working poor; and
- (i) Welfare recipients for whom aid has been reduced or curtailed; and

WHEREAS, The causes of homelessness are numerous and complex and therefore the cure cannot be simplistic and cannot exclusively address any single issue or causative factor; and

WHEREAS, Due to a lack of resources, many local governments, particularly cities and counties throughout the State of California and nationwide, have increasingly relied upon law enforcement or the enactment or enforcement of municipal codes and ordinances to address the behavioral aspects of homelessness. This approach has resulted in public policy that focuses on a person's status as homeless, instead of focusing on the obstacles that need to be overcome to solve the problem of homelessness; and

WHEREAS, It is absolutely necessary that any meaningful, comprehensive plan for the eradication or significant reduction of homelessness be instituted at the federal level because successful local model projects will not achieve permanence and uniform consistency unless they are integrated into a national strategy; and

WHEREAS, The number of homeless men, women, and children throughout the United States is increasing at an alarming rate; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature calls for, endorses, and supports a

comprehensive national plan to end homelessness, and urges the President of the United States, Congress, and other relevant federal agencies to develop and implement a comprehensive plan to end homelessness; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the United States is requested to convene a National Commission on Homelessness, nonpartisan and broadly representative in composition, with the specific mission of developing a comprehensive strategic plan for addressing homelessness, its causes, and its prevention nationwide; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 68

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 78—Relative to California Physical Education Week.

[Filed with Secretary of State May 26, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Californians realize that our youth represent the future of our state and nation; and

WHEREAS, The results of the physical fitness test scores for all California public school pupils in grades 5, 7, and 9 for 1999 show that 80 percent of those tested failed to pass the minimum standards to be considered physically fit; and

WHEREAS, The percentage of overweight children and youth in the United States has doubled in the last 30 years with approximately 13 percent of young people seriously overweight; and

WHEREAS, The most effective way to combat obesity is by exercise, physical activity, and proper nutrition; and

WHEREAS, Physically inactive people are almost twice as likely to develop coronary heart disease, which is the leading cause of death and disability in the United States, as persons who engage in regular physical activity; and

WHEREAS, Poor diet and inadequate exercise are leading to increasing rates of type II diabetes in children; and

WHEREAS, Nearly every major cause of morbidity and mortality in the United States is linked to a sedentary lifestyle; and

WHEREAS, Children who are healthy and physically fit, have lower rates of school absenteeism; and

WHEREAS, Physical activity is essential in the moderation of stress, depression, and other mood disorders; and

WHEREAS, Some of the latest brain research points to a direct relationship between exercise and learning; and

WHEREAS, A child who is well educated in physical fitness and health is more likely to be academically motivated, alert, and successful; and

WHEREAS, Pupils can sense the importance of a program by the emphasis placed upon it by the Legislature, the State Board of Education, the local board of education, the school district administration, the schoolsite administration, and the faculty and staff at schoolsites; and

WHEREAS, Quality physical education programs can facilitate a pupil's adoption of attitudes, skills, and behaviors that can lead to active healthy lifestyles throughout adulthood; and

WHEREAS, The business community understands and appreciates the importance of an active, healthy, educated, and motivated workforce; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature recognizes the importance and value of a sound standards-driven physical education experience for all of California's pupils; and be it further

Resolved, That because pupils who are physically healthy are more likely to achieve a higher degree of academic success and to turn into healthier, longer living, and more productive citizens of our state and nation, the California Legislature hereby proclaims the week of May 1 through May 7, 2000, to be "California Physical Education Week"; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 69

Senate Joint Resolution No. 26—Relative to the Mission Creek and Desert Hot Springs Aquifers.

[Filed with Secretary of State May 26, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act state that the Congress of the United States finds that more effective protection of public health requires the "prevention of drinking water contamination through ... enhanced protection of source waters of public water systems"; and

WHEREAS, The water of the Mission Creek Aquifer is the sole source of the potable water supply for approximately 25,000 people who live in and around the City of Desert Hot Springs, California, and is recognized internationally as pristine and of very high quality, being judged “Best Tasting” municipal water at the 1999 International Water Tasting and Competition in Berkeley Springs, West Virginia, and requires no treatment prior to being served domestically; and

WHEREAS, The Desert Hot Springs Aquifer, the sole source of the area’s internationally famed, odorless, therapeutic hot mineral water and the primary revenue source for the regional economy, the local tourist spa industry, is recognized as a high-risk resource due to discharges from, and failures of, individual septic systems overlying the shallow aquifer; and

WHEREAS, The United States Geological Survey, the Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board, the State Department of Health Services, the Riverside County Department of Environmental Health, and the Board of Directors of the Mission Springs Water District recommend and concur with plans to phase out septic systems overlying these aquifers for the purpose of retaining long-term water quality preservation, and the results of that action will work to secure the groundwater basin for storage of a safe, reliable, drinking water source; and

WHEREAS, The Mission Creek and Desert Hot Springs Aquifers are components of the Salton Sea Transboundary Watershed and are included in the Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board’s 1999 Watershed Management Initiative, and, in that initiative, the regional board assigns the protection of drinking water sources the highest priority, equal to the restoration of impaired water bodies, and lists septic contamination in Desert Hot Springs as an issue of regional significance, and recognizes the importance of securing funding for infrastructure to mitigate this threat to water quality, the public health, and the economic viability of the region; and

WHEREAS, According to the Environmental Protection Agency’s 1994 report to Congress, entitled National Water Quality Inventory, nitrate was the second most common groundwater contaminant identified by the various states. The report further states that the costs for preventing contamination in smaller public systems are estimated to be $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ of the costs of remediation; and

WHEREAS, Many more federal funds have been allocated to clean up impaired water resources than to preserve the quality of waterbodies and the costs of cleanup activities exceed those of preservation activities by hundreds of millions of dollars. Additionally, the costs of remediation do not necessarily include intangible costs such as increased health risks,

diversion of community funds from other needs, loss of consumer confidence and hysteria, and economic impairment; and

WHEREAS, Due to the unique quality of the Mission Creek and Desert Hot Springs Aquifers, the Congress of the United States should recognize these precious resources as worthy of protection and preservation and prudent fiscal management and water resource management dictate that the federal government join with state and local stakeholders to participate in the costs of protection and preservation efforts; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of California enacted legislation authored by Senator David Kelley in 1998, Senate Bill 1852, requiring the Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board to prohibit the discharge from existing or new septic systems on parcels of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ acre that overlie the Mission Creek and Desert Hot Springs Aquifers if a sewer system is available within 200 feet of the property, in order to mitigate this significant threat to the groundwater quality. This legislation serves as preparatory action to ensure mitigation of the effects of private wastewater systems as sewers become available in this environmentally sensitive area; and

WHEREAS, The community of Desert Hot Springs has suffered extreme hardship conditions from economic recession throughout the 1990s and is not able to fully fund water quality preservation measures, but is nonetheless committed to shouldering a significant portion of the costs in partnership with the state and federal government; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to make available necessary funds to implement groundwater protection measures for the pristine Mission Creek and Desert Hot Springs Aquifers, and by doing so, to demonstrate fiscal and environmental stewardship for the long-term protection of the quality of these exceptional groundwater resources; and be it further

Resolved, That the President and Congress of the United States recognize that the preservation of these water resources as a national priority would exemplify a commitment by the federal government to prioritize the preservation of the nation's natural resources and fiscal prudence; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Majority Leader of the

Senate, and each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 70

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 53—Relative to gun control.

[Filed with Secretary of State May 26, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The illegal and violent use of firearms victimizes more than one million Americans every year, and although recent crime statistics show the rate of violent crime dropping, the rate of criminal use of firearms remains high; and

WHEREAS, According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, over 4,200 children died from gunfire in the United States in 1997, including homicides, suicides, and accidental shootings, which is nearly 13 per day and almost 600 annually in California alone, and for every child that is killed in the United States with a gun, four are wounded with a gun; and

WHEREAS, American children are at a higher risk from firearms than children of any other industrialized nation in the world, with the rate of firearm death of children under 14 years old being nearly 12 times higher in the United States than in 25 other industrialized nations combined; and

WHEREAS, According to the New England Journal of Medicine, guns kept in the home for protection are 43 times more likely to kill a family member or a friend than to kill an intruder, and the presence of a gun in the home triples the risk of a homicide in the home; and

WHEREAS, Many gun owners store firearms in a bedroom or closet, versus in a locked case, cabinet, or vault; and

WHEREAS, According to the Journal of the American Medical Association, more than 1.2 million elementary schoolaged children have access to guns in their homes; and

WHEREAS, According to the National Safety Council, gun accidents are the fifth leading cause of accidental death for children aged 14 and under; and

WHEREAS, Even though firearms are designed to cause death and injury, they are completely exempt from national consumer protection regulations that protect children from poorly made toys, products, and common household items, and, therefore, can cause injury or death if handled improperly; and

WHEREAS, Injuries caused by firearms are costly to treat, averaging over \$13,000 per patient, which drains public healthcare dollars; and

WHEREAS, In the last three years there have been several tragic shootings in schools and day care centers that have injured or killed innocent children; and

WHEREAS, Many accidental shootings and gun-related homicides and suicides are caused by firearms improperly or illegally handled by minors; and

WHEREAS, The criminal use of guns and related gun violence has become a public health matter of epidemic proportions, causing children and families across the country to endure the loss of loved ones to gun violence, to get caught in the crossfire of firearm-related domestic violence, and to live in fear of being struck by random bullets; and

WHEREAS, This year, President Bill Clinton announced increased funding and landmark regulatory and executive actions to bolster enforcement efforts and crack down on problem gun dealers in order to halt illegal firearm trafficking and prevent firearms from getting into the hands of criminals; and

WHEREAS, The Million Mom March, an extraordinary, nationwide grass-roots mobilization to march in Washington, D.C. on Mother's Day 2000 to demand Congress to pass commonsense gun laws by Mother's Day, is being led primarily by mothers from all walks of life moved to action by insidious gun violence against children; and

WHEREAS, The Million Mom March will also be taking place in small and large cities across America to call attention to the senseless loss of life from gun violence and to demand that policymakers at all levels act immediately to pass sensible guns laws to protect citizens, particularly children, from gun violence; and

WHEREAS, The California Legislature recently passed and Governor Gray Davis signed commonsense gun measures, including laws requiring most handguns to meet basic safety requirements, restricting "copycat" assault weapons, prohibiting large capacity ammunition magazines, requiring firearms to be accompanied by an approved safety device and a warning, restricting handgun purchases to one per month, and improving security at gun shows, thereby putting California at the forefront of efforts to protect citizens from gun violence; and

WHEREAS, Despite alarming statistics and growing public concern about gun violence, the 106th Congress failed in its first year to successfully pass commonsense gun legislation that would have provided American citizens with additional protections from gun violence; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California hereby respectfully memorializes the Congress and the President of the United States to enact commonsense gun legislation this session including laws that

would (1) limit handgun purchases to one per person per month to reduce gun trafficking; (2) require background checks for all firearms purchased from licensed dealers and at gun shows; (3) reinstate a three-day waiting period for firearm purchases to ensure a cooling-off period and allow time for a background check; (4) require the sale of child safety locks with every handgun sold; and (5) ban assault weapons and high-capacity magazines that do not have any legitimate sporting or hunting purpose; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California to the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 71

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 161—Relative to Asian and Pacific Islander American Heritage Month.

[Filed with Secretary of State May 26, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Asian and Pacific Islander Americans have played a critical role in the social, economic, and political development of California throughout its history; and

WHEREAS, Asian and Pacific Islander Americans are one of the fastest growing ethnic populations in California; and

WHEREAS, Asian and Pacific Islander Americans represent over 12 percent of California's population and represent ancestries that include Burmese, Cambodian, Chinese, East Indian, Filipino, Guamanian, Hawaiian, Hmong, Indonesian, Iu-Mien, Japanese, Korean, Laotian, Singaporean, Thai, Tongan, and Vietnamese; and

WHEREAS, Asian and Pacific Islander American entrepreneurs have led many of California's businesses to the pinnacle of their respective industries; and

WHEREAS, Asian and Pacific Islander American communities throughout California actively promote their cultural heritage and promote cross-cultural understanding; and

WHEREAS, Asian and Pacific Islander Americans will continue to be an important part of California's diverse tapestry of cultures and ideas; and

WHEREAS, Asian and Pacific Islander American immigrants have contributed greatly to California's economic success, educational institutions, agricultural growth, and urban development; and

WHEREAS, Asian and Pacific Islander American refugees have revitalized many of California's communities, while bringing in new ideas and economic opportunities; and

WHEREAS, Asian and Pacific Islander American immigrants and refugees had to overcome tremendous odds and cultural barriers to establish a better life for their families; and

WHEREAS, Asian and Pacific Islander Americans have a proud legacy of service and dedication to the State of California and to the United States of America; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature commends Asian and Pacific Islander Americans for their notable accomplishments and outstanding service to the State of California, and recognizes the month of May 2000 as Asian and Pacific Islander American Heritage Month; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 72

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 54—Relative to East Timorese refugees.

[Filed with Secretary of State June 2, 2000.]

WHEREAS, In 1975, after the former Portuguese colony of East Timor gained its independence, Indonesian forces invaded East Timor and occupied the country despite the call of the United Nations Security Council for Indonesia to withdraw its forces; and

WHEREAS, In 1976 the Indonesian government admitted that 60,000 East Timorese had been killed since the invasion and President Suharto signed legislation declaring East Timor as Indonesia's 27th province; and

WHEREAS, In the 1970's and 1980's, tens of thousands of East Timorese died of starvation, military bombardment, and executions as thousands of others suffered malnutrition, sterilization, relocation in settlement camps, and arrest and torture at the hands of the Indonesian forces; and

WHEREAS, Despite continued military attacks on East Timorese civilians during 1999 and fears of widespread violence against voters, a heavy turnout at the polls on August 30, 1999, provided almost an 80 percent vote for the independence of East Timor from Indonesia; and

WHEREAS, Within hours of the announcement of the election results on September 4, 1999, a systematic campaign of terror was launched

against the East Timorese by the Indonesian armed forces and their allied militias during which three-quarters of the population was displaced. In a coordinated manner, the Indonesian military and militias forced hundreds of thousands of East Timorese at gunpoint to board trucks, boats, and airplanes for transportation to West Timor and other parts of Indonesia; and

WHEREAS, By the end of 1999, United Nations agencies reported that over 125,000 East Timorese had returned home; however, more than 100,000 East Timorese remain unable to return home, many months after the announcement of the referendum results and despite repeated pledges by the Indonesian government to remedy the situation. Thousands of East Timorese taken to other areas of Indonesia remain unaccounted for; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully requests the President and the Congress of the United States to employ diplomatic and other resources to persuade the Indonesian government to expedite the return of all East Timorese refugees in Indonesia who wish to return home; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 73

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 130—Relative to school crossing guards.

[Filed with Secretary of State June 2, 2000.]

WHEREAS, In the task of keeping our children safe, the genuine heroes of the day are those who keep alert to the dangers that threaten the lives of our most vulnerable citizens and it is they who regularly act with unflinching and selfless bravery, often placing themselves at risk of physical harm, all in the interest of keeping our children safe; and

WHEREAS, These heroes bear the title of “School Crossing Guard,” a position that is necessary for the protection of children and a job from which one derives a tremendous sense of personal satisfaction and respect; and

WHEREAS, Great accolades are deserved by these heroes, our school crossing guards, Californians who, if gathered together from the wide expanses of this great state, would number into the thousands and would

represent a collection of our finest residents, for these are the good people who believe in selfless duty, who practice kindness, who never hesitate to act bravely, and who face both the elements and their fellow person with a smile and with the confidence and simple gratitude that stems from doing something important for the community; and

WHEREAS, The toll to children who are struck by a car while walking make this leading cause of death for children between five and 12 years of age, a fact that puts upon our society even greater impetus to view the School Crossing Guard program as one of the best and most cost-efficient ways to protect the lives of our children; and

WHEREAS, This state, which has long been the chief agent in the conduct of the School Crossing Guard program, respectfully acknowledges and offers profound thanks to local governments and school districts, for collectively providing our children with effective School Crossing Guard programs; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary that recognition be given to our school crossing guards for their civic spirit and personal bravery, and to our cities and school districts for providing this essential service; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature does hereby designate the week of September 4, 2000, as “School Crossing Guards Week,” and that the Members of the Legislature wish to offer their most sincere thanks, on behalf of the people of this great state, to our school crossing guards, for keeping our children safe, for displaying warmth of spirit in the conduct of their duties, and for the selfless acts of bravery; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly prepare and transmit a copy of this resolution to the Governor.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 74

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 158—Relative to Cinco de Mayo.

[Filed with Secretary of State June 2, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Cinco de Mayo, or the Fifth of May, is a date of great importance to the vast communities of Mexicans and Mexican Americans in California and across the United States; and

WHEREAS, Cinco de Mayo has been recognized as a significant day in the history of Mexico and California by the recent introduction of the Cinco de Mayo stamp; and

WHEREAS, On May 5, 1862, French troops by the order of Napoleon III and under the command of General Latrille, launched an invasion in the Mexican town of Puebla; and

WHEREAS, Mexican forces, determined to protect hearth and home, decided to make their stand defending the strategic town of Puebla against a hostile foreign invasion; and

WHEREAS, A spirited and courageous garrison of Mestizo and Zapotec Indians, outgunned and outnumbered over two to one, commanded by General Ignacio Zaragoza, successfully withstood a French offensive of battle-ready troops; and

WHEREAS, The French general, overconfident in his highly polished troops and underestimating the heart and desire of a handful of Mexican soldiers to do battle, expected minor opposition from the Mexican army. Unbeknownst to the French general, the ill-equipped, untrained, poor, and hungry Mexican forces possessed much more spirit and courage than his French troops that were ranked among the finest in Europe. For the Mexican battalion, its stand against the French invasion forces involved not only a struggle against a foreign aggressor but a struggle for self-determination; and

WHEREAS, The “Batalla de Puebla” resulted in the routing of the once handsome French army by the determined, unrelenting, and highly spirited Mexican troops. The courageous and heroic spirit that General Zaragoza and his men displayed during this historic battle should never be forgotten; and

WHEREAS, Cinco de Mayo is not only the commemoration of the defeat of the French at the town of Puebla in Mexico, but also a celebration of the virtues of courage and patriotism of all Mexicans and Mexican Americans who have fought for freedom and independence against foreign aggressors; and

WHEREAS, Cinco de Mayo reminds us that the foundation of our nation is built by people from many nations and diverse cultures who share a readiness to shed blood, sweat, and tears in the pursuit of freedom and liberty; and

WHEREAS, In a broader sense, Cinco de Mayo symbolizes the right of a free people to self-determination just as Benito Juarez, the President of Mexico, said, “El respeto al derecho ajeno es la paz.” (The respect of other people’s rights is peace.); now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California hereby calls on the people of California to join in celebrating Cinco de Mayo as a day to honor the valiant spirit of the brave Mexicanos who defended the town of Puebla with corazón (heart) and might and the Mexican Americans of today who have fought and died for the freedom of the United States of America; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature hereby recognizes not only May 5 as Cinco de Mayo day but also the week of May 1 through May 7 as Cinco de Mayo Week; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 75

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 81—Relative to Day of the Teacher.

[Filed with Secretary of State June 2, 2000.]

WHEREAS, An educated citizenry serves as the very foundation of our democracy; and

WHEREAS, Today’s teachers mold the minds and train the workforce of the future; and

WHEREAS, No other profession touches as many persons with such a lasting effect; and

WHEREAS, Good teaching grows in value and pays dividends far beyond the classroom; and

WHEREAS, California long ago recognized the immeasurable value of our teachers and has designated the second Wednesday in May to be Day of the Teacher, a special observance that honors teachers and the teaching profession; and

WHEREAS, Day of the Teacher has been sponsored by the California Teachers Association and the Association of Mexican American Educators and was first recognized in 1982; and

WHEREAS, California has patterned its celebration after the traditional “El Día del Maestro” festivities observed in Mexico and other Latin American countries; and

WHEREAS, Day of the Teacher should be a day for school districts, parents, public officials, and the community to recognize the dedication and commitment of teachers who are educating our children; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the day of May 10, 2000, be proclaimed Day of the Teacher; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature urges all Californians to observe the Day of the Teacher by taking the time to remember and honor all teachers who give the gift of knowledge through teaching; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 76

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 55—Relative to hemophilia relief.

[Filed with Secretary of State June 9, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The Ricky Ray Hemophilia Relief Fund Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-369) was enacted by Congress to provide for compassionate payments to individuals with blood-clotting disorders, such as hemophilia, who contracted the human immunodeficiency virus due to contaminated blood products; and

WHEREAS, In its review of the events surrounding the HIV infection of thousands of people with blood-clotting disorders, such as hemophilia, a 1995 study, entitled “HIV and the Blood Supply,” of the Institute of Medicine found a failure of leadership and an inadequate institutional decisionmaking process in the system responsible for ensuring blood safety, concluding that a failure of leadership led to less than effective donor screening, weak regulatory actions, and insufficient communication to patients about the risk of AIDS; and

WHEREAS, It is important for both the federal and state government to halt immediately the funding of a product or program if they become aware of a risk of infection when using the product and have not informed the public; and

WHEREAS, This legislation, named after a teenage hemophiliac who died from AIDS, was enacted to provide financial relief to the families of hemophiliacs who were devastated by the federal government’s policy failure in its handling of the AIDS epidemic; and

WHEREAS, Although the relief bill has been enacted into law, Congress has been reluctant to fund it; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to fully fund the Ricky Ray Hemophilia Relief Fund, enacted into law under the Ricky Ray Hemophilia Relief Fund Act of 1998, so that there is no delay between the authorization and the timely appropriation of this relief; and be it further

Resolved, That the President and the Congress of the United States are respectfully urged to withhold the appropriation of funds to programs that have not clearly disclosed to the consumer the risks of infection for a product the program manufactures or distributes; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 77

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 131—Relative to the Mattel Children’s Hospital.

[Filed with Secretary of State June 9, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The Mattel Children’s Hospital at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), offers a full range of primary, specialty, and subspecialty care, in both inpatient and outpatient settings, to infants, children, and adolescents throughout Southern California and beyond; and

WHEREAS, Physicians at the Mattel Children’s Hospital at UCLA care for more than 27,000 children each year; and

WHEREAS, The Mattel Children’s Hospital at UCLA serves as a major regional center for pediatric care for the children of California, including those with special health care needs, as designated by the California Department of Health Services; and

WHEREAS, The Mattel Children’s Hospital at UCLA serves as the primary teaching site for pediatric care at the UCLA School of Medicine; and

WHEREAS, Faculty physicians at the Mattel Children’s Hospital at UCLA have made significant medical research discoveries in the areas of HIV/AIDS, cancer, genetics, organ transplantation, and neurology to help children around the world; and

WHEREAS, The Mattel Children’s Hospital at UCLA is a distinct and integral part of the UCLA Medical Center, a general acute care hospital in Los Angeles; and

WHEREAS, Since 1995, the Mattel Children’s Hospital at UCLA has met the rigorous standards required for designation as a children’s hospital by the National Association of Children’s Hospitals and Related Institutions; and

WHEREAS, In November 1998, the Mattel Corporation pledged \$25 million to UCLA to support patient care and research programs in pediatrics and the construction of a new state-of-the-art health care facility; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature hereby declares that the Mattel

Children's Hospital at UCLA is one of the preeminent children's hospitals in the United States.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 78

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 128—Relative to California Veterans Day.

[Filed with Secretary of State June 13, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The people of California have a special affinity for, and are greatly indebted to, the myriad of brave men and women in the United States military who serve and have served to protect and defend our precious freedom; and

WHEREAS, All Californians are encouraged to remember the great debt of gratitude that we as free Californians owe to veterans; and

WHEREAS, Since the days of the American Revolution (1776-1781), nearly 42,000,000 patriots have taken up arms to defend the United States of America and to guarantee that the blessings of liberty are, indeed, secure; and

WHEREAS, The significance of November 11 was originally set aside as Armistice Day in the United States to remember the sacrifices that men and women made during the First World War (1914-1918) in order to ensure a lasting peace; and

WHEREAS, On Armistice Day 1918, soldiers who survived the terrific onslaught and loss of life brought on by "The Great War," as it was often referred to, marched in parades through their hometowns and were treated to great victory speeches given by politicians and veteran officers of the day; and

WHEREAS, Sixty-two years ago, in 1938, 20 years after World War I had concluded, the United States Congress voted to make Armistice Day a legal holiday; and

WHEREAS, Forty-seven years ago, in 1953, the townspeople of Emporia, Kansas, were first attributed to calling the new federal holiday Veterans Day, in tribute to the town's many servicemen and women veterans; and

WHEREAS, Shortly thereafter, a popular movement focused its attention and efforts upon our nation's capitol toward the renaming of Armistice Day, a legal holiday honoring veterans from World War I, to more appropriately Veterans Day, a legal holiday specifically honoring all veterans of the United States Armed Forces; and

WHEREAS, In recognition of, and gratitude for, the contributions of those who have served in our Armed Forces, the United States Congress

has designated November 11 of each year as a legal public holiday (5 U.S.C. Sec. 6103(a)) to honor America's veterans; and

WHEREAS, Americans still give thanks for peace on Veterans Day, often participating in local ceremonies, speeches, town picnics, and parades; and

WHEREAS, Each year, on the 11th day of the 11th month, November, we pause to look back and reflect with pride and profound gratitude upon achievements of our nation's veterans; and

WHEREAS, California has strong commitment to those who have served their nation during times of war; and

WHEREAS, Many structures and monuments have been erected in observance of the service and great sacrifices of all California's estimated 3,300,000 veterans (13 percent of the nation's veteran population); and

WHEREAS, It is appropriate, on this 82nd anniversary of the first Armistice Day, that California's veterans be commemorated for their heroic efforts in the struggle for democracy; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature recognizes California's veterans for the great service and sacrifices that they have made for our liberty; and be it further

Resolved, That all Californians are encouraged to remember the great debt of gratitude that we as free Californians owe to our veterans, and we freely participate in patriotic activities in our communities; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature hereby designates November 11, 2000, as California Veterans Day, 2000, to promote the recognition and appreciation of the great service and sacrifices made by California's veterans in order to secure our liberty.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 79

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 144—Relative to Veterans Week.

[Filed with Secretary of State June 13, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Californians are encouraged to remember the debt of gratitude that we all owe to our veterans; and

WHEREAS, California has a strong commitment to those who have served their nation during time of war; and

WHEREAS, California's commitment to its veterans must not be forgotten; and

WHEREAS, Seventeen states have established a week to be known as “Veterans Week”; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the week of November 5 to November 11, inclusive, of each year be designated as “Veterans Week.”

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 80

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 155—Relative to the end of the Vietnam War.

[Filed with Secretary of State June 13, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The Vietnam Conflict ended 25 years ago on April 30, 1975; and

WHEREAS, Hundreds of thousands of South Vietnamese then fled the newly imposed totalitarian government of Vietnam, leaving behind their homes, their relatives, and their way of life; and

WHEREAS, Many of these freedom-seeking Vietnamese valiantly and courageously fled the country often on unseaworthy watercraft; and

WHEREAS, The United States of America fittingly allowed many Vietnamese to immigrate to this country where they could start a new life in a free country; and

WHEREAS, Many of those who fled became citizens of the United States and continue to work for freedom and democracy in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam through patriotic organizations in their adopted country; and

WHEREAS, The Vietnamese-American community is engaging in a worthy and noble project to construct a memorial in Orange County, California, commemorating American and South Vietnamese soldiers who have sacrificed their lives for the ideals of freedom and democracy for the Vietnamese people; and

WHEREAS, The Vietnamese-American community continues to make significant contributions to the people of the State of California and the United States of America in promoting democracy and freedom here and around the world; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California commemorates the 25th anniversary of the end of the Vietnam Conflict and also commemorates the many extraordinary contributions to

American society made by Vietnamese-Americans, and urges all Californians to participate in appropriate observances of these events.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 81

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 43—Relative to musculoskeletal conditions.

[Filed with Secretary of State June 13, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Musculoskeletal conditions have an enormous impact on society; and

WHEREAS, One in every seven Americans reports a musculoskeletal impairment due to injuries, arthritis, osteoporosis, deformities, or other musculoskeletal condition; and

WHEREAS, In the United States alone, musculoskeletal conditions are estimated to cost \$215 billion per year; and

WHEREAS, More than one-half of American women and 13 percent of American men over 50 years of age will have a fracture that is related to osteoporosis in their lifetime; arthritis is the leading chronic condition reported by the elderly; musculoskeletal conditions are expected to increase as individuals enjoy a longer and more active lives; and

WHEREAS, Musculoskeletal conditions and deformities deprive children of a normal development; and

WHEREAS, Over 750 patient and professional organizations in 80 countries, including the California Orthopedic Association, have joined together to support the Bone and Joint Health Decade with the goal to reduce the unnecessary suffering due to bone and joint diseases and to promote ongoing research in this area, including research on the benefits of alternative and multidisciplinary approaches, such as chiropractic care and acupuncture ; and

WHEREAS, The United States has not yet officially supported this effort; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California hereby recognizes the years 2000 to 2010 as the “Bone and Joint Health Decade”; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of California urges the President of the United States of America and the Members of Congress to support this international effort; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the

Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 82

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 64—Relative to condemning show trials of thirteen Iranian Jews.

[Filed with Secretary of State June 16, 2000.]

WHEREAS, In March 1999, the Islamic Republic of Iran arrested 13 Jewish men and boys in the cities of Shiraz and Isfahan: Navid Balzadeh, Nejat Beroukhim, Farhad Seleh, Shahrokh Paknahad, Ramin Farzam, Farzad Kashi, Faramarz Kashi, Asher Zadmehr, Nasser Yaghoub Levy Haim, Javid Beit Yaghoub, Ramin Nemati, Dani Tefilin, and Omid Tefilin; and

WHEREAS, Iran has accused the 13 Jews of espionage on behalf of Israel and the United States of America, a crime punishable by death under Iranian law; and

WHEREAS, No Jewish citizen of Iran is permitted to have access to any sensitive government information, and the accusation of espionage is a pretext for the ongoing persecution and scapegoating of Jews in Iran, which has resulted in the execution of between 35 and 50 Iranian Jews since Iran's Islamic Revolution of 1979; and

WHEREAS, The 13 Jews appear to be pawns in a power struggle between so-called "moderates" and "conservatives" in the Iranian government; and

WHEREAS, Iran imprisoned the 13 Jews for over a year without officially charging them with any crime; has commenced the trials without permitting them to retain legal counsel of their choice; has prevented international observers from attending the trials; and has even denied members of the families of the 13 Jews access to the courtroom, such that the trials may fairly be described as show trials; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature strongly condemns the arrest and show trials of the 13 Jewish men and boys of Shiraz and Isfahan, urges the government of the United States of America to take all possible diplomatic, political, and economic measures to protest the show trials, including, but not limited to, refusing to resume diplomatic relations with Iran, and urges the Islamic Republic of Iran to impose no punishment or penalty on the 13 Jews, and to immediately and unconditionally release them; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 83

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 12—A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by amending Section 4.5 of Article IV thereof, relating to the Legislature.

[Filed with Secretary of State June 20, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The current inability of a Member of the Legislature to participate in a retirement plan deprives the spouse of the Member of the ability to receive benefits from the service of the Member and deprives the family of the Member from receiving death benefits should the Member die unexpectedly; and

WHEREAS, Members of the Legislature should not have their own retirement plan, but should be able to participate in the same retirement plan that is available to rank and file employees of the state; and

WHEREAS, This measure is necessary to allow the Members to participate in a retirement plan under the same circumstances as the average state employee, now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California at its 1999–2000 Regular Session commencing on the seventh day of December 1998, two-thirds of the membership of each house concurring, hereby proposes to the people of the State of California that the Constitution of the State be amended by amending Section 4.5 of Article IV thereof, to read:

SEC. 4.5. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution or existing law, a person elected to or serving in the Legislature on or after November 1, 1990, shall participate in the Federal Social Security (Retirement, Disability, Health Insurance) System, and may elect to participate in the Public Employees' Retirement System in any state retirement plan in which a majority of the employees of the state may participate. The State shall pay only the employer's share of the contributions necessary to that participation. No other pension or retirement benefit shall accrue as a result of service in the Legislature, that service not being intended as a career occupation. This section shall not be construed to abrogate or diminish any vested pension or retirement benefit that may have accrued under an existing law to a

person holding or having held office in the Legislature, but upon adoption of this act no further entitlement to nor vesting in any existing programs shall accrue to any such person, other than the Social Security System and the Public Employees' Retirement System to the extent herein provided.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 84

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 73—Relative to California Science and Technology Week.

[Filed with Secretary of State June 28, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Science and technology is a vital component of California's economy; and

WHEREAS, The high-tech sector has been the leading force behind the economic recovery the state has enjoyed in the last five years; and

WHEREAS, Continued, robust economic growth is dependent upon the health and continued growth in technologically oriented industries; and

WHEREAS, High-tech jobs offer a source of high-income employment for both young and mature workers; and

WHEREAS, The high-income jobs provided by high-tech companies are a crucial contributor to the state's tax base; and

WHEREAS, California enjoys a greater share of science and technology employment than any other state; and

WHEREAS, California must continue to increase awareness of career opportunities in science and technology; and

WHEREAS, It is important to expand career opportunities in science and technology for underrepresented minorities and women in California; and

WHEREAS, Workforce proficiency in math and science skills is essential to the continued vibrancy of California's science and technology sector; and

WHEREAS, Sustained support for basic and applied research and development is essential if California's science and technology sectors are to maintain their prominence; and

WHEREAS, California's universities and industries produce very high quality scientific research; and

WHEREAS, The large number of federal laboratories operating in California present the state with significant, yet untapped, opportunities; and

WHEREAS, California possesses the intellectual and economic capital necessary to enhance its leadership in research and development and science and technology activities; and

WHEREAS, It is in the best interests of the state to develop an integrated and sustained approach to science and technology policy development; and

WHEREAS, It is important to focus public, political, and media attention on the need to enhance support for science and technology activities and efforts in California; and

WHEREAS, The ubiquitous nature of science and technology in California's economic, cultural, and social fabric is cause for celebration; and

WHEREAS, Official recognition of the importance and value of science and technology to California will enhance awareness and support for those activities; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature designates the second week in November, commencing in the year 2000, and every year thereafter, as California Science and Technology Week; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to the Governor and to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 85

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 80—Relative to prostate cancer.

[Filed with Secretary of State June 28, 2000.]

WHEREAS, In 1999, prostate cancer was expected to kill nearly 40,000 men in the United States, with 125,000 new cases in California expected to be diagnosed; and

WHEREAS, Prostate cancer is the most diagnosed cancer among men in the United States, comprising more than 41 percent of all cancer cases; and

WHEREAS, African-Americans have the highest, most terminal incidence of prostate cancer in the world; and

WHEREAS, This disease has a devastating impact on men and their families; and

WHEREAS, Although California's Cancer Research Program spends nearly 33 percent of its research budget on prostate cancer, prostate cancer still receives only 5 percent of federal cancer research dollars; and

WHEREAS, Father's Day occurs in the month of June, and CaP CURE, a national association for the cure of prostate cancer, sponsors

the CaP CURE Home Run Challenge in the week around that remembrance day, where individuals pledge contributions for each home run hit in 60 scheduled games, and those contributions are matched by the Major League Baseball Players Association with expenses underwritten by the Milken Family Foundation; and

WHEREAS, The numerous prostate cancer support groups in the state and the California Prostate Cancer Coalition, in conjunction with the California Chapter of the American Cancer Society, and the National Prostate Cancer Coalition are working toward raising awareness and research funds dedicated to advances in treatment and, ultimately, a cure for prostate cancer; and

WHEREAS, The East and West Bay Regions of the American Cancer Society are sponsoring a conference entitled "GET CONNECTED: Prostate Cancer Information Exchange" at the UCSF-Cole Hall in San Francisco on the Saturday before Father's Day; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature hereby proclaims the month of June 2000 as Prostate Cancer Awareness Month; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Governor of the State of California, the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 86

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 136—Relative to the American flag.

[Filed with Secretary of State June 29, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The flag of the United States of America is a national treasure, and no statue, no monument, and no artifact says "America" so eloquently; and

WHEREAS, No other symbol of our nation has led men and women into battle, been sanctified by the blood of patriots, and then draped in honored glory over the caskets of those who gave their last full measure of devotion; and

WHEREAS, Our nation is unique because of our origins; and

WHEREAS, We are mostly a nation of immigrants, a nation of many races and many religions, and from our diversity we draw our strength; and

WHEREAS, The American flag represents all that unites us as one nation, under God; and

WHEREAS, The American flag is a constant reminder of the ideals we share; and

WHEREAS, There have been recent reports and complaints from citizens that some private homeowner association rules or covenants, conditions, and restrictions have been construed to prohibit the display of the flag; and

WHEREAS, Subdivision (a) of Section 434.5 of the Government Code states: “No person, private entity, or governmental agency shall adopt rules, regulations, or ordinances, or enter into any agreement or covenant, which prevents any person or private entity which would otherwise have the legal right to display a Flag of the United States on private property from exercising that right, unless it is used as, or in conjunction with, an advertising display”; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California encourages all homeowner associations and landlords to obey the law and allow residents and tenants to exercise their lawful rights to display the flag of the United States and that reasonable allowance be made to permit these displays; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly distribute copies of this resolution to groups and individuals representing homeowner associations, apartment associations, property management groups, and all other appropriate entities and individuals.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 87

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 40—Relative to special education funding.

[Filed with Secretary of State July 6, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The Congress enacted the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975 (P.L. 94-142), now known as the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), to ensure that all children with disabilities in the United States have available to them a free and appropriate public education that emphasizes special education and related services designed to meet their unique needs, to assure that the rights of children with disabilities and their parents or guardians are protected, to assist states and localities to provide for the education of all children with disabilities, and to assess and assure the effectiveness of efforts to educate children with disabilities; and

WHEREAS, Since 1975, federal law has authorized appropriation levels for grants to states under the IDEA at 40 percent of the average per-pupil expenditure in public elementary and secondary schools in the United States; and

WHEREAS, Congress continued the 40-percent funding authority in Public Law 105-17, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1997; and

WHEREAS, Congress has never appropriated funds equivalent to the authorized level, has never exceeded the 15-percent level, and has usually only appropriated funding at about the 8-percent level; and

WHEREAS, The federal budget for fiscal year 2000, signed by the President on November 29, 1999, made an additional \$700,000,000 available for special education, and this increased appropriation, when combined with the revised allocation formula in Public Law 105-17 will make the federal government more able to fund special education, and at higher levels than previously; and

WHEREAS, The California Master Plan for Special Education was approved for statewide implementation in 1980 on the basis of the anticipated federal commitment to fund special education programs at the federally authorized level; and

WHEREAS, The Governor's Budget for the 2000-01 fiscal year proposes \$2.4 billion in General Fund support for the state's share of funding for special education programs; and

WHEREAS, California anticipates receiving approximately \$505,000,000 in federal special education funds under Part B of IDEA for the 2000-01 school year, even though the federally authorized level of funding would provide over \$1.8 billion annually to California; and

WHEREAS, Local educational agencies in California are required to pay for the underfunded federal mandates for special education programs, at a statewide total cost approaching \$1 billion annually, from regular education program money, thereby reducing the funding that is available for other education programs; and

WHEREAS, The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Cedar Rapids Community Sch. Dist. v. Garret F. ((1999) 143 L.Ed.2d 154), has had the effect of creating an additional mandate for providing specialized health care, and will significantly increase the costs associated with providing special education services; and

WHEREAS, Whether or not California participates in the IDEA grant program, the state has to meet the requirements of Section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. Sec. 701) and its implementing regulations (34 C.F.R. 104), which prohibit recipients of federal financial assistance, including educational institutions, from discriminating on the basis of disability, yet no federal funds are available under that act for state grants; and

WHEREAS, California is committed to providing a free and appropriate public education to children and youth with disabilities, in order to meet their unique needs; and

WHEREAS, The California Legislature is extremely concerned that, since 1978, Congress has not provided states with the full amount of financial assistance necessary to achieve its goal of ensuring children and youth with disabilities equal protection of the laws; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature respectfully memorializes the President and Congress of the United States to provide the full 40-percent federal share of funding for special education programs so that California and other states participating in these critical programs will not be required to take funding from other vital state and local programs in order to fund this underfunded federal mandate; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Majority Leader of the Senate, to the Chair of the Senate Committee on Budget, to the Chair of the House Committee on the Budget, to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, to the Chair of the House Committee on Appropriations, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to the United States Secretary of Education.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 88

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 59—Relative to Sacramento airports.

[Filed with Secretary of State July 6, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Sacramento County International Airport is a major air carrier facility that served over 7.3 million passengers in fiscal year 1998; and

WHEREAS, Sacramento County International Airport has over one hundred thirty daily domestic flights, but no international flights; and

WHEREAS, Sacramento County is desirous of establishing air service between Sacramento and its neighbors to the north and south, Canada and Mexico; and

WHEREAS, Mexicana Airlines has expressed a strong interest in serving the Sacramento region with nonstop service to Mexico; and

WHEREAS, Nonstop service between Sacramento and Mexico or Canada will require customs, immigration, and agricultural facilities to be located at Sacramento County International Airport; and

WHEREAS, Neither Sacramento County International Airport nor Mather Airport presently is designated as a Port of Entry for purposes of the U.S. Customs Service, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture and neither airport houses the necessary customs, immigration, and agricultural facilities necessary to accommodate nonstop international flights; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the State of California strongly urges the President and the Congress to take whatever measures are appropriate and necessary to facilitate the designation of Sacramento County International Airport and Mather Airport as a Port of Entry, and pursue the locating of customs, immigration, and agricultural services at those airports; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 89

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 97—Relative to the placement of a mission bell in Capitol Park.

[Filed with Secretary of State July 6, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The original route of what is known today as El Camino Real (Highway of the Kings) began as a footpath used by the Franciscans and Father Junipero Serra in the late 1700's that eventually connected 21 missions along a 700 mile stretch of road in this state; and

WHEREAS, In 1906 the California Federation of Women's Clubs (CFWC) established the first bell trail marker project, and the first mission bell trail marker was placed at the Plaza Church in Los Angeles using a specially designed bell; and

WHEREAS, At one time over 400 bells marked the trail of El Camino Real with one bell placed in front of each mission and the remaining bells placed along El Camino Real; and

WHEREAS, Over the years the number of bells was reduced due to a number of factors, including souvenir hunters, vandals, and the progress of the highways and freeways; and

WHEREAS, The CFWC has had a leading role in making El Camino Real a historical landmark and recently established a program to restore, replace, or purchase and place new mission bell historic trail markers and mission bells along El Camino Real; and

WHEREAS, The Sutter District of the CFWC has raised more than \$1,500 that has been contributed to the purchase or restoration of three bells; and

WHEREAS, In recognition of the important role of Father Junipero Serra in the establishment of the missions in California, a monument to Father Junipero Serra has been placed within Capitol Park, northeast of the State Capitol near L Street in Sacramento; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Department of General Services is requested to place a mission bell historic trail marker and mission bell in the vicinity of the monument to Father Junipero Serra in Capitol Park, together with a plaque recognizing the efforts of the CFWC in restoring the mission bells throughout the state and the contributions of the Sutter District of the CFWC to obtain the placement of a mission bell historic trail marker and mission bell in Capitol Park; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the Sutter District of the California Federation of Women's Clubs and to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 90

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 166—Relative to Fibromyalgia Awareness Month.

[Filed with Secretary of State July 6, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Generalized pain and musculoskeletal tenderness, fatigue, nonrestorative sleep, and morning stiffness characterize Fibromyalgia Syndrome (FMS). People with FMS often report that they “hurt all over.” Many describe the pain as aching, exhausting, or nagging. Pain is most commonly associated with tender points in the suboccipital area of the neck, shoulder, chest wall, elbows, knees, hips, and back. Muscle cramping and spasms are common. Although classified as a chronic pain syndrome, FMS may produce “flares” of acute pain. In fact, pain may become so severe that it limits range of motion and functional ability; and

WHEREAS, Often denied or misunderstood, FMS has been described as an invisible illness. Because people with the syndrome do not look sick, their clinicians, family, and friends may fail to respond

empathetically. Over time, that insensitivity may produce self-doubt and diminish self-worth; and

WHEREAS, The condition often is mislabeled as rheumatism, fibromyositis, and myositis. Unlike stiffness associated with arthritis, pain from FMS does not diminish with activity; and

WHEREAS, In addition to pain, signs and symptoms of FMS include dry eyes and mouth, swelling, sleep myoclonous, paresthesia, poor posture, weight gain, cold sensitivity, exercise intolerance, difficulty concentrating, visual effects, balance disturbances, and anxiety. Febrile illnesses, physical or emotional trauma, cold or damp weather, and acute or chronic stress may precipitate or intensify FMS symptoms. Various other disorders such as irritable bowel syndrome, irritable bladder, chronic headache (both migraine and tension), dysmenorrhea, chronic fatigue syndrome, restless legs syndrome, periodic limb-movement disorder, osteoarthritis, and myofascial pain syndrome are common in those with FMS; and

WHEREAS, The causes of FMS are unknown. No known laboratory test is diagnostic for FMS, and most people with this condition suffer more than six years before receiving a correct diagnosis; and

WHEREAS, The Arthritis Foundation reports that FMS affects approximately five million Americans, or 2 percent of the population of the United States. Of the ailments for which people seek care from rheumatologists, FMS is second only to rheumatoid arthritis. The syndrome is about 8 to 10 times more common among women than men. Although FMS occurs in all age groups, it is generally diagnosed in adults in their mid-40s; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California declares June 2000 to be Fibromyalgia Awareness Month, and encourages the observance of this event in communities throughout the state; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 91

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 77—Relative to school safety.

[Filed with Secretary of State July 6, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Department of Justice crime statistics show that since 1992 the homicide arrest rate for juveniles has significantly exceeded that for adults; and

WHEREAS, Department of Justice statistics also show that between 1992 and 1997 the juvenile arrest rate for violent crimes was unacceptable; and

WHEREAS, The number of juveniles in California between 10 and 17 years of age increased 13 percent between 1992 and 1998, and the number of juveniles arrested for homicide was unacceptable during that same period; and

WHEREAS, While the juveniles in California between 10 and 17 years of age make up 11.6 percent of the state's total population, they account for 18.9 percent of those arrested for homicide; and

WHEREAS, The California Constitution guarantees students and staff the right to be safe and secure on public primary, elementary, junior high, and senior high school campuses; and

WHEREAS, There is a need for violence prevention strategies that effectively deal with individual and cultural relations and that include the collaboration of parents, community members, and law enforcement; and

WHEREAS, School districts, in conjunction with the Senate Select Committee on School Safety, will continue to strengthen their efforts to reduce and prevent violence through unity, harmony, and collaboration; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature recognizes October 2000 as School Safety Month and the week of January 15 to 19, 2001, inclusive, as Yellow Ribbon Week; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature encourages all schools to participate in appropriate activities during School Safety Month and throughout the year to recognize the importance of conflict resolution, mutual respect, and violence eradication; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature encourages parents, pupils, teachers, other school personnel, and members of the community to wear yellow ribbons or participate in other appropriate activities during the week of January 15 to 19, 2001, inclusive, to demonstrate their commitment to safe schools and in recognition of pupils who have lost their lives as a direct result of school violence; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature encourages all schools to promote ongoing activities that develop positive leadership and prosocial behavior among youth, and actively involve pupils in helping to solve problems related to conflict and violence.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 92

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 79—Relative to Stroke Awareness Month.

[Filed with Secretary of State July 6, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Stroke is the third leading cause of death in the United States afflicting between 500,000 and 600,000 Americans, and a major cause of adult disability; many stroke victims never fully regain their physical and mental abilities due to brain cell damage; and

WHEREAS, Stroke costs this country more than \$18 billion annually in medical treatment and lost productivity, as well as immeasurable suffering to the victims and their families; and

WHEREAS, In California, more than 15,000 deaths occur every year from stroke, accounting for 7 percent of all deaths; and

WHEREAS, A stroke can occur suddenly, abruptly ending a career and thwarting plans for the future; its causes are subtle; stroke can result from a blood clot that blocks circulation, a buildup of fatty deposits in arteries that then become dangerously narrow, or the rupture of a blood vessel in the brain; and

WHEREAS, Stroke can often be avoided by controlling its risk factors by practicing healthy lifestyle habits that reduce the risk of heart disease and stroke, particularly maintaining healthy blood cholesterol levels, eating foods low in saturated fat and cholesterol, being physically active, maintaining a healthy weight, and stopping smoking; and

WHEREAS, Stroke can be avoided by paying attention to stroke's warning signals and symptoms, particularly sudden numbness or weakness of the face, arm, or leg, especially on one side of the body, sudden confusion with difficulty speaking or understanding, sudden difficulty seeing, sudden difficulty walking with dizziness, loss of balance or coordination, and sudden severe headaches with no known cause; and

WHEREAS, Stroke's risk factors can be minimized by personal effort, and public awareness is the key weapon in conquering stroke; the American Heart Association, the State Department of Health Services, and other state and private voluntary agencies play an important role in educating the public about stroke and provide valuable services for victims and their families; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the month of May 2000 be recognized as Stroke Awareness Month in California, and that all Californians are encouraged

to make themselves and their families aware of the risk of stroke and appropriate preventative measures.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 93

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 110—Relative to the CHP Officer Reuben F. Rios, Sr., Memorial Freeway.

[Filed with Secretary of State July 12, 2000.]

WHEREAS, California Highway Patrol Officer Reuben F. Rios, Sr., made the ultimate sacrifice while protecting and serving the people of California on October 26, 1996; and

WHEREAS, While Officer Rios was directing traffic departing the Blockbuster Pavillion, a concert venue in Glen Helen by Interstate Highway Route 15, an intoxicated motorist accelerated for a lane change and struck Officer Rios; and

WHEREAS, Officer Rios was thrown onto the hood of the vehicle, then into the windshield, and fell to the pavement with major head trauma and internal injuries; and

WHEREAS, Fellow officers immediately rushed to Officer Rios' aid and he was transported by ambulance to the hospital, but was pronounced dead upon his arrival; and

WHEREAS, The person responsible for Officer Rios' death, was arrested, sentenced, and convicted of vehicular manslaughter with gross negligence supported by previous drunk driving convictions; and

WHEREAS, Officer Rios was born and raised in San Bernardino County, California, on December 7, 1942; graduated from San Bernardino High School in 1961; served in the United States Army from 1964 to 1966; and married his wife, Irene, in 1970; and

WHEREAS, Reuben F. Rios, Sr., at the age of 31 years, entered the California Highway Patrol Academy in 1974, and after graduation was assigned to the San Bernardino Area command, where he served his entire career; and

WHEREAS, Officer Reuben F. Rios, Sr., after 22 years of service to the San Bernardino area, had been named Officer of the Year in 1996, and honored by the Latino Peace Officers Association, the San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce, the VFW, and others; and

WHEREAS, Officer Rios was active in his community, including outstanding service as a member of MADD (Mothers Against Drunk Drivers), and the Bloomington Lions Club; and

WHEREAS, Officer Rios leaves behind his wife of 26 years; a daughter, Gina; a son, Reuben, Jr. (who graduated from the CHP

Academy in April 1998, and is currently assigned to the Baldwin Park area); three grandchildren; a brother, Richard; and a sister, Stella; and

WHEREAS, Officer Rios was known for his dedication to the citizens of the State of California and to the Department of the California Highway Patrol; and

WHEREAS, It is appropriate that the northbound and southbound portions of Interstate Highway Route 15, between Kenwood Avenue and Sierra Avenue, in the County of San Bernardino, be dedicated to the memory of this fine officer who made the ultimate sacrifice in his service to the people of the State of California; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature hereby dedicates the northbound and southbound portions of Interstate Highway Route 15, between Kenwood Avenue and Sierra Avenue, San Bernardino County, California to the memory of California Highway Patrol Officer Reuben F. Rios, Sr.; and be it further

Resolved, That that portion of Interstate Highway Route 15 be officially designated the “CHP Officer Reuben F. Rios, Sr., Memorial Freeway”; and be it further

Resolved, That the Department of Transportation is requested to determine the cost of appropriate plaques and markers, consistent with the signing requirements for the state highway system, showing this special designation, and upon receiving donations from nonstate sources sufficient to cover that cost, to erect those plaques and markers; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the Department of Transportation and to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 94

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 115—Relative to the Los Angeles County Vietnam Veterans Memorial Highway.

[Filed with Secretary of State July 12, 2000.]

WHEREAS, State Highway Route 1 is a north-south highway, spanning most of California, from the City of San Juan Capistrano to Mendocino County; and

WHEREAS, A portion of State Highway Route 1 passes through Los Angeles County; and

WHEREAS, State Highway Route 1 has a strong historical significance for the military personnel of the Vietnam War era as it passes

beside a significant number of California military bases on which military personnel were trained and dispatched to Vietnam; and

WHEREAS, The State of California has the largest United States veteran population in the nation, comprised of some 3.3 million armed services veterans and representing 12.3 percent of the nationwide veteran population of nearly 27 million; and

WHEREAS, More than 350,000 California veterans served in the Vietnam War, which resulted in 40,000 of them being wounded and 5,822 killed or missing in action, representing more than 10 percent of the nation's total casualties; and

WHEREAS, More California residents died in the Vietnam War than residents of any other state, and more Californians received the Medal of Honor, the Bronze Star, and the Purple Heart than veterans of any other state; and

WHEREAS, Los Angeles County has the largest number of Vietnam veterans in California and 1,857 of its residents were killed or missing in action during that war; and

WHEREAS, The residents of Los Angeles County wish to express their gratitude and appreciation for the sacrifices these Vietnam veterans have made for their country; and

WHEREAS, It is fitting and proper that State Highway Route 1 in Los Angeles County be designated as the Los Angeles County Vietnam Veterans Memorial Highway; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature hereby designates that portion of State Highway Route 1 located in Los Angeles County as the Los Angeles County Vietnam Veterans Memorial Highway; and be it further

Resolved, That the Department of Transportation is requested to determine the cost of appropriate plaques and markers, consistent with the signing requirements for the state highway system, showing this special designation, and upon receiving donations from nonstate sources sufficient to cover that cost, to erect those plaques and markers; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the Department of Transportation and to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 95

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 138—Relative to the CHP Officer Glenn Carlson Memorial Bypass.

WHEREAS, California Highway Patrol Officer Glenn Carlson, a dedicated officer, died in the line of duty at 33 years of age during a traffic stop near the foot of Donner Summit on November 15, 1963; and

WHEREAS, Officer Carlson stopped a trio of men after learning that the license plates on their car were stolen, but not knowing that the three men had robbed a bank in Sacramento and were making their escape; and

WHEREAS, Officer Carlson was fatally shot as he stepped out of his patrol unit by one of the men enabling the fugitives to temporarily escape; and

WHEREAS, All three men were ultimately arrested, prosecuted, and convicted for their crimes; and

WHEREAS, Officer Carlson's funeral was held in Truckee, attended by his grieving widow Jane, and his three young children, where he was honored by a large contingent of townspeople and 200 uniformed officers; and

WHEREAS, Officer Carlson had served his country faithfully in the Korean War, and was constructing a home for his family in Truckee when he was struck down; and

WHEREAS, Officer Carlson did not die in vain as his death was the catalyst for then California Highway Patrol Commissioner Brad Crittenden to seek additional officers, and within two years of Officer Carlson's death, the number of uniformed officers was doubled; and

WHEREAS, Officer Carlson is survived by his widow, Jane Carlson Westbrook, and their children, who still reside in Truckee; and

WHEREAS, It is appropriate that the State Highway Route 267 bypass in Truckee be dedicated to the memory of this officer who gave his life in service to the citizens of that area; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature hereby dedicates the State Highway Route 267 bypass in Truckee, California, to the memory of Officer Glenn Carlson; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Highway Route 267 bypass be officially designated the "CHP Officer Glenn Carlson Memorial Bypass"; and be it further

Resolved, That the Department of Transportation is requested to determine the cost of appropriate plaques and markers, consistent with the signing requirements of the state highway system, showing this special designation, and upon receiving donations from nonstate sources sufficient to cover that cost, to erect those plaques and markers; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the Department of Transportation and to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 96

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 140—Relative to Agua Fria.

[Filed with Secretary of State July 12, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The Matuca Chapter of the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus has proposed to construct and dedicate, at no cost to the public, a black marble stone monument in honor of Agua Fria, the first county seat of Mariposa County, to be placed within the right-of-way of State Highway Route 140 at Agua Fria Road in Mariposa County; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Department of Transportation is requested to grant, without charge, the necessary encroachment permit authorizing an appropriate historical monument and plaque dedicated to the community of Agua Fria to be placed within the right-of-way of State Highway Route 140 in Mariposa County, at a site that is near the junction of State Highway Route 140 and Agua Fria Road where an existing plaque, Registered Landmark—No. 518, California State Park Commission, is situated; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit a copy of this resolution to the Director of Transportation, the Director of Parks and Recreation, and to Matuca Chapter of the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 97

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 149—Relative to Post No. 1747 Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States Memorial Highway.

[Filed with Secretary of State July 12, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The Veterans of Foreign Wars traces its roots back to 1899 and the veterans of the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection; and

WHEREAS, In that year, local groups were founded to secure rights and benefits for those who had served their country in foreign conflicts,

including the American Veterans of Foreign Service in Columbus, Ohio, and the Colorado Society, Army of the Philippines, in Denver, Colorado; and

WHEREAS, In 1901, the Philippine veterans in Altoona and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, founded the Philippine War Veterans; and the following year, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, became the home of the American Veterans of the Philippine and China Wars; and

WHEREAS, In 1905 these three distinguished Pennsylvania groups merged with the American Veterans of Foreign Service; and

WHEREAS, In 1913, the American Veterans of Foreign Service was amalgamated with the Colorado Society, Army of the Philippines, and became the Army of the Philippine-Cuba and Puerto Rico, and that group subsequently became the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States; and

WHEREAS, In November 1929, under authority of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Post No. 1747 was organized in the City of Oroville, California; and

WHEREAS, The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States is celebrating its 100th Anniversary, and Post No. 1747 in Oroville has diligently sought to protect the rights of California's veterans for 70 years; and

WHEREAS, It is only fitting and proper that the efforts of Post No. 1747 be memorialized by designating that portion of State Highway Route 70 from Pacific Heights/Georgia Way to the westbound ramp to Garden Drive that runs near the Headquarters of Post No. 1747, as Post No. 1747 Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States Memorial Highway; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate concurring, That the Legislature hereby designates that portion of State Highway Route 70 from Pacific Heights/Georgia Way to the westbound ramp to Garden Drive as the Post No. 1747 Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States Memorial Highway; and be it further

Resolved, That the Department of Transportation is requested to determine the cost of erecting the appropriate signs or markers, consistent with the signing requirements for the state highway system, showing those special designations, and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering that cost, to erect those signs or markers; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the Department of Transportation and to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 98

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 150—Relative to the Blue Star Memorial Highway.

[Filed with Secretary of State July 12, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The Blue Star Memorial Highway project was adopted in 1946 by the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc.; and

WHEREAS, The purpose of the Blue Star Memorial Highway project is to erect highway markers at roadside rest stops, vista points, historical sites, and other appropriate areas to pay tribute to all who have served or will serve in the nation's armed forces; and

WHEREAS, The Kelly Ridge Garden Club of California Garden Clubs, Inc., wishes to erect a marker on scenic State Highway Route 70 at the roadside rest stop by the Feather River in Belden, California; and

WHEREAS, The California Garden Clubs, Inc., wish to designate State Highway Route 70, between the Cities of Marysville and Hallelujah Junction, as a Blue Star Memorial Highway; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Department of Transportation is requested to grant to the Kelly Ridge Garden Club of California Garden Clubs, Inc., without charge, an encroachment permit that will authorize an appropriate marker to be placed at the roadside rest stop on scenic State Highway Route 70 by the Feather River in Belden, California; and be it further

Resolved, That the portion of State Highway Route 70, between the Cities of Marysville and Hallelujah Junction, be designated a Blue Star Memorial Highway; and be it further

Resolved, That the Department of Transportation is requested to erect appropriate plaques and markers, consistent with the signing requirements for the state highway system, showing the special designation of State Highway Route 70, between the Cities of Marysville and Hallelujah Junction, as a Blue Star Memorial Highway, upon receiving donations that have been previously collected from nonstate sources that are sufficient to cover that cost; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the Department of Transportation, the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., and the Kelly Ridge Garden Club of California Garden Clubs, Inc.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 99

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 168—Relative to Valley Fever Awareness Month.

[Filed with Secretary of State July 12, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Valley fever (coccidioidomycosis), a progressive, multisymptom, respiratory disorder, is a debilitating disease; and

WHEREAS, It is caused by the inhalation of tiny airborne fungi that live in soil, but are released into the air by soil disturbance or wind; and

WHEREAS, Valley fever attacks the respiratory system causing infection which can lead to symptoms that resemble a cold, influenza, or pneumonia-like symptoms; and

WHEREAS, Left untreated or mistreated, infection can spread from the lungs into the bloodstream causing inflammation to the skin, permanent damage to lung and bone tissue, and swelling of the membrane surrounding the brain leading to meningitis, which can be devastating and even fatal; and

WHEREAS, Once serious symptoms of valley fever appear, including pneumonia and labored breathing, treatment must be prompt with antifungal drugs that are disagreeable and often toxic, especially for patients who have it injected beneath the base of their skull for meningitis, causing side effects such as nausea, fever, and kidney damage; and

WHEREAS, Within California alone, valley fever is found in portions of the Sacramento Valley, all of the San Joaquin Valley, desert regions, and portions of southern California; and

WHEREAS, Valley fever affects the young, the elderly, and those with lowered immune systems, which number in the tens of thousands; and

WHEREAS, Valley fever has been a disease studied for the past 100 years, but still remains impossible to control and difficult to treat; and

WHEREAS, There is no known cure to date for valley fever; however, researchers are closer than they ever have been in finding a much needed vaccine to this devastating disease; and

WHEREAS, The research effort to find a vaccine and the funding partnership, including funding from the State of California, was approved by the Legislature and signed by Governor Wilson in 1997; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature does hereby proclaim August 2000 as Valley Fever Awareness Month.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 100

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 45—Relative to export control.

[Filed with Secretary of State July 12, 2000.]

WHEREAS, California opposes the transfer of critical United States technology to other nations and recognizes the need for proper safeguards and processes related to export control; and

WHEREAS, United States companies have supplied 76 percent of the commercial geosynchronous spacecraft and 88 percent of the low-Earth orbit satellites built in the last decade worldwide and of those, California alone produced approximately 60 percent and offered about 20 percent of the world's commercial launches; and

WHEREAS, California's leadership in the space industry has a tremendous positive impact on the state's economy and job base as determined by a recently commissioned Trade and Commerce Agency study that identified approximately 42,000 businesses in California that either supply, support, or are actively engaged in space development in this state; and

WHEREAS, The United States and California's leadership in the global space market is vital to our national security; and

WHEREAS, California's institutions of higher learning have historically played a dominant role in space education, research, and development, and are destined to expand their role at the leading edge of technological invention in the 21st century with Governor Gray Davis' state of the state announcement of a California Institute for Science and Innovation in Space; and

WHEREAS, While California's future in the global space market seems bright, the federal government's transfer of jurisdiction for export of commercial satellites and components from the Commerce Department to the State Department has had a strongly negative impact on our nation and our state's satellite manufacturers, launch service companies, component suppliers, and university researchers; and

WHEREAS, Since the time periods from identification of program opportunity to contract execution and from contract execution to launch are extremely important to satellite customers, the delays in licensing and the enforcement of new export control policies have caused California companies to lose satellite contracts and precluded them from bidding in international satellite competitions thereby increasing foreign market share for satellites and space technology and placing the United States, and California in particular, at a competitive disadvantage internationally; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully

memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to recognize that it is essential to United States national security and to California's economy that the federal government immediately review the backlog in the licensing process for the export of satellites, launch vehicles, their components, and related technical information and dedicate adequate resources to address any problems in order to ensure that the space industry maintains its competitive position in the international marketplace; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Majority Leader of the Senate, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 101

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 46—Relative to commercial space transportation.

[Filed with Secretary of State July 13, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Commercial space transportation can involve significant risk of damage to property, and the death of, or injury to, people; and

WHEREAS, Commercial insurance is available at a reasonable cost to cover most, but not all, of those risks; and

WHEREAS, The governments of other nations provide financial protection from third-party losses that result from commercial launches, giving those other nations' launch providers a significant competitive advantage in the international marketplace over the United States space transportation industry; and

WHEREAS, Since 1988, the Congress of the United States has provided for federal indemnification of those third-party losses exceeding insurance for launches and, more recently, for reentries licensed by the United States Department of Transportation, but federal indemnification will expire on December 31, 2000, without further congressional action; and

WHEREAS, There have never been claims for damage to property, or the death of, or injury to, people in excess of the amount of private insurance required by the United States Department of Transportation and obtained by licensed launch or reentry providers, and the Congress of the United States has not been requested to pay any claims; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to protect the leadership role our state and nation have in the commercial launching of private sector satellites and to ensure continued growth in market share by continuing federal indemnification of licensed launches and reentries until January 1, 2006; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Majority Leader of the Senate, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 102

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 58—Relative to brownfield site cleanup financing.

[Filed with Secretary of State August 10, 2000.]

WHEREAS, It is currently estimated that there are between 67,000 and 119,000 sites contaminated with hazardous substance releases, referred to as “brownfield sites,” throughout the state; and

WHEREAS, Brownfield sites in the state vary widely in character and level of hazardous substance contamination, and include old manufacturing sites, gas stations with leaking underground storage tanks, buildings with asbestos and lead contamination, abandoned industrial and manufacturing facilities, and former landfill sites; and

WHEREAS, Many of the undeveloped brownfield sites in the state are located in communities with pressing economic needs that are suffering the effects of persistent and pervasive disinvestment and underinvestment of capital, with unproductive brownfield sites presenting a significant impediment to revitalization of these communities; and

WHEREAS, Brownfield sites in the state may also pose significant health and safety risks to local communities, including water table contamination and airborne particles originating at these sites; and

WHEREAS, With proper remediation, these brownfield sites could be brought back into beneficial use; and

WHEREAS, The remediation and redevelopment of brownfield sites would benefit the state’s communities by reducing environmental degradation, protecting public health and safety, revitalizing economically struggling neighborhoods, facilitating sustainable

development patterns, and reducing growth pressures at the urban fringe; and

WHEREAS, The cost of remediation is one of the principal reasons that many of these brownfield sites remain abandoned, idle, or underutilized; and

WHEREAS, Sufficient, appropriately priced, capital is not currently available to finance the remediation and redevelopment of the state's brownfield sites; and

WHEREAS, Tax-exempt private activity bond financing would be an invaluable tool for assisting in the remediation of privately held brownfield sites by providing interest costs below those afforded by taxable bonds or conventional loans; and

WHEREAS, Under current federal law, expenditures for the assessment, acquisition, and remediation of brownfield sites generally do not qualify for tax-exempt private activity financing; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States, during the 106th Congress, to amend the Internal Revenue Code to authorize the use of tax-exempt private activity bonds to finance the assessment, acquisition, and remediation of brownfield sites; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 103

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 98—Relative to the U.S. Submarine Veterans WWII Memorial Highway.

[Filed with Secretary of State August 14, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The U.S. Submarine Veterans WWII National Memorial West is located at the Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station and honors the 52 boats and over 3,500 sailors lost on World War II submarines and the two submarines lost in the Cold War, the Thresher and the Scorpion; and

WHEREAS, This memorial was conceived, designed, built, and is maintained by the L.A. Area Chapter of the U.S. Submarine Veterans WWII, an organization that continues to serve its community by doing

volunteer work at the Long Beach Veterans Hospital and for families of service members at the Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station, and by participating in parades honoring our veterans and our country; and

WHEREAS, From December 7, 1941, to August 14, 1945, the U.S. Submarine Service comprised about 2 percent of naval personnel but accounted for 55 percent of the Pacific Theater's enemy losses, and rescued hundreds of downed allied flyers, including former President George Bush; and

WHEREAS, Seven of these courageous submariners earned our nation's highest military decoration, the Medal of Honor, two of which were awarded posthumously after the recipient paid the ultimate price for freedom; and

WHEREAS, The year 2000 marks the centennial anniversary of the commissioning of submarines in the U.S. Navy; and

WHEREAS, Veterans of World War II are passing away at a rate of 10 percent per year, and it would be appropriate to publicly honor their significant accomplishments and sacrifices while some survivors are still with us; and

WHEREAS, This public display memorializing the achievements of veterans of submarine service will remind future generations of the sacrifices that their grandparents and great grandparents made during World War II and stand as an eternal symbol that the State of California honors and remembers its veterans; and

WHEREAS, It is fitting and proper that the portion of State Highway Route 1 from the intersection of Golden West Street in Huntington Beach to the intersection of Westminster Avenue in Long Beach be designated the U.S. Submarine Veterans of WWII Memorial Highway; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate concurring, That the Legislature hereby designates that portion of State Highway Route 1 from the intersection of Golden West Street in Huntington Beach to the Orange County boundary as the U.S. Submarine Veterans of WWII Memorial Highway; and be it further

Resolved, That the Department of Transportation is requested to determine the cost of erecting appropriate signs or markers, consistent with signing requirements for the state highway system, showing that special designation, and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering that cost, to erect those signs or markers; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the Department of Transportation and to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 104

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 133—Relative to traffic congestion.

[Filed with Secretary of State August 14, 2000.]

WHEREAS, California's citizens and businesses depend on an adequate highway transportation system for mobility and economic prosperity, and California is at the heart of Pacific Rim commerce and North American Free Trade Area commerce, which are both dependent on an adequate highway transportation system; and

WHEREAS, Over the next 10 years, California's population is expected to increase by 18 percent to a population of 40,000,000, the consumption and production of goods is projected to grow by as much as 25 percent, and the number of vehicle miles traveled will increase by 27 percent; and

WHEREAS, California currently has 1,472 congested freeway miles, and California drivers spend in excess of 300,000 hours per day in congestion, resulting in delay costs of \$10,000,000 per day to the traveling public and the goods movement industry; and

WHEREAS, Traffic congestion creates pollution that impacts both air and water quality, and California is home to four of the nation's worst urban air quality areas; and

WHEREAS, California's transportation system is coming under increasing strain from a growing population, increased per capita driving, and urban expansion, all of which result in growing traffic congestion; and

WHEREAS, The increasing congestion and the resulting loss of mobility reduces both the quality of life for California's residents and the economic health of the state; and

WHEREAS, Solutions to traffic congestion cannot rely solely upon additional roadway expansion projects, but will require multidimensional solutions from many entities and the public for the safe and most efficient use of California's highway system; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That it is in the best interests of the people of the State of California to solicit and consider a wide range of information and solutions for traffic congestion relief from the public, public officials, and interested private organizations, and to identify and facilitate the implementation of viable traffic congestion relief measures; and be it further

Resolved, That a series of townhall symposiums be conducted in areas of the state suffering from acute traffic congestion to identify and

facilitate the implementation of traffic congestion reduction solutions; and be it further

Resolved, That the Department of the California Highway Patrol organize and administer the California Traffic Relief Panel, consisting of the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol, who shall serve as Chair, the Chair of the Senate Committee on Transportation, the Chair of the Assembly Committee on Transportation, the Director of Transportation, a representative of a Certified Unified Program Agency selected by the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol, a representative of a congestion management agency selected by the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol, a representative of a regional transportation planning agency selected by the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol, a representative of an air quality management district selected by the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol, and, when conducting symposiums in the San Francisco Bay area, the County of Sacramento, and in other Central Valley locations, a representative of the California State Automobile Association, and, when conducting symposiums in the Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego and the Inland Empire, a representative of the Automobile Club of Southern California to conduct a series of townhall symposiums to identify local traffic congestion problems and traffic congestion reduction solutions; and be it further

Resolved, That the functions of the California Traffic Relief Panel may include, but need not be limited to, all of the following:

(a) Conducting townhall symposiums in the San Francisco Bay area, in the Counties of Sacramento, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego, in the Central Valley, including, but not limited to, the City of Fresno and its surroundings, and in the area containing the Cities of Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ontario, which is commonly known as the Inland Empire.

(b) Inviting the participation of state and local officials, private organizations, large private employers, and the public at large.

(c) Examining local traffic congestion problems and soliciting both short-term and long-term solutions to the issuer.

(d) Examining and seeking ways to mitigate traffic congestion caused by accidents, natural disasters, hazardous material incidents, and maintenance and construction projects.

(e) Preparing a report of the symposium proceedings that will be provided on or before July 1, 2001, to the Legislature, the Governor, and agencies involved in traffic-related planning, project planning, and traffic management; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol, the Chair of the Senate Committee on Transportation, the Chair of the

Assembly Committee on Transportation, the Director of Transportation, and other members serving on the California Traffic Relief Panel pursuant to this measure.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 105

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 58—Relative to the Doctor June McCarroll Memorial Freeway.

[Filed with Secretary of State August 17, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Doctor June McCarroll first arrived in California in 1904, when she moved to Indio in order to place her ailing husband in a health camp for persons infected with tuberculosis; and

WHEREAS, It was in Indio where Doctor June McCarroll acquired the name “Doctor June” and traveled, at first by horse and buggy and later by horseback, in order to practice medicine; and

WHEREAS, In 1907, Doctor June practiced medicine on five Indian reservations and later became the doctor retained by the Southern Pacific Railroad to treat its employees in the Coachella Valley; and

WHEREAS, In later life, she expressed regrets that younger doctors were seemingly unable to function without modern hospitals and other conveniences when she had sometimes operated on kitchen tables, explaining “I would clear off the table, tie the patient down, and administer the anesthetic”; and

WHEREAS, Doctor June is also credited with starting the first library in the Coachella Valley; and

WHEREAS, Although Doctor June McCarroll has a reputation in the Coachella Valley based on her practice of medicine and dedication to her immediate community, she is also known for her role in initiating the painting of centerlines upon streets and highways; and

WHEREAS, In 1924, after she and the Indio Women’s Club and the California Federation of Women’s Clubs proposed it, the idea of painting a centerline on state highways was adopted by the California Highway Commission, and the first white centerline was painted, by hand with a paintbrush, on Indio Boulevard, coincidentally, on the street where Doctor June McCarroll was then living; and

WHEREAS, This idea has saved thousands of lives since its early beginning over 75 years ago; and

WHEREAS, It is appropriate that the portion of Interstate Highway Route 10 near Indio in Riverside County between the Jefferson Street and Indio Boulevard interchange and the junction with State Highway

Route 86 be dedicated in the memory of this remarkable person; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature hereby dedicates the portion of Interstate Highway Route 10 near Indio in Riverside County between the Jefferson Street and Indio Boulevard interchange and the junction with State Highway Route 86 to the memory of Doctor June McCarroll; and be it further

Resolved, That this portion of Interstate Highway Route 10 be officially designated the “Doctor June McCarroll Memorial Freeway”; and be it further

Resolved, That the Department of Transportation is requested to determine the cost of appropriate plaques and markers, consistent with the signing requirements for the state highway system, showing this special designation and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering that cost, to erect those plaques and markers; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the Director of Transportation and to the author for distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 106

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 61—Relative to Extended Opportunity Programs and Services.

[Filed with Secretary of State August 22, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Extended Opportunity Programs and Services (EOPS) was established in 1969 through Senate Bill 164 of the 1969–70 Regular Session (Chapter 1579 of the Statutes of 1969), which was authored by the Honorable Alfred E. Alquist to provide financial and academic support to community college students whose educational and socioeconomic backgrounds might prevent them from successfully completing college; and

WHEREAS, EOPS was specifically designed for first-generation, at-risk college students and their special educational needs; and

WHEREAS, EOPS provides essential services that are specifically designed to supplement the community college’s academic and student services and vocational programs, and to help EOPS students complete their educational goals; and

WHEREAS, EOPS conducts outreach and recruitment that target high-risk students who demonstrate educational and financial need, and

does not grant preferences for any racial, ethnic, or gender population; and

WHEREAS, EOPS student services include specialized counseling to help students with educational planning and career assessment, monitoring of academic progress, peer-to-peer advising, basic skills instruction, tutoring, child care, work study, book grants, and emergency student loans; and

WHEREAS, EOPS was the first state-funded program to recognize the unique educational needs of welfare-dependent single parents; and

WHEREAS, The Cooperative Agencies Resources for Education (CARE) program was established under the auspices of EOPS through the enactment of Assembly Bill 3103 of the 1981–82 Regular Session (Chapter 1029 of the Statutes of 1982), which was authored by the Honorable Teresa P. Hughes to help community college students break the welfare-dependency cycle; and

WHEREAS, Through the CARE program, EOPS students receive personal counseling and academic advising; social service referrals and advocacy; specialized courses and workshops on parenting, personal development, self-esteem, and college survival skills; and educational grants for child care, textbooks, supplies, and transportation; and

WHEREAS, The EOPS/CARE program has successfully assisted over 1,000,000 community college students since 1969 in order to fulfill the educational and personal aspirations of these students; and

WHEREAS, The recent changes in welfare have exacerbated the need for sufficient funding to accommodate a growing low-income student population that is seeking increased educational and training opportunities; and

WHEREAS, Inadequate state funding in recent years has caused many EOPS/CARE programs to either reduce the amount of financial aid, textbook, and child care grants provided to eligible needy students, or to prematurely close the application deadline for acceptance to the program, deny program services to eligible EOPS/CARE students, or both; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature commends the staff, students, and community supporters of the EOPS program of the California Community Colleges on its 30th anniversary, and commends the CARE program on its 17th year of operation; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature encourages the Chancellor's Office and Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges to convey the Legislature's appreciation of the success and ongoing contributions of the EOPS and CARE programs and their accomplishments in improving the lives and educational opportunities of hundreds of thousands of at-risk students; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Advocate of the Extended Opportunity Programs and Services Association and to the Chancellor and the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 107

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 105—Relative to Red Ribbon Week.

[Filed with Secretary of State August 22, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Californians for Drug-Free Youth, Inc. (CADFY), a statewide parent-community organization, the office of the Governor, the office of the Attorney General, the State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, the State Department of Education, the California Parent Teacher Association, and over 100 other statewide agencies, departments, and organizations are cosponsoring October 23 through October 31, 2000, as Red Ribbon Week; and

WHEREAS, Parents, youth, schools, businesses, law enforcement, religious institutions, service organizations, senior citizens, medical and military personnel, sports teams, and individuals throughout the State of California will demonstrate their commitment to drug-free, healthy lifestyles by wearing and displaying red ribbons during this weeklong celebration; and

WHEREAS, The theme of this year's effort is "BE HEALTHY AND DRUG FREE!"; and

WHEREAS, Drug abuse stands as one of the major challenges our state faces in securing a safe and healthy future for our children; and

WHEREAS, The objective of Red Ribbon Week, 2000, will be to promote this view through drug prevention, education, parental involvement, and communitywide support; and

WHEREAS, The Assembly of the State of California has further committed its resources to ensure the success of the Red Ribbon Week celebration; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature does hereby proclaim its support for the Red Ribbon Week celebration by proclaiming October 23 through October 31, 2000, as Red Ribbon Week; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature encourages all Californians to help build drug-free communities and to participate in drug prevention activities by making a visible statement that we are firmly committed to healthy, productive, drug-free lifestyles; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit a copy of this resolution to the Governor of the State of California, and to the author for appropriate distribution throughout the community.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 108

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 106—Relative to the Senator David G. Kelley Highway.

[Filed with Secretary of State August 22, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Senator David G. Kelley, a Republican, was elected to the California State Senate in 1992, and is currently in the last two years of his second term of office representing the 37th Senate District, and before that, he served for 14 years in the California State Assembly, to which he was first elected in 1978; and

WHEREAS, Senator Kelley was born and raised in Riverside County, attended local schools, graduated from California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, majoring in citrus fruit production, and interrupted his education with service as a pilot in the United States Air Force during the Korean conflict; and

WHEREAS, Senator Kelley has been a successful citrus rancher for over 45 years in the Hemet area, where he first became concerned with the increasingly complicated relationship between government and the agricultural industry; and

WHEREAS, Senator Kelley has been active in the Riverside County Farm Bureau since 1955, where he served as both president and vice president for a total of eight years, and also served on the board of directors of the California Farm Bureau Federation; and

WHEREAS, Concern for the effects of property taxes on agriculture led Senator Kelley to become active in the establishment of an agricultural preserve program in Riverside County and to sign the first prime agricultural land preserve contract in the state in 1966; and

WHEREAS, Senator Kelley was appointed by then Governor Ronald Reagan to a committee to advise the Legislature on development of a policy on open-space lands; and

WHEREAS, In 1968, the Peace Corps approached Senator Kelley to help instruct trainees for service projects in southern India, and during 1970 and 1971, he supervised replacement trainees on location in India; and

WHEREAS, Senator Kelley, who has always been active in community affairs, served as director of the Hemet-San Jacinto Basin Resource Conservation District for 10 years, served as president of the

Century Club of Riverside County, and is a member of the Hemet-San Jacinto Noon Exchange Club, the Lincoln Club of Coachella Valley, and the Farm Bureau; and

WHEREAS, Senator Kelley currently serves on the following committees in the Senate: Agriculture and Water Resources, Vice Chairman; Appropriations; Business and Professions; Constitutional Amendments; Energy, Utilities and Communications; Transportation; and the Senate Select Committee on Southern California Water Districts Expenditures and Governance, of which he is the Chairman; and

WHEREAS, Senator Kelley and his wife, Brigitte, are the parents of four grown children, have 10 grandchildren, and are members of Trinity Lutheran Church in Hemet; and

WHEREAS, On October 26, 1977, a schoolbus of the Coachella Valley Unified School District was involved in a multiple truck accident on State Highway Route 86 in which four persons were burned to death and the lives of 52 schoolchildren in grades Kindergarten to 4th were endangered; and

WHEREAS, On April 23, 1980, a schoolbus of the Coachella Valley Unified School District collided with a truck on Route 86, resulting in the death of three high school pupils and the bus driver; and

WHEREAS, Since he was first elected to the Legislature in 1978, Senator Kelley has been tireless in his ongoing commitment to improving the dangerous portion of Route 86 on which many fatal accidents have occurred, commonly known as "Killer Highway," by submitting numerous requests for the funding of improvements and negotiating with the Department of Transportation, the Riverside County Transportation Commission, the Coachella Valley Association of Governments, community leaders, and state and county officials to improve the safety of this portion of the highway; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature wishes to recognize Senator David G. Kelley's extraordinary service to the community, particularly as that service has resulted in improvement of this especially dangerous portion of Route 86; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That, on and after the date on which David G. Kelley ceases his service in the Legislature, the portion of State Highway Route 86 that is between 82nd Avenue and 66th Avenue in the County of Riverside shall be designated the Senator David G. Kelley Highway; and be it further

Resolved, That the Department of Transportation is requested to determine the cost of appropriate plaques and markers, consistent with the signing requirements for the state highway system, showing the special designation and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources

covering that cost and upon the designation of the David G. Kelley Highway, to erect those plaques and markers; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit a copy of this resolution to the Director of Transportation.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 109

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 117—Relative to Neighborhood Watch Month.

[Filed with Secretary of State August 22, 2000.]

WHEREAS, California's communities recognize Neighborhood Watch as an effective means of keeping crime out of neighborhoods; and

WHEREAS, Neighbors and law enforcement agencies can work together to create an effective crimefighting team; and

WHEREAS, Approximately one residential burglary occurs every two minutes in the State of California; and

WHEREAS, The United States Attorney General has warned that juvenile crime arrests will more than double by the year 2010; and

WHEREAS, Much remains to be done to ensure the safety of our homes, our neighborhoods, and our communities for ourselves and our children; and

WHEREAS, The battle against crime will not be won by individuals acting alone; and

WHEREAS, Neighborhood Watch teaches children respect for the law, reinforces community values, and encourages the kind of individual responsibility that makes for healthy, creative neighborhoods populated by safer and happier citizens; and

WHEREAS, Neighborhood Watch programs put neighbors on guard for criminal activity that may occur near their homes, encourage the reporting of suspicious activity to the police, and provide escorts for elderly or vulnerable citizens; and

WHEREAS, The growth of Neighborhood Watch programs is truly encouraging; and

WHEREAS, Neighborhood Watch programs play a significant role and encompass a broad range of activities in making neighborhoods safe; and

WHEREAS, Because of the significance and scope of Neighborhood Watch programs in making neighborhoods safe, it is important that the State of California recognize the many contributions of the residents of this state and of law enforcement officers; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the month of August 2000 be declared Neighborhood Watch Month; and be it further

Resolved, That on the occasion of Neighborhood Watch Month, the Legislature of the State of California commends those California residents who have participated in Neighborhood Watch programs for their distinguished service to their communities by uniting their neighbors and law enforcement to keep their neighborhoods safe, and encourages all Californians to join in this effective means of fighting crime in their neighborhoods.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 110

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 163—Relative to highways.

[Filed with Secretary of State August 22, 2000.]

WHEREAS, California's major vehicle arteries, multilaned highways, and freeways are frequently filled to maximum capacity; and

WHEREAS, California's vehicle population continues to rapidly increase each year; and

WHEREAS, The maximum speed allowed by the Vehicle Code for large commercial vehicles and specified other vehicles, and the speed limit allowed by the Vehicle Code for all other vehicles, particularly passenger vehicles, are considerably different; and

WHEREAS, Large commercial vehicles and other specified vehicles are restricted by the Vehicle Code to the use of designated lanes on multilaned highways and freeways; and

WHEREAS, The large volume of vehicles that are violating these restricted lane requirements is creating traffic blockages and dangerous driving patterns; and

WHEREAS, These vehicles frequently drive side by side, occupy two and three lanes for long distances, and occasionally occupy the farthest left lane for extended periods of time; and

WHEREAS, The traffic flow could be improved, and the present volume of traffic more safely and expeditiously moved over present roadways if these vehicles used the lanes in accordance with the Vehicle Code requirements; and

WHEREAS, More efficient use of our limited roadways must be a high order objective, as the movement of people and products for quality living and freedom, in limited space, demand our best efforts; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Department of the California Highway Patrol is urged to pursue, on a high priority basis, the enforcement of all the laws relating to the proper use of lanes by large commercial vehicles and other restricted vehicles listed in subdivision (a) of Section 22406 of the Vehicle Code, with particular attention being given to diligent enforcement of subdivision (b) of Section 21655 of the Vehicle Code, requiring vehicles to be driven in the right-hand lane of traffic or as close as practicable to the right edge or curb when a specific lane or lanes have not been designated pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 21655 of the Vehicle Code; and be it further

Resolved, That the Department of the California Highway Patrol is directed to provide an estimate, by January 15, 2001, of the uniformed field strength of officers of the department that is needed to effectively accomplish the enforcement of all the laws relating to the proper use of highway lanes; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit a copy of this resolution to the Department of the California Highway Patrol.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 111

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 170—Relative to Salmon and Steelhead Awareness Month.

[Filed with Secretary of State August 22, 2000.]

WHEREAS, California salmon and steelhead are an indicator of a quality living experience in this state. They provide evidence of our water quality and watershed well-being. They provide a substantial benefit to local economies, which rely on tourism and outdoor recreation. Salmon and steelhead are a sign of our natural heritage, dating back millions of years; and

WHEREAS, Salmon and steelhead were once so numerous they turned the rivers into rainbows of color, one could almost cross streams upon their backs, and they turned quiet evenings into sounds of storms with their splashing as they came home to spawn. They are the exquisite joining of our seas and rivers. Witnessing their journey has captivated the spirits of many. Salmon and steelhead are one of our best national treasures; and

WHEREAS, Native Americans depended upon salmon and steelhead for sustenance and these fish became the foundation for tribal culture, ritual, communion, and trade. Respect for this natural gift was

accompanied with tribal ceremonies, restrictions on take, and cultural conservation; and

WHEREAS, Salmon and steelhead are treasures we could lose. Due to multiple causes, including many overlays of human impacts, salmon and steelhead populations have plummeted, creating extinction and severe losses over much of the species' historic range. The journey of an anadromous fish depends on sufficient stream flow, clean water, predator prey balance, riparian buffers for shade, and good inland conditions to rebound from warm oceans. We must strongly examine our choices and behaviors. Pollution, overfishing, degradation of riparian habitat, and interbreeding threaten the wild salmon and steelhead populations. Everyone's actions have results, and perhaps no species is more affected by the cumulative impacts of man than the salmon and steelhead; and

WHEREAS, The diminished species has now precipitated grave concern and multiple agency involvement resulting in the listings of species as endangered or threatened. Since the first salmon hatchery in California shipped fertilized salmon eggs to the East Coast to bolster Atlantic salmon already in decline, we became aware of the threat to salmon and steelhead on the West Coast. In 1988, the Department of Fish and Game wrote the Salmon, Steelhead Trout, and Anadromous Fisheries Program Act. The National Marine Fisheries Service listed as threatened the Sacramento Winter-run Chinook Salmon in 1989. Many additional listings have been made since. These include listing Southern Steelhead as endangered in 1997 and Coastal Chinook as threatened in 1999. The Environmental Protection Agency, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Army Corps of Engineers, the Resources Agency, National Marine Fisheries Service, United States Natural Resources Conservation Service, Department of Fish and Game, California Coastal Commission, State Water Resources Control Board, California Conservation Corps, individual counties, and others have been involved in the recovery of salmon and steelhead. These entities, along with some elected representatives, have responded to the early concerns raised by advocacy groups such as CalTrout, Pacific Coast Federation of Fisherman's Association, Sierra Club, Planning and Conservation League, Center for Biological Diversity, Friends of the River, For the Sake of Salmon, California Sportsfish Alliance, Salmonid Restoration Foundation, State Coastal Conservancy, Native Fish Society, several salmon and steelhead recovery coalitions, local watershed alliances and watershed institutes, concerned landowners, and many others. Coalitions and alliances are forming with many stakeholders affecting the conditions of salmon and steelhead populations. We are all allies of clean water. We all have common ground for conservation. We all hold one piece of the success of healthy water,

healthy salmon, and healthy communities. We all need to know where we live and take action in the form of restoration, reconciliation, and healing; and

WHEREAS, A just and sustainable society will not necessarily take from our future generations, nor arbitrarily drive to extinction, the national treasure of salmon and steelhead. We should honor and support all the work being done for nature and children, paying respect and attention to that part in each of our hearts and minds, which can hear the call to action to restore clean water and salmon and steelhead to our state. We will pay special tribute to the men and women promoting environmental service learning as they promote a greater sense of purpose and effectively carry on to the next generations the tradition of serving the land. Wild salmon and steelhead recovery is about much more than fish; it is about respect for the natural world that sustains us. If we fail to do what is necessary for salmon and steelhead, we will fail at something much larger than saving fish; we will fail at saving the very quality of life we all want for our children; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That October of each year be declared Salmon and Steelhead Awareness Month, commencing October 2000, to honor the salmon and steelhead through service and activism and to recognize the salmon and steelhead as the premiere symbols of healthy oceans, clean water, and rivers and streams. This designation will serve to promote public awareness, motivate community members, and recognize the work that advocates, agencies, fishermen, youth, Native Americans, educators, and service programs are already doing. The absence of a thriving run of salmon and steelhead where one once existed is a sure sign of the decline of that water's health. May we join in a collaborative effort to restore and heal the symbol of our aquatic world--salmon and steelhead trout.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 112

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 62—Relative to California Indian tribes.

[Filed with Secretary of State August 22, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Within the State of California, there are 107 federally recognized Indian tribes, the largest number of federally recognized Indian tribes in a single state, plus as many as 50 unacknowledged or terminated tribes, and the second largest Native American population in the United States; and

WHEREAS, California Indian tribes are sovereign governments possessing inherent powers of self-government, including broad civil regulatory jurisdiction, and civil and criminal judicial jurisdiction, over tribal lands, members, and activities conducted on tribal lands; and some of this jurisdiction is exclusive of the state, particularly where civil matters are concerned, and some is shared or concurrent; and

WHEREAS, Numerous studies conducted by federal, state, and private agencies, including the September 1997 report to Congress by the Advisory Council on California Indian Policy, have concluded that California tribes historically, and continuing today, have been denied their commensurate share of funding for administration and implementation of federal Indian programs, including funding for law enforcement and development of tribal judicial systems; and

WHEREAS, In 1953, Congress transferred federal criminal jurisdiction over Indian lands to California and five other states pursuant to Public Law 83-280 (18 U.S.C. Sec. 1162, and 28 U.S.C. Sec. 1360), and thereafter ceased to provide any services or funding for law enforcement and development of tribal judicial systems on California Indian reservations; and

WHEREAS, The transfer of broad federal criminal jurisdiction to California under Public Law 83-280 did not resolve the criminal law enforcement problems on California Indian reservations because state and local law enforcement authorities were, and remain, inadequately funded or prepared to address the unique and complex legal, historical, and cultural situations that exist on California Indian reservations; and

WHEREAS, Notwithstanding the enactment of Public Law 83-280, Indian tribes in other Public Law 83-280 states have continued to receive federal funding for law enforcement and tribal courts; and

WHEREAS, This disparate treatment and inequity in federal funding of California tribes for law enforcement and tribal judicial systems, which was apparently based originally on the Bureau of Indian Affairs' restrictive and erroneous interpretation of tribal jurisdiction under Public Law 83-280 and by the federal government's efforts during the termination period of the 1950's and 1960's to end or limit the provision of federal programs and services to California Indian tribes, eventually became and remains institutionalized within the bureau's budget allocation process; and

WHEREAS, Due to this lack of essential funding for tribal law enforcement and judicial systems in California, there are only three tribal courts in California, serving less than 15 of the 107 federally recognized tribes, while most tribes in other Public Law 83-280 states operate their own judicial systems; and

WHEREAS, Tribal courts and law enforcement in California are so severely underfunded that it may take as high as seven times the 1995

federal allocation rates to gain parity with other areas and Indian tribes; and

WHEREAS, Without federal funding for tribal law enforcement and the development and operation of tribal courts, Indians living on reservations in California will remain victims of inadequate criminal law enforcement and will continue to be deprived of judicial remedies in those areas where tribal jurisdiction is exclusive, but there is no tribal forum for dispute resolution; and

WHEREAS, California tribes are entitled to their fair share of federal funding for tribal law enforcement and judicial systems and the opportunity to determine whether to establish their own such systems, either alone or as part of consortia of tribes, or to enter into cooperative agreements with the state and local governments for law enforcement and judicial services; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California recognizes the inherent sovereign right of tribal governments to develop their own judicial and related law enforcement systems and thereby provide for the protection of their lands, culture, resources, and the health and safety of their members and other individuals residing within tribal jurisdiction; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to appropriate, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to allocate, adequate funding for California tribal governments for the planning, establishment, and ongoing operation of tribal law enforcement and judicial systems in California, and to ensure that per capita spending for California tribes at least equals the national average per capita funding for tribal law enforcement and judicial systems outside of California; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of California also requests the President and the Congress of the United States to ensure that the funds appropriated are provided to the California tribal governments in a direct and expeditious manner that minimizes federal administrative cost and bureaucratic delay; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 113

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 65—Relative to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

[Filed with Secretary of State August 22, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has dramatically advanced humankind's knowledge of our universe, the Earth, and technological progress over the past half-century of space exploration; and

WHEREAS, More than 7,250 people are employed at NASA's three centers in California—the Ames Research Center, the Dryden Flight Research Center, and the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) with its 5,200 Caltech employees and a payroll in excess of \$300,000,000; and

WHEREAS, NASA contracts with these centers, including \$350,000,000 with JPL alone, supports thousands of additional jobs throughout the state; and

WHEREAS, NASA and JPL in particular have pioneered breakthroughs in deep space communication, charged-coupled devices, global positioning satellite software, and digital image processing, which in turn JPL has spun off commercially to the direct benefit of the state's economic competitiveness in the communication, navigational, and medical industries; and

WHEREAS, NASA currently spends one-fourth of its entire annual budget in California; and

WHEREAS, California's public and independent universities successfully compete each year for millions of dollars in NASA science and engineering grants and contracts; and

WHEREAS, NASA operates ambitious public education outreach programs throughout the state from its three centers located in California; and

WHEREAS, NASA funding for the missions to Mars and the Space Infrared Telescope Facility (SIRTF), both of which are being managed in the 44th Assembly District, has been restored; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California hereby commends the actions of members of the United States House of Representatives from California to restore NASA's full programming for fiscal year 2001; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of California strongly encourages all members of the United States Congress to actively support NASA funding for fiscal year 2001 in an amount sufficient to fully support and sustain scheduled projects; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to the director of NASA.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 114

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 60—Relative to the Officer John Paul Monego Memorial Freeway.

[Filed with Secretary of State August 25, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Dublin Police Officer John Paul Monego, who served a distinguished nine-year peace officer career, died on December 12, 1998, in the line of duty at the age of 33 years, while responding to a takeover robbery; and

WHEREAS, John Monego, who was the youngest of three children born to John and Dorothy Monego, was born in Passaic, New Jersey on November 5, 1965; and

WHEREAS, John Monego graduated from Amador High School in Pleasanton, and, in November 1989, was hired as a Deputy Sheriff with the Alameda County Sheriff's Department, graduating from the 97th Basic Academy; and

WHEREAS, Officer John Monego had a short break in service with the Alameda County Sheriff's Department when he took a job with the Los Angeles Police Department; and

WHEREAS, Feeling the need to return home, John Monego returned to the Alameda County Sheriff's Department; and

WHEREAS, In 1995, John Monego married his wife Tammy, and, in 1997, they had a son, Dominic John; and

WHEREAS, Prior to being appointed by the Alameda County Sheriff's Department to work as a police officer for the City of Dublin, John Monego received several commendations from the sheriff's office, including a commendation for assisting in the capture of the suspect in the Alameda County Fair shooting incident in July of 1998. He worked at the Santa Rita County Jail as a Classification Officer, worked in Law Enforcement Services at Highland Hospital, and was assigned to patrol at Eden Township and AC Transit Police Services; and

WHEREAS, Officer John Monego was a consummate professional and deeply respected police officer, and, more importantly, John Monego was a friend to everyone, exhibiting a willingness to always lend a helping hand, and was a devoted husband and father; and

WHEREAS, It is appropriate that the portion of Interstate Highway Route 680 between Alcosta Boulevard and the intersection with Interstate Highway Route 580 be dedicated to the memory of this outstanding officer; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the portion of Interstate Highway Route 680 between Alcosta Boulevard and the intersection with Interstate Highway Route 580 be officially designated the “Officer John Paul Monego Memorial Freeway”; and be it further

Resolved, That the Department of Transportation is requested to determine the cost of appropriate plaques and markers, consistent with the signing requirements for the state highway system, showing that special designation, and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources sufficient to cover that cost, to erect those plaques and markers; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the Department of Transportation and to the authors for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 115

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 90—Relative to Local Health Center Week.

[Filed with Secretary of State August 25, 2000.]

WHEREAS, A significant number of citizens in Mendocino and Lake Counties are currently medically underserved due to geographical isolation, financial barriers, and an insufficient number of health care providers; and

WHEREAS, The Mendocino Community Health Clinic is a private, nonprofit corporation that provides high quality, comprehensive primary health care to medically underserved citizens of Mendocino and Lake Counties; and

WHEREAS, The Mendocino Community Health Clinic has made great strides in improving the quality of health care services in Mendocino and Lake Counties by maintaining a high standard of accountability to patients, demonstrating cost-effectiveness, encouraging the community to develop needed health care programs, increasing opportunities for children and families to receive health care, and providing quality health care services in accessible, low-cost environments; and

WHEREAS, The Mendocino Community Health Clinic has also improved the quality of health care services in Mendocino and Lake Counties by increasing the availability of quality health care services that are provided by trained professionals, promoting individual autonomy regarding health choices and enhancing health consciousness in the community, and offering high quality primary preventative health care, thereby reducing preventable deaths, costly disabilities, and communicable diseases; and

WHEREAS, Community health care clinics like the Mendocino Community Health Clinic help end health care disparities and promote primary care coverage for all Californians; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature hereby proclaims the week of August 20 to August 26, 2000, as Local Health Center Week in Mendocino and Lake Counties; and be it further

Resolved, That the important contributions of the Mendocino Community Health Clinic that improve the quality of life in citizens of Mendocino and Lake Counties are hereby recognized; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 116

Senate Joint Resolution No. 25—Relative to Filipino veterans' benefits.

[Filed with Secretary of State August 25, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The Philippine Islands became a United States possession in 1898 when they were ceded from Spain following the Spanish-American War and remained a possession of the United States until 1946; and

WHEREAS, In 1934, Congress passed Public Law 73-127, the Philippine Independence Act, that set a 10-year timetable for the eventual independence of the Philippines and in the interim established a Commonwealth of the Philippines with certain powers over its internal affairs; and

WHEREAS, The granting of full independence ultimately was delayed for two years until 1946 because of the Japanese occupation of the islands from 1942 to 1945; and

WHEREAS, During the interval between 1934 and the final independence in 1946, the United States retained certain sovereign powers over the Philippines, including the right, upon order of the

President of the United States, to call into the service of the United States Armed Forces all military forces organized by the Commonwealth government; and

WHEREAS, President Roosevelt invoked this authority by Executive order of July 26, 1941, bringing the Philippine Commonwealth Army into the service of the United States Armed Forces of the Far East under the command of Lieutenant General Douglas MacArthur; and

WHEREAS, Two hundred thousand Filipino soldiers, driven by a sense of honor and dignity, battled under United States Command after 1941 to preserve our liberty; and

WHEREAS, Filipinos gallantly served at Bataan and Corregidor, giving their toil, blood, and lives so as to provide the United States valuable time to rearm materiel and men to launch the counteroffensive in the Pacific war; and

WHEREAS, There are four groups of Filipino nationals who are entitled to all or some of the benefits to which United States veterans are entitled. These are:

(1) Filipinos who served in the regular components of the United States Armed Forces.

(2) Regular Philippine Scouts, called "Old Scouts," who enlisted in Filipino-manned units of the United States Army prior to October 6, 1945.

(3) Special Philippine Scouts, called "New Scouts," who enlisted in the United States Armed Forces between October 6, 1945, and June 30, 1947, primarily to perform occupation duty in the Pacific following World War II.

(4) Members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army who on July 26, 1941, were called into the service of the United States Armed Forces. This group includes organized guerrilla resistance units that were recognized by the United States Army; and

WHEREAS, The first two groups, Filipinos who served in the regular components of the United States Army and Old Scouts, are considered United States veterans and are generally entitled to the full range of United States veterans' benefits; and

WHEREAS, The other two groups, New Scouts and Philippine Commonwealth Army enlistees, are eligible for certain benefits, and some of these benefits are paid at lower than full rates. United States veterans' medical benefits for the four groups of Filipino veterans vary depending upon whether the person resides in the United States or the Philippines; and

WHEREAS, The Old Scouts were created in 1901 pursuant to the act of February 2, 1901, that authorized the President of the United States "to enlist natives [of the Philippines] ... for service in the Army, to be

organized as scouts ... or as troops or companies, as authorized by this Act, for the regular Army"; and

WHEREAS, Prior to World War II, these troops assisted in the maintenance of domestic order in the Philippines and served as a combat-ready force to defend the Philippine Islands against foreign invasion; and

WHEREAS, During the war, they participated in the defense and retaking of the islands from Japanese occupation. The eligibility of Old Scouts for benefits based on military service in the United States Armed Forces, including veterans' benefits, has long been established; and

WHEREAS, The United States Department of Veterans Affairs operates a comprehensive program of veterans' benefits in the Republic of the Philippines, including the operation of a United States Department of Veterans Affairs office in Manila; and

WHEREAS, The United States Department of Veterans Affairs does not operate a program of this type in any other country; and

WHEREAS, The program in the Philippines evolved because the Philippines were a United States possession during the period 1898–1946, and many Filipinos have served in the United States Armed Forces, and because the preindependence Commonwealth Army of the Philippines was called into the service of the United States Armed Forces during World War II (1941–1945); and

WHEREAS, Our nation, however, has failed to meet the promises made to those Filipino soldiers who fought as American soldiers during World War II; and

WHEREAS, Many Filipino veterans have been discriminated against by the classification of their service as not being service rendered in the United States Armed Forces for purposes of benefits from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs; and

WHEREAS, All other nationals, even foreigners, who served in the United States Armed Forces have been recognized and granted full rights and benefits, but the Filipinos who actually were American nationals at that time were and are still denied recognition and singled out for exclusion, and this treatment is unfair and discriminatory; and

WHEREAS, On October 20, 1996, President Clinton issued a proclamation honoring the nearly 100,000 Filipino veterans of World War II, soldiers of the Philippine Commonwealth Army, who fought as a component of the United States Armed Forces alongside Allied Forces for four long years to defend and reclaim the Philippine Islands, and thousands more who joined the United States Armed Forces after the war; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and Congress of the United States to take

action necessary to honor our country's moral obligation to provide Filipino veterans with the military benefits that they deserve, including, but not limited to, holding related hearings, and acting favorably on legislation pertaining to granting full veterans' benefits to Filipino veterans of the United States Armed Forces; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 117

Senate Joint Resolution No. 32—Relative to repeal of the telephone tax.

[Filed with Secretary of State August 25, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The United States House of Representatives passed HR 3916, jointly authored by Representatives Rob Portman (R-Ohio) and Robert Matsui (D-California), on an overwhelming vote of 420-2 on May 25, 2000; and

WHEREAS, HR 3916 would repeal the 3-percent federal excise tax on telephone service, a tax which was started in 1898 to finance the Spanish-American War; and

WHEREAS, House Speaker Dennis Hastert and House Minority Leader Richard Gephardt both praised the repeal of this tax; and

WHEREAS, The federal excise tax on telephone calls originated as a luxury tax, as telephones were considered a luxury 102 years ago; and

WHEREAS, Telephones are no longer a luxury, but a necessity, as 94 percent of American households have telephone service; and

WHEREAS, The federal excise tax on telephones is a regressive tax, as it takes a higher percentage of household income from low-income telephone users; and

WHEREAS, The federal excise tax on telephones costs consumers and businesses \$5 billion dollars annually; and

WHEREAS, Elimination of the "digital divide," which hinders lower-income people from gaining access to the Internet, should be a major goal of our society to help educate 21st Century America; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the California Legislature commends the House of Representatives for passing HR 3916, the Phone Tax Repeal Act; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature, urges the United States Senate to swiftly pass the Phone Tax Repeal Act; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Legislature urges President William Jefferson Clinton to actively support and sign legislation which would repeal the 3-percent federal excise tax on telephone services; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Majority Leader of the Senate, the Minority Leader of the Senate, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 118

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 109—Relative to voting at elections.

[Filed with Secretary of State August 30, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Questions and concerns have been raised about the ability of registered voters to reach their polling places in time to cast votes during the current polling place hours; and

WHEREAS, Urban areas have especially large amounts of traffic that increase commuters' travel time significantly and many urban residents have irregular work and school schedules that affect the ability of the voters to get to the polling places before they close; and

WHEREAS, A 1998 Census Bureau study found that 21.5 percent of registered voters who did not vote at the 1996 elections stated that they could not take time off from work or school, or that they were too busy; and

WHEREAS, Turnout for the November 1998 national election was only 36 percent, marking a 50-year low; and

WHEREAS, A comprehensive study would aid in answering these concerns about the ability of registered voters to get to polling places to cast votes during current polling place hours and clarify public debate; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature hereby requests that the County Clerk or elections official of each county in California, on or before December 18, 2000, prepare and submit a report to the Secretary of State summarizing the number of voters casting ballots at each polling place

during each hour that the polls are open at the November 7, 2000, general election; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature hereby requests the Secretary of State to compile the information received from the county clerks of each county and report this information to the Legislature; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the County Clerk of each county in California and to the Secretary of State.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 119

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 132—Relative to California Phase 3 Reformulated Gasoline.

[Filed with Secretary of State August 30, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The Governor’s Executive Order D-5-99 requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to phase out the fuel additive methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) from the state’s gasoline supply; and

WHEREAS, California’s current formula for gasoline, California Phase 2 Reformulated Gasoline, was mandated to improve air quality and has reduced the amount of pollutants present in the air from motor vehicle emissions by 3.2 million pounds per day; and

WHEREAS, In order to improve California’s air quality, it may be necessary for gasoline to contain some additives, and the State Air Resources Board should be made aware of the potential impact of these additives on the environment, gasoline supply, transportation safety, highway safety, and consumer cost; and

WHEREAS, California’s largest cities often bear the burden of negative environmental and cost impacts associated with gasoline and motor vehicle emissions, including increased emissions on inner-city freeways, and higher fuel costs to lower income urban citizens; and

WHEREAS, The State Air Resources Board has not scheduled public hearings to discuss the California Phase 3 Reformulated Gasoline regulations in the Los Angeles Air Basin or in the San Francisco East Bay Area where air quality would be most affected and the health dangers from air pollution are already severe; and

WHEREAS, The public has a right to discuss the impact of these new regulations with public officials, and the State Air Resources Board has a responsibility to provide adequate information regarding potential

threats to public health and significant increases in the cost of gasoline; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature urges the State Air Resources Board to conduct public hearings in the Los Angeles Air Basin and in the San Francisco East Bay Area to discuss the impacts that the California Phase 3 Reformulated Gasoline regulations may have on air quality, public health, and on the price and supply of gasoline in California, and to receive public input on the regulations, including input from ethnic communities; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit a copy of this resolution to each member of the State Air Resources Board.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 120

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 139—Relative to the John C. Begovich Memorial Highway.

[Filed with Secretary of State August 30, 2000.]

WHEREAS, John C. Begovich was born on January 17, 1916, in Jackson Gate, California; the son of immigrant parents from Trebinje, Yugoslavia; and

WHEREAS, John Begovich graduated from Sutter Creek High School and attended Sacramento Junior College and was a champion athlete at both institutions; and

WHEREAS, In January, 1942, he answered the call to duty of his country and enlisted in the United States Army where he rose to the rank of second lieutenant and earned 13 decorations, including the silver star, the bronze star, and three purple hearts; and

WHEREAS, After his honorable discharge from the Army in 1945, John Begovich returned to Amador County and was selected to be the county Veterans Service Officer and County Civil Defense Director; and

WHEREAS, In 1949, he married the former Lorraine Love, and in 1950, the couple became the proud parents of their son, John C. Begovich, Jr.; and

WHEREAS, John Begovich continued his career of public service when, in 1955, he was appointed judge in the Amador County Judicial District while retaining his position as Veterans Service Officer; and

WHEREAS, In 1960, John Begovich was elected as Senator from the 9th Senatorial District serving Amador and El Dorado Counties; and

WHEREAS, He was an active and productive legislator working on numerous issues important to his constituents and the state, including

the bistate park system within the Tahoe Basin, highway improvements, the creation of a second department of the Superior Court for El Dorado County, and a \$250,000,000 veterans bill; and

WHEREAS, After serving as Senator, in 1966, John Begovich was appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson as one of four United States Federal Marshals in the State of California, serving in that capacity until 1970; and

WHEREAS, In 1976, John Begovich was elected Supervisor of District 1, Amador County, where he made care of the elderly residents of the county one of his primary concerns; and

WHEREAS, His dedication to Amador County and its citizens was rewarded by his reelection as supervisor in 1980, 1984, 1988, and 1992; and

WHEREAS, John C. Begovich died on November 2, 1999, after faithfully serving the citizens of Amador County, the State of California, and the United States of America, and it is therefore appropriate that State Highway Route 49, from the southern city limit of the City of Jackson to the intersection of State Highway Route 88, be dedicated to this tireless public servant; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature hereby dedicates State Highway Route 49, from the southern city limit of the City of Jackson to the intersection of State Highway Route 88, in the memory of John C. Begovich, who served the people of Amador County so well; and be it further

Resolved, That State Highway Route 49, from the southern city limit of the City of Jackson to the intersection of State Highway Route 88, be officially designated as the “John C. Begovich Memorial Highway”; and be it further

Resolved, That the Department of Transportation is requested to determine the cost of appropriate plaques and markers, consistent with the signing requirements for the state highway system, showing this special designation, and upon receiving donations from nonstate sources sufficient to cover that cost, to erect those plaques and markers; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the Department of Transportation and to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 121

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 42—Relative to a Medicare prescription drug benefit.

[Filed with Secretary of State August 30, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The Assembly Committee on Aging and Long-Term Care conducted a hearing on November 17, 1999, that found the cost of prescription drugs is a tremendous burden for seniors because more than three in five American seniors lack dependable prescription drug coverage; and

WHEREAS, The committee learned that pharmaceutical therapies have become crucial in the treatment of major illnesses and in saving, lengthening, and enriching lives; and

WHEREAS, Unlike virtually all private health plans, Medicare does not cover prescription drugs; and

WHEREAS, Millions of older Americans who are most in need of prescription drugs must pay the highest prices for them; and

WHEREAS, Some seniors pay as much as \$500 per month in prescription drug costs, forcing them to decide between medication and other vital necessities such as food; and

WHEREAS, Medicare beneficiaries comprise 12% of the United States population but account for one-third of prescription drug spending; and

WHEREAS, The President's Fiscal Year 2001 Budget would provide funds adequate to give every senior the choice of having affordable Medicare insurance coverage for prescription drugs with first-year premiums of \$26 per month and lower or nonexistent premiums for those with low incomes; and

WHEREAS, There would be no deductible and the President's plan would be optional and voluntary for Medicare beneficiaries; and

WHEREAS, Discounts from pooling beneficiaries' purchasing power could be privately negotiated under the plan; and

WHEREAS, The coverage would pay for half of the each beneficiary's drug costs from the first prescription filled each year up to \$5,000 when fully phased in, with discounts that continue after the limit is reached; and

WHEREAS, The program would be competitively administered through a private benefit manager without price controls or a new bureaucracy by integrating the benefit into the current eligibility and enrollment systems; and

WHEREAS, With savings, the net cost of the President's proposals would be less than \$100 billion over 10 years; and

WHEREAS, The President's proposal supports the findings of the Assembly Committee on Aging and Long-Term Care; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California urges the federal government to take immediate and appropriate steps to enact and

implement the Voluntary Medicare Prescription-Drug Benefit contained in the President's Fiscal Year 2001 Budget; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 122

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 135—Relative to state employee merit awards.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 5, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Section 19823 of the Government Code authorizes the Department of Personnel Administration to make awards to current or retired state employees who propose procedures or ideas that are subsequently adopted and placed in effect that will result in eliminating or reducing state expenditures or improving state operations; and

WHEREAS, Any award granted under Section 19823 of the Government Code that is larger than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) must be approved by concurrent resolution of the Legislature; and

WHEREAS, Flood fighting along California's rivers often involves the placement of wave wash slope protection that generally consists of plastic sheeting anchored to a levee slope to minimize the erosion of the levee; and

WHEREAS, During the floods of 1996 and 1997, the Department of Water Resources encountered difficulties in obtaining grommets needed to anchor the plastic sheeting to levee slopes and these grommets are no longer available; and

WHEREAS, The grommets now commercially available are smaller, difficult to use, and in some cases, ineffective with the 10 millimeter thick plastic sheeting recommended for slope protection; and

WHEREAS, William R. Forsythe suggested that the Department of Water Resources design its own grommet mold and have grommets manufactured from the mold so that the suitable grommets could be produced on short notice; and

WHEREAS, The Chief of the Flood Protection and Geographic Information Branch, Central District, and the Division of Flood Management approved the idea and authorized Mr. Forsythe to research and design the grommet; and

WHEREAS, The Department of Water Resources, by using its own grommet mold, was able to produce grommets at approximately 4.44 cents each; in contrast, purchase orders for the 1997–98 fiscal year documented the costs of comparable grommets at 25 cents each; and

WHEREAS, The Department of Water Resources constructed a grommet mold and produced 300,000 grommets in 1998 and 200,000 of those grommets were utilized during the 1998 floods; the remaining grommets were stored and are available for use for future floods; and

WHEREAS, The department realized a first-year savings of sixty-eight thousand five hundred eighty-two dollars (\$68,582) based on the cost for 300,000 grommets if purchased from a private vendor less the cost of the department to manufacture 300,000 grommets; and

WHEREAS, As a result of these savings, it is unnecessary to appropriate funds for payment of the award to Mr. Forsythe; and

WHEREAS, The Department of Justice annually fingerprints without charge approximately 21,000 people, including applicants for the State Bar, real estate licenses, and school teacher credentials; and

WHEREAS, This free service has been staffed by fingerprint employees who were kept from their work of processing fingerprints, and the Department of Justice was the only public agency in Sacramento providing this service without charge; and

WHEREAS, The charging of ten dollars (\$10) per person would fund approximately six new positions to help eliminate the backlog of fingerprint searches; and

WHEREAS, Ray Hefley suggested that the Department of Justice charge ten dollars (\$10) for this service; the Department of Justice accepted Ray Hefley's suggestion for evaluation, evaluated it, and implemented it; and

WHEREAS, This suggestion was approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Identification, the Department of Justice Merit Award Coordinator, and the State Merit Award Board for a twenty-one thousand dollar (\$21,000) award based on yearly revenues of two hundred ten thousand dollars (\$210,000). As a result of these revenues, it is unnecessary to appropriate funds for payment of the award to Mr. Hefley; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature hereby declares that merit award payments, authorized by the Department of Personnel Administration, are hereby made to William R. Forsythe in the amount of six thousand eight hundred fifty-eight dollars (\$6,858) and to Raymond L. Hefley in the amount of twenty-one thousand dollars (\$21,000); and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the Controller and the Department of Personnel Administration.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 123

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 145—Relative to Diabetes Awareness Month.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 5, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Diabetes is a disease in which the body does not produce or properly use insulin, a hormone that is needed to convert sugar, starches, and other food into energy needed for daily life; diabetes is a chronic disease that has no cure; and

WHEREAS, There are two major types of diabetes; Type I diabetes is an autoimmune disease, in which the body does not produce any insulin, most often occurring in children and young adults; people with Type I diabetes must take daily insulin injections to stay alive; and

WHEREAS, Type II diabetes is a metabolic disorder resulting from the body's inability to make enough, or properly use, insulin; it is the most common form of the disease; Type II diabetes accounts for 90 to 95 percent of diabetes and is nearing epidemic proportions due to an increase in the number of older Americans and lifestyle changes; Type II diabetes usually occurs after 45 years of age; often people with Type II diabetes have no symptoms;

WHEREAS, Diabetes is the leading cause of blindness, amputations, and kidney failure; diabetes is the leading cause of blindness in adults 25 to 74 years of age; diabetes is the seventh leading cause of death in the United States; people with diabetes are twice as likely to have a heart attack or stroke; and

WHEREAS, Diabetes is one of the most prevalent chronic diseases affecting older people, women, and people of color; and

WHEREAS, Latinos are almost twice as likely to have Type II diabetes than non-Hispanic Whites; diabetes affects 1.2 million of the Mexican American population; approximately 24 percent of Mexican Americans, 16 percent of Cuban Americans, and 26 percent of Puerto Ricans between 45 to 74 years of age have diabetes; and

WHEREAS, Mexican Americans are 4.5 to 6.6 times more likely to suffer from end stage renal disease among people with diabetes; and

WHEREAS, African-Americans are 1.7 times as likely to have Type II diabetes than non-Hispanic Whites; diabetes affects 2.3 million African-Americans; of African-Americans between 65 and 74 years of

age, 25 percent have diabetes; one in four African-American women over 55 years of age have diabetes; and

WHEREAS, The prevalence of Type II diabetes in Native Americans is 12.2 percent versus 5.2 percent of the general population; in some tribes, 50 percent of the population has diabetes; and

WHEREAS, There is a higher incidence of Type I diabetes in Whites than any other racial group; and

WHEREAS, Asian-Americans and Pacific Islanders are at an increased risk of contracting diabetes; within the Asian-American and Pacific Islander population, some groups are twice as likely to have diabetes than non-Hispanic Whites; and

WHEREAS, Nationwide, there are 15.7 million people who have diabetes; each day approximately 2,200 people are diagnosed with diabetes; and

WHEREAS, Unfortunately, while an estimated 10.3 million have been diagnosed, 5.4 million people are not aware that they have the disease; for every two people with diagnosed diabetes, there is another person who has diabetes but does not know it; approximately 7.5 million of all men, and 8.1 million of all women in the United States have diabetes, however, more than one-third of these do not know it; and

WHEREAS, Diabetes is a leading health problem in California with an estimated two million residents having the disease; California has one of the highest rates of diabetes in the nation; each year diabetes and diabetes related illnesses, such as amputations, loss of eyesight, and even death affect the lives of millions of Californians; and

WHEREAS, The State Department of Health Services has found that without significant improvements in the prevention, detection, and control of diabetes, the number of people with diabetes and the costs associated with it will grow at an unprecedented rate; and

WHEREAS, The keys to reducing the incidence of and complications associated with diabetes are education, early detection, and proper treatment; the earlier a person is diagnosed with diabetes and receives treatment, the better the person's chances are for avoiding diabetes complications; and

WHEREAS, It is in the best interest of all women, men, and families to join together to promote greater awareness, the need for early detection, and education about a disease that affects all Californians; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California, in order to heighten public awareness about diabetes, declares November 2000 as Diabetes Awareness Month and further emphasizes that the public education efforts conducted during November 2000 should be part of an

ongoing, year-round effort to raise public awareness throughout the state.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 124

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 165—Relative to Ronald Packard Parkway.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 5, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The Honorable Ronald C. Packard, who was first elected to represent the citizens of the 48th Congressional District in 1982, served as the chairperson of the North County Transit District in San Diego County; and

WHEREAS, Congressman Packard's interest in transportation issues was demonstrated by his 10 years of membership on the House Public Works and Transportation Committee and his eight years of exemplary service on the House Transportation Appropriation Subcommittee; and

WHEREAS, Ronald Packard was instrumental in obtaining funding for the San Diego Trolley and Coaster Rail systems and receiving needed supplemental funding for numerous highway interchanges throughout San Diego County; and

WHEREAS, The funding and development of the San Joaquin and Foothills toll roads in Riverside County, which has made a significant contribution to the easing of freeway congestion, can, in great part, be attributed to the efforts of this transportation leader; and

WHEREAS, The primary person responsible for the improvements made to the State Highway Routes 76 and 78 is Congressman Ronald C. Packard; and

WHEREAS, It is appropriate that a portion of State Highway Route 78 be dedicated in honor of the man who made so many contributions to the transportation systems of the region; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature hereby dedicates that portion of State Highway Route 78 between its junction with Interstate Highway Route 5 and its junction with Interstate Highway Route 15 in honor of Ronald C. Packard by officially designating that route as the Ronald Packard Parkway; and be it further

Resolved, That the Department of Transportation is requested to determine the cost of appropriate plaques and markers, consistent with the signing requirements for the state highway system, showing this special designation, and upon receiving donations from nonstate sources

sufficient to cover that cost, to erect those plaques and markers; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the Department of Transportation and to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 125

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 172—Relative to Walk to School Day 2000.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 5, 2000.]

WHEREAS, On October 6, 1999, California held its first statewide Walk a Child to School Day and thousands of students, parents, and school officials walked to school; and

WHEREAS, The event provided all those involved an opportunity to promote a healthier lifestyle, safer streets, stronger communities, and cleaner air; and

WHEREAS, The goals of this event are to motivate adults to leave their cars at home whenever possible, encourage children and parents to spend quality time together, as well as teaching children proper pedestrian behavior and street crossing; and

WHEREAS, An organized event highlighting walking to school, may also call attention to those areas of the community that are inaccessible to pedestrian or bicycle traffic, in need of repair, or dangerous to the point that measures must be taken to assure the safety of children traveling those roads or walkways; and

WHEREAS, The California Highway Patrol reported over 15,000 pedestrians injured or killed in 1998; and

WHEREAS, Currently nine countries: the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Cyprus, and Gibraltar are participating in this annual event; and

WHEREAS, California, having one of the highest automobile to person ratios, in addition to rapidly becoming one of the most congested states in the nation, should take the lead in promoting pedestrian safety, cleaner air standards, and encourage the citizens of California to participate in this important event and take one day of their busy lives to walk a child to school; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature does hereby designate October 4, 2000, as Walk to School Day 2000, and encourages all Californians to actively

participate and promote pedestrian safety, education, and a healthy lifestyle; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly prepare and transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 126

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 181—Relative to California History Month.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 5, 2000.]

WHEREAS, California has a rich human history represented by the explorers, settlers, farmers, Native American tribes, and people in all occupations from around the world who have come to California in search of a better life and formed the present day melting pot of our population; and

WHEREAS, The California Historical Society, designated as the official historical society of California, was founded in 1871; and

WHEREAS, The California Historical Society is a nonprofit membership organization open to all and dedicated to preserving and sharing the rich heritage of California; and

WHEREAS, The month of September celebrates the anniversary of California's statehood; and

WHEREAS, California History Month will honor the diverse people and cultures that have contributed to California; and

WHEREAS, California History Month will provide an opportunity for libraries, schools, and bookstores to educate and inform young people about the many important aspects of California history; and

WHEREAS, California History Month will support and promote the valuable work of historical societies and historic buildings and parks around the state; and

WHEREAS, California History Month, which will be annually sponsored by the California Historical Society, will provide continuity and focus for Admissions Day celebrations and other California events; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California hereby designates the month of September as California History Month; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly prepare and transmit a copy of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 127

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 56—Relative to daylight saving time.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 5, 2000.]

WHEREAS, On March 19, 1918, the United States first implemented daylight saving time when “An act to preserve daylight and provide standard time for the United States” (Public Law 89-387) was enacted by the United States Congress as the Uniform Time Act of 1966 (Title 15, United States Code, Section 260 and following); and

WHEREAS, The Uniform Time Act of 1966 required standard time to be observed within established time zones; and

WHEREAS, The Uniform Time Act of 1966 provided for “daylight saving time” and declared that it begins on the last Sunday in April and ends on the last Sunday in October; and

WHEREAS, The states were provided, under the Uniform Time Act of 1966, with the option of exempting themselves from daylight saving time and thereby placing the whole state on standard time all year-round; and

WHEREAS, In 1972, the Uniform Time Act of 1966 was amended by Public Law 92-267 to allow states that are split by a time zone to exempt one of the parts in a different time zone from daylight saving time; and

WHEREAS, In 1974, Congress enacted a trial period of year-round daylight saving time beginning on January 6, 1974, and ending on April 27, 1975; and

WHEREAS, In 1986, Congress modified daylight saving time so that it begins the first Sunday in April rather than the last Sunday in April; and

WHEREAS, Due to the vast geographic area of the United States, encompassing several time zones and many longitudes and latitudes, even within a single state, many states have large disparities in what time coincides with the onset of darkness; and

WHEREAS, In House of Representatives Report No. 99-185 from the Committee on Energy and Commerce, numerous benefits are listed in support of the extension of daylight saving time, including significant energy conservation, improved traffic safety, reduction in crime, economic growth, and overwhelming public support; and

WHEREAS, Congressional history provides precedent for modifying the times and options prescribed by the Uniform Time Act of 1966 and daylight saving time to allow some flexibility; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the United States Congress and the President of the United States to enact legislation to allow states the opportunity to choose year-round daylight saving time, in addition to standard time or the current system of “traditional” daylight saving time; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 128

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 57—Relative to high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 5, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The United States Department of Energy is implementing a plan to locate a high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel disposal facility at Yucca Mountain in the extreme western portion of Nevada, which borders on San Bernardino County; and

WHEREAS, The proposed site will require the transporting of significant amounts of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel through San Bernardino County; and

WHEREAS, It is not possible to get to the proposed Yucca Mountain site from most California waste generating sites without transporting high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel through some of the most populated portions of San Bernardino County; and

WHEREAS, San Bernardino County has many hundreds of miles of interstate and other highways across its 20,000 square miles; and

WHEREAS, The terrain of San Bernardino County is subject to a variety of environmental conditions, such as earthquakes, wildfires, snow and ice on the roads in the winter, high winds through the mountain passes, and extremely high ambient temperatures during the summer, all of which could severely compromise the safety and integrity of the transportation plan for the radioactive waste; and

WHEREAS, Radioactive waste is controlled and supervised at current storage locations; and

WHEREAS, High-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel is most vulnerable for accident or sabotage once it has been loaded on a truck or train for transit; and

WHEREAS, The types of high-level radioactive wastes and spent nuclear fuel proposed to be transported through the county are among the most dangerous substances known to mankind; and

WHEREAS, The result of even one accident could have enormous and grave consequences upon significant portions of the county; and

WHEREAS, Current environmental impact studies do not address the risks and possible consequences associated with hauling high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel on public highways through populated areas; and

WHEREAS, San Bernardino County is home to a large number of small cities which do not have the staff, equipment, or other resources necessary to deal with the occurrence of a catastrophic accident during the transportation of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel; and

WHEREAS, The federal government cannot guarantee a zero-tolerance policy against the risk of accident in the transportation of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel ; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to take appropriate action, as necessary, to ensure the safety of the citizens and the integrity of the environment of California and San Bernardino County by directing the United States Department of Energy not to transport shipments of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel from other states through California to the proposed Yucca Mountain repository; and be it further

Resolved, That, for high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel originating in California, should it become necessary to relocate the waste from current storage facilities, the United States Department of Energy should be directed to create appropriate procedures so as to minimize the risk of an accident, including avoiding transportation through populated areas, and to provide assistance to local communities by providing the resources and training to respond to a catastrophic emergency in these communities; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, to each Senator

and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to the Secretary of the United States Department of Energy.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 129

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 67—Relative to disaster relief.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 5, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), through the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288), provides disaster relief to eligible public entities across the country; and

WHEREAS, FEMA, on February 23, 2000, published an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking pertaining to public assistance insurance requirements in the Federal Register; and

WHEREAS, The State of California and other public entities within the state are potential recipients of FEMA assistance and would be required to comply with those requirements; and

WHEREAS, The proposed rule would require public entities to purchase certain levels of insurance for the categories of All-risk, Earthquake, Flood, and Wind; and

WHEREAS, The proposed rule is an all or nothing approach that requires public entities to purchase the minimum requirements or be barred from collecting any federal assistance; and

WHEREAS, The proposed rule does not allow the governing boards of public entities to make sound risk management decisions by giving them the flexibility to cover only those perils that they believe warrant coverage based on their probability of occurrence; and

WHEREAS, The proposed rule would allow for a waiver of the insurance requirement only when premiums exceed 30 cents per \$100 of total insurable values (TIVs), but would still require the expenditure of 30 cents per \$100 of TIVs; and

WHEREAS, The public entities within California have estimated TIVs in excess of \$290 billion, bringing the potential cost at 30 cents per \$100 of TIVs to an excess of \$870 million and representing an estimated 6- to 10-fold increase in property insurance cost to some public entities; and

WHEREAS, There exists a limited amount of available insurance capacity for catastrophic perils in the worldwide market that would be exceeded by the demand if all public entities across the country are required to purchase the minimum limits; and

WHEREAS, Public entities within California would be disproportionately affected because of their unique exposure to the peril of earthquakes; and

WHEREAS, There may be viable and more cost-effective alternatives to managing property damage risks than simply purchasing insurance, some of which include self-insurance, pooling, and sharing of limits; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California strongly urges the Congress of the United States to direct FEMA not to proceed with its proposed public assistance insurance requirements because of the severe costs and uncertain financial impact on public entities, or if it must proceed, that it modify its proposed regulations to do all of the following:

(a) Recognize alternative techniques for satisfying FEMA's minimum coverage requirements, including self-insurance, risk sharing pools, risk retention groups, group purchase of insurance, or any combination thereof.

(b) Allow for the prudent sharing of limits among multiple public entities to spread and reduce the cost of needed insurance.

(c) Allow public entities to satisfy the minimum coverage requirements in any way that they feel is in their best interests; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and the Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 130

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 71—Relative to salmon resources.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 12, 2000.]

WHEREAS, California has prized itself on its populations of wild salmon, which serve as a highly valued recreational and food resource; and

WHEREAS, These salmon, including endangered species, such as the Coho and other related species, such as the steelhead, have been proposed for endangered listing; and

WHEREAS, The survival of these species may be endangered by the introduction of genes from intentionally altered or farmed salmon through genetic dilution, pollution, and transmittal of bacterial and parasitic diseases; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) The alteration of the genetic integrity of any wild game, and especially salmonid species, should be thoroughly studied and evaluated prior to the release into the wild of a genetically modified organism that is likely to impact those species into the wild.

(b) The protection of the genetic diversity and biological integrity of our salmon resources should be given the highest priority by California state agencies.

(c) The introduction of any foreign, nonspecies-specific genes into wild stocks of salmon should be proscribed or prevented by appropriate safeguards; and be it further

Resolved, That the Department of Fish and Game thoroughly evaluate and report to the Legislature the full range of environmental impacts and potential benefits of salmon farming, including, but not limited to, changes in local habitat, increased concentration of disease-causing organisms, potential damage to the genetic diversity of targeted organisms, reduced impacts on harvesting wild stocks, and the beneficial traits that may enhance the long-term sustainability of our wild salmon resources; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate and the Assembly request that the National Marine Fisheries Service ensure that proper environmental assessments are completed and that transgenic salmon are prevented from threatening wild stocks of salmon; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to the Department of Fish and Game, and to the Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the United States Department of Commerce.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 131

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 76—Relative to Elias Cortez and the Department of Information Technology staff.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 12, 2000.]

WHEREAS, In the 1960's, computer programmers decided to program computers so that they recognized the year in a date field with only the last two digits, and computers were programmed to assume that the first two digits in a date field would be "19"; and

WHEREAS, The world's computers faced the potential for critical, and in some cases life-threatening, errors and full-scale breakdown when

computers turned over to the first day of the year 2000 if they did not recognize the new first two digits “20”; and

WHEREAS, This phenomenon came to be known as the “Y2K Bug” whose recognition and resolution became a major cause for concern for all of us; and

WHEREAS, The possible ramifications of the Y2K Bug included widespread and profound breakdown and chaos, including the loss of life-essential services and many other less threatening yet serious failures such as interrupted telephone and electrical services, inaccurate bank transactions, inoperable hospital equipment, failed delivery of food and medicine, unsafe elevators, and delayed service from government entities; and

WHEREAS, The State of California was obligated to play a leading role to ensure that all of our public and private computer systems would not be impacted and rendered inoperable by the Y2K Bug; and

WHEREAS, The State of California initiated its Y2K remediation program in 1997 to modify every date field to four digits to indicate the year, and assigned responsibility to the Department of Information Technology (DOIT) for accomplishing this in a timely manner; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature, through a joint oversight committee, began monitoring and helping to guide our state’s comprehensive Y2K public and private remediation efforts, beginning in May 1997; and

WHEREAS, When Governor Gray Davis was inaugurated in January 1999, he embraced Y2K remediation as one of his first and most urgent priorities; and

WHEREAS, One of Governor Davis’ earliest appointees was Elias Cortez as Director of the Department of Information Technology and chief information officer for the state, making him the person directly responsible for assuring our full and timely compliance with all action necessary to thwart the threat of the Y2K Bug; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Cortez moved immediately, smartly, and comprehensively to engage himself and his department and the entirety of our state government in the Y2K remediation effort with all necessary diligence and urgency and imbued each and all of his colleagues with the same commitment to diligent and urgent remediation of the Y2K Bug; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Cortez, in collaboration with other technology experts, promulgated an entirely new, thoroughgoing, and credible remediation action plan that effectively identified and targeted mission critical computer systems, mapped essential steps and target dates for implementation, employed a sufficient number of outside consultants to assist state agencies with mission critical systems, and engaged the regular guidance of private technology and business leaders; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Cortez and his staff dedicated themselves and their time and energy almost exclusively to the task of ensuring that every step in the remediation plan was carried out in an effective and timely manner; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Cortez and his staff fully exercised, even asserted, all the authority given them by Governor Davis to compel state entities to meet their remediation goals with all due diligence and due haste; and

WHEREAS, Not satisfied with remediating only our state's computers, Mr. Cortez stretched his mandate to facilitate remediation for all California local governments, utilities, hospitals, and the private sector; and

WHEREAS, Due to the talent, dedication, commitment, and thoroughgoing smart hard work of Mr. Cortez, his staff, and colleagues, our State of California avoided any noticeable impact by the Y2K Bug; and

WHEREAS, Due to smart implementation of his Y2K remediation plan, Mr. Cortez was concurrently able to improve and enhance many of our state's computer systems; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California heartily commends, congratulates, and expresses our deep and abiding gratitude to Elias Cortez, the Director of Information Technology, and his staff at the Department of Information Technology, for his and their profound, critical, and lasting contribution to the continued well-being of our state and our citizens; and be it further

Resolved, That Mr. Cortez, after an appropriate period of respite and rejuvenation (both needed and deserved), is heartily encouraged to direct his considerable talents, his wisdom and knowledge, his collaborative nature, and dedicated staff toward the ever mounting and increasingly complex challenges that the state and the people of California face as our state ventures further into this age of information technology; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the Department of Information Technology and to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 132

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 88—Relative to the Joint Committee to Develop a Master Plan for Education—Kindergarten through University.

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Joint Committee to Develop a Master Plan for Education—Kindergarten through University, established pursuant to Chapter 43 of the Statutes of 1999, continues in existence until November 30, 2002; and be it further

Resolved, That all provisions of Chapter 43 of the Statutes of 1999, relating to the Joint Committee to Develop a Master Plan for Education—Kindergarten through University, which are applicable to the ongoing operation of the joint committee, also continue in effect until November 30, 2002.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 133

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 89—Relative to the Office of Student Regent of the University of California.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 12, 2000.]

WHEREAS, In his inaugural address of 1899, President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California declared that “the age of paternalism in university government is well nigh past” and that administrative and academic decisions “which do not in the long run commend themselves to the best sense of the student public are probably wrong; they will be surely in the long run nugatory”; and

WHEREAS, The failures of university governance in the 1960s demonstrated the prescience of President Wheeler, who concluded that “in the internal regulation of the university order there can be in the last analysis no fixed boundary line between the governing and the governed”; and

WHEREAS, Since its founding on March 23, 1868, the governance of the university has been entrusted to the Regents of the University of California, whose composition has, over the decades, been intended to represent the essential constituencies of California, its people, and its university; and

WHEREAS, In 1974, the California Legislature determined that providing for appointment of a student of the University of California as a full and coequal member of the Regents of the University of California, among other improvements, was a “meaningful and necessary change in the structure of the Board of Regents” that would “insure that the university will be more responsive and reflective of the interests of a rapidly changing California,” according to the official argument favoring amendment of the State Constitution, signed by

President of the University of California Charles J. Hitch, Senator Albert S. Rodda, and Assemblyman John J. Miller; and

WHEREAS, On November 5, 1974, the people of the State of California amended the Constitution of the State of California to provide for the appointment of a student of the University of California as a regent for a term of not less than one year, and that this appointment be made only in consultation with representatives of students of the university, including officers of the student governments; and

WHEREAS, In the twenty-five years since the voters established the position, the student regent has brought a unique, essential, valuable, and appropriate viewpoint to the highest councils of the university, providing a new level of legitimacy, accountability, and effectiveness to university policymaking, and at the same time giving to students, parents, and ordinary Californians the confidence that a person more of their own particular experiences, economic circumstances, and values is now more likely to sit at the regents' table as a full-fledged member of the board; and

WHEREAS, Carol Mock (Santa Barbara), Daryn Peeples Beringer (Berkeley), Michael Salerno (Davis), Renee Turkell (Los Angeles), Hector Cruz Lozano (Davis), Leslie Lurie (Los Angeles), David Neuman (Los Angeles), Linda Rae Sabo (San Diego), Richard E. Anderson (Los Angeles), Fred Gaines (Berkeley), Janice Eberly (Davis), David Hoffman (Los Angeles), Jacquelyn Ross (Davis), Deborah Thorpe-Rana (Davis), Guillermo Rodriguez, Jr. (Berkeley), Jenny Doh (Irvine), Diana Darnell (San Francisco), Alex Wong (Berkeley), Darby Ann Morrisroe (Davis), Terrence Wooten (Riverside), Edward P. Gomez (Riverside), Jess Bravin (Berkeley), Kathryn McClymond (Santa Barbara), Max Espinoza (Los Angeles), and Michelle K. Pannor (Berkeley) have served successively and successfully as the Student Regent of the University of California, and the twenty-sixth Student Regent of the University of California, Justin Fong (Los Angeles), who assumed office on July 1, 2000; and

WHEREAS, Each of these students who has served as a regent has dispatched her or his duties with idealism, courage, and vigor—often serving as the “conscience” of the Regents of the University of California, especially in matters ranging from the affordability of tuition, to the ethics of university business practices, to the appropriateness of divestiture of university investments in an apartheid economy, even while pursuing the rigorous course of study expected of all the university's students; and

WHEREAS, The year 2000 marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the creation of the office of the Student Regent of the University of California; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California recognize, commend, and celebrate the contributions of the office of the Student Regent of the University of California, and of the twenty-five students who have held the office over its life; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature commend the University of California for its commitment to, and encourage expansion of, its policy to include students at all levels as equal partners in the process of shared governance of the university; and be it further

Resolved, That suitably inscribed copies of this resolution be provided to the regents of the university and to each student who has served as a student regent.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 134

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 92—Relative to the Riverside County Deputy Sheriff Eric Andrew Thach Memorial Freeway.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 12, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Riverside County Deputy Sheriff Eric Andrew Thach made the ultimate sacrifice while protecting and serving the people of California on October 8, 1999; and

WHEREAS, On that date, Deputy Thach, while responding to a reported “open door” call at a residence in the Pedley area of Riverside County, which turned out to be a home invasion robbery involving a kidnaping, was ambushed and shot in the back as he approached the residence; and

WHEREAS, Fellow deputies immediately came to Deputy Thach’s aide, and he was transported by ambulance to the hospital where he succumbed to his wounds; and

WHEREAS, The person responsible for Deputy Thach’s death had fled the location on foot and was later shot during a confrontation with members of the Riverside County Sheriff’s Emergency Services Team a few miles from the location; and

WHEREAS, Deputy Thach was born on March 19, 1965, in Van Nuys, California, graduated from Reseda High School in 1983, and married Evelyn on August 22, 1992; and

WHEREAS, Eric Thach, at the age of 31, began his law enforcement career by entering the Riverside Community College Basic Academy, in September 1996, graduated with Class 136 of that academy, and was assigned to the Riverside County Sheriff’s Southwest Detention Center,

where he served until his transfer to the Jurupa Valley Station in January 1999; and

WHEREAS, Deputy Thach was awarded the Riverside County Sheriff's Department Medal of Honor for his sacrifice and devotion to duty, exemplified by his conduct and actions on October 8, 1999; and

WHEREAS, Deputy Thach leaves behind Evelyn, his wife of seven years, his daughter, Shana, his father, Truett, his mother, Robin, his sister, Suzanna, his half-sister, Cindi, and David and Burt, his two brothers-in-law; and

WHEREAS, Deputy Thach was recognized for his devotion to the citizens of Riverside County and the State of California, and to the Riverside County Sheriff's Department; and

WHEREAS, It is appropriate that the portion of State Highway Route 215 between Murrieta Hot Springs Road and McCall Boulevard in the County of Riverside be dedicated to the memory of Deputy Eric A. Thach, who made the ultimate sacrifice in his service to the people of the State of California; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the portion of State Highway Route 215 between Murrieta Hot Springs Road and McCall Boulevard in the County of Riverside is hereby officially designated the Riverside County Deputy Sheriff Eric Andrew Thach Memorial Freeway; and be it further

Resolved, That the Department of Transportation is requested to determine the cost of appropriate plaques and markers, consistent with the signing requirements for the state highway system, showing the special designation and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering that cost, to erect those plaques and markers; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to the Director of Transportation.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 135

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 97—Relative to the Alfred Zampa Memorial Bridge.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 12, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Alfred "Al" Zampa was born on March 12, 1905, in Selby, California, the oldest son of southern Italian immigrants, and the brother to two brothers and two sisters; and

WHEREAS, After graduating from high school, Al Zampa went into business and became the owner of a meat market in Crockett, California until about 1924, when a customer asked him if he wanted to go to work

for that customer on the bridge they were building from Crockett to Vallejo; and

WHEREAS, When after some hesitation, Al Zampa decided to give it a try; and

WHEREAS, The first Carquinez Bridge opened in May of 1927, in part due to Al Zampa's efforts, and that bridge was to be the first of many bridges Al Zampa would work on in his illustrious career as an iron worker; and

WHEREAS, Al Zampa continued working with the company that built the Carquinez Bridge and worked on projects and bridges in Stockton, California and later in Arizona and Texas, returning to California in the early 1930's to work on the Oakland-San Francisco Bay Bridge and the Golden Gate Bridge; and

WHEREAS, On October 20, 1936, this outstanding iron worker fell into the safety net while working on the Golden Gate Bridge and broke four vertebrae in his back; and

WHEREAS, During his years of recuperation following that accident, Al Zampa and a couple of his friends founded the area's first baseball league for the local youth; and

WHEREAS, He later returned to iron work and worked on the second Carquinez Bridge in the 1950's with his two sons, Richard L. (Dick) and Gene; and

WHEREAS, Al Zampa also worked on the Martinez Bridge and the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge and continued to work as a respected iron worker until he retired at the age of 65; and

WHEREAS, Many years after his retirement, and prior to the Golden Gate Bridge's 50-Year Celebration, Al Zampa received much deserved recognition and notoriety; and

WHEREAS, In 1987, he was the subject of a stage play entitled "The Ace" that was performed at Fort Mason in San Francisco, was interviewed by news stations from all over the world, and was interviewed by Charles Kuralt for the national television show "On the Road"; and

WHEREAS, Al Zampa was also interviewed for the History Channel on top of the building of the Golden Gate Bridge and more recently for a new show entitled "Suicide Missions: Skywalkers" which depicts the history of the Iron Worker Union; and

WHEREAS, Al Zampa was always proud to be a 65-year-old union member and grateful to have received a union pension after retiring from Iron Workers Local 378, Oakland, in 1970; and

WHEREAS, Al Zampa strongly believed in supporting the labor endorsed candidates, from the days of Franklin D. Roosevelt to Bill Clinton, and was a staunch lifelong Democrat, having never missed an election; and

WHEREAS, Al Zampa passed away on April 23, 2000, at the age of 95, and will be missed by many; and

WHEREAS, It would be a fitting tribute to Alfred “Al” Zampa to name the soon-to-be-completed westbound span of the Carquinez Bridge as the Alfred Zampa Memorial Bridge; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature hereby designates the westbound span of the Carquinez Bridge the Alfred Zampa Memorial Bridge in honor and recognition of Alfred “Al” Zampa; and be it further

Resolved, That the Department of Transportation is requested to determine the cost of appropriate plaques and markers, consistent with the signing requirements for the state highway system, showing this special designation and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering that cost, to erect those plaques and markers; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the Director of Transportation and to the author for distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 136

Senate Joint Resolution No. 27—Relative to California-Latin America air service.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 12, 2000.]

WHEREAS, California currently suffers from a disproportionate lack of passenger and air cargo service to many points throughout Latin America, specifically Brazil and Argentina; and

WHEREAS, Business and leisure travelers from California and the western United States are currently forced to fly to Brazil and Argentina via inconvenient gateways on the East Coast or in foreign countries, adding up to 12 hours in round-trip travel time, or on limited, direct service provided by foreign carriers; and

WHEREAS, California’s exports to Argentina are the largest of any state and are the second largest of any state’s exports to Brazil and yet remarkably the state lacks daily nonstop service to either country; and

WHEREAS, Daily nonstop service between Los Angeles and Buenos Aires and Los Angeles and Sao Paulo presents an excellent opportunity to create further regional commercial benefits that will contribute to the economic prosperity of the entire United States; and

WHEREAS, California is a natural gateway to Latin America due to its geographic position, strong passenger demand, and cultural and business ties; and

WHEREAS, California now has the opportunity to benefit from new, nonstop air service to Argentina and Brazil; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature respectfully requests that the President of the United States and the Secretary of Transportation assure California that the next air transport agreements between the United States and Brazil and the United States and Argentina provide for direct nonstop service between California and Brazil and Argentina; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature respectfully requests that the Secretary of Transportation meet with California's business, community, cultural, and trade representatives to fully assess the need for direct nonstop air service between California and Brazil and Argentina; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Secretary of Transportation, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 137

Senate Joint Resolution No. 34—Relative to Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 12, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Thousands of women and men came to Richmond, California, in the 1940s to produce warships, tanks, and other key items that helped the Allies win World War II; and

WHEREAS, H.R. 3910, introduced by Representative George Miller in the 105th Congress, provided for a feasibility study by the National Park Service to determine whether Rosie the Riveter Park is suitable for designation as a National Park Service Affiliated site; and

WHEREAS, The findings by the National Park Service are that it is feasible, suitable, and appropriate to designate the Rosie the Riveter Memorial as an Affiliated Area in the National Park System, and that the entire publicly-owned area formerly occupied by the Kaiser Richmond shipyards and the Ford Assembly Building should be the site of the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park; and

WHEREAS, In the 106th Congress, Representative Miller has introduced H.R. 4063 in the House of Representatives, and Senators Barbara Boxer and Diane Feinstein have introduced S. 2294 in the Senate, which would establish in Richmond, California, the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park; and

WHEREAS, H.R. 4063 is co-sponsored by Representatives David E. Bonior, Donna M. Christian-Christensen, Rosa L. DeLauro, Lane Evans, Rond Kind, Patsy K. Mink, Bruce F. Vento, Sherrod Brown, Pan Danner, Julian C. Dixon, Martin Frost, Barbara Lee, and Lucille Roybal-Allard; and

WHEREAS, The enactment of H.R. 4063 and S. 2294 would recognize and salute the role of the home front during World War II—particularly the significant changes in the lives of women and minorities; and

WHEREAS, The City of Richmond and the citizens of Richmond have funded virtually all of the land acquisition, infrastructure, and improvements necessary for the establishment of the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park; and

WHEREAS, Establishment of the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park in Richmond, California, will bring prestige to all of California and honor to all Americans whose relatives participated in the home front effort to win World War II; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California memorializes the Congress and the President of the United States to enact H.R. 4063 and S. 2294, which would establish in Richmond, California, the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 138

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 8—Relative to California Hispanic Heritage Month.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 18, 2000.]

WHEREAS, President Lyndon B. Johnson first proclaimed National Hispanic Heritage Week on September 17, 1968, in recognition of Hispanic contributions to American culture and history; and

WHEREAS, The original weeklong commemoration was changed to National Hispanic Heritage Month in 1989; and

WHEREAS, The objectives of National Hispanic Heritage Month are to create a greater awareness of Hispanic contributions to American

culture, to illustrate the diversity of the Hispanic community, and to encourage a greater curiosity within young people about the rich history and cultural heritage of Hispanics; and

WHEREAS, The Hispanic influence is evident in American culture whether it is in the area of music, arts, sciences, food, humanities, or business and trade; and

WHEREAS, Hispanics from the Revolutionary War to the Persian Gulf War have proudly served this country in the Armed Forces and during their course of service, 38 Hispanics, including 9 from California, have been awarded the Medal of Honor, the highest honor conferred for military bravery; and

WHEREAS, There are more than 9 million Hispanics in California; and

WHEREAS, Hispanics have contributed to the development and success of California by playing major roles in building this state through agriculture, medicine, science, entertainment, business, education, civil rights, politics, and sports; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California declares September 15 to October 15, 2000, to be California Hispanic Heritage Month, and encourages the observance of this event in communities throughout the state; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 139

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 156—Relative to television violence.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 18, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The entertainment industry plays a significant role in determining the content and subject matter of television programming, which, according to experts, has a significant influence on children; and

WHEREAS, Television is bringing an ever increasing amount of violence into the American home given that 25 percent of prime time programming contains very violent material according to the National Coalition of Television Violence; and

WHEREAS, The portrayal of violence has steadily worsened over the years, with the violence during prime time actually tripling during the decade of the 1980's, as reported by the American Academy of Pediatrics; and

WHEREAS, Television programming targeted at children is especially violent, with over 30 acts of violence per hour--an all-time high--according to a University of Pennsylvania study; and

WHEREAS, The average child will watch 8,000 murders and 100,000 acts of violence on television before he or she finishes elementary school; and

WHEREAS, The National Institute of Mental Health states that violence on television leads to aggressive behavior by children and teenagers, who then, according to overwhelming evidence, tend to emulate the behavior they see on television; and

WHEREAS, The violence on television and its destructive impact on children is manifesting itself in greater incidences of juvenile criminal activity at school or in our communities; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California urges the entertainment industry to think seriously about the impact that violence has on the healthy development of children; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the major television and entertainment companies.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 140

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 160—Relative to California Children’s Day.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 18, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Children ages 18 years and under make up almost one-third of California’s population; and

WHEREAS, Children represent California’s most cherished asset and valued resource; and

WHEREAS, Children deserve to be supported, encouraged, protected, and celebrated by their families, caretakers, and community; and

WHEREAS, Children symbolize the future of California and are worthy to have a day set aside to honor their free spirits, their fascination for new experiences, their great capacity for imagination, and their ability to look at the world with wonder; now, therefore be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California hereby proclaims the third Sunday in September as California Children’s Day, and encourages the observance of this day in communities throughout the state by having adults spend time with children going to parks,

museums, or sporting events, or by hiking or simply playing together; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of the resolution to the author for distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 141

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 162—Relative to Pearl Harbor.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 18, 2000.]

WHEREAS, More than a half a century has now passed since December 7, 1941, when Imperial Japan launched a surprise aerial attack on the United States Naval Base at Pearl Harbor on Oahu Island, Hawaii, thereby precipitating the entry of the United States into World War II; and

WHEREAS, That morning and that day radically altered the course of American lives and world history when, without warning, on a peaceful Sunday morning, at daybreak, most of America's Western Navy was destroyed as it lay at anchor; and

WHEREAS, The United States Pacific Fleet was on minimum alert, with one-third of its sailors on weekend shore leave, anti-aircraft guns mostly unmanned and reserve ammunition stored and locked; and

WHEREAS, The attack resulted in the destruction of more than 180 aircraft and the damage or destruction of eight battleships and numerous other ships. The United States suffered casualties of more than 3,400, including 2,710 Navy personnel, 178 Marine Corps personnel, 595 Army personnel, and 89 civilians. The attack resulted in the deaths of 2,395 persons, causing heartbreaking loss to the families and other loved ones of the dead and the wounded; and

WHEREAS, The Japanese attackers, by contrast, lost fewer than 100 lives, with minor loss of planes, midget submarines, and fleet submarines; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature—on behalf of the people of California—dutifully pay tribute to and commemorate the brave Americans at Pearl Harbor who gave their lives and those Americans wounded in that infamous attack; and be it further

Resolved, Men and women of Pearl Harbor: We do remember you and vow never to forget you.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 142

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 173—Relative to the CHP Officer Larry J. Jaramillo Memorial.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 18, 2000.]

WHEREAS, California Highway Patrol Officer Larry J. Jaramillo, a dedicated officer, died in the line of duty in a traffic collision on State Highway Route 395 at the Kern County San Bernardino County line, while returning from court in Inyo County on June 22, 1993; and

WHEREAS, Officer Larry J. Jaramillo attended Monte Vista High School in San Jose, California, from which he joined the United States Marine Corps in 1976 where he served honorably until November 24, 1981; and

WHEREAS, Officer Jaramillo joined the Department of the California Highway Patrol in 1985, after successfully completing training at the patrol academy where he received the outstanding athlete award for his class, and, upon graduation, Officer Jaramillo reported to Morongo Basin, as a state traffic safety officer in December 1985; and

WHEREAS, In 1989, Officer Jaramillo tested and qualified with the department to become a fixed wing pilot and was assigned to the Inland Division Air Operations Unit stationed in Daggett, California; and

WHEREAS, On December 8, 1992, Officer Jaramillo received the second highest award that the department may bestow, the Special Act Award, for his rescue of two young men stranded in the snow-covered mountains of Kern County during which Officer Jaramillo continued his search for the young men despite warnings of adverse weather conditions, endangering his life to continue the search until the men were found; and

WHEREAS, On April 3, 1993, Officer Jaramillo was honored as the Officer of the Year by the Latino Peace Officers Association; and

WHEREAS, Officer Larry J. Jaramillo, as a result of his steadfast dedication to the citizens of the State of California, and his commitment and contributions to the safety of the motoring public represented the Department of the California Highway Patrol in an outstanding manner; and

WHEREAS, In recognition of his ultimate sacrifice for the citizens of the state, it is appropriate that on the northbound and southbound portions of State Highway Route 395 at milepost marker 66.0 in the unincorporated area of San Bernardino County that appropriate memorials be placed to honor the memory of this selfless officer; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Department of Transportation is requested to grant,

without charge, the necessary encroachment permits authorizing appropriate memorials, funded by nonstate sources, to be placed within the rights-of-way of northbound and southbound State Highway Route 395 at milepost marker 66.0; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the Department of Transportation and to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 143

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 174—Relative to the California Highway Patrol Officer Kenneth L. Archer and Officer Robert G. Carey Memorial.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 18, 2000.]

WHEREAS, California Highway Patrol Officer Robert G. Carey was piloting a departmental helicopter on February 24, 1982, in response to an emergency call of a downed aircraft in the Harper Lake area north of State Highway Route 58, when he and his fellow officer, flight observer Kenneth L. Archer, gave their lives in the line of duty as their helicopter crashed at Harper Lake; and

WHEREAS, Officer Robert G. Carey joined the Department of the California Highway Patrol in December, 1965, graduating from the patrol academy on March 3, 1966, serving initially in the Indio area and transferring to the Visalia area on August 19, 1966; and

WHEREAS, Officer Kenneth L. Archer after graduating from Covina High School in Covina, California in 1957, joined the United States Air Force in August 1957, served honorably until September 1960, and continued to serve his country in the Air Force Reserves until 1963; and

WHEREAS, Officer Archer joined the Department of the California Highway Patrol on July 14, 1969, graduating from the patrol academy on November 10, 1969, serving initially in the South Los Angeles area, and transferring to the Barstow area on March 12, 1970, where he served as the School Bus, Vehicle Identification, and Public Affairs officer; and

WHEREAS, On June 8, 1981, Officer Carey was assigned to the Inland Division Air Operation Unit as a helicopter pilot stationed at Daggett, California; and

WHEREAS, On March 1, 1980, Officer Archer was assigned to the Inland Division Air Operation Unit as a flight observer stationed at Daggett, California; and

WHEREAS, Officers Carey and Archer, as a result of their unwavering dedication to the citizens of the State of California, and their

commitment and contributions to the safety of the motoring public represented the Department of the California Highway Patrol in an outstanding manner; and

WHEREAS, In recognition of their ultimate sacrifice, it is appropriate that on the westbound and eastbound portions of State Highway Route 58 in the unincorporated area of San Bernardino County that appropriate memorials to the memory of these fine officers be placed within the rights-of-way of State Highway Route 58 at milepost marker 18.3; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Department of Transportation is requested to grant, without charge, the necessary encroachment permits authorizing appropriate memorials, honoring the memory of Officers Robert G. Carey and Kenneth L. Archer, funded by nonstate sources, to be placed within the rights-of-way of westbound and eastbound State Highway Route 58 at milepost marker 18.3; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the Department of Transportation and to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 144

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 175—Relative to honoring the family.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 18, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The family unit plays a key role in establishing a foundation of values and morality in individuals, and, consequently, in developing responsible citizens; and

WHEREAS, It is within the family that individuals, as family members, learn right from wrong, and learn how to be kind to others and how to love one another; and

WHEREAS, The family is our most important social institution; and

WHEREAS, Today’s society is at risk of abandoning the heritage that was passed on to us by our parents, resulting in the breakdown of the family and in cultural decline; and

WHEREAS, It is becoming increasingly difficult for families to impart standards of ethical behavior to their children and to pass on a cultural heritage for the benefit of humanity; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States of America and the United States Congress have traditionally declared a week in November as National Family Week; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That mothers, fathers, husbands, wives, and children be encouraged to join together as a family to protect and nurture each other to ensure the tremendous blessings that are a result of having a family; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature commends the mothers, fathers, sons, and daughters that have shown the discipline necessary to preserve a code of moral and ethical behavior by maintaining strong families; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature directs the attention of the public to the positive contributions to the people of California by the family unit; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature recognizes the month of November 2000 as California Family Month; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 145

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 177—Relative to Confucius Day.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 18, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Confucius was a great sage, a great educator, and one of the most influential and respected philosophers in world history; and

WHEREAS, Confucian ideals have been a cornerstone for the development of culture, society, government, and education in many countries throughout history and the world; and

WHEREAS, Confucius authored the Lun-yii, also known as the Analects of Confucius, and a group of texts known as the “Five Classics” which have guided many countries in the attainment of social, economic, and education equity; and

WHEREAS, The fundamental belief of Confucian ideology is “humanity,” a belief that people possess qualities, such as morality and benevolence, which distinguish them from animals; and

WHEREAS, Confucian philosophy advocates filial piety, loyalty, and reciprocity, which are qualities that are universally honored; and

WHEREAS, Confucius, as a teacher, believed people have integrity and dignity and are equal and educable; and

WHEREAS, Confucian teaching holds that there is abundant potential in each student, that there are no class distinctions, and that by nature all people are one and the same; and

WHEREAS, Confucian philosophy promotes “open door” schools and instruction that is both formal and informal; and

WHEREAS, Confucian doctrine tells us that the interaction between teacher and student is one of the most important relationships, promoting mutual trust, honor, and respect; and

WHEREAS, Confucian philosophy tells us that it is through the teaching profession that our communities learn to communicate to others the culture and values of their home and are in turn able to learn of the cultures and values of other people in the world; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That September 28, the birthday of one of the world’s greatest teachers “Confucius,” be designated each year as Confucius Day; and be it further

Resolved, That the state, on Confucius Day, recognizes and honors teachers for their dedication and hard work; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit a copy of this resolution to the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 146

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 179—Relative to postsecondary education.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 18, 2000.]

WHEREAS, California faces a powerful enrollment demand surge for higher education in the coming decade that is generally referred to as “Tidal Wave II”; and

WHEREAS, The California Postsecondary Education Commission anticipates that 714,000 more Californians will seek a higher education between the years 2000 and 2010; and

WHEREAS, The California Postsecondary Education Commission anticipates a total enrollment demand increase at the California State University of more than 129,000 students annually by the year 2010; and

WHEREAS, The California Postsecondary Education Commission has further found that economic conditions, educational reforms, progress in preparing students from all groups and locales for college, and other factors will converge to produce these historic increases in demand for higher education enrollment; and

WHEREAS, The commute facing students traveling from Contra Costa County to the nearest state university, California State University,

Hayward, has grown increasingly difficult due to heavy traffic congestion; and

WHEREAS, A significant increase in population is expected in Contra Costa County and surrounding areas; and

WHEREAS, It is the intent of the Legislature that public programs of postsecondary education be made available to qualified persons throughout this state, including areas with a substantial existing population or with a substantial projected population that are isolated from campuses of the California State University; and

WHEREAS, A Contra Costa campus, located in Concord, has been established as a satellite campus of California State University, Hayward, to provide added resources for the California State University system; and

WHEREAS, The Contra Costa campus of California State University, Hayward, provides students with upper division services and graduate courses at a unique campus setting on 384 acres; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Trustees of the California State University are requested to conduct a thorough and comprehensive study of the educational needs of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, including consideration of the expansion of programs and services, and the need for establishing a separate, independent university at the Contra Costa campus of California State University, Hayward; and be it further

Resolved, That, in connection with the expansion of the satellite campus, the Trustees of the California State University are requested to conduct a needs assessment for the expansion of programs and services at the Contra Costa campus, including the specific elements required by the California Postsecondary Education Commission; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature requests that the needs assessment incorporate a detailed survey of the areas served by the Contra Costa campus and include, but not be limited to, a population projection, an industry and income profile, an analysis of the specific education program requirements of potentially qualified students, an assessment of the need for educational services at the upper division and graduate levels, and an assessment of the services currently provided by other public and private institutions of postsecondary education, including the University of California and the California Community Colleges; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature requests that the needs assessment and survey include the feasibility of collaborative arrangements between the Contra Costa Community College and California State University, Hayward; the development of additional facilities, including conference facilities; the impacts to the Concord community; and potential collaboration with public and private entities, including, but not

necessarily limited to, local governments and health care providers; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature requests the Trustees of the California State University to review the results of the needs assessment and survey and forward the results of that review by May 1, 2001, to the California Postsecondary Education Commission for its review pursuant to Section 66904 of the Education Code.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 147

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 180—Relative to the CHP Officers Walter Frago and Roger Gore, Memorial Freeway.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 18, 2000.]

WHEREAS, On April 5, 1970, four California Highway Patrol Officers were murdered in one of the worst uniformed police officer killing incidents in American history; and

WHEREAS, Officers George Aleyn, Walter Frago, James Pence Jr., and Roger Gore were gunned down just off of Interstate 5; and

WHEREAS, Two of those officers, Walter Frago and Roger Gore were from Merced County, Officer Frago having grown up in Merced, while Roger Gore resided in Snelling; and

WHEREAS, The officers were on the lookout for a suspect who had been reportedly seen brandishing a weapon; and

WHEREAS, Officer's Frago and Gore were the first on the scene, pulling over a vehicle with two men, when a gun fight ensued leaving both of these fine officers dead at the age of 23 years; and

WHEREAS, This tragic incident continues to live in the memory of the law enforcement community, local residents of Merced County, and citizens throughout the state; and

WHEREAS, It is appropriate that the sacrifice of these two young men be remembered on a highway memorializing their dedication to duty; and

WHEREAS, It is also fitting that the section of highway designated in their memory consist of a section of State Highway Route 99 between Mission Avenue and the new Campus Parkway in Merced County leading to the University of California, Merced, thereby making the promise and dedication of these two fine young officers a symbol to the youth of the new university campus that honor and responsibility are to be taken seriously; and

WHEREAS, This portion of the highway can become a link between the sacrifice of the past which has created the present, and the efforts of all our citizens to forge the future; and

WHEREAS, This memorial highway will continue to remind all of us of the sacrifice all California Highway Patrol officers and other peace officers who continue to perform on a daily basis without regard for personal safety; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature hereby dedicates the section of State Highway Route 99, between Mission Avenue and the new Campus Parkway in Merced County, to the memories of California Highway Patrol Officers Walter Frago and Roger Gore; and be it further

Resolved, That that portion of State Highway Route 99 be officially designated the “CHP Officers Walter Frago and Roger Gore, Memorial Freeway”; and be it further

Resolved, That the Department of Transportation is requested to determine the cost of appropriate plaques and markers, consistent with the signing requirements for the state highway system, showing this special designation, and upon receiving donations from nonstate sources sufficient to cover that cost, to erect those plaques and markers; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the Department of Transportation and to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 148

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 183—Relative to a sister state relationship with the State of Jalisco, Mexico/Relación de hermandad con el Estado de Jalisco, México.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 18, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Governor Alberto Cárdenas and the Legislature of the State of Jalisco, United Mexican States, have demonstrated goodwill to the people of California, hosting a visit by the California delegation of legislators on August 4 through August 6, 1999; and

WHEREAS, The State of California and the State of Jalisco, United Mexican States, share a mutually beneficial economic relationship that includes trade , investments, and commerce in the areas of high technology manufacturing, agriculture, tourism, and other important industries; and

WHEREAS, Generations of people from the State of Jalisco reside in the State of California, belonging to numerous hometown associations from the State of Jalisco and representing the most populous Mexican community in the State of California; and

WHEREAS, The people and cultural heritage of the State of Jalisco have enriched art and culture in the State of California in a variety of ways, including a stone kiosk donated to the City of Los Angeles by Governor Cárdenas as a symbol of goodwill and cultural interchange, the naming of the State of California by Governor Cárdenas as the honored guest of the Sixth International Mariachi Festival held in the Capitol City of Guadalajara from August 28 through September 5, 1999, and the commemoration of the “Day of the Jalisciense Abroad” in the State of Jalisco to strengthen ties with the Mexican community in the United States; and

WHEREAS, The State of California and State of Jalisco have supported cooperative research by universities in California and Jalisco to promote bilateral economic development and to stimulate employment in Mexican immigrant-sending communities, thereby providing mutual benefit to the people of the State of California and the State of Jalisco; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California, on behalf of the people of the State of California, extends to the people of the State of Jalisco in Mexico an invitation to join with the State of California in a sister state relationship (relación de hermandad con el Estado de Jalisco, México) in order to encourage and facilitate mutually beneficial educational, economic, and cultural exchanges; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the intent of the Legislature through a sister state relationship with the State of Jalisco:

(1) To promote the economic growth and well-being of small, medium, and large companies in California by increasing their potential for trade and investment with the State of Jalisco.

(2) To provide a forum for sustained goodwill and cooperation between the elected leaders of the State of California and the State of Jalisco.

(3) To promote bilateral ties that lead to a more indelible and lasting relationship between the citizens of California and the citizens of Jalisco; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the Governor of California, to the Governor of Jalisco, to the State Congress of Jalisco, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 149

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 184—Relative to Demonstration Projects under the State Children's Health Insurance Program.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 18, 2000.]

WHEREAS, In 1997, Congress established the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) to provide health coverage to low income, uninsured children meeting certain eligibility criteria; and

WHEREAS, California implemented the SCHIP with the enactment of the Healthy Families Program (Chapter 623, Statutes of 1997) and eligibility expansions under the Medi-Cal Program (Chapters 624 and 626, Statutes of 1997). Together, these programs provide health coverage to children with family incomes of up to 250 percent of the federal poverty level; and

WHEREAS, The Healthy Families program has enrolled over 330,000 children; and

WHEREAS, Many of the parents of children enrolled in Healthy Families and Medi-Cal do not have health coverage; and

WHEREAS, The federal Department of Health and Human Services issued a guidance letter on July 31, 2000, which allows states to conduct demonstration projects under the SCHIP; and

WHEREAS, The letter authorizes projects that, among other things, provide coverage for parents of children enrolled in SCHIP and fund public health initiatives serving all low-income children; and

WHEREAS, California has lower rates of job-based insurance and higher uninsured rates than the rest of the United States and the percentage of uninsured persons in California has been increasing over time; and

WHEREAS, One-third of Californians without health coverage report that they did not seek medical care when they needed it because of the cost, that the uninsured have poorer health status than those with coverage, and that the uninsured have significantly lower rates of receiving recommended preventative care than those with coverage; and

WHEREAS, The federal government would contribute two-thirds of the cost of coverage under the demonstration projects; and

WHEREAS, Most states, including California, are not projected to spend the full amount of their federal allocation for the SCHIP on coverage of eligible uninsured children; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature urges the Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board to apply for a demonstration project under the SCHIP by October 15, 2000, and that the application at least include a proposal

for covering parents of children enrolled in California's SCHIP and a proposal for public health initiatives providing services to all low-income children; and be it further

Resolved, That the Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board prepare the demonstration project proposal in consultation with the State Department of Health Services; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit a suitably prepared copy of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 150

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 185—Relative to Native American tribal rights.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 18, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The United States Constitution gives Congress the power “to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes” (Section 8, Article I, U.S. Const.) thus recognizing Native American tribes as separate and independent political communities within the territorial boundaries of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The United States Constitution has been construed to recognize Indian sovereignty by classifying Indian treaties as part of the “supreme law of the land,” and to establish Indian affairs as a unique area of federal concern; and

WHEREAS, Congress and the President of the United States have enacted measures that promote tribal economic development, tribal self-sufficiency, and a strong tribal government, such as the federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. Sec. 2701 and following); and

WHEREAS, Previous presidents have consistently affirmed tribal sovereignty and, thus, the rights of Indian nations in the following ways: President Lyndon B. Johnson recognized “the right of the first Americans ... to freedom of choice and self-determination”; President Nixon strongly encouraged “self-determination” among the Indian people; President Reagan pledged “to pursue the policy of self-government” for Indian tribes and reaffirmed “the government-to-government basis” for dealing with Indian tribes; and President Bush recognized that the federal government’s “efforts to increase tribal self-governance have brought a renewed sense of pride and empowerment to this country’s native peoples”; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of California is committed to strengthening and assisting Indian tribal governments in their development and to promoting Indian self-governance; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature supports and is committed to the enforcement of the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968 (25 U.S.C. Sec. 1301 and following), which safeguards tribal sovereignty while simultaneously ensuring that the civil rights of Indian people are protected; and

WHEREAS, Because the Legislature recognizes and respects tribal customs and traditions, it is important that the state government work to preserve tribal cultures; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature acknowledges that tribal governments now are able to provide tribal members with better health care services, education, job training, employment opportunities, and other basic essentials; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature further recognizes that tribal governments have been generous benefactors—helping their neighbors in making California communities as good as they can be; and

WHEREAS, The people of the State of California overwhelmingly indicated their support for Indian sovereignty through the passage of Proposition 5, the Tribal Government Gaming and Self-Sufficiency Act of 1998, by a vote of 63 percent at the November 3, 1998, general election and Proposition 1A, the Gambling on Tribal Lands Initiative, by a vote of 64.5 percent at the March 20, 2000, primary election; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California reaffirms state recognition of the sovereign status of federally recognized Indian tribes as separate and independent political communities within the territorial boundaries of the United States, encourages all state agencies, when engaging in activities or developing policies affecting Native American tribal rights or trust resources, to do so in a knowledgeable, sensitive manner that is respectful of tribal sovereignty, and, in recognizing their tribal sovereignty, encourages all state agencies to continue to reevaluate and improve the implementation of laws that affect Native American tribal rights; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to all federally recognized tribes in California, Members of Congress, and the President of the United States.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 151

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 49—Relative to Filipino veterans.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 18, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The Philippine Islands, as a result of the Spanish-American War, were a possession of the United States between 1898 and 1946; and

WHEREAS, In 1934, the Philippine Independence Act (P.L. 73-127) set a 10-year timetable for the eventual independence of the Philippines and in the interim established a government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines with certain powers over its own internal affairs; and

WHEREAS, The granting of full independence ultimately was delayed for two years until 1946 because of the Japanese occupation of the islands from 1942 to 1945; and

WHEREAS, Between 1934 and the final independence of the Philippine Islands in 1946, the United States retained certain sovereign powers over the Philippines, including the right, upon order of the President of the United States, to call into the service of the United States Armed Forces all military forces organized by the Commonwealth government; and

WHEREAS, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, by Executive Order of July 26, 1941, brought the Philippine Commonwealth Army into the service of the United States Armed Forces of the Far East under the command of Lieutenant General Douglas MacArthur; and

WHEREAS, Under the Executive Order of July 26, 1941, Filipinos were entitled to full veterans benefits; and

WHEREAS, Approximately 200,000 Filipino soldiers, driven by a sense of honor and dignity, battled under the United States Command after 1941 to preserve our liberty; and

WHEREAS, There are four groups of Filipino nationals who are entitled to all or some of the benefits to which United States veterans are entitled. These are:

(1) Filipinos who served in the regular components of the United States Armed Forces.

(2) Regular Philippine Scouts, called “Old Scouts,” who enlisted in Filipino-manned units of the United States Army prior to October 6, 1945. Prior to World War II, these troops assisted in the maintenance of domestic order in the Philippines and served as a combat-ready force to defend the islands against foreign invasion, and during the war, they participated in the defense and retaking of the islands from Japanese occupation.

(3) Special Philippine Scouts, called “New Scouts,” who enlisted in the United States Armed Forces between October 6, 1945, and June 30,

1947, primarily to perform occupation duty in the Pacific following World War II.

(4) Members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army who on July 26, 1941, were called into the service of the United States Armed Forces. This group includes organized guerrilla resistance units that were recognized by the United States Army; and

WHEREAS, The first two groups, Filipinos who served in the regular components of the United States Armed Forces and Old Scouts, are considered United States veterans and are generally entitled to the full range of United States veterans benefits; and

WHEREAS, The other two groups, New Scouts and members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army, are eligible for certain veterans benefits, some of which are lower than full veterans benefits; and

WHEREAS, United States veterans medical benefits for the four groups of Filipino veterans vary depending upon whether the person resides in the United States or the Philippines; and

WHEREAS, The eligibility of Old Scouts for benefits based on military service in the United States Armed Forces has long been established; and

WHEREAS, The federal Department of Veterans Affairs operates a comprehensive program of veterans benefits in the present government of the Republic of the Philippines, including the operation of a federal Department of Veterans Affairs office in Manila; and

WHEREAS, The federal Department of Veterans Affairs does not operate a program of this type in any other country; and

WHEREAS, The program in the Philippines evolved because the Philippine Islands were a United States possession during the period 1898–1946, and many Filipinos have served in the United States Armed Forces, and because the preindependence Philippine Commonwealth Army was called into the service of the United States Armed Forces during World War II (1941–1945); and

WHEREAS, Our nation has failed to meet the promises made to those Filipino soldiers who fought as American soldiers during World War II; and

WHEREAS, The Congress passed legislation in 1946 limiting and precluding Filipino veterans that fought in the service of the United States during World War II from receiving most veterans benefits that were available to them before 1946; and

WHEREAS, Many Filipino veterans have been unfairly treated by the classification of their service as not being service rendered in the United States Armed Forces for purposes of benefits from the federal Department of Veterans Affairs; and

WHEREAS, All other nationals who served in the United States Armed Forces have been recognized and granted full rights and benefits,

but the Filipinos, as American nationals at the time of service, were and still are denied recognition and singled out for exclusion, and this treatment is unfair and discriminatory; and

WHEREAS, On October 20, 1996, President Clinton issued a proclamation honoring the nearly 100,000 Filipino veterans of World War II, soldiers of the Philippine Commonwealth Army, who fought as a component of the United States Armed Forces alongside allied forces for four long years to defend and reclaim the Philippine Islands, and thousands more who joined the United States Armed Forces after the war; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States during the Second Session of the 106th Congress to take action necessary to honor our country's moral obligation to provide these Filipino veterans with the military benefits that they deserve, including, but not limited to, holding related hearings, and acting favorably on legislation pertaining to granting full veterans benefits to Filipino veterans of the United States Armed Forces; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and the Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 152

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 69—Relative to national forest lands.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 18, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The April 1999 General Accounting Office report entitled “Western National Forests, a Cohesive Strategy is Needed to Address Catastrophic Wildfire Threats” states, “The most extensive and serious problem related to the health of national forests in the interior west is the overaccumulation of vegetation, which has caused an increasing number of large, intense, uncontrollable, and catastrophically destructive wildfires”; and

WHEREAS, The April 2000 U.S. Forest Service report entitled, “Protecting People and Sustaining Resources in Fire-Adapted Ecosystems: Cohesive Strategy” in response to the General Accounting Office report, confirmed the conclusion stated above and further warns, “Without increased restoration treatments... wildfire suppression costs, natural resource losses, private property losses, and environmental

damage are certain to escalate as fuels continue to accumulate and more acres become high-risk.” The report also specifies that, at a low intensity, fire is ecologically beneficial, and has positive effects on biodiversity, soil productivity, and water quality; and

WHEREAS, The U.S. Forest Service further acknowledges that 39 million acres of national forest are at significant risk of catastrophic wildfire and an additional 26 million acres will be at similar risk due to increases in the mortality of trees and brush caused by insects and disease; and

WHEREAS, The National Research Council and the Federal Emergency Management Agency recognized catastrophic wildfires such as those in California in 1993 and Florida in 1998 as among the defining natural disasters of the 1990s; and

WHEREAS, Catastrophic wildfires not only cause damage to the forests and other lands, but place the lives of firefighters at risk and pose threats to human health, personal property, sustainable ecosystems, air, and water quality; and

WHEREAS, According to the National Fire Protection Association, wildland-urban interface catastrophic wildfires from 1985 to 1994 destroyed 9,925 homes, and in 1999 alone burned 6 million acres of public lands nationwide, equivalent to a 1.5 mile-wide swath from Washington D.C. to Los Angeles and back; and

WHEREAS, The escaped Cerro Grande Prescribed Fire in May 2000, which consumed 48,000 acres and destroyed 400 homes with losses exceeding \$1 billion in Los Alamos, New Mexico, and the escaped Lowden Prescribed Fire in 1999 that destroyed 23 homes in Lewiston, California, highlight, the unacceptable risks of using prescribed burning if, as reported, that burning was the sole forest management practice of federal land management agencies; and

WHEREAS, High-risk forest fuel has accumulated in combination with reduced fire response capability by federal agencies during the 1990s, resulting in catastrophic wildfires becoming more difficult and expensive to extinguish with a disproportionate burden being placed on state and local resources, while the costs to fight these fires increased by 150 percent between 1986 and 1994, and the costs of maintaining a readiness force increased by 70 percent between 1992 and 1997; and

WHEREAS, Current planning efforts of the U.S. Forest Service such as the Sierra Nevada Framework, Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project, the Roadless Initiative, and the Federal Monument proclamations rely primarily on extensive use of prescribed fire, which will further exacerbate the risk of catastrophic wildfire on federal lands throughout the west; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That in the interest of protecting the integrity and posterity of our

forest and wild lands, wildlife habitat, watershed, air quality, human health and safety, and private property, the U.S. Forest Service and other federal land management agencies must immediately implement a cohesive strategy to reduce the overabundance of forest fuels that place these resources at high risk of catastrophic wildfire; and be it further

Resolved, That the agencies utilize an appropriate mix of fire suppression activities and forest management methodologies, including selective thinning, selective harvesting, grazing, the removal of excessive ground fuels, and small-scale prescribed burns, including increased private, local, and state contracts for prefire treatments on federal forest lands. More effective fire suppression in federal forestlands should be pursued through increased funding of mutual aid agreements with professional state and local public firefighting agencies; and be it further

Resolved, That, in the interest of forest protection and rural community safety, the Departments of Agriculture and Interior immediately draft for public review and adoption a national prescribed fire strategy for public lands that creates a process for evaluation of worst case scenarios for risk of escape and identifies alternatives that will achieve the land management objectives while minimizing the risk and use of prescribed fire. This strategy should be incorporated into any regulatory land-use planning program that propose the use of prescribed fire as a management practice; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution, endorsed by the Western Legislative Forestry Task Force, to President Clinton, Vice President Gore, Secretary of the Interior Babbitt, Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman, the Members of Congress from all of the western states, the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Park Service, and the Bureau of Land Management.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 153

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 77—Relative to electricity rates.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 18, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The average wholesale price of electricity, since June 2000, has increased by 270 percent compared to the same period in 1999, and neither growth in the demand for electricity nor increases in natural gas prices can justify these extraordinary price increases; and

WHEREAS, These extraordinarily high electricity costs are threatening the economic well-being of California consumers and businesses, and the financial viability of the electrical corporations that

serve them, and there is an immediate and severe impact on the California economy as a result of the dysfunctioning wholesale electric markets; and

WHEREAS, The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has recognized the crisis facing California and has begun a formal investigation into the wholesale markets serving California consumers and businesses, and as part of this investigation, FERC has established processes that could result in the issuance of refunds for prices that are found to be unjust and unreasonable; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature appreciates this important step by FERC, but finds that the harm to electric consumers and businesses is too great to rely solely on the potential for refunds; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary to act now to ensure that only costs that are just and reasonable are passed through to consumers; and

WHEREAS, The states of New England have recognized the need to protect consumers from market imperfections by incorporating a market monitoring and correction function, which allows prices to be reviewed and reset whenever market prices diverge from the levels expected from functioning competitive markets; and

WHEREAS, It is useful to build on the experiences of other states in deciding how best to proceed; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Electricity Oversight Board, working with the Public Utilities Commission, shall petition FERC to modify the Independent System Operator (ISO) tariffs to require that the prices in the energy and ancillary services markets are just and reasonable whether they result from the operation of these markets or other mechanisms. Whenever the Electricity Oversight Board finds that prices diverge from prices that are just and reasonable, the Electricity Oversight Board, in consultation with the Public Utilities Commission, shall recommend to FERC and the Independent System Operator those remedial actions, including the retroactive recalculation of the market-clearing price to just and reasonable levels as may be necessary to achieve fair and reasonable wholesale prices; and be it further

Resolved, That the Public Utilities Commission, in consultation with the Electricity Oversight Board, shall investigate the most effective mechanisms to protect consumers from price volatility, energy exports, and unreasonably high prices caused by an uncompetitive market. The Electricity Oversight Board shall direct the Independent System Operator to show cause why the price caps in the ancillary services and real-time energy markets should not be lowered to \$100 per megawatt-hour immediately and continue until at least March 31, 2001. The board shall report back to the Legislature by December 1, 2000,

regarding price caps in the ancillary services and real-time energy markets and be it further

Resolved, That the Public Utilities Commission, on or before September 21, 2000, shall issue an order instituting an investigation to review the impact of the current electricity crisis on consumers and those electrical corporations subject to the “Section 368(a) rate freeze,” with emphasis on the options for correcting the electricity market, methods to eliminate price volatility for consumers, and methods of cost recovery and cost allocation; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, the Chair of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the Chair of the Electricity Oversight Board, the Chair of the Independent System Operator governing board, and the President of the Public Utilities Commission.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 154

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 82—Relative to the California State University.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 20, 2000.]

WHEREAS, It is the intent of the Legislature that public programs of postsecondary education be made available to qualified persons throughout this state, including areas of substantial existing or projected population that are isolated from any campus of the California State University; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly concurring, That the Legislature requests the Trustees of the California State University to conduct an educational needs demand assessment in Crescent City to be served by California State University, Humboldt. The assessment shall include, but not be limited to, joint and collaborative programs that utilize the existing facilities of the College of the Redwoods and other approaches the purpose of which would be to continue to offer educational programs at the upper division and graduate levels; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature requests the trustees to review the results of the assessment and, if they deem appropriate, work with California State University, Humboldt, to expand, enhance, or create new upper division and graduate level opportunities in the communities

in its service area, including facilities of the College of the Redwoods, extension programs, and other approaches. The California State University is requested to report the results of this process to the Legislature during the budget deliberations for the 2001–02 fiscal year.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 155

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 85—Relative to the Jeffrey Lynn Azuar Memorial Highway.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 20, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Vallejo Police Officer Jeffrey Lynn Azuar was killed in the line of duty on April 12, 2000; and

WHEREAS, Officer Azuar was born and raised in Vallejo and served the community as an officer with the Vallejo Police Department for over 21 years; and

WHEREAS, During his career with the Vallejo Police Department, Officer Azuar served as a patrol officer, a narcotics officer, a member of the SWAT team, a member of the Honor Guard, and a K-9 officer; and

WHEREAS, Officer Azuar received several commendations for dedication and service to his community; and

WHEREAS, Officer Azuar's career is particularly distinguished by the regard, respect, and love held for him by his coworkers and the people of Vallejo; and

WHEREAS, In recognition of Officer Azuar's service and ultimate sacrifice for the people of Vallejo, it is appropriate that the section of Interstate Highway Route 80 that passes through Vallejo, from the Carquinez Bridge to Columbus Parkway, be dedicated to the memory of Vallejo Police Officer Jeffrey Lynn Azuar; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature hereby designates the section of Interstate Highway Route 80 that passes through Vallejo, from the Carquinez Bridge to Columbus Parkway, the Jeffrey Lynn Azuar Memorial Highway; and be it further

Resolved, That the Department of Transportation is requested to determine the cost of erecting the appropriate plaques and markers, consistent with the signing requirements for the state highway system, showing the special designation, and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering that cost, to erect those plaques and markers; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the Department of Transportation and to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 156

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 91—Relative to the Joint Legislative Committee on Prison Construction and Operations.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 20, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The Department of Corrections currently operates 33 state adult correctional facilities, 38 camps, and 56 community correctional facilities, housing more than 155,000 inmates. The Department of Corrections also retains jurisdiction over more than 100,000 parolees; and

WHEREAS, Public safety remains a high priority for Californians. In addition, Californians are demanding greater fiscal accountability for the operation of correctional facilities; and

WHEREAS, Controlling the rapid growth of corrections construction and operations costs is one of the greatest challenges facing this state. The total proposed budget for the Department of Corrections for the 2000–01 fiscal year exceeds \$5,100,000,000; and

WHEREAS, Senate Concurrent Resolution 67 of the 1998–99 Regular Session reauthorized the existence of the Joint Legislative Committee on Prison Construction and Operations until November 30, 2000; and

WHEREAS, In order to provide for joint legislative oversight of the state's fastest growing segment of government, and to ensure a sense of fiscal responsibility to the people of California, it is vital that the Legislature reestablish the Joint Legislative Committee on Prison Construction and Operations; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Joint Legislative Committee on Prison Construction and Operations is hereby reestablished. The committee shall assume primary responsibility for providing legislative scrutiny over prison construction and operations; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee shall also review and make recommendations on inmate population management issues as they affect problems of overcrowding, recidivism, and the successful return to society by inmates; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee shall consist of four Members of the Senate appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, and four Members

of the Assembly appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly. A Member of the Senate shall chair the committee. The chairperson shall appoint staff persons who shall be authorized to inspect prison facilities and departmental documents, except as otherwise provided by law; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee and its members shall have all of the rights, duties, and powers conferred upon investigating committees and their members by the Joint Rules of the Senate and Assembly as they are adopted and amended from time to time, which rules are incorporated herein and made applicable to this committee and its members; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate Committee on Rules may make money available from the Senate Operating Fund as it deems necessary for the expenses of the Joint Legislative Committee on Prison Construction and Operations and its members. Any expenditure of money shall be made in compliance with policies set forth by the Senate Committee on Rules and shall be subject to the approval of the Senate Committee on Rules; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint Legislative Committee on Prison Construction and Operations shall, within 15 days of authorization and consistent with the normal annual appropriations process for funding legislative committees, present its initial budget to the Senate Committee on Rules for its review, comment, and approval; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint Legislative Committee on Prison Construction and Operations shall submit a report at the end of each legislative session to the Legislature on its activities; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint Legislative Committee on Prison Construction and Operations is authorized to act until November 30, 2002, at which time the committee's existence shall terminate; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit a suitably prepared copy of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 157

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 94—Relative to former California Congressman Norman Y. Mineta.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 20, 2000.]

WHEREAS, President Clinton has appointed former California Congressman Norman Y. Mineta to become his new Secretary of

Commerce, and he has been confirmed by the United States Senate and sworn in as Secretary of Commerce for the United States of America; and

WHEREAS, Mineta thus becomes the first Asian Pacific American to serve as a Cabinet Secretary in the entire history of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Mineta honorably represented the San Jose-Santa Clara area of Silicon Valley in Congress for 21 years, being first elected in 1974, and reelected 10 times before retiring in 1995, all the while ably and honorably representing the heart of Silicon Valley, the engine of California's prosperity and one of the three premier export regions of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Mineta, the son of Japanese immigrants, was taken away as a boy in 1942 with his family to a World War II internment camp for Japanese-Americans in Wyoming, and since then has worked tirelessly and effectively to prevent similar injustices from occurring again; and

WHEREAS, Mineta began his political career as Treasurer of the John Vasconcellos for Assembly Committee in 1966; and

WHEREAS, Mineta was elected to the San Jose City Council in 1967, and then Mayor of San Jose in 1971, becoming the first Asian-American mayor of a major American city; and

WHEREAS, Mineta was the lead sponsor in the United States Congress and was instrumental in passage of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, which provided an official apology and reparations to Japanese-Americans for government violations of their civil liberties and constitutional rights in connection with their being sent to World War II internment camps; and

WHEREAS, Mineta's distinguished career in Congress, which included chairmanship of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, earned him a reputation as a strong leader and, in the words of President Clinton, "a highly skilled negotiator in Washington and throughout the world"; and

WHEREAS, Mineta most recently served as an executive with Lockheed Martin and is Chairman and Cofounder of the Asian Pacific American Institute for Congressional Studies, a nonprofit organization that encourages Asian Pacific Americans to become more involved in the political process; and

WHEREAS, Mineta's personal history, uncommon talents, his commitment to caring for and including every person in the American dream, and his unwavering commitment to justice and equality for everybody has led to him being called "a living legend in the Asian Pacific American community", and to his becoming an inspiring role model for many Americans of many ancestries; and

WHEREAS, Mineta's appointment brings honor and joy to his family and to his fellow Asian Americans and especially would have delighted his mentor and second father, I.K. Ishimatsu (recently deceased); and

WHEREAS, Mineta's appointment as Secretary of Commerce properly recognizes a long and distinguished career of public service and numerous personal and professional achievements deserving of the highest commendations; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California takes great pleasure in honoring former Congressman Norman Y. Mineta for his long and distinguished record of public service and professional achievement, and congratulates him on his recent appointment by President Clinton to become Secretary of Commerce for the United States of America; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to Secretary Mineta and the author for appropriate distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 158

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 96—Relative to intermodal freight access.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 20, 2000.]

WHEREAS, California's major seaports and airports serve as global gateways for the movement of goods between domestic and international locations and serve as crucial access points to major trade corridors throughout the state, nation, and world; and

WHEREAS, The continued economic viability and improvement of the state's global gateways and access are critical to California's most significant export industries, including, but not limited to, agriculture, apparel, electronics, entertainment, professional management services, technology, and tourism; and

WHEREAS, The value of international trade through California's global gateways in 1999 was an estimated \$331 billion, the volume of container traffic shipped through California's gateways exceeded 6,500,000 20-foot total equivalent units (TEUs) in 1999, and the international air freight tonnage passing through the state's global airport facilities was 928,624 tons at Los Angeles International Airport and 425,000 tons at San Francisco Airport alone; and

WHEREAS, The state's roads, freeways, and interstate railroad systems are critical for the effective movement of goods to air and seaports; and

WHEREAS, The development of these global gateway facilities and state transportation infrastructure has not kept pace with California's economic growth and there is a growing need to accommodate the continued growth and coordinate the movement of goods and people at those entry points with the larger transportation infrastructure of the state; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature hereby requests that the Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency, the Trade and Commerce Agency, the California Transportation Commission, lead transportation agencies, ports and airports, and other appropriate parties, prepare a proposal for a "Global Gateways Development Program." The purpose and objective of the program shall be to improve major freight gateways in California to enhance overall mobility, including increased access at and through international ports of entry, international airports, seaports, other major intermodal transfer facilities and goods movement distribution centers, and trade corridors in California. Preparation of the Global Gateways Development Program shall, among other actions, identify high-priority airport and seaport access and intrastate transportation projects for purposes of potential state, federal, and other funding. The identified projects should serve to facilitate the movement of intrastate, interstate, and international trade beneficial to the state's economy; and be it further

Resolved, That, in developing the Global Gateways Development Program, the Department of Transportation is encouraged to consult and utilize, among other sources, information compiled by the California Transportation Commission in response to Senate Resolution 8 of the 1999–2000 Regular Session. The department is requested to prepare and submit to the Legislature a report on the department's progress in preparing the Global Gateways Development Program, on or before March 1, 2001, and to submit a final report on that program to the Legislature on or before July 1, 2001; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the Director of Transportation, the Secretary of Business, Transportation and Housing, the Secretary of Trade and Commerce, and the Chairperson of the California Transportation Commission.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 159

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 98—Relative to the dedication of the City of Sacramento building in honor of the late Sacramento Mayor, Joe Serna, Jr.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 20, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The Sacramento City Council and the Legislature each conducted a public hearing concerning the dedication of the City of Sacramento building located at 1001 I Street in honor of the late Sacramento Mayor, Joe Serna, Jr.; and

WHEREAS, The naming of this building is in dedication and honor of the late Joe Serna, Jr., who was born in Stockton, California, on September 3, 1939; and

WHEREAS, Joe Serna, Jr. was the loving husband of Isabel Hernandez-Serna, devoted father of Phillip and Belisa Serna, and cherished grandfather of Andres Miguel Mayorga; and

WHEREAS, Joe Serna, Jr. was the son of immigrant farm workers Gerania and José Serna and the brother of Maria Elena Serna, Reuben Serna, and Jesse Serna; and

WHEREAS, Joe Serna, Jr. received his B.A. in social science from the California State University at Sacramento (CSUS) in 1966, served in the United States Peace Corps from 1966 to 1968, and served as Director of the United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO Boycott Committee, Sacramento County, from 1970 to 1975; and

WHEREAS, Joe Serna, Jr. served on the faculty and numerous campus and department committees at CSUS since 1969, and received the Distinguished Faculty Award from CSUS in February 1991; and

WHEREAS, Joe Serna, Jr. was elected to the Sacramento City Council on November 3, 1981, where he served until he was elected mayor on November 3, 1992, fulfilling his mayoral duties with pride and distinction until his death on November 7, 1999; and

WHEREAS, Joe Serna, Jr. was known as an elected official with profound vision for the future and the energy to implement that vision, who could build coalitions, ignite community involvement, and succeed in achieving his goals; and

WHEREAS, Joe Serna, Jr. leaves a legacy in Sacramento of downtown revitalization and growth, more parks and places for Sacramentans to gather and enjoy their families and neighbors, a better public school system, more jobs, more community police, and a higher quality of life; and

WHEREAS, Joe Serna, Jr. is best remembered for reinvigorating downtown Sacramento as an advocate for downtown housing and the region's light rail system, and reforming his city's public schools by

campaigning on behalf of new school leadership and a \$191 million school bond; and

WHEREAS, The dedication of this building is appropriate because Joe Serna, Jr. was a longtime proponent of keeping major state office complexes located near mass transit facilities, and helped state planners fend off demands by suburban developers that the state's major environmental agency, CalEPA, be located in a suburban area, accessible only by congested and air polluting freeways, and as a result of his efforts, the state and the Department of Consumer Affairs conducted a siting evaluation that has resulted in a policy of locating major state employment centers in downtown metropolitan areas across the state, thereby reducing traffic and supporting easy use of mass transit by commuting state workers; and

WHEREAS, The dedication of this building is also appropriate because it is located next to Sacramento's City Hall and across from the Cesar Chavez Plaza, a park that the late Mayor Joe Serna, Jr. spearheaded in having it renamed to honor the memory of Cesar Chavez; and

WHEREAS, Joe Serna, Jr. was very much a visionary leader; he left behind a legacy of many accomplishments and a strong belief in community and public service; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California concurs with the Sacramento City Council in officially dedicating the City of Sacramento building located at 1001 I Street in Sacramento as the "Joe Serna, Jr. Building" in memory of Sacramento's late mayor.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 160

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 99—Relative to the Sonny Bono Memorial Interchange.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 20, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The life of Sonny Bono exemplifies the opportunities offered to everyone in the United States; and

WHEREAS, Sonny Bono left his boyhood home in Detroit, Michigan for Hollywood, California at a young age to become a star in show business; and

WHEREAS, His quest led him to a laborer's job as a meat truck driver and deliveryman and then in promotions for a record company; and

WHEREAS, Sonny Bono parlayed those jobs into an opportunity to showcase his ability as a showman and entertainer; and

WHEREAS, Those talents eventually led to a career of fame as a recording and television star, enabling him to touch the hearts of millions of people throughout the world; and

WHEREAS, Sonny Bono pursued another dream as a restaurant owner in Palm Springs; and

WHEREAS, His concern on behalf of his community as a businessman led him to public service eventually leading to his election as Mayor of Palm Springs in 1988; and

WHEREAS, As Mayor of Palm Springs, Sonny Bono energized the city and enabled the community to enhance its national and international prominence as a leader in business and tourism; and

WHEREAS, Sonny Bono's public service career eventually led him to the halls of the Congress of the United States in 1994 as the Representative from the Coachella Valley and Western Riverside County areas of southern California; and

WHEREAS, Sonny Bono's leadership ability as a Congressman benefited the Coachella Valley, Western Riverside County, and much of the Inland Empire; and

WHEREAS, Sonny Bono's achievements as a Congressman brought needed national attention to the environmental needs of the Salton Sea; and

WHEREAS, Sonny Bono tirelessly worked on behalf of his constituents bringing the needed federal funding for transportation and infrastructure projects for the Coachella Valley; and

WHEREAS, His efforts to improve transportation led to funding for significant highway improvements throughout the Coachella Valley and Riverside County; and

WHEREAS, Although Sonny Bono's career and life were tragically cut short by an accident, the memories of his leadership and values continue to positively shape progress throughout California; and

WHEREAS, It is fitting that the Legislature of the State of California honors the memory of Congressman Sonny Bono, and conveys the Legislature's appreciation for the Congressman's legacy and life of public service on behalf of California; and

WHEREAS, It would be a fitting tribute to Sonny Bono to name the Nason Street Interchange on State Highway Route 60 in the City of Moreno Valley as the Sonny Bono Memorial Interchange; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature hereby designates the Nason Street Interchange on State Highway Route 60 in the City of Moreno Valley the Sonny Bono Memorial Interchange in honor and recognition of Sonny Bono; and be it further

Resolved, That the Department of Transportation is hereby requested to determine the cost of appropriate plaques and markers, consistent with the signing requirements for the state highway system, showing this special designation and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering the cost, to erect those plaques and markers; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the Director of Transportation and to the author for distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 161

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 100—Relative to the Americans with Disabilities Act.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 20, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The year 2000 is the 10th anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act; and

WHEREAS, The Americans with Disabilities Act was signed into law on July 26, 1990; and

WHEREAS, The Americans with Disabilities Act is the most comprehensive civil rights bill in history for people with disabilities; and

WHEREAS, The Americans with Disabilities Act guarantees equal opportunity and access for disabled Americans in public and private sector services, employment, and telecommunications; and

WHEREAS, More than 54 million Americans and 6.6 million Californians have one or more physical or mental disabilities, and this number is growing; and

WHEREAS, The Americans with Disabilities Act creates independence for persons with disabilities and promotes access throughout the entire country; and

WHEREAS, The State of California is enriched by the diversity and accomplishments of its citizens with disabilities; and

WHEREAS, The 10th anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act is a milestone worthy of acknowledgment and celebration; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature recognizes the 10th anniversary of the landmark Americans with Disabilities Act and those who have made contributions to ensure equal access and opportunity to all citizens of this state; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the author for distribution.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 162

Senate Joint Resolution No. 30—Relative to the federal Pain Relief Promotion Act.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 20, 2000.]

WHEREAS, Proposed legislation pending in Congress, entitled the Pain Relief Promotion Act of 1999 (PRPA) (H.R. 2260), would substantially increase the investigatory and penalty powers of the government in a crucial area of medical practice; and

WHEREAS, The PRPA would place doctors at risk of license revocation and incarceration for prescribing pain medication; and prosecutions would be based on the evaluation of acceptable palliative care and of the doctors' subjective intentions by Drug Enforcement Administration officials who lack medical expertise; and

WHEREAS, Multiple comprehensive studies have indicated that as many as half of all Americans spend their final days enduring undertreated pain, and American medicine has only begun to mount a concerted effort to improve pain relief nationwide; and

WHEREAS, Physicians who care for terminally ill patients need to try different approaches in prescribing pain medication in their efforts to alleviate intolerable suffering at the end of life; and

WHEREAS, The PRPA's punitive provisions will discourage doctors from prescribing or administering adequate doses of medication to relieve the pain of dying patients, for fear of loss of license and criminal prosecution; and

WHEREAS, Numerous state medical associations and physicians with expertise in end-of-life care oppose PRPA, and the nation's leading medical journal, the New England Journal of Medicine, strongly condemns the PRPA; and

WHEREAS, The editor of the New England Journal of Medicine has stated that if the PRPA becomes law "Congress will have done great harm to dying patients and to their physicians, who should be able to offer compassionate care without the fear of reprisal"; and

WHEREAS, Writing in other prestigious journals, such as the Journal of the American Medical Association and the Western Journal of Medicine, which are the official journals of the American Medical Association and California Medical Association, have echoed those concerns in opposing the PRPA; and

WHEREAS, the PRPA acknowledges that providing a controlled substance for palliative care, even if it hastens death, is legitimate medical care. It defines that care, however, within the context of physician-assisted suicide and consideration regarding a physician's intent. Consequently, the bill inappropriately expands DEA authority to evaluate the practice of medicine as it pertains to pain management. DEA will be required to interpret a physician's intent as it applies to prescribing controlled substances for pain in determining whether a physician should be registered under the Controlled Substances ACT (CSA). The Department of Justice and DEA have recently rejected that type of subjective decisionmaking on the part of the agency in issues related to pain management. The PRPA does not improve the standards for palliative care and may make physicians hesitant to prescribe controlled substances in treatment of severe pain for fear of the potential criminal, civil, and administrative penalties; and

WHEREAS, the relevant law and the courts recognize the legitimacy of prescribing controlled substances for palliative care. The CSA and DEA regulations provide that physicians have an obligation to treat those suffering from intractable pain. The CSA states that many controlled substances have a "useful and legitimate medical purpose and are necessary to maintain the health and general welfare of the American people" (21 U.S.C.A. Section 801(1); and

WHEREAS, even where the CSA requires a special registration for prescribing controlled substances for additional treatment, DEA regulations state that there is no intent to limit a physician's ability to prescribe for intractable pain (21 C.F.R. Section 1306.07). The United States Supreme Court has also recognized that patients suffering from a terminal illness have a right to palliative care even if it hastens death (*Glucksberg v. Washington* (1997) 521 U.S. 702; *Quill v. Vacco* (1997) 521 U.S. 793). Therefore, there is no ambiguity in the law or DEA policy as to whether prescribing a controlled substance for pain management is appropriate medical care, even in large doses where necessary.

WHEREAS, The PRPA raises serious concerns about federal infringement of states' rights; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully urges the Congress of the United States to defeat the PRPA, and the President of the United States to veto the PRPA if Congress passes this bill; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the

Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 163

Senate Joint Resolution No. 31—Relative to blood centers.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 20, 2000.]

WHEREAS, California's full-service blood centers are increasingly unable to meet the state's demand for blood, particularly red blood cells, due to the lack of quality sustaining reimbursement; and

WHEREAS, The 18 community full-service blood centers that comprise "Blood Centers of California," are this state's primary providers of its blood supply; and

WHEREAS, The estimated need for 1999 was 1.1 million pints of red blood cells, but Blood Centers of California collected fewer than 900,000 pints of red blood cells; and

WHEREAS, All patients, especially cancer and surgery patients, accident victims, and transplant recipients, are affected by blood shortages; and

WHEREAS, In recent years, escalating costs for unfunded governmental safety initiatives have forced the members of Blood Centers of California to reduce the funds available for donor recruitment and other valuable programs; and

WHEREAS, Blood Centers of California members have lost approximately \$33 million over the past three years, forcing the majority of the state's community full-service blood centers to cut services or face potential closure; and

WHEREAS, Medicaid and Medicare programs as well as health maintenance organizations and other third-party payers have provided insufficient reimbursements to cover the costs of a safe and adequate blood supply for California patients; and

WHEREAS, A shortage of red blood cells necessary to save the lives of California patients is a public health risk; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California call upon the Governor of California to urge the federal government, through the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) to ensure that adequate reimbursement measures be implemented for all mandated safety initiatives imposed upon California's blood centers, in order to preserve the public health and safety of all Californians; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the Governor of California, the President and Vice President of the United States, the Health Care Financing Administration, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 164

Senate Joint Resolution No. 35—Relative to the National Training Center Land Acquisition Project.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 20, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The National Training Center (NTC), located at Fort Irwin in San Bernardino County, provides a critical United States Army training mission; and

WHEREAS, The NTC has been providing this mission since 1981. The success and effectiveness of this training mission has been proven in past and current actions by the United States Army in carrying out its global mission; and

WHEREAS, Fort Irwin is vital to our nations's interest and the defense and security of our nation; and

WHEREAS, Fort Irwin is an integral piece of the Southwest Defense Complex, a network of military facilities located throughout the southwestern United States which collectively provides a secure, robust, and cost-effective platform for multiservice military preparedness projects and activities; and

WHEREAS, Despite the Army's requirement for a larger area in which to conduct realistic combat training based upon modern technology and warfare, a need which the Army has amply demonstrated during its 13-year effort to expand the boundaries of the National Training Center, Fort Irwin has not been expanded upon its World War II boundaries; and

WHEREAS, Fort Irwin is important to the economic well-being of the entire high-desert area, providing thousands of people with employment and valuable income and tax revenues to neighboring communities, the County of San Bernardino, and the State of California; and

WHEREAS, The Army and the Department of Defense have presented an expansion proposal for Fort Irwin which responds to the concerns of the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors, the citizens of San Bernardino County, and the Bureau of Land Management's Desert District Advisory Council; and

WHEREAS, This resolution builds upon Resolution Chapter 94 passed by the California Legislature in 1993; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Supervisors of San Bernardino and Kern Counties have passed similar resolutions in support of the NTC's expansion; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature commends the Army for its resourcefulness and diligence in seeking to accomplish its training mission at the NTC while upholding high standards of environmental stewardship; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature urges the Department of Defense to complete, consistent with applicable state and federal environmental law, the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement regarding their current proposal, or any modifications made thereto since it was proposed in April 1999; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature urges the Bureau of Land Management to move rapidly to complete analysis and reviews in order to complete the planning process pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act within the current fiscal year; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature urges the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate to act promptly relative to the expansion proposal as a distinct action as part of the 2001 fiscal year appropriations process, consistent with applicable state and federal environmental laws ; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, to the California Congressional Delegation, to the Department of Defense, the Department of Interior, the Chairs of the Senate and House Armed Services Committees, and to the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 165

Senate Joint Resolution No. 38—Relative to importation of Argentine citrus.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 20, 2000.]

WHEREAS, The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) announced in the Federal Register on June 15, 2000, a final rule authorizing the importation of citrus from disease and pest infested regions of Argentina into the United States; and

WHEREAS, The California citrus industry represents over \$1,400,000,000 in farm gate value and employs approximately 20,000 people; and

WHEREAS, International trade is vital to California agriculture with more than 20 percent of all commodities produced in the state exported worldwide; and

WHEREAS, The Department of Food and Agriculture has expressed serious reservation about the rule in public hearings and written communication to USDA because of several scientific concerns; and

WHEREAS, The State of California and the federal government will spend nearly \$50 million to eradicate two imported pests, the fire ant and the glassy-winged sharpshooter in this fiscal year; and

WHEREAS, The State of Florida has spent in excess of \$125 million to control the spread of citrus canker, a disease not found in California but present in Argentina citrus growing regions; and

WHEREAS, The USDA implemented a rule issued in docket number 97-110 at 65 Federal Register 37608-37669, regarding importation of citrus from specified regions of Argentina; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature respectfully memorializes its support for an amendment to the Agricultural Appropriations bill that requires the USDA to complete an independent peer review of the rule and a risk assessment underlying the rule; and be it further

Resolved, That the USDA complete the review by May 1, 2001; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 166

Senate Joint Resolution No. 39—Relative to air quality.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 21, 2000.]

WHEREAS, East Kern County is an area defined by the Tehachapi Mountains in the north and includes the communities of Ridgecrest, California City, Mojave, Rosamond, and Tehachapi; and

WHEREAS, East Kern County represents 3,700 square miles, which is larger than some New England states; and

WHEREAS, East Kern County is home to Edwards Air Force Base and China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station, both key military installations essential to our national security; and

WHEREAS, Both installations combined employ over 20,000 employees with direct expenditures in California of over \$1.5 billion dollars; and

WHEREAS, These bases are a critical component of the Southwest Defense Complex, a network of military facilities located throughout the southwestern United States that collectively provide a secure, robust, and cost-effective platform for multiservice military preparedness projects and activities; and

WHEREAS, Prior to 1990, the Bakersfield metropolitan area was classified under the federal Clean Air Act as “nonattainment” with respect to air quality standards while east Kern County was not classified; and

WHEREAS, Based on the 1990 Clean Air Act amendments, east Kern County was automatically included in the Bakersfield metropolitan statistical area despite unique geographical and meteorological differences; and

WHEREAS, In 1994–95, after initial air monitoring, the State Air Resources Board (CARB) determined that the major cause of air pollution in east Kern County was a result of “transported” pollution from the San Joaquin Valley and the south coast area and requested that the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) remove the east Kern County area from inclusion in the Bakersfield metropolitan area; and

WHEREAS, The EPA denied CARB’s request and continued to include east Kern County in the San Joaquin Valley nonattainment area; and

WHEREAS, Because the Bakersfield metropolitan area, as part of the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD), did not meet the required federal one-hour ozone standard deadline under the federal Clean Air Act, the EPA has proposed to “bump up” the area from “serious” to “severe” ozone nonattainment; and

WHEREAS, Over the last three years, east Kern County has met the federal one-hour ozone standard while the San Joaquin Valley has experienced on average 30 ozone violation days; and

WHEREAS, In February 2000, CARB again requested that the EPA exclude east Kern County from the Bakersfield metropolitan area and establish east Kern County as a separate air-planning area; and

WHEREAS, In June 2000, the EPA proposed to “bump up” the San Joaquin Valley from “serious” nonattainment to “severe”; and

WHEREAS, This air quality “bump up” will have severe negative impacts on current and future missions of Edwards Air Force Base and China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station; and

WHEREAS, There are several military bases outside California located in ozone “attainment” areas that can accommodate existing and future military programs and jobs lost at Edwards Air Force Base and China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station due to the inclusion of east Kern County in the EPA’s proposed “bump up”; and

WHEREAS, National precedent exists where EPA has excluded portions of ozone “nonattainment” areas and created separate air-planning areas; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California recognizes that Edwards Air Force Base and China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station are key military installations essential to our national security; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of California recognizes that the inclusion of east Kern County in the Bakersfield metropolitan area under the EPA’s proposed “bump up” would have serious negative impacts on the mission of Edwards Air Force Base and China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of California supports the CARB proposal to EPA to exclude east Kern County from the San Joaquin Planning Area and establish east Kern County as a separate air-planning area; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Majority Leader of the Senate, each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, to the United States Department of Defense, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the Chairs of the Senate and House Armed Services Committees, the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and to the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE
1999–2000 REGULAR SESSION

SUMMARY DIGEST

of

Statutes Enacted and Resolutions (Including Proposed
Constitutional Amendment) Adopted in 2000

and

1999–2000 Statutory Record



GREGORY SCHMIDT
Secretary of the Senate

E. DOTSON WILSON
Chief Clerk of the Assembly

Compiled by
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PREFACE

Digests

The Summary Digest consists of a short summary of each law enacted, and of each constitutional amendment, concurrent or joint resolution adopted by the Legislature in 2000.

The text of the Summary Digest is arranged numerically by chapter number.

Superior numbers following the title refer to a Governor's Message affecting that law. These are printed after the digests in the "Digest Chapters Superior Numbers" section.

Cross Reference Tables

Cross reference tables are arranged numerically by bill or resolution number and indicate the chapter number of each.

New General Laws

Lists new general laws passed in the years 1999–2000 which do not specifically amend, add to, or repeal any existing code or general law.

Index

A subject matter index to all measures, including constitutional amendments and resolutions, is included.

Statutory Record

This edition of the Summary Digest includes a statutory record for 1999–2000. Superior numbers following the *Effect* refer to a special condition affecting that section.

Cumulative statutory records for 10-year periods, 1989–1998, 1979–1988, 1969–1978, 1959–1968 and 1949–1958, and for the 16-year period, 1933–1948, are published in separate volumes, which supplement the original statutory record, 1850–1932, published in 1933.

ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
ACA	Assembly Constitutional Amendment
ACR	Assembly Concurrent Resolution
AJR.....	Assembly Joint Resolution
SB	Senate Bill
SCA.....	Senate Constitutional Amendment
SCR.....	Senate Concurrent Resolution
SJR.....	Senate Joint Resolution
Sec.....	Section
Art.	Article
Ch.	Chapter
Res. Ch.....	Resolution Chapter
Pt.....	Part
Div.....	Division
Stats.....	Statutes

EFFECTIVE DATES

Regular Session

The 1999–2000 Regular Session reconvened on January 3, 2000, and adjourned *sine die* on November 30, 2000. Statutes enacted in 2000, other than those taking immediate effect, will become effective January 1, 2001. In absence of other considerations, the provisions of a statute become operative on the date it takes effect. Digests indicate statutes taking immediate effect.

An urgency statute, and a statute calling an election, providing for a tax levy, or making an appropriation for the usual current expenses of the state may take effect immediately. Such a statute becomes *effective* on the date it is filed with the Secretary of State.

However, any statute may, by its own terms, delay the *operation* of its provisions until the happening of some contingency, until a specified time, or until a vote of the electors at a statewide election. Also, a later statute or a general provision in a particular code may delay the operation of a statute to a time after its effective date.

The effective date of a joint or concurrent resolution is the date it is filed with the Secretary of State.

A constitutional amendment proposed by the Legislature and adopted by the people takes effect the day after the election unless the measure provides otherwise.

**DIGESTS OF STATUTES
ENACTED IN 2000**

1999–2000 REGULAR SESSION

BILL CHAPTERS**Ch. 1 (SB 715) Hughes. Classified school employees.**

(1) Existing law requires that positions not requiring certification qualifications created by a governing board of a school district under special funding provisions of state or federal law, and which are not a part of the regular school program, to be a part of the classified service and requires persons employed in these positions to be classified employees. Existing law requires the selection and retention of these employees to be made on the same basis as that of persons selected for positions that are a part of the regular school program. Existing law requires that all specially funded positions not requiring certification qualifications that are restricted to employment of persons of low-income groups, from designated impoverished areas, and other criteria that restricts the privilege of all citizens to compete for employment in those positions to be classified as restricted.

This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive amendments to these provisions.

(2) Existing law provides that whenever a governing board of a school district requires a physical examination to be taken by a classified employee or employees, either by rule or by its direction or the direction of its authorized district administrator; or when classified employees are required by law to submit to a physical examination for continuance in employment, the board is required either to provide the required examination, cause it to be provided, or provide the employee with reasonable reimbursement for the required examination.

This bill would delete an obsolete cross-reference contained in this provision.

(3) Existing law requires there to be appointed a personnel commission composed of either 3 or 5 members in a school district that has adopted the merit system. Existing law authorizes the governing board of a school district, by majority vote, and with the agreement of the existing personnel commission of the district, if that commission is in existence, to increase the membership of the personnel commission from 3 to 5 members or to decrease the membership from 5 to 3 members. In a school district that has a 5 member personnel commission, existing law requires 2 members to be appointed by the governing board of the school district and 2 members to be nominated by the classified employees of the district who are required to be appointed by the governing board of the district.

This bill would delete the option of having a personnel commission composed of 5 members.

(4) Existing law requires a person to be a registered voter and resident within the territorial jurisdiction of the school district and to be a known adherent to the principle of the merit system in order to be eligible for appointment or reappointment to the personnel commission.

This bill would define residence for purposes of the above requirement.

(5) Existing law requires the appointing power in a school district that has adopted the merit system to submit a request in which the probable duration of the appointment is stated whenever the appointing power requires the appointment of a person to a position, the duration of which is not to exceed 6 months, or, in case of an appointment in lieu of an absent employee, is not to exceed the authorized absence of the absent employee.

This bill would, notwithstanding the above limitation, authorize the personnel commission to extend this time period by not more than one year based on a declaration of emergency by the President of the United States or the Governor.

(6) Existing law that is applicable to a school district that has adopted the merit system authorizes, for reasonable causes, the suspension of an employee without pay for not more than 30 days, with certain exceptions, or an employee's demotion or dismissal and requires the personnel director, within 10 days of the suspension, demotion, or dismissal, to file written charges with the personnel commission and give or mail to the employee a copy of the charges.

This bill would require the school district, instead of the personnel director, to file the charges with the personnel commission and require the personnel director to inform the employee of his or her appeal rights in addition to giving or mailing a copy of the charges to the employee.

(7) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 2 (AB 135) Ducheny. Department of Forestry and Fire Protection: appropriation.

(1) Prior Budget Acts have appropriated moneys to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for the support of the department and for expenditure for fire prevention and suppression.

This bill would appropriate \$63,200,000 from the General Fund to the department, for expenditure for the 1999–2000 fiscal year, for costs associated with peak firefighting staffing and emergency fire suppression and detection, in accordance with a specified schedule.

(2) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 3 (AB 1626) Torlakson. Taxation: low-income housing.

Existing insurance tax law and the Personal Income Tax Law and the Bank and Corporation Tax Law authorize, for so long as corresponding provisions of federal law are in effect, a credit against the taxes imposed by those state laws for certain amounts with respect to the provision of specified low-income housing. Those laws generally provide, subject to the addition of certain other amounts, that the maximum aggregate dollar amount of the credits allowed in each calendar year may not exceed \$35,000,000, but increase this limit to \$50,000,000 for the 1998 and 1999 calendar years only.

This bill would, for purposes of existing low-income housing tax credits, provide a \$50,000,000 maximum aggregate dollar amount for the 1999 calendar year and each calendar year thereafter.

This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.

Ch. 4 (SB 1239) Burton. Corporations: partnership investment income.

The Bank and Corporation Tax Law provides that income from sources in this state is generally taxable. The law exempts from taxation the distributive share of interest, dividends, and gains from the sale or exchange of qualifying investment securities derived by a corporation that is a partner in a partnership that qualifies as an investment partnership, if the income from the partnership is the only income of the corporation derived from sources in this state. This exemption does not apply if the corporation participates in the management of investment activities or is engaged in a unitary business with another corporation that meets specified qualifications.

This bill would provide that the exemption shall also apply to income, gain, or loss from stocks or securities received by an alien corporation whose sole activities in this state involve trading in those stocks or securities for the corporation's own account, with specified exceptions.

This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.

Ch. 5 (AB 1004) Papan. Unclaimed property: sending of notices.

Existing law, Item 0840-001-0001 of the Budget Act of 1999, appropriates money for the support of the Controller, but restricts its use with regard to providing information about unclaimed property, as specified.

This bill would provide that the restrictions on the appropriation do not apply to the sending of notices to apparent owners of unclaimed property, as specified.

This bill would declare that it would take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 6 (AB 1711) Leach. Consumer protection.

(1) Existing law, the Bunk Bed Safety Act of 1999, prohibits on or after January 1, 2000, any commercial user, as defined, from remanufacturing, retrofitting, selling, contracting to sell or resell, leasing, subletting, or otherwise placing in the stream of commerce in this state a bunk bed that is unsafe for any child user, except as specified. The act provides that a bunk bed is presumed to be unsafe for these purposes if it does not conform to the American Society for Testing Materials Voluntary Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Bunk Beds, F1427-96, with specified modifications.

This bill instead would apply that prohibition on or after June 19, 2000, and would make related changes. The bill would provide that a bunk bed is presumed to be unsafe if it does not conform to federal laws, rules, or regulations relative to safety standards for bunk beds.

(2) The Cosmetic and Outpatient Surgery Patient Protection Act provides that a physician and surgeon who fails to provide adequate security by liability insurance or by participation in an interindemnity trust for claims by patients arising out of surgical procedures performed outside of a general acute care hospital is guilty of unprofessional conduct. Existing law lists the providers of acceptable security.

This bill would add to that list an insurer licensed to transact liability insurance in at least one state of the United States.

(3) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 7 (AB 1525) Thomson. Alcoholic beverages: licenses: “tied-house” restrictions: advertising restrictions.

Existing law exempts premises owned by the state or designated local agencies, or leased by those local agencies from specified limitations on the number of licensed premises.

This bill would extend those exemptions to include premises leased by the state.

Existing provisions of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act known as “tied-house” restrictions generally prohibit certain alcoholic beverage licensees from holding an interest in various other alcoholic beverage licensees. Existing law generally prohibits a manufacturer of alcoholic beverages and a winegrower from paying, crediting, or compensating a retailer for advertising or paying or giving anything of value for the privilege of placing a sign or advertisement with a retail licensee. It authorizes, as an exception, the holder of a beer manufacturer’s or winegrower’s license to purchase advertising space and time from, or on behalf of, an on-sale retail licensee, subject to specified conditions, including that the on-sale licensee is the owner, an agent of the owner, manager of the stadium or arena, assignee of the owner’s advertising rights, or the major tenant of the owner, of one of various designated facilities, including an outdoor stadium or a fully enclosed arena with a fixed seating capacity in excess of 10,000 seats located in a county of the 8th class.

This bill would extend that exception to an on-sale licensee who is the owner, manager, agent of the owner, assignee of the owner’s advertising rights, or the major tenant of the owner of an outdoor stadium with a fixed seating capacity in excess of 10,000 seats located in Yolo County.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 8 (SB 550) Johnston. Dronabinol: reclassification.

Existing law categorizes controlled substances into 5 schedules and places the greatest restrictions on those contained in Schedule I. Existing law places the controlled substance dronabinol into Schedule II.

This bill would instead place the controlled substance dronabinol in Schedule III, but would not change the criminal penalties attached to unlawful transactions involving dronabinol. Rescheduling dronabinol from Schedule II to Schedule III would result in reduced requirements for the written prescription of the drug, such as eliminating the need to prepare the prescription in triplicate with a copy thereof being submitted to the Department of Justice, and would authorize the oral prescription of the drug, as specified.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 9 (AB 869) Keeley. Oral conscious sedation.

Existing law prohibits after December 31, 1999, any dentist from administering oral conscious sedation on an outpatient basis to a patient under 13 years of age unless the dentist meets specified licensing and permit requirements.

This bill would extend the date for the operation of these provisions to December 31, 2000.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 10 (AB 905) Dutra. Mortgage guaranty insurance.

The Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Act provides for the regulation of mortgage guaranty insurance, as defined. Under these provisions, mortgage guaranty insurance may be written only to insure loans secured by first or junior liens on authorized real estate securities in an amount not to exceed 97 percent of the fair market value of the securities.

This bill would increase the allowable total indebtedness on which this insurance may be written in this circumstance to 100% of the fair market value of the real estate securities.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 11 (AB 1167) Frusetta. County veteran service officers: disbursements to counties.

Existing law authorizes each county board of supervisors to appoint a county veteran service officer, and permits the county to provide the officer with any assistance and facilities that it determines to be necessary. Existing law requires the Department of Veterans Affairs to disburse funds, appropriated to the department for the purpose of supporting county veteran service officers pursuant to the annual Budget Act, on a pro rata basis to counties that comply with certain conditions. Commencing January 1, 2001, existing law includes the condition that county funds are allocated to county veteran service officers in an amount not less than that allocated in the 1988–89 fiscal year.

This bill would instead, commencing January 1, 2006, include the condition that county funds are allocated to county veteran service officers in an amount not less than that allocated in the 1988–89 fiscal year.

Ch. 12 (AB 211) Romero. Public employees: health benefits.

The Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act authorizes the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System to provide health benefits to state and local public employees and annuitants and their family members.

This bill would include in the definition of "employee" in that act specified employees of the California State University as determined pursuant to collective bargaining agreements or by the trustees for excluded employees.

Ch. 13 (AB 576) Honda. Mechanics' liens.

Existing law requires all persons and laborers who are entitled to a lien upon the property upon which they have bestowed labor or furnished materials or leased equipment, as specified, to enforce such a lien only if he or she has served a preliminary 20-day notice to the property owner that contains certain information, as specified.

This bill would revise the required statements in the preliminary 20-day notice, and would provide that the inclusion of, or failure to include, language added to the preliminary notice, or the failure to provide an affidavit form or notice of rights pursuant to Chapter 795 of the Statutes of 1999, shall not affect the validity of the preliminary notice.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 14 (AB 101) Steinberg. Joint powers agreements: charter schools.

Existing law authorizes 2 or more public agencies, as defined, if authorized by their governing bodies, by agreement to jointly exercise any power common to the contracting parties. Existing law specifically authorizes local agencies, as defined, to enter into a joint

pooling agreement to form a single statewide insurance pooling arrangement for the payment of tort liability or public liability losses incurred by those agencies.

This bill would provide that a charter school may be considered a public agency for the purpose of being eligible for membership in a joint powers agreement for risk-pooling.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 15 (AB 233) Dickerson. Trial court funding.

Existing law requires the Judicial Council, in consultation with the California State Association of Counties and the California County Auditors Association, to study and make recommendations to the Legislature on alternative procedures that would improve the collection and remittance of revenues to the Trial Court Trust Fund not later than February 1, 1999.

This bill would change that deadline to February 1, 2001, as specified.

Ch. 16 (AB 938) Dutra. Escheat: military awards.

Existing law requires all escheated property delivered to the Controller to be sold by the Controller to the highest bidder at public sale, as specified.

This bill would exempt from those provisions all escheated property consisting of military awards and decorations that is delivered to the Controller, and would require that property to be held in trust at the California National Guard Museum and Resource Center subject to a claim by persons having an interest therein, as specified.

This bill would provide that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 17 (AB 1491) Kaloogian. Estates and trusts.

Existing law provides that a person wishing to bring a cause of action against a deceased person for liability arising under contract, tort, or otherwise, has one year from the date of death to do so, with certain exceptions.

This bill would provide that a person with a claim arising from an agreement with a decedent, whether oral or written, for distribution from an estate or trust would also have one year within which to commence an action to enforce the claim, with certain exceptions.

Existing law provides that contracts to make or not make a will or a devise, or to die intestate, may be established by only certain types of evidence, including a writing signed by the decedent.

This bill would include within the types of evidence that may be used to prove the existence of this kind of contract clear and convincing evidence of an agreement or a promise between the decedent and the claimant, or between the decedent and another person for the benefit of the claimant, that is enforceable in equity.

Existing law provides a spouse may nominate a conservator for a proposed conservatee. Existing law also provides that the spouse of an absentee, as defined, may not be appointed as a conservator of the estate of the absentee unless the spouse alleges, and the court finds, that the spouse has not commenced an action for dissolution of marriage, or similar action.

This bill would provide that the spouse of any proposed conservatee may not petition for the appointment of a conservator of his or her spouse, nor be appointed as a conservator of the person or the estate for his or her spouse, unless the petitioner alleges, and the court finds, that the spouse is not a party to an action for dissolution of marriage, or similar action. The bill would require the spouse of a conservatee to disclose to the conservator, or, if the spouse is the conservator, to disclose to the court, the filing of any action or proceeding against the conservatee for legal separation, dissolution of marriage, annulment, or adjudication of nullity of marriage, within 10 days of the filing of the action or proceeding by filing a notice with the court and serving the notice, as specified. The bill would provide that the court may, in that case, set the matter for hearing on an order to show cause why the appointment of the spouse as conservator should not be terminated. This bill would also provide for an exception to this prohibition when the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that appointment

of the spouse is in the best interests of the proposed conservatee. Additionally this bill would require the court to appoint a counsel to consult with and advise the proposed conservatee and report to the court.

Existing law provides for a jury trial in the matter of the establishment or termination of a conservatorship, if demanded, as specified.

This bill would instead provide for a jury trial in that matter if demanded by the conservatee or proposed conservatee.

Existing law governs the distribution of an estate.

This bill would provide that if the whereabouts of a distributee is unknown, the order for distribution shall provide for alternate distributees and the share to which each is entitled.

Existing law provides that a no contest clause in an instrument is not enforceable against specified types of actions, such as an action on the grounds of forgery, providing the action is based on probable cause.

This bill would provide for additional actions that would not constitute contests unless expressly identified in the no contest clause as violations of it. This bill would also provide a further list of actions that, as a matter of public policy, would be deemed not to violate a no contest clause. This bill would also delete the requirement that certain of these actions be based on probable cause and substitute instead a reasonable cause standard, as defined. The bill would exempt a codicil executed after January 1, 2001, from these provisions, unless the codicil specifically adds or amends a no contest clause contained in the will or other testamentary instrument executed before January 1, 2001.

Existing law provides that a beneficiary may apply to a court for a determination on whether certain motions and petitions will violate a no contest clause without this application violating the clause, and includes a noninclusive list of particular claims to which this law applies.

This bill would expand this list.

Ch. 18 (SB 1038) Burton. Taxation: cigarette tax.

The Cigarette and Tobacco Products Tax Law requires that an appropriate stamp be affixed to, or that an appropriate meter impression be made upon, each package of cigarettes prior to distribution, and prohibits any stamping or metering of packages of cigarettes unless those packages comply with federal labeling requirements for cigarettes to be sold within the United States. Existing law requires the State Board of Equalization to revoke the license issued to a distributor that is determined to be in violation of these stamping or metering requirements. Existing law provides for the forfeiture of the cigarettes in packages that are in violation, and provides that a violation of those requirements constitutes unfair competition.

This bill would additionally prohibit any stamp or meter impression from being affixed to, or made upon, packages of cigarettes if the package bears a cigarette brand name which is a registered U.S. trademark of a participating manufacturer, as defined, and the package was imported by anyone other than the participating manufacturer of that cigarette brand. By creating a new crime in the form of a misdemeanor for a violation of these requirements, this bill would establish a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 19 (AB 696) Washington. Charter schools: community day schools.

(1) Existing law provides that a charter school that serves at-risk pupils and operates under a charter approved before June 1, 1997, in the County of Los Angeles may continue to operate until June 30, 1999.

This bill would extend the date until June 30, 2003.

(2) Existing law requires that the attendance of pupils in a charter school described in (1), above, be funded at the same rates for the same categories of pupils as community schools in the same county. Existing law specifies the method for the determination and reporting of the average daily attendance of such a charter school.

This bill would delete those provisions and would authorize a charter school described in (1) to be funded for not more than 2,000 units average daily attendance in any fiscal year, to the extent funding is appropriated therefor, as if it were a community day school operated by a county. This bill would require the county board of education to establish specific accountability criteria applicable to these charter schools and would require charter schools that are not in compliance with the criteria to submit a plan for improvement.

(3) Existing law provides that the provisions in (1) above shall not be construed to authorize a county board of education to grant, or to prohibit a county board of education from granting, a charter that has not been denied by a school district.

This bill would delete this provision.

(4) This bill would require the Legislative Analyst to include in the Analysis of the 2002–03 Governor’s Budget, a report on the need to continue community day school funding rates for a charter school.

(5) This bill would make certain findings and declarations regarding the inapplicability of a general statute within the meaning of Section 16 of Article IV of the California Constitution.

(6) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 20 (AB 946) Washington. School nutrition.

Existing law prohibits any allocation or reimbursement of funds from being made for school breakfast and lunch programs to any public or private nonprofit school or agency on behalf of any child who resides on the premises of the school or agency.

This bill would, notwithstanding that provision, require an allocation to be made for a ward or dependent of the court who resides in a probation camp, ranch, juvenile hall, or county operated children’s emergency shelter. The bill would require the State Department of Education to make an allocation for these purposes from funds appropriated to the department for the 1999–2000 fiscal year to a county probation department or welfare agency commencing on July 1, 1999. By changing the purpose for which an existing appropriation is made, the bill would make an appropriation.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 21 (SB 671) Chesbro. Pierce’s disease.

Existing law generally provides for the eradication of pests that threaten this state’s agriculture.

This bill would create the Pierce’s Disease Management Account within the Food and Agriculture Fund and would appropriate \$6,900,000 from the General Fund to this account for the purpose of research and other efforts to combat Pierce’s disease, and its vectors, and would provide that funds from federal, industry, and other sources would be available for those purposes without regard to fiscal year. This bill would also declare the intent of the Legislature that a total of \$13,800,000 be made available for funding this program, with the additional \$6,900,000 to be appropriated by the Budget Act. This bill would require that whenever, in any county, funds are allocated by the Department of Food and Agriculture, the funds shall be made available to a local public entity designated by that county’s board of supervisors. Additionally, this bill would require that prior to receiving funds, the local public entity must create a Pierce’s disease workplan that shall be approved by the department and contain specified elements. This bill would require the local entities to utilize funds allocated under these provisions for activities consistent with the approved workplan or other programs or workplans approved by the department. This bill would authorize the

Secretary of Food and Agriculture to establish, maintain, and enforce regulations consistent with the Legislature's intent, as specified, and would provide that this authority is to be liberally construed. This bill would make these provisions inoperable on January 1, 2006, and would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2007, unless a later enacted statute deletes or extends these dates.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 22 (AB 141) Knox. State teachers' retirement: postretirement earnings.

Under the State Teachers' Retirement Law, the service retirement allowance of a retired member shall be reduced if the member's postretirement compensation from specified activities exceeds a certain dollar amount; however, creditable service performed by a retired member in an emergency situation to fill a vacant administrative position is exempt from the calculation of that earnings limitation in specified circumstances.

This bill would expand that exemption, as specified, operative as of July 1, 1999, until January 1, 2001.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 23 (AB 984) Correa. Mobilehomes and manufactured housing: registration decals.

The Mobilehomes-Manufactured Housing Act of 1980 requires the Director of the Department of Housing and Community Development, after consultation with county assessors, to prescribe a registration decal for manufactured homes and mobilehomes that clearly indicates whether the home is subject to annual registration with the department or is subject to local property taxation. The decal is also required to have provisions for indicating the current status of any registration fee.

This bill would delete this requirement that the decal have provisions for indicating the current status of any registration fee.

Ch. 24 (SB 1321) Committee on Local Government. Validations.

This bill would enact the First Validating Act of 2000, which would validate the organization, boundaries, acts, proceedings, and bonds of the state and counties, cities, and specified districts, agencies, and entities.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 25 (AB 1698) Campbell. Santa Margarita Water District.

(1) Existing law, except as otherwise specified, requires a California water district to include in its annual estimate of the amount required by that district to discharge all of its obligations, an amount that is sufficient to pay (a) the principal of, and interest on, general obligation bonds and warrants of that district for any improvement district within the district as that amount becomes due, and (b) the operating expenses for that improvement district.

This bill would authorize the Santa Margarita Water District, for the purpose of making that annual estimate, to designate 2 separate areas within a prescribed improvement district, as specified. The bill would require the board of the district, that determines to designate those 2 areas within that improvement district for which the district has issued general obligation bonds, to submit to the county auditor and the board of supervisors an estimate, in writing, of the amount needed to be raised by assessment for the payment of the amount allocated by the board to each benefit area for the payment of the principal of, and the interest on, the bonds issued for that improvement district and would require the board of supervisors to levy an ad valorem assessment upon all lands within each designated area that is sufficient to raise the amount set forth in the estimate of the board.

By imposing duties on the board of supervisors in connection with the levy of the assessment, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

(3) The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 26 (SB 453) O'Connell. Housing: condominium conversions.

Under existing law, the Subdivision Map Act authorizes the conversion of a stock cooperative or a community apartment project to a condominium if the required number of owners in the cooperative or project, as specified in the bylaws, or other organizational documents, have voted in favor of the conversion. If the bylaws or other organizational documents do not expressly specify the number of notes required to approve the conversion, a majority vote of the owners in the cooperative or project is required. The act also expressly exempts from these provisions the conversion of other stock cooperatives and community apartment projects if specified requirements are met. The Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act defines a condominium plan as a plan consisting of, among other things, a certificate consenting to the recordation of the condominium plan pursuant to the act, signed and acknowledged by the record owner of fee title to that property included in the condominium project.

This bill would revise these provisions to require that the conversion of all stock cooperatives and community apartment projects comply with the approval requirements under the Subdivision Map Act and would expand those requirements to include the votes of the trustees or beneficiaries of each recorded deed of trust and mortgagees of each recorded mortgage, as specified in the bylaws or other organizational documents. The bill would also revise the requirements of a certificate for a condominium plan under the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act and would incorporate the other changes to these provisions into the Subdivision Map Act.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 27 (AB 2393) Hertzberg. Clinics.

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of clinics by the State Department of Health Services. Existing law authorizes 2 types of primary care clinics, community and free clinics.

Existing law defines a community clinic as a clinic operated by a tax-exempt, nonprofit corporation that is supported and maintained in whole or in part by voluntary donations, bequests, gifts, grants, government funds or contributions. Existing law defines a free clinic in a similar manner except that a free clinic is required to be supported in whole by specified donations and government grants, and a free clinic is prohibited from directly charging a patient for services and certain provisions.

This bill would permit a free clinic to be supported in whole or in part from those specified donations and government grants under these provisions.

Ch. 28 (SB 464) Committee on Appropriations. Claims against the state: appropriation.

Existing law requires the State Board of Control to report to the Legislature when there is no sufficient appropriation available for the payment of a claim against the state allowed by the board.

This bill would appropriate, without regard to fiscal year, \$18,500,000, plus an interest amount ascertained as specified, from the General Fund to the Attorney General for allocation with respect to the settlement of 2 specified superior court cases.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 29 (AB 1723) Nakano. Elections: polling places.

Existing law prescribes the duties of elections officials in connection with the designation of polling places, and specifies certain facilities that may be used as polling places.

This bill would prohibit the use of a candidate's residence as a polling place for an election at which that candidate's name will appear on the ballot.

Ch. 30 (AB 1763) Longville. Vehicle registration: exemption.

Under existing law, a nonresident daily commuter who operates a vehicle of a type that is subject to registration under the Vehicle Code is allowed to operate the vehicle in this state under specified conditions.

This bill would specify that a nonresident daily commuter who is in compliance with existing provisions of law that require the display of nonresident daily commuter indicia and the possession of a corresponding identification card, may operate that vehicle in this state for other lawful purposes.

Ch. 31 (AB 809) Lowenthal. Vehicles: smog impact fee: refunds.

(1) Existing law imposes a smog impact fee of \$300 on a person making application to register a motor vehicle in this state that was previously registered outside this state, with certain exceptions. However, in the case of *Jordan v. D.M.V.* (1999) 75 Cal.App.4th 449, the court ruled that the imposition of this fee is unconstitutional.

This bill would require the Department of Motor Vehicles to search its records to identify all persons who paid the smog impact fee on or after October 1, 1990, and, using funds appropriated to the department for this purpose, to provide a payment to each person identified, consisting of the amount of smog impact fee, any penalty paid to the department for late payment of the fee, and interest on the total amount. The bill would require the interest to be calculated as specified.

The bill would exclude any interest payment received under these provisions from "gross income" for purposes of the Personal Income Tax Law.

The bill would appropriate \$10,984,000 from the General Fund to the department to carry out its provisions.

The bill would make it a crime for any person to knowingly make a false statement or commit other specified acts in connection with a claim for refund of the smog impact fee, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

(3) This bill would become operative only if SB 215 of the 1999–2000 Regular Session is enacted and becomes operative.

(4) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 32 (SB 215) Karnette. Vehicles: smog impact fee: refunds.

Existing law imposes a smog impact fee of \$300 on a person making application to register a motor vehicle in this state that was previously registered outside this state, with certain exceptions. However, in the case of *Jordan v. D.M.V.* (1999) 75 Cal.App.4th 449, the court ruled that the imposition of this fee is unconstitutional.

This bill would repeal the provisions imposing the smog impact fee and would make a related change.

The bill would transfer \$665,261,000 from the General Fund to the Smog Impact Fee Refund Account in the State Transportation Fund, which would be created by this bill as a continuously appropriated account in the Special Deposit Fund, for the purpose of funding refunds of the smog impact fee and for certain other purposes. By so establishing this account, this bill would make an appropriation.

The bill would become operative only if AB 809 is enacted and becomes operative, as specified.

The bill would declare that it is to become effective immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 33 (AB 205) Leach. Domestic violence: name change.

Existing law requires a court in an action for a change of name to publicize the petition and the name of the petitioner, as specified. Existing law also establishes a program to provide for the confidentiality of the address of victims of domestic violence. Under the program, a victim or a person acting on behalf of a minor or incapacitated person may apply to have an address designated by the Secretary of State serve as the person's address for various purposes, including service of process. Under existing law if a program participant obtains a name change, he or she loses certification as a program participant. Existing law also requires the Secretary of State to report to the Legislature regarding the confidentiality program for victims of domestic violence, as specified.

This bill would provide that when a person who is a participant in the domestic violence confidentiality program brings a petition for a change of name, the petition, the order of the court, and the copy of the order to be published, shall indicate, in lieu of the proposed name, that the name is confidential and on file with the Secretary of State. This bill would further require that the Secretary of State keep confidential the name changes made by participants in the confidentiality program, and that the Secretary of State may cancel a person's certification in the program if the person changes his or her name and fails to notify the Secretary of State within 7 days of the change. This bill would also eliminate provisions that allow the Secretary of State to disclose information about a participant in the confidentiality program when the person is terminated from the program. This bill would also provide that a program participant's changed name shall not be available for inspection and copying, except as specified. This bill would further require the Secretary of State to report to the Legislature the number of program participants who obtained a confidential name change, as specified. The bill would make additional, related changes to take effect only if SB 1318 is chaptered and becomes operative, as specified.

Ch. 34 (AB 460) Ackerman. Trusts: trustees and other fiduciaries.

(1) Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to establish a pension trust, as specified.

This bill would, in cases where the pension trust permits a participant or beneficiary to direct investments in his or her account, provide that a corporate custodian or a corporate trustee that otherwise provides services to the trust shall not be liable for any loss, or for any breach, which results from the participant's or beneficiary's directions with respect to the assets in his or her account.

(2) Existing law defines the phrase "terms of the trust" for purposes of laws regarding the duty of a trustee to keep the beneficiaries of a trust reasonably informed of the trust and its administration to include the written trust instrument of an irrevocable trust or those provisions of a written trust instrument that describe or affect an irrevocable portion of a trust.

This bill would revise the definition to state that it means the written trust instrument of an irrevocable trust instrument in effect at the settlor's death that describes or affects that portion of a trust that has become irrevocable at the settlor's death. It also would provide that the phrase includes documents irrevocably exercising a power of appointment, as specified, but does not include superseded trust instruments or amendments.

(3) Existing law requires, when a revocable trust or any portion thereof becomes irrevocable for any reason, that the trustee shall provide a copy of the trust or irrevocable portion of it, as specified.

This bill would require the trustee to provide the copy, as specified, when the trust becomes irrevocable or a portion of the trust becomes irrevocable because of the death of one or more of the settlors. This bill would also require that the trustee provide the copy, as specified,

when the terms of the trust expressly provide that the trust becomes irrevocable within one year of the death of a settlor because of a contingency related to the death of one or more settlors of the trust.

(4) Existing law requires a trustee to provide specified information regarding the trust and the trustee to each beneficiary of an irrevocable trust or irrevocable portion of a trust, to each heir of the settlor, and to the Attorney General, as specified.

Existing law also provides that a trustee who fails to make a good faith effort to serve the notification by the trustee shall be responsible for all damages including attorneys' fees and costs resulting from the failure.

This bill would revise and recast these provisions to, among other things, require that trustees provide specified information to certain beneficiaries and heirs when the terms of the trust expressly provide that the trust becomes irrevocable within one year of the death of a settlor because of a contingency related to the death of one or more settlors of the trust. The bill would further provide that a trustee who fails to give notification, as specified, to a beneficiary shall be responsible for all damages, attorney's fees, and costs caused by the failure unless the trustee has made a reasonably diligent effort to comply with the notification requirements. This bill would also provide that a trustee who fails to give notification, as specified, to an heir who is not a beneficiary and who is known to the trustee shall be responsible for all damages caused to the heir by the failure unless the trustee has made a reasonably diligent effort, as defined, to comply with notification requirements. The bill would further provide that a trustee may consider the fact that the period within which a beneficiary may contest a trust has not expired when exercising discretion in distributing assets.

Ch. 35 (AB 766) Wiggins. Solano County.

Existing law authorizes the boards of supervisors of specified counties to provide, by ordinance, that the public administrator be appointed by the board, and authorizes specified counties to appoint the same person to the offices of public administrator, veteran service officer, and public guardian.

This bill would include Solano County within those counties whose board of supervisors would be authorized to provide for the appointment of the public administrator by the board. It would also authorize the Board of Supervisors of Solano County to appoint the same person to the offices of public administrator and public guardian.

Ch. 36 (AB 1441) Lempert. California Community Colleges.

Existing law specifies that all contracts entered into by any state agency for specified services are void unless and until approved by the Department of General Services. That law exempts certain transactions from that law, including transactions entered into by the Trustees of the California State University.

This bill also would exempt transactions entered into by the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges from that law.

The bill also would provide that it shall not be construed to provide any exemption for the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges or the Chancellor's Office of the California Community Colleges from provisions of law governing personal services contracts.

Ch. 37 (SB 235) Haynes. Cosmetology: licensing.

The Barbering and Cosmetology Act provides that it is unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to engage in barbering, cosmetology, or electrolysis without a valid current license issued by the Director of the Department of Consumer Affairs or his or her designee, and defines the practices of barbering and cosmetology as including specified services.

This bill would provide that the practices of barbering and cosmetology do not include the mere sale, fitting, or styling of wigs and hairpieces or natural hair braiding, which is a service

that results in tension on hair strands or roots by twisting, wrapping, weaving, extending, locking, or braiding hair by hand or mechanical device, provided that this service does not include the cutting of hair or the application of dyes, reactive chemicals, or other preparations to alter the color of the hair or to straighten, curl, or alter the structure of the hair. This bill would provide that a person who engages in natural hair styling, which is defined as the provision of natural hair braiding services together with any of the services or procedures defined within the regulated practices of barbering or cosmetology, is subject to regulation under the act and shall obtain and maintain a barbering or cosmetology license as applicable to the services respectively offered or performed. This bill would also make corresponding changes to the list of practices constituting cosmetology, and would additionally delete from this list the specific practice of brushing of hair. It would also provide that "establishment," as used in the act, includes any premises, building, or part of a building where natural hair styling is practiced for compensation.

Ch. 38 (SB 1311) Chesbro. Salmon and steelhead trout habitat.

The Budget Act of 1999 prohibits the expenditure of federal funds available from the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Account administered by the National Marine Fisheries Service or from any other source for the Watershed and Salmon Restoration Strategy Program that are not appropriated in that act unless and until a statute is enacted authorizing and defining that program and specifying the use of the federal funds.

This bill would appropriate \$9,000,000 in federal funds from the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund to the Department of Fish and Game for the protection and recovery of salmon and steelhead trout pursuant to a specified Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Fish and Game, the Resources Agency, and the United States Department of Commerce, National Marine Fisheries Service. The bill would make a legislative finding that this provision satisfies the requirements of the Budget Act of 1999, as specified.

This bill would also declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 39 (SB 2085) McPherson. Alcoholic beverages: use on school grounds.

Under existing law, unless otherwise exempted, every person who possesses, consumes, sells, gives, or delivers to any other person, any alcoholic beverage in or on any public schoolhouse or any of the grounds thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

This bill would provide an exemption from these provisions by permitting alcoholic beverages to be served on the campus of the Monterey Peninsula College during the period from June 15 to June 22, 2000, inclusive, in connection with the 100th anniversary of the United States Open Golf Championship Tournament at Pebble Beach.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 40 (AB 1850) Correa. California public universities: spouses and children of deceased public safety officers: educational benefits.

Existing law prohibits the Regents of the University of California, the Board of Directors of the Hastings College of the Law, and the Trustees of the California State University System from requiring or collecting fees or tuition from any surviving natural or adopted child of a law enforcement or fire suppression and prevention employee of a public agency, as defined, or until January 1, 2002, a child of a contractor or employee of a contractor performing services for a public agency, killed in the performance of active law enforcement or active fire suppression and prevention duties, if the deceased person met specified requirements.

This bill would additionally make those educational benefits available to a surviving spouse of a deceased person to which this provision is applicable.

Ch. 41 (SB 451) Schiff. Sexually violent predators: commitment petitions.

Existing law establishes procedures under which a person under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections may be referred for evaluation at least 6 months prior to the

person's scheduled date for release from prison if the director determines that the person may be a sexually violent predator, as defined. Existing law provides, under certain circumstances, that this person may be required to stand trial, be found beyond a reasonable doubt to be a sexually violent predator, and be committed for 2 years to the custody of the State Department of Mental Health for treatment and confinement in a secure facility until his or her diagnosed mental disorder has so changed that he or she is not likely to commit an act of sexual violence.

Existing law authorizes the Board of Prison Terms to order that a person referred to the State Department of Mental Health remain in custody for a full evaluation for no more than 45 days, unless his or her scheduled date of release falls more than 45 days after referral. Existing law also provides that in cases where an inmate's parole or temporary parole hold will expire before a probable cause hearing is conducted, the agency bringing the petition may request an urgency review by a judge of a superior court in accordance with specified procedures.

This bill instead would authorize the board, upon a showing of good cause, to order that a person referred to the State Department of Mental Health remain in custody for a full evaluation for no more than 45 days beyond the person's scheduled release date, and would revise procedures relating to probable cause review and hearing, including that the person remain in custody pending the completion of the hearing.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 42 (SB 1574) Alarcon. Criminal procedure: deferred entry of judgment: reimbursement of costs.

Existing law provides procedures, as specified, for defendants who are dismissed from deferred entry of judgment programs. Existing law also requires that the court, prior to dismissing the charge or charges, consider the defendant's ability to pay and whether the defendant has paid a diversion restitution fee, has paid an administration fee to the probation department, and has met his or her financial obligation to the program.

This bill would require that the court, prior to rendering a finding of guilt and entering judgment, consider the defendant's ability to pay a diversion restitution fee and whether the defendant has met his or her financial obligation to the program. This bill would eliminate the requirement that the court consider whether the defendant has paid an administration fee to the probation department. This bill would also require the defendant to reimburse the probation department for the reasonable cost of any program investigation or progress report filed with the court, as specified.

Ch. 43 (AB 2418) Migden. Jurors: eligibility.

Existing law specifies that no eligible person shall be exempt from service as a trial juror by reason of occupation, race, color, religion, sex, national origin, or economic status.

This bill would add sexual orientation to the list of bases for which no eligible person shall be exempt from service as a trial juror.

Existing law provides for the exclusion of prospective jurors from a trial jury by peremptory challenge or challenge for cause.

This bill would specify that no party may use a peremptory challenge to remove a prospective juror on the basis of an assumption that the prospective juror is biased merely because of his or her race, color, religion, sex, national origin, sexual orientation, or similar grounds.

The bill also would set forth the findings and intent of the Legislature in this regard.

Ch. 44 (AB 1908) Lempert. School bonds.

Existing law authorizes the governing board of any school district or community college to order an election and submit to the electors of the district the question of whether the bonds of the district shall be issued and sold to raise money for specified purposes. Existing law

generally requires $\frac{2}{3}$ of the votes cast on the proposition of issuing bonds to be in favor of issuing the bonds to pass the measure.

This bill would provide that, contingent upon the passage of the “Smaller Classes, Safer Schools and Financial Accountability Act” at the November 7, 2000, general election, as an alternative, the governing board of a school district or community college district, may, pursuant to a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of the governing board, pursue the authorization and issuance of bonds by a 55% vote of the electorate, at a primary or general election, a regularly scheduled local election, or a statewide special election, subject to certain additional requirements.

The bill would require the ballot to be printed with a statement that the governing board will appoint a citizens’ oversight committee and conduct annual independent audits to assure that funds are spent only on school and classroom improvements and for no other purposes. The bill would require that after a successful election, the board appoint an independent citizens’ oversight committee, as specified. The bill would state that the purpose of the citizens’ oversight committee is to inform the public concerning the expenditure of bond revenues.

The bill would authorize, as specified, an action to be maintained to restrain and prevent expenditures of bond funds under certain circumstances.

Ch. 45 (AB 2767) Jackson. Vehicles: engineering and traffic surveys.

Existing law defines an engineering and traffic survey to be a survey of highway and traffic conditions in accordance with methods determined by the Department of Transportation, and lists factors that must be included in a survey.

This bill would authorize local authorities to, in addition to the existing factors, consider residential density and pedestrian and bicyclist safety in conducting surveys.

Ch. 46 (AB 894) Alquist. Physicians and surgeons: skilled nursing facilities: antipsychotic medication.

Existing law prescribes certain procedures to be followed if the attending physician and surgeon of a resident in a skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility prescribes or orders a medical intervention that requires informed consent.

This bill would provide that if the attending physician and surgeon of a resident in a skilled nursing facility prescribes or orders an antipsychotic medication, the physician and surgeon shall obtain the informed consent of the resident for purposes of prescribing, ordering, or increasing an order for the medication, seek the consent of the resident to notify the resident’s interested family member, as designated in the medical record, and if the resident consents to the notice, make reasonable attempts, either personally or through a designee, to notify the interested family member, as designated in the medical record, within 48 hours of the prescription, order, or increase of an order.

Ch. 47 (AB 2003) Shelley. Arrests.

Existing law authorizes a peace officer to arrest a suspect without a warrant when the officer has probable cause to believe that the suspect committed an assault or battery against another person with whom the suspect has a specified personal or domestic relationship under specified circumstances.

This bill would add a dating relationship as defined by law to the list of specified personal relationships justifying an arrest without a warrant under the above provision.

Ch. 48 (AB 2901) Committee on Health. Disproportionate share hospitals.

Existing law provided for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Services, pursuant to which medical benefits are provided to public assistance recipients and certain other low-income persons.

Under existing law, the State Department of Health Services is required to make supplemental payments to certain outpatient disproportionate share hospitals based on specified criteria.

This bill would revise the method of determining the disproportionate share provider payment structure for the 2000–01 payment adjustment year and subsequent years. The bill would also authorize the department to adopt specified emergency regulations in this regard.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 49 (SB 1434) Alarcon. Building permits.

Existing law prohibits a city or county from issuing a building permit without a properly executed declaration by the owner, applicant, contractor, or agent of the owner, contractor, or applicant.

This bill would provide that a properly executed declaration may include a declaration signed and transmitted by facsimile or other electronic means. It would also provide that an application for a building permit shall be construed as a “transaction” and all declarations required shall be construed as records under the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act.

Ch. 50 (SB 1616) Monteith. Vandalism: graffiti abatement.

Existing law provides that every person who maliciously defaces with graffiti or other inscribed material, damages, or destroys any real or personal property not his or her own is guilty of vandalism. Existing law prohibits additional specified acts of vandalism involving graffiti. Existing law also authorizes the court to order a defendant to perform community service upon conviction of certain of these offenses, or as a condition of probation, as specified, or in a jurisdiction that has adopted a graffiti abatement program, authorize the court to order, upon the conviction of a person for any of these offenses, or as a condition of probation, the person, and his or her parents or guardians if the defendant is a minor, to keep the damaged property or another property free of graffiti for a specified period of time.

This bill would delete the adoption of a graffiti abatement program as a condition for the court to order a person, convicted pursuant to these provisions, to keep the damaged property or another property free of graffiti. Since these provisions are contained in a statute affected by Proposition 21, an initiative act, the amendment of these provisions by the Legislature would require a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of the Legislature as provided by the initiative act.

Ch. 51 (AB 2305) Dutra. Veterans’ Bond Act of 2000.

This bill would enact the Veterans’ Bond Act of 2000 which, if approved, would authorize, for purposes of financing a specified program of farm, home, and mobilehome purchase assistance for veterans, the issuance, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law, of bonds in the amount of \$500,000,000. The act would authorize refunding, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Laws, of bonds issued or sold under prescribed veterans bond acts.

The bill would provide for submission of the act to the voters at the November 2000 general election in accordance with specified law.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 52 (AB 1740) as amended, Ducheny. 2000–01 Budget. ¹

This bill would make appropriations for support of state government for the 2000–01 fiscal year.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 53 (AB 1256) Committee on Agriculture. Fairs: funding.

(1) Existing law authorizes parimutuel wagering on the outcome of horse races, and provides that the first \$1,100,000 of all revenue distributed to racing associations for payment to the state as license fees shall be deposited into a special account of the Fairs and Exposition Fund and is thereafter continuously appropriated to the Department of Food and Agriculture for supplementing purses at fair meetings.

(2) Existing law also provides that except for the revenues described in (1), all revenues distributed to the state as license fees from satellite wagering shall be deposited into a separate

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

account in the fund and are continuously appropriated to the department for allocation by the Secretary of Food and Agriculture for specified purposes related to capital improvements and operational costs of fairs and satellite wagering facilities. Existing law also provides that when revenues deposited into this account exceed \$11,000,000 in any fiscal year, 98% of the amount in excess shall be transferred to the General Fund, but that repayments of specified securities issued for the purpose of constructing or acquiring improvements to fair racing inclosures, satellite facilities, and access compliance projects, repayment of debts incurred by the State Race Track Leasing Commission for the construction of a grandstand at the Del Mar fairgrounds, and the payment of expenses incurred in establishing and operating satellite wagering facilities generally, shall be made before any funds are thereby transferred.

(3) Existing law also provides that from the total revenue received by the California Horse Racing Board, exclusive of fines, penalties, and unclaimed tickets, a sum to be determined by a specified calculation shall be deposited into the Fairs and Exposition Fund, and, if the revenues thereby deposited are in excess of \$13,000,000 in any fiscal year, one-half of the amount in excess shall be transferred to the General Fund. Existing law also provides that any unallocated balance remaining in this fund is continuously appropriated for allocation by the Secretary of Food and Agriculture for specified capital improvements and operational support at California fairs.

This bill would provide that the excess satellite wagering license fee revenues that are currently transferred directly to the General Fund pursuant to (2) shall instead be transferred to the Fair and Exposition Fund, and shall be subject to the calculation, distribution, and continuous appropriation described in (3).

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 54 (AB 776) Calderon. Workers' compensation: medical evaluators: reappointment.

Existing law, for purposes of workers' compensation, requires the Industrial Medical Council to appoint qualified medical evaluators for the evaluation of medical issues, and these appointments are for a 2-year term. Existing law permits a medical evaluator to request reappointment if he or she meets specified qualifications that include having completed within the previous 24 months 12 hours of continuing education, as specified.

This bill would require the appointment of qualified medical evaluators for the evaluation of medical-legal issues. The bill would clarify who is a physician for purposes of appointment or reappointment as a qualified medical evaluator. The bill would revise the qualifications for the appointment and reappointment of medical evaluators, including, among other changes, a requirement that appointees complete a course approved by the Industrial Medical Council of 12 or more hours on disability evaluation report writing. This bill would also revise the grounds for suspension or termination by the council of the privilege of a physician to serve as a qualified medical evaluator.

Ch. 55 (SB 1424) Lewis. Elections.

(1) Existing law authorizes the enactment of county, municipal, and district ordinances by, among other methods, voter initiative, and specifies when the election for those initiatives shall be held.

This bill would amend and recast these provisions for purposes of uniformity and technical clarification.

(2) Existing law requires the Secretary of State, not later than the 24th day after a partisan presidential primary election, to compile and file certain statements of the canvassed returns filed with him or her by the county elections officials, and to issue certificates of election to winning candidates and delegates.

This bill would instead require the Secretary of State to perform those acts not later than the 32nd day after the election.

(3) Existing law requires any person who receives, by write-in vote, a plurality of the votes cast in the American Independent Party's delegate selection primary election, to file with the Secretary of State, within 31 days after that party's primary election, a list of delegates to that party's national convention, as specified.

This bill would instead require any such person to perform that act within 37 days after the primary election, and would make a conforming change to a related provision and to a similar provision applicable to the Peace and Freedom Party.

(4) Existing law requires each group of candidates for delegates of the Peace and Freedom Party to determine the order of members to be certified by the Secretary of State and to certify that order to the Secretary of State not later than the 21st day after the election.

This bill would instead require that the order be certified to the Secretary of State not later than the 28th day after the election.

(5) Existing law generally requires the elections official to send the results of an election to the Secretary of State within 35 days of that election, provided that the results for all persons voted for at the presidential primary for delegates to national conventions are required to be sent within 20 days after the election and the results for presidential electors are required to be endorsed and sent so that they are received not later than the first Monday in the month following election.

This bill would instead require that the results for persons voted for at the presidential primary for delegates to national conventions be sent within 28 days after the election. It would also delete the requirement that the results for presidential electors be sent so that they are received not later than the first Monday in the month following election.

Ch. 56 (AB 1716) Robert Pacheco. Dependency proceedings: paternity.

Existing law requires the juvenile court, at the detention hearing held in a dependency proceeding, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to inquire of the mother and any other appropriate person as to the identity and address of all presumed or alleged fathers of the child who is the subject of the proceeding, and specifies the factors the court may consider in this regard. Existing law also provides for specified notice to alleged fathers, and provides for a determination of paternity upon certain circumstances.

This bill would require the juvenile court to consider specified factors that the juvenile court deems appropriate when making its inquiry of the father, including whether any man has declared paternity of the child by signing a voluntary declaration thereof, among other factors. The bill would also require the juvenile court, after any inquiry, proceeding, or determination made pursuant to the above provisions, to note its findings in the minutes of the court. It also would make a related change.

Ch. 57 (AB 1786) Maddox. Animal shelters: holding of impounded animals.

Existing law provides, with respect to animal shelters and pounds, impounding time periods, and care, redemption, and adoption requirements applicable to specified animals, including the requirement that, until July 1, 2001, any animal relinquished by the purported owner be held for 2 full business days, not including the day of impoundment. Existing law also provides that, commencing on that date, this provision shall again become operative, except that the relinquished animal will be held for only one day, not including the day of impoundment.

This bill instead would provide that kittens or puppies relinquished by the purported owner, or brought in by any other person, to pounds or shelters may immediately be available for adoption.

Ch. 58 (AB 2110) Rod Pacheco. Graffiti abatement.

Existing law authorizes a city, county, or city and county to provide for the abatement of a nuisance resulting from the defacement of the property of another by graffiti or any other inscribed material at the expense of a minor creating, causing, or committing the nuisance.

Existing law also authorizes a city, county, or city and county to adopt an ordinance making the expense of abatement a lien against property of the minor or the parent or guardian of the minor and a personal obligation of the minor or the parent or guardian of the minor and specifying the procedures for the recording, abatement, and satisfaction of the lien.

This bill would authorize the extension of these provisions to apply to persons other than minors creating, causing, or committing these nuisances.

Ch. 59 (AB 2446) Wildman. Juveniles: correctional facilities: youth centers.

Existing law, the Juvenile and Gang Violence Prevention, Detention, and Public Protection Act of 1998, authorizes the Department of the Youth Authority to award grants to nonprofit agencies that serve youths for the purpose of acquiring, renovating, or constructing youth centers.

This bill would add to the nonexclusive list of nonprofit agencies that serve youth that may apply for grants.

Ch. 60 (SB 1664) Karnette. Franchise and income tax laws: seniors' tax assistance: full value: property tax equivalent.

The Gonsalves-Deukmejian-Petris Senior Citizens Property Tax Assistance Law provides for payment of assistance by the Franchise Tax Board to claimants, whether those claimants own or rent their residences, in accordance with schedules that reduce the amount of assistance provided as the amount of a claimant's household income increases along a specified scale of household income amounts. The amount of assistance for a claimant owning his or her residential dwelling is a specified percentage, based on household income, of tax on the first \$34,000 of full value. The amount of assistance for a claimant renting his or her residence is a specified percentage, based on household income, of the statutory property tax equivalent of \$250.

This bill would provide a one-time 150% increase in property tax assistance payments for low-income senior citizens and disabled individuals for the 2000–01 fiscal year, as provided.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 61 (SB 1762) Alpert. Deputy sheriffs: San Diego County.

Existing law defines specified powers, rights, duties, and training requirements for peace officers, and provides that any deputy sheriff, employed in that capacity by a county, is a peace officer whose authority extends to any place in the state with regard to offenses committed within his or her home jurisdiction, and any offense committed in his or her presence where there is immediate danger to person or property or the escape of the perpetrator, or where there is probable cause to believe these situations exist. Existing law also provides that a deputy sheriff of a county of the first class who is assigned to perform duties relating to specified custodial assignments is a peace officer whose authority extends to any place in the state only while engaged in the performance of the duties of his or her employment and for the purpose of carrying out the primary function of employment relating to his or her custodial assignments, or when directed to perform other law enforcement duties during a local state of emergency.

This bill would provide that this latter provision is applicable to deputy sheriffs employed by San Diego County.

Ch. 62 (AB 2301) Lowenthal. State agencies: contracts.

Under existing law, 2 or more public agencies, by agreement, may exercise any power common to the contracting parties. Existing law also authorizes state agencies to enter into agreements to furnish services, materials, or equipment to, or perform work for, other state agencies upon the terms and conditions and for consideration as they may determine, and subject to approval of the Director of General Services.

This bill would authorize each state agency to contract with a joint powers authority to perform examinations and related services for the state agency with respect to the issuance

of professional and vocational licenses, certifications, commissions, permits, or other similar accreditations, subject to approval of the Director of General Services pursuant to a specified provision of existing law or other approval as required by law. The bill would specifically authorize the Cooperative Personnel Services Joint Powers Authority to administer examinations and provide related services for state agencies, subject to the approval of the Director of General Services or other approval as required by law.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 63 (AB 769) Margett. Vehicles: preferential vehicle lanes.

Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation to authorize or permit exclusive or preferential use of highway lanes for high-occupancy vehicles. Existing law, which becomes inoperative on July 1, 2001, and as of January 1, 2002, is repealed, requires the department to establish those lanes on the San Bernardino Freeway, to set the minimum occupancy level on those lanes at 2 persons, including the driver, and to complete a related study and submit a report to the Legislature.

This bill would instead set the minimum occupancy level on those lanes at 3 persons, including the driver, during the peak commuting hours of 5-9 a.m. and 4-7 p.m., Monday through Friday, inclusive, and 2 persons, including the driver, at all other times.

This bill would also expand the scope of the study and report.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 64 (AB 1797) Bock. Vital records: alternative birth center.

Existing law requires that each live birth be registered with the local registrar of live births and deaths for the district in which the birth occurred. Existing law authorizes the administrator of a hospital to sign and register the birth certificate if the attending physician and surgeon, certified nurse midwife, or principal attendant is not available.

This bill also would authorize the administrator of a state-licensed alternative birth center to sign and register live births under this provision.

Ch. 65 (AB 1830) Wildman. Pregnant and parenting teen education programs: leased buildings.

Existing law requires the Department of General Services to supervise the design, construction, reconstruction, or alteration of, or addition to, a school building to ensure compliance with certain rules, regulations, and building standards. Existing law requires a school district to provide for an examination of any school building that was not constructed under those terms.

This bill would exempt from those provisions, until January 1, 2002, a building leased by a school district on a temporary basis for the purposes of housing a pregnant and parenting teen education program.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 66 (AB 1905) Rod Pacheco. District accounts: authorization.

Existing law authorizes local park and recreation districts to operate and maintain local parks and recreation areas in the state. Tax revenues of the district are required to be placed in the treasury of the city or county in which the district is located, and the treasurer of that city or county acts as the treasurer of the district.

This bill would authorize a recreation and park district to establish an alternative depository pursuant to specified provisions applicable to community services districts, with the approval of the city or county in which the district is located.

This bill would revise the alternative depository provisions applicable to community services districts to permit the finance director of the district board to be the general manager. The bill would permit warrants to be drawn by the president and the general manager of the district board.

Ch. 67 (AB 2453) Runner. Pupil records.

Existing law finds and declares that the mobility of pupils in foster care often disrupts their educational experience. Existing law authorizes parents of currently enrolled or former pupils access to any and all pupil records related to their children which are maintained by school districts or private schools.

This bill would authorize foster family agencies with jurisdiction over currently enrolled or former pupils to access records of grades and transcripts, and individualized education plans maintained by school districts or private schools of those pupils.

Ch. 68 (SB 2096) Poochigian. Cemetery districts.

Existing law authorizes a cemetery district formed prior to 1947 to acquire a mausoleum if the mausoleum was constructed at least 10 years prior to May 1, 1947.

This bill would create an exception authorizing the Visalia Public Cemetery District to acquire a mausoleum that was originally constructed by the City of Visalia in 1965, if the cemetery district complies with specified criteria.

This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity for a special statute.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 69 (SB 1643) O'Connell. Teachers' salaries.

Existing law requires the governing board of each school district to adopt and cause to be printed and made available a schedule of salaries to be paid to certificated employees. Existing law permits the governing board of a school district, the county superintendent of schools, or the county boards of education, in the 1999–2000 fiscal year, to increase the lowest salary on the salary schedule for a certificated employee who meets certain requirements by designating as the lowest salary on the salary schedule an amount not to exceed \$32,000 and sets forth procedures for providing per-pupil incentives for providing this increase.

This bill would authorize the governing board of a school district, the county superintendent of schools, or the county boards of education, commencing with the 2000–01 fiscal year, to increase the lowest salary on the salary schedule for a certificated employee that meets certain requirements by designating as the lowest salary on the salary schedule an amount that is at least \$34,000 in the 2000–01 fiscal year. This bill would set forth procedures for reimbursement for the cost of the increase.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency measure.

Ch. 70 (SB 1666) Alarcon. Teachers: recruitment and incentives.

(1) Existing law exempts a member of the State Teachers' Retirement System who is retired for service from certain limitations on the amount of compensation the member may earn for performing certain creditable activities without suffering a reduction in his or her retirement allowance if the member is employed to mitigate the effects of teacher shortages attributable to recent class size reduction legislation affecting kindergarten and grades 1 to 3, inclusive.

This bill would instead, commencing in the 2000–01 school year, exempt a member who retired for service effective January 1, 2000, and is employed to provide direct classroom instruction to pupils in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, or to provide support to new teachers, individuals completing student teaching assignments or participating in the Preinternship Teaching Program, an alternative certification program, or the School Paraprofessional Teacher Training Program.

(2) Existing law provides incentive grant funding to school districts and county offices of education that operate or propose to operate an alternative certification program and limits the amount of a grant to \$1,500 per intern per year.

This bill would increase the maximum amount of a grant to \$2,500.

(3) Existing law establishes the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards Certification Incentive Program to provide one-time \$10,000 merit awards to teachers who are employed by school districts or charter schools, are assigned to teach in the public schools, and have attained certification from the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards.

This bill would provide an additional \$20,000 to the recipient if the teacher agrees to teaching for 4 years in a low-performing school and would define a low-performing school as one that is in the bottom half of all schools based on the Academic Performance Index.

(4) Existing law requires the establishment and operation of a resource center that collects and maintains information regarding programs that encourage or assist military personnel, upon retirement, to enter the teaching profession. Existing law establishes the California School Paraprofessional Teacher Training Program to recruit paraprofessionals to participate in a program designed to encourage them to enroll in teacher training programs and to provide instructional service as teachers in the public schools. Existing law establishes the Science, Mathematics, and Technology Teacher Pipeline Program to identify, support, and assist elementary, secondary, and postsecondary students to become teachers of science, mathematics, or technology. Existing law establishes the California Center on Teaching Careers to recruit individuals into the teaching profession.

This bill would establish the Teaching As A Priority Block Grant, to be administered by the State Department of Education, to award block grants to school districts to provide incentives to attract credentialed teachers to be employed and retained in low-performing schools.

This bill would also establish the Teacher Recruitment Initiative Program, to be administered by the Sacramento County Office of Education. The Sacramento County Office of Education would award, by January 1, 2001, up to 6 grants on a competitive basis to consortia to operate regional recruitment centers that would focus on recruiting teachers to low-performing schools, especially those with a teaching staff that has more than 20% emergency permitholders. The bill would require the Sacramento County Office of Education to provide statewide oversight and technical assistance for regional recruitment centers.

(5) Existing law establishes an Assumption Program of Loans for Education under which an applicant enrolled in a participating institution of postsecondary education, or an applicant who agrees to participate in a teacher trainee or teacher internship program, and who further agrees to obtain a teaching credential in subject areas that are designated as current or projected shortage areas or to provide classroom instruction in schools that serve large populations of pupils from low-income families, serve rural areas, or have a high percentage of teachers holding emergency permits, is eligible to receive a conditional warrant for loan assumption, to be redeemed pursuant to a prescribed procedure upon becoming employed as a teacher. Existing law requires an applicant to enroll in at least 10 semester units or the equivalent. Existing law sets aside 40% of the warrants for applicants who agree to obtain teaching credentials in any subject area and to teach in schools that serve large populations of pupils from low-income families and 60% of the warrants for applicants who agree to obtain a teaching credential in a subject area that is currently or is projected to be a shortage area.

This bill would also make an applicant enrolled in a participating institution of postsecondary education or an applicant who agrees to participate in a teacher trainee or teacher internship program, and who further agrees to teach in a low-performing school, as defined, eligible for a warrant. The bill would require an applicant to be enrolled on at least a half-time basis rather than 10 semester units and would eliminate the set-asides. The bill would require the Student Aid Commission to reexamine its outreach and marketing strategies relative to the program.

(6) Existing law requires the annual distribution of 500 warrants under the Assumption Program of Loans for Education for the recruitment of out-of-state teachers.

This bill would instead authorize the distribution of warrants without reference to the number of warrants to be distributed.

(7) Existing law requires the annual distribution of a minimum of 2,000 of the warrants under the Assumption Program of Loans for Education to applicants who agree to obtain a teaching credential in mathematics or science and 50 warrants to project centers of the Science, Mathematics, and Technology Teacher Pipeline Program for participants in that program.

This bill would delete these provisions.

(8) Existing law requires the distribution for the 1999–2000 school year of a maximum 5,500 student loans for participants of the Assumption Program of Loans for Education. Notwithstanding this maximum, existing law requires the issuing of warrants in a quantity determined by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act for the assumption of student loans for applicants who agree to teach in rural schools and schools with a high percentage of teachers holding emergency permits.

This bill would increase the maximum number of student loans to 6,500 and would require the issuing of warrants in a quantity determined by the Governor and Legislature in the annual Budget Act for the assumption of student loans regardless of the eligibility category of the applicant, but would allow a set-aside of 100 warrants for applicants who agree to teach in school districts serving rural areas.

(9) Existing law establishes Cal Grant T awards as a state educational opportunity grant program under which Cal Grant T awards are made to students who have completed a baccalaureate degree and are admitted to a program of professional teacher preparation for tuition and student fees for a maximum of one academic year of full-time attendance at a program of professional teacher preparation and the Assumption Program of Loans for Education described in paragraphs (6) to (9), inclusive, above.

This bill would require the California Student Aid Commission to report, as specified, on the number of Cal Grant T award recipients that become public school teachers.

The bill would also establish the Governor's Teaching Fellowship Program to be administered by the Chancellor's office of the California State University and under which \$20,000 nonrenewable graduate teaching fellowships would be awarded to graduate students who agree to teach at a low-performing school for 4 years. The fellowships would be used to defer tuition and living expenses for a teacher certification program at any accredited postsecondary institution in California. The bill would establish an intersegmental review committee to review all fellowship applications.

(10) This bill would become operative only if SB 1330 is chaptered.

(11) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 71 (SB 1667) Alpert. Education and government. ²

(1) Existing law requires a school district that has one or more pupils who are English learners to assess each pupil's English language development in order to determine the pupil's level of proficiency. Existing law, commencing with the 2000–01 school year, requires the assessment to be conducted upon initial enrollment, and annually, thereafter, on the anniversary of the pupil's initial identification by the school district as being an English learner.

This bill would, instead, require that the annual assessment be conducted upon initial enrollment during a period of time determined by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Board of Education.

(2) Existing law establishes the English Language Acquisition Program designed for pupils enrolled in grades 4 to 8, inclusive, under which a school district conducts an academic assessment of English language learners, provides a program for English language development instruction, provides supplemental instructional support, and coordinates services and funding sources available to English language learners.

This bill, in addition, would establish, until January 1, 2004, the English Language and Intensive Literacy Program for pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive. The bill would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to develop, and the State Board of Education to approve guidelines for implementing the program. The bill would require that at least 90% of the funds received for the program be expended on direct services or materials for English language learners. The bill would require that an independent evaluation of the program be completed and submitted to the appropriate committees of the Legislature.

(3) Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to make certain computations to determine the amount to be allocated for direct services and other purposes provided by county superintendents of schools and to determine each county superintendent's revenue limit for county superintendent responsibilities and direct services. Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to apportion equalization funding for the 1999–2000 fiscal year to certain county offices of education in prescribed amounts.

This bill would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to compute a rate per unit of average daily attendance for the 2000–01 fiscal year for certain county offices of education for purposes of equalizing funding for those county offices of education.

(4) Existing law requires child development appropriations to be available for expenditure for 3 years, except that funds remaining unencumbered at the end of the first fiscal year are required to revert to the General Fund.

This bill would exempt from the requirement that child development appropriations be available for 3 years appropriations for the After School Learning and Safe Neighborhoods Partnerships Program and for CalWORKs child care.

(5) Existing law requires the State Department of Education to convene an advisory committee to the governing board of the County Office Fiscal Crisis and Management Assistance Team on establishing telecommunication standards to support the efficient sharing of school business and administrative information and requires that the advisory committee be disbanded as of December 31, 1995. Existing law, until January 1, 2001, establishes the Educational Telecommunication Fund in order for the governing board to carry out its responsibilities regarding the telecommunication standards and requires that the amount of any offset made to the principal apportionments of school districts because the apportionments were not in accordance with law be deposited in the fund for a maximum deposit of \$1,000,000. Existing law requires the governing board to make annual reports to the Governor, the Legislature, the State Board of Education, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

This bill would delete the date that the committee is required to be disbanded and would change to January 1, 2002, the date upon which the provisions regarding the Educational Telecommunication Fund become inoperative. The bill would also increase the maximum amount that may be annually deposited in the fund to \$10,000,000 and require the annual report to be given also to the Department of Finance.

(6) Existing law authorizes the revenue limit of a school district to be reduced by the decreased employer contributions to the Public Employees' Retirement System resulting from the enactment of specified legislation and to offset that amount by any increase in those contributions resulting from subsequent changes in employer contribution rates.

This bill would, notwithstanding any other provision of law, prohibit excluding, from the calculations of the reduction described above, any persons providing services to local education agencies through use of a joint powers authority involving the local education agencies if those persons would otherwise be considered school employees and subject the local educational agency to the reduction described above.

(7) Existing law establishes the Carl Washington School Safety and Violence Prevention Act, which requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to provide funds to school districts serving pupils in any of grades 8 to 12, inclusive, for the purpose for promoting school safety and reducing schoolsite violence.

This bill would expand the School Safety and Violence Prevention program to school districts that serve pupils in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive.

(8) Existing law authorizes the governing board of a school district and a county board of education to request the State Board of Education to waive provisions of the Education Code and implementing regulations adopted by the State Board of Education except certain enumerated provisions and requires the State Board of Education to approve requests for waivers unless the board makes certain findings.

This bill, in addition, would prohibit the request for, and the granting of, a waiver of provisions of the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998.

(9) Existing law requires, for the 1990–91 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, that moneys to be applied by the state for the support of school districts and community college districts be distributed in accordance with certain calculations. This provision does not apply to the fiscal years between the 1992–93 fiscal year and the 1999–2000 fiscal year, inclusive.

This bill would, instead, make this provision inapplicable to the fiscal years between the 1992–93 fiscal year and the 2000–01 fiscal year, inclusive.

(10) Existing law establishes the State School Fund, provides for the annual transfer from the fund for support of the public schools, and provides for related financial and compliance audits. Existing law authorizes formation of joint powers authorities for local educational purposes.

This bill would prohibit a local education agency from avoiding obligations, or from shifting financial obligations to the state through participation in a joint powers authority.

Existing law, regarding determination of the base revenue limit for funding public schools, requires prescribed computations to be made, including, but not limited to, computations regarding employer retirement contributions.

This bill would require employees providing services to a joint power authority to be considered school employees for the purposes of these retirement computations.

(11) Existing law provides for the establishment of charter schools if certain conditions are met, and establishes a method for funding charter schools. Existing law makes a charter school that is in its first year of operation eligible for certain advance apportionments during the 1999–2000 fiscal year.

This bill would make this provision applicable to a charter school in its first year of operation in any fiscal year.

(12) Existing law authorizes the governing board of a school district to establish one or more community day schools for expelled, probation referred, school attendance review board referred, or district referred pupils. A school district that operates a community day school receives \$4 times the number of hours, not to exceed 2, per schoolday that a community day school pupil remains at the community day school under appropriate supervision.

This bill would adjust the \$4 amount annually commencing in the 2000–01 fiscal year for inflation.

(13) Existing law requires the State Department of Education to provide information and limited financial assistance to encourage school breakfast program startup and expansion into all qualified schools. One eligibility criteria is that 30% of the school enrollment apply and qualify for free and reduced-price meals. Existing law limits the amount of a grant to \$10,000 per schoolsite for nonrecurring expenses incurred in initiating school breakfast programs.

This bill would authorize the grants also to be awarded for the expansion of school breakfast programs and the initiation and expansion of summer food service programs. The bill would change the eligibility criteria to require that 20% of the school enrollment apply and qualify for free and reduced-price meals. The bill would allow grant funds to be used for computer point-of-service systems and the purchase of vehicles for transporting food.

(14) Existing law establishes the Public School Performance Accountability Program consisting of an Academic Performance Index, an Immediate

Intervention/Underperforming Schools Program, and a Governor's High Achieving/Improving Schools Program. The Public School Performance Accountability Program requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with approval of the State Board of Education, to develop the Academic Performance Index (API), consisting of a variety of indicators, including pupil test scores, to be used to measure the performance of schools.

This bill would include in the API the test scores of pupils who are in the first year of enrollment in a high school, but who, in the prior year, were enrolled in an elementary school district that normally matriculates to the high school district.

(15) Existing law establishes the California School Age Families Education Program (Cal-SAFE), a comprehensive, continuous, and community linked school-based program that focuses on youth development and dropout prevention for pregnant and parenting pupils and on child care and development services for their children for the purpose of improving results for pupils and their children.

This bill would delay the transition to the Cal-SAFE program for one year.

Existing law requires a county service coordination plan that provides for educational and related support services to pregnant and parenting teens and their children to include certain information that is to be collected according to the zip codes of individuals.

This bill would replace tracking by zip code with a method to be determined by the State Department of Education and increase the time in which the county service coordination plan must be submitted to the department.

Existing law authorizes the governing board of a school district or county superintendent of schools, individually, or jointly as a consortium, to submit an application to establish and maintain a Cal-SAFE program.

This bill would eliminate this authorization as to a consortium of governing boards of school districts or county superintendents of schools, or both.

Existing law requires the State Department of Education to submit a report every 5 years to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature, commencing March 1, 2004.

This bill would require the reports to commence on March 1, 2005.

Existing law provides state funding for a school district or county superintendent of schools participating in Cal-SAFE pursuant to a formula based on units of average daily attendance generated by pupils served. Existing law provides for the maintenance and use of state funds received under the Cal-SAFE program.

This bill would revise the amount of state funds provided to school districts and county superintendents participating in the Cal-SAFE program and add other related provisions pertaining to the computation of average daily attendance. The bill would authorize school districts and county offices of education to submit claims for a one-time service level exemption from the initial allocation reserved for the program for startup costs for the opening of child care and development sites. The bill would authorize a charter school to participate in Cal-SAFE programs and be eligible for funding.

Existing law requires pregnant minors programs that continue to operate as Cal-SAFE programs to continue the actual enrollment and authorizes them to continue to receive certain levels of funding.

This bill would authorize those pregnant minors programs to continue to claim funding up to certain amounts and make provisions for county offices of education that choose to retain their pregnant minor program revenue limit rather than convert to Cal-SAFE revenue limits.

(16) Existing law requires the waiver of student fees charged by community college districts for students who demonstrate financial need or are otherwise eligible for the waiver. Existing law requires the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges to allocate to community college districts for determining financial need and delivering student financial aid services an amount based on the amount of fees waived.

This bill would require the above allocation to be made based on the number of credit units for which fees are waived, as specified.

(17) Existing law requires the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges to apportion to each district that establishes a part-time faculty program, as specified, an amount equal up to 50% of the total costs of the compensation paid for office hours of part-time faculty.

This bill would instead require the Chancellor to apportion to each of these districts an amount equal to \$1 for every \$2 that the district provides in compensation under the program.

(18) Existing law established in the Neurology Department at the University of California, San Francisco, a research project on substance abuse that has as its major goal the identification of new pharmaceutical agents to prevent or treat alcohol and drug addiction. Existing law states the intent of the Legislature that dedicated state funding for this research shall be provided for 5 years and be appropriated in the annual Budget Act.

This bill would state that it is further the intent of the Legislature that the augmentation of \$1,000,000 per year appropriated in the Budget Act of 2000 for this program be used for permanent ongoing support of the program.

(19) Existing law authorizes the State Public Works Board, subject to statutory approval, to finance the acquisition of equipment, or construction, renovation, and equipping of facilities, or both, on sites within the University of California, the California State University, the California Maritime Academy, or the community college districts, utilizing lease or lease-purchase agreements. Existing law authorizes the State Public Works Board to finance these projects through the issuance of certificates, revenue bonds, negotiable notes, or bond anticipation notes.

This bill would authorize the Regents of the University of California to acquire, design, construct, or renovate acute care hospital buildings on a site or sites owned by, or subject to a lease or option to purchase held by, the regents to implement its seismic safety compliance plan. The bill would authorize, until June 30, 2010, the State Public Works Board to issue up to \$600,000,000 in revenue bonds, negotiable notes, or negotiable bond anticipation notes pursuant to specified provisions of existing law to finance the acquisition, design, construction, or renovation of these acute care hospital buildings to implement the seismic safety compliance plan. The bill would authorize the State Public Works Board and the regents to borrow funds for project costs, excluding preliminary plans and working drawings, from the Pooled Money Investment Account. The bill would authorize the board and the regents, upon mutual agreement, to lease any properties of the regents to facilitate the financing authorized by these provisions.

(20) Existing law authorizes a joint powers authority to issue bonds in order to (1) purchase obligations of local agencies or make loans to local agencies to finance the local agencies' unfunded actuarial pension liability or to purchase or make loans to finance the purchase of delinquent assessments or taxes or (2) acquire any or all right, title, or interest of a local agency in and to the enforcement and collection of delinquent and uncollected property taxes, assessments, and other receivables placed for collection on the property tax rolls.

This bill would make the authority described in (2) above inoperative through June 30, 2001.

(21) Existing law authorizes the Department of General Services to establish the California Multiple Awards Schedule program, which permits state agencies to purchase information technology services from vendors that hold federal contracts.

This bill would authorize the Director of General Services to enter a variety of types of contracts for information technology services, including using master agreements, multiple award schedules, cooperative agreements, and other types of agreements.

(22) This bill would provide that, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the cost-of-living adjustment for certain education-related items of the Budget Act of 2000 is

3.17% and would provide that these funds are in lieu of the amounts that otherwise would be appropriated.

(23) This bill would appropriate \$25,000,000 from the General Fund for transfer by the Controller to the Child Care Facilities Revolving Fund and would appropriate \$175,000,000 from the General Fund to the Secretary of Education for the Education Technology Grant Program. These funds would be applied toward the minimum funding requirement for school districts and community college districts imposed by Section 8 of Article IV of the California Constitution for the 1999–2000 fiscal year.

(24) This bill would appropriate \$100,000,000 to the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges to provide one-time grants to districts for the 2000–01 fiscal year. These funds would be applied toward the minimum funding requirement for school districts and community college districts imposed by Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution for the 1999–2000 fiscal year.

(25) This bill would appropriate \$250,000,000 to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for allocation to school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools on a competitive basis to carry out the English Language and Intensive Literacy Program. These funds would be applied toward the minimum funding requirement for school districts and community college districts imposed by Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution for the 1999–2000 fiscal year.

(26) This bill would appropriate \$139,000,000, as a contingency expenditure, to be authorized by the Department of Finance for transfer to the Controller as necessary for the reimbursement of state-mandated cost claims submitted by school districts and county offices of education. These funds would be applied toward the minimum funding requirement for school districts and community college districts imposed by Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution for the 1999–2000 fiscal year.

(27) This bill would appropriate \$425,000,000 from the General Fund for allocation by the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the purpose of providing funds to each regular public school in the state and for each school district, county office of education, and charter school. The allocation to regular public schools would be made on the basis of units of average daily attendance and used in accordance with proposals of schoolsite councils, schoolwide advisory groups, or school support groups, as approved by school district governing boards, as prescribed. The allocation to school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools would be required to be used for school safety, deferred maintenance, technology staff development, education technology connectivity, or facility improvements. These funds would be applied toward the minimum funding requirement for school districts and community college districts imposed by Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution for the 1999–2000 fiscal year.

(28) The bill would appropriate \$350,000,000 from the General Fund, for transfer by the Controller to Section A of the State School Fund, for allocation on a one-time basis by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools for the Academic Performance Index Schoolsite Employees Performance Bonus.

As a condition of receiving these funds, a schoolsite would be required to expend 50% of the funds to provide one-time bonuses, to its employees, to be divided equally among all schoolsite employees on a full-time equivalent basis. The other 50% would be used at the discretion of the schoolsite for any one-time purposes. These funds would be applied toward the minimum funding requirements for school districts and community college districts imposed by Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution for the 1999–2000 fiscal year.

(29) This bill would appropriate \$8,900,000 from the General Fund to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for purposes of allocating funds to county offices of education pursuant to provisions relating to the equalization of revenue limits. These funds would be applied toward the minimum funding requirements for school districts and community college

districts imposed by Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution for the 2000–01 fiscal year.

(30) This bill would appropriate \$32,852,000 from the General Fund to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for allocations in various amounts on a one-time basis to various county offices of education and school districts for specified purposes.

(31) This bill would appropriate \$8,567,000 from the General Fund to the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges for allocations in various amounts on a one-time basis to various community college districts and community colleges for specified purposes. The funds appropriated in (30) and this paragraph would be applied toward the minimum funding requirement for school districts and community college districts imposed by Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution for the 1999–2000 fiscal year.

(32) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 72 (SB 1683) Escutia. Instructional programs.

Existing law requires a school district, and authorizes a charter school, to offer summer school instructional programs for pupils who do not demonstrate sufficient progress toward passing the high school graduation exit exam. Existing law authorizes these instructional programs to be offered during the summer, after school, on Saturday, or during intersession.

This bill would rename summer school instructional programs as supplemental instructional programs and would authorize the programs also to be offered before school.

Existing law requires a school district, and authorizes a charter school, to offer direct, systematic, and intensive supplemental instruction to a pupil who has been retained in his or her grade level. Existing law authorizes a school district or charter school to require a pupil who has been retained to participate in the instruction, with prescribed exceptions. Existing law prohibits the instruction from being offered during the regular instructional day if it would result in the pupil being removed from classroom instruction in the core curriculum. Existing law prescribes a maximum amount of funding for purposes of these programs.

This bill would also require the governing board of each school district to offer that supplemental instruction to pupils in grades 2 to 9, inclusive, who have been recommended for retention, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would prohibit the instruction from being offered during the regular instructional day under any circumstances. The bill would authorize the instruction to be offered before school. The bill would delete the provision specifying a maximum amount of funding.

The bill would authorize the governing board of each district maintaining any or all of grades 2 to 9, inclusive, and any charter school district to offer programs of direct, systematic, and intensive supplemental instruction to pupils in grades 2 to 6, inclusive, who have been identified as having a deficiency in mathematics, reading, or written expression, based on the results of the statewide achievement test administered pursuant to the Standardized Testing and Reporting Program, and would prescribe related matters.

Existing law authorizes a school district and charter school that offers supplemental instructional programs also to offer summer school programs for instruction in mathematics, science, or other core academic areas and would allow a school district or charter school offering that instruction to apply to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for a grant for specified purposes.

This bill would instead authorize school districts and charter schools to offer instructional programs in mathematics, science, or other core academic areas. The bill would set forth a maximum entitlement of a school district or charter school for reimbursement for pupil hours of attendance in supplemental instructional programs.

Existing law sets forth a funding method for computing an amount for summer school attendance of a school district or charter school based on average daily attendance.

This bill would delete those provisions and instead set forth a funding method for supplemental instruction based on pupil hours of supplemental instruction.

Existing law expressly requires pupils in voluntary Saturday school programs to be eligible for summer school apportionments.

This bill would delete that provision.

Existing law requires pupils in voluntary after-school programs in multitrack year-round schools to be eligible for summer school apportionments if the programs meet certain conditions.

This bill would delete those provisions.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 73 (SB 1689) Escutia. Advanced placement program.

(1) Existing law requires at the beginning of the first semester or quarter, the governing board of each school district to notify parents or guardians of minor pupils of specified rights and responsibilities of the parent or guardian.

This bill would also require that parents and guardians be notified of the availability of state funds to cover the costs of advanced placement examination fees, thus imposing a state-mandated local program with respect to the additional notice.

(2) Existing law establishes a 5-year pilot grant program, administered by the State Department of Education, for the purpose of awarding grants to cover the costs of advanced placement examination fees for economically disadvantaged pupils. Existing law also authorizes a school district receiving economic impact aid funds to expend any portion of those funds to pay for all or part of the costs of one or more advanced placement examinations that are charged to economically disadvantaged pupils.

This bill would establish the Advanced Placement Challenge Grant Program under which a high school would design and implement a plan that would result in its pupils having access to at least 4 advanced placement courses in core curriculum areas. The bill would also require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to administer a grant program for advanced placement professional development under which nonrenewable 4-year grants would be awarded on a competitive basis to no more than 550 high schools to establish, train, and support teams of teachers or purchase instructional materials and equipment for those courses.

(4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

(4) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 74 (AB 1509) Machado. State teachers' retirement: Defined Benefit Supplement Program.

The Teachers' Retirement Law establishes the Defined Benefit Program, which provides specified service and disability retirement benefits to members, and requires those members

and their employers to make specified contributions to the Teachers' Retirement Fund for that purpose.

This bill would establish the Defined Benefit Supplement Program, as specified, pursuant to which members of the Defined Benefit Program would receive supplemental retirement, disability, final, or termination benefits, payable in a lump-sum or annuity, as specified. The bill would require 25% of each member's contributions to the Teachers' Retirement Fund to be allocated to the program for a specified period and would make related technical and conforming changes.

Ch. 75 (AB 2879) Jackson. Income Taxes: credit: teacher retention.

The Personal Income Tax Law authorizes various credits against the taxes imposed by that law.

This bill would allow a credit for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2000, to credentialed teachers in an amount equal to specified amounts depending upon years of service as a teacher.

This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.

Ch. 76 (AB 2880) Calderon. School finance: deficit reduction.

Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the 2000–01 fiscal year, to certify to the Controller amounts that do not exceed the amounts needed to fund the revenue limits of school districts and county superintendents of schools and to adjust those amounts by a deficit factor.

This bill would specify that this requirement applies to the 2000–01 fiscal year and every fiscal year thereafter and would delete the requirement that the revenue limits be adjusted by a deficit factor.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 77 (AB 2881) R. Wright. Teachers: professional development institutes.

(1) Existing law establishes the English Language Acquisition Program which is designed for schools maintaining grades 4 to 8, inclusive, and under which English Language Development Professional Institutes provide instruction for school teams from each school participating in the program.

This bill would authorize the institutes to provide instruction to school teams serving English language learners in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive.

(2) Existing law requests the Regents of the University of California to jointly develop with the Trustees of the California State University and the independent colleges and universities, the California Reading Professional Development Institutes. Existing law requires the institutes to commence instruction for up to 6,000 participants who are from school teams from their participating schools and who receive \$1,000 for participating in the institute. Institutes provide instruction in the teaching of reading.

This bill would require the institutes to provide instruction for an additional 14,000 participants and include participants who provide reading instruction to prekindergarten pupils. The bill would provide for ongoing support for second year participants to include a second year institute focusing on the use of instructional materials, leveraging of district resources, and the development of teacher leadership. The bill would require a participant to satisfactorily complete an institute to receive the stipend, which the bill would authorize to be not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$2,000, as determined by the University of California.

The bill would also request that the Regents develop the High School English Professional Development Institutes, the High School Mathematics Professional Development Institutes, the Algebra Professional Development Institutes, and the Elementary Mathematics Professional Development Institutes, all modeled on the existing California Reading Professional Development Institutes. The bill would require the University of California and

its partners in administering these institutes to contract annually for an independent evaluation of prescribed institutes and to report the results of the annual evaluations to the Legislature.

(3) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 78 (AB 2882) Reyes. Education technology and professional development grants.

Existing law, the Digital High School Education Technology Grant Act of 1997, provides one-time installation grants and ongoing technology support and staff training grants to school districts and county offices of education that operate high schools. Existing law requires school districts and county offices of education receiving grants to provide matching resources. Existing law requires staff training to include training for the use of computers, networks, software, and other equipment, integration of technology into the curriculum, and methods to instruct pupils in the use of computers, networks, software, and other equipment.

This bill would establish the Education Technology Grant Program to provide one-time grants to school districts and charter schools to acquire or lease computers for instructional purposes. The Office of the Secretary for Education would be required to administer the application process for the award of grants. The first priority for the funds would be to ensure that high school pupils in schools offering 3 or fewer advanced placement courses have access to advanced placement courses online. The bill would also establish the Education Technology Professional Development Program to provide teacher training on the use of technology in the classroom. The bill would require the California State University to administer the training and would require the Secretary for Education to select a contractor to conduct an independent evaluation of the program and to report to the Governor and Legislature by January 1, 2002.

The bill would authorize school districts to purchase or lease computers, related equipment and materials, and other goods and services using any statewide or cooperative contracts, schedules, or other agreements established by the Department of General Services.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 79 (AB 2883) Villaraigosa. University of California.

(1) Existing law requests the Regents of the University of California to develop a Governor's Principal Leadership Institute to operate at the Berkeley and Los Angeles campuses and offer a 2-year administrator preparation program.

This bill would authorize the Regents of the University of California to establish 3 California Institutes for Science and Innovation for the purpose of combining technological and scientific research and training and educating future scientists and technological leaders. The bill would specify that funding for the state's share of the operating and facilities costs of the bill would be subject to appropriation in the annual Budget Act.

(2) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 80 (AB 2864) Torlakson. Balance of jobs and housing.

Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to prepare a guidebook for use by governmental agencies in planning and developing a housing supply to meet the need created by employment growth. Existing law requires a city or county to include a housing element in its general plan, and, for that purpose, prescribes criteria for determining the city or county share of the regional housing needs, including a requirement that the distribution of regional housing needs take into account, among other things, market demand for housing and employment opportunities.

This bill would create the Inter-Regional Partnership State Pilot Project to Improve the Balance of Jobs and Housing, which would be monitored by the Department of Housing and Community Development, to test and evaluate policies and incentives, as specified, to mitigate current and future imbalances of jobs and housing in specified counties. The bill

would make these provisions inoperative on July 31, 2004, and would repeal them as of January 1, 2005.

The bill would also establish the Jobs-Housing Balance Improvement Program that would require the department to make grants to eligible local agencies from funds appropriated in the Budget Act of 2000 for assistance in attracting new business and jobs in “housing rich” communities that lack an adequate employment base to match the amount and cost of housing in those communities, for the creation of economic development strike teams to target and coordinate outreach to employees who may choose to locate within the community, and for specified capital outlay projects designed to encourage the construction of housing in urbanized areas.

This bill would also require a specified amount of the funds appropriated in the Budget Act of 2000 to be transferred to the existing Rental Housing Construction Fund, which is continuously appropriated to the department, for purposes of an existing urban predevelopment loan program administered by the department, subject to specified conditions.

Ch. 81 (AB 2865) Alquist. Affordable housing: financial assistance.

Existing law requires the California Housing Finance Agency to administer various housing programs to meet the needs of persons and families of very low, low-, and moderate-income households.

This bill would create the California Homebuyer’s Downpayment Assistance Program, would require the California Housing Finance Agency to administer the program, and would require that the program include specified conditions and be limited to first-time homebuyers.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 82 (AB 2867) Lowenthal. Code Enforcement Incentive Program.

Existing law contains various provisions relating to building standards and code enforcement.

This bill would establish the Code Enforcement Incentive Program pursuant to which the Department of Housing and Community Development would make funds, upon appropriation by the Legislature, available as matching grants to cities, counties, and cities and counties to increase staffing dedicated to local building code enforcement efforts. The bill would require the department to award the grants on a competitive basis, as specified, and would exempt the grants from provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act.

The bill would also require that grant recipients submit a report to their local legislative bodies and to the department regarding the results of their expanded code enforcement efforts and would require the department to summarize the results and transmit the reports to the Legislature by December 31, 2003.

Ch. 83 (AB 2870) Cedillo. Downtown Rebound Program.

Existing law contains various provisions administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development relating to the rehabilitation of housing.

This bill would require the department to make grants and loans for specified downtown rebound projects and related planning from funds appropriated in a specified item of the Budget Act of 2000.

Ch. 84 (SB 1656) Alarcon. Housing.

(1) Existing law contains various programs relating to housing assistance, including the Senior Citizens’ Shared Housing Program, the California Self-Help Housing Program, and specified federal programs.

This bill would establish the CalHome Program, to be administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, to provide funds to local public agencies or nonprofit corporations as either grants for programs that assist individual households or

loans that assist multiunit development projects. This bill would also repeal the Senior Citizens' Shared Housing Program and state the intent that the CalHome Program take the place of the Senior Citizens' Shared Housing Program.

(2) Existing law creates the California Housing Trust Fund for deposit of certain bond proceeds and other revenues, and provides that the money in the fund is to be used for housing programs, as specified. Not less than 20% of the revenue deposited annually in the fund is required to be expended in rural areas, as defined.

This bill would continuously appropriate money in the fund for investment in securities that are eligible for investment of surplus state moneys, as specified. It would provide that all interest or other increment resulting from investment may only be expended, upon appropriation, for housing programs that serve lower or very low income households, and not less than 20% of any interest or other increment appropriated in any fiscal year shall be expended in rural areas. It would revise the definition of rural areas for this purpose.

Ch. 85 (SB 1436) Johnston. Claims against the state: appropriation.

Existing law requires the State Board of Control to report to the Legislature when there is no sufficient appropriation available for the payment of a claim against the state allowed by the board.

This bill would appropriate \$2,009,031.47 from the various funds to the Executive Officer of the State Board of Control to pay claims accepted by the State Board of Control in accordance with a schedule that identifies the funds and accounts from which the payments are to be made.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 86 (SB 1559) Kelley. County sanitation: sanitary districts.

Existing law limits the compensation received by a county sanitation district or sanitary district board member. A board member's compensation is limited to \$100 per day for attending a district board meeting or for rendering services.

This bill would authorize the board to increase the compensation board members receive to above the \$100 per day limit pursuant to specified procedures.

Ch. 87 (SB 1679) Sher. Environmental protection: conflict of interest of public officials: natural community conservation plans: Cache Creek reclamation: delta protection: flood control.

(1) Under existing law, the Department of Fish and Game is authorized to enter into a planning agreement with any person to prepare and implement a natural community conservation plan. Existing law authorizes the department to prepare nonregulatory guidelines for the development and implementation of natural community conservation plans, and permits community conservation planning to be undertaken by local, state, or federal agencies independently or in cooperation with other persons. Existing law also requires the department to be compensated for the actual costs incurred in preparing and implementing natural community conservation plans.

This bill would require any planning agreement entered into by the department and any other person on or after January 1, 2001, for the purpose of preparing and implementing a natural community conservation plan, to establish a process for the collection of independent scientific input and analysis in the development of the plan. The bill would also require that agreement to provide a process for the appointment of independent scientists for the development of conservation criteria or guidelines.

The bill would require the department to establish a process for public participation throughout the development and review of any plan for which the department and any other person entered into a planning agreement on or after January 1, 2001.

(2) Existing law prohibits specified state and local officers and employees from being financially interested in any contract made by them in their official capacity, or by any board

or body of which they are members; however, an officer or employee is not deemed to be interested in a contract if his or her interest meets specified criteria.

This bill would provide that a public officer or employee shall not be deemed to be interested in a contract if his or her interest is that of a bona fide nonprofit corporation that enters into an agreement with a public agency to provide services related to park and natural lands or historical resources, as specified, and an officer, director, or employee of that nonprofit corporation. The bill would state that its provisions are declaratory of existing law.

(3) Existing law requires state agencies to adopt regulations in accordance with prescribed procedures and requirements, and requires the Office of Administrative Law to review adopted regulations and to make specified determinations.

This bill would exempt the adoption or revision of regulations, guidelines, or criteria that implement the Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air, and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2000 from those provisions, and would instead require a public participation process.

(4) Under existing law, the Secretary of Resources is required to convene a multiagency task force to evaluate the effectiveness of the Cache Creek Resource Management Plan in achieving the plan's objectives concerning the rehabilitation and restoration of Cache Creek. By January 1, 2001, the task force, is required to recommend to the secretary any revisions to the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 or any other provisions of law, including regulations of the State Mining and Geology Board, that are necessary to incorporate regional resource management plans in the state's regulation of in-stream mine reclamation.

This bill would, instead, require that recommendation to be made to the secretary by July 1, 2001.

(5) The proposed Budget Act of 2000 would appropriate funds to the Department of Parks and Recreation from the Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air, and Coastal Protection Bond Fund for allocation to the City and County of San Francisco for Golden Gate Park.

This bill would specify that those funds may be used to landscape and restore surface area at the park concourse and to design and improve public access facilities for, and roads to, the concourse.

(6) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 88 (SB 1914) Poochigian. Charter schools: denial of petitions.

Existing law provides the petition process for the establishment of charter schools. Existing law requires the entity reviewing the petition to grant a charter for the operation of a charter school if it is satisfied that granting the charter is consistent with sound educational practices and prohibits the denial of a petition unless the reviewing entity makes written factual findings, specific to the particular position, to support one or more specified findings.

This bill would prohibit the denial of a petition for the establishment of a charter school based on the actual or potential costs of serving individuals with exceptional needs. The bill would clarify that this prohibition shall not be construed to prevent a school district from meeting its obligation to ensure that the proposed charter school will meet the needs of individuals with exceptional needs, nor shall it be construed to limit or alter the reasons for denying a petition for the establishment of a charter school.

Ch. 89 (AB 2214) Frusetta. Voter registration: e-mail address.

Existing law requires a voter, in order to register to vote, to complete and sign an affidavit of registration card containing specified information, including the registrant's name and address as well as a residence telephone number, if furnished. The registration card is required to advise the registrant that no person may be denied the right to register to vote because of his or her failure to furnish a telephone number.

This bill would require the affidavit of registration card to contain a space for the registrant to furnish his or her e-mail address, if any. The affidavit of registration card would be required

to advise the registrant that no person may be denied the right to register to vote because of his or her failure to furnish an e-mail address.

Under existing law, a person filing a new affidavit of registration or reregistration with a county elections official may have the information relating to his or her residence address and telephone number appearing on the affidavit, or any list or roster or index prepared therefrom, declared confidential under specified circumstances.

This bill would include a person's e-mail address within the information that may remain confidential.

This bill would also provide that any voter registration cards and affidavits of registration in existence on the effective date of this act shall be used as authorized by law until that stock is depleted.

Ch. 90 (AB 2914) Committee on Judiciary. Temporary restraining orders.

Existing law provides for the issuance of temporary restraining orders. If a temporary restraining order has been issued without notice pending the hearing on the order, the applicant must have served on the respondent, at least 5 days before the hearing, the order to show cause, the application and the affidavits, as specified, and any other supporting papers filed with the court.

This bill would additionally provide that where a temporary restraining order is issued with notice pending the hearing, the applicant must serve on the respondent the documents described above at least 15 days before the hearing.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 91 (AB 2928) Torlakson. Transportation: finance.³

(1) Existing law requires the California Transportation Commission, in conjunction with the Department of Transportation, transportation planning agencies, county transportation commissions, and transportation authorities, to develop a 4-year state transportation improvement program for purposes of planning the appropriation and allocation of available transportation funds to state, regional, and local transportation projects, including a 4-year process for estimating the amount of state and federal funds to be available for those transportation projects.

This bill would extend the 4-year state transportation improvement program, including the 4-year fund estimation process, to 5 years.

The bill would establish the Traffic Congestion Relief Fund (hereafter the TCRF) in the State Treasury and would appropriate the money in the TCRF to the department for allocation, as directed by the commission, to the department and certain regional and local transportation entities for transportation projects listed in the bill, to the Controller for allocation to cities, counties, and cities and counties for street and road maintenance, rehabilitation, and reconstruction, to the commission for the purposes of a funding exchange program established by the bill, and to the department for rehabilitation and repaving projects on state highways.

The bill would establish a list of transportation projects eligible for funding with money from the TCRF, would specify the lead applicant for each project, and would establish a procedure for the lead applicant to apply to the commission for funds for each project.

(2) The Sales and Use Tax Law imposes, among other things, a tax at a rate of $4\frac{3}{4}\%$ upon the gross receipts from the retail sale in this state of, and the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, tangible personal property.

Existing law requires that all revenues, less refunds, derived under that law at the $4\frac{3}{4}\%$ rate from the sale, storage, use, or other consumption in this state of motor vehicle fuel, as defined, or fuel, as defined, be transferred to certain accounts and funds in accordance with specified formulas, with the balance to be transferred to the General Fund.

This bill would require, for the 2000–01 fiscal year only, that all revenue, less refunds, derived under that law at the 5% rate, resulting from the rate of tax imposed under the Motor

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

Vehicle Fuel License Tax Law, except as specified, and all revenue, less refunds, derived under that law at the 5% rate, resulting from the rate of tax imposed under a specified federal motor vehicle fuel tax, be transferred quarterly to the TCRF.

The bill would require, until June 30, 2001, that the amounts transferred be included for purposes of a specified calculation relating to school funding and required under the California Constitution.

(3) The Sales and Use Tax Law provides for the allocation of the revenues derived from the taxes imposed under that law for various specific purposes, with the balance being allocated to the General Fund.

This bill would require the State Board of Equalization, in consultation with the Department of Finance, on a quarterly basis, to estimate the amount that is required to be transferred to the General Fund, as specified, that is attributable to revenue collected for the sale, storage, use, or other consumption in this state of motor vehicle fuel, as defined, and inform the Controller, in writing, of the amount estimated.

The bill would require the Controller to transfer that estimated amount from the General Fund to the Transportation Investment Fund (hereafter the TIF), which the bill would create in the State Treasury.

The bill would require the Controller, for each quarter during the period commencing on July 1, 2001, and ending on June 30, 2006, to transfer from the TIF (a) to the TCRF, the sum of \$169,500,000, for a total transfer of \$3,390,000,000; (b) to the Public Transportation Account, a trust fund in the State Transportation Fund, 20% of the amount remaining in the TIF after the transfer described in (a), for appropriation as specified; (c) to the Department of Transportation 40% of the amount remaining in the TIF after the transfer described in (a), for programming for transportation capital improvement projects, subject to all of the provisions governing the State Transportation Improvement Program; (d) to the counties, including a city and county, 20% of the amount remaining in the TIF after the transfer described in (a), for apportionment in accordance with certain formulas; and (e) to the cities, including a city and county, 20% of the amount remaining in the TIF after the transfer described in (a), for apportionment among the cities in the proportion that the total population of the city bears to the total population of all the cities in the state.

The bill would require that funds transferred as described in (d) and (e) be deposited in certain local accounts, as specified, in order to avoid the commingling of those funds with other local funds and that the funds be used only for street and highway maintenance, rehabilitation, reconstruction, and storm damage repair, as defined.

The bill would require cities and counties to maintain their existing commitment of local funds for street and highway maintenance, rehabilitation, reconstruction, and storm damage repair in order to remain eligible for allocation of the funds described in (d) and (e). The bill would require a city or county, in order to receive any of that specified allocation, to make prescribed annual expenditures.

The bill would require the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority to give first priority for using its share of certain transit assistance and operation funds made available under these provisions to providing the levels of bus service mandated under the consent decree entered into by the authority on October 29, 1996, in the case of *Labor/Community Strategy Center, et al. v. Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority*.

(4) The Vehicle License Fee Law establishes, in lieu of any ad valorem property tax upon vehicles, an annual license fee for any vehicle subject to registration in this state in the amount of 2% of the market value of that vehicle, as specified. Existing law permanently offsets the amount of the vehicle license fee for each subject vehicle by 25%, and, subject to specified contingencies with respect to fiscal year projections of General Fund revenues, provides for the implementation of similar, superseding offsets of 35%, 46.5%, 55%, and 67.5% to apply to specified future calendar years.

The bill would prohibit, for the 2000–01 fiscal year, any General Fund forecast of revenues used for the purposes specified in existing law from including any revenue loss due to the transfers required under (2) above.

(5) Existing law provides for allocation of federal regional surface transportation funds and federal congestion mitigation and air quality program funds to the regions in the state.

This bill would require the commission to establish a program to allow exchange of those federal funds for state transportation funds.

(6) The California Constitution requires the revenues from taxes imposed by the state on motor vehicle fuels for use in motor vehicles upon public streets and highways, over and above the costs of collection and refunds authorized by law, to be used for public streets and highways and exclusive public mass transit guideways purposes, as specified. Revenues from fees and taxes imposed by the state upon vehicles or their use or operation, over and above the costs of collection and any refunds authorized by law, are required to be used for those purposes and the administration and enforcement of laws regulating the use, operation, or registration of vehicles used upon the public streets and highways.

This bill would authorize money deposited into the State Highway Account in the State Transportation Fund that is not subject to the constitutional requirements specified above to be used for any transportation purpose authorized by statute, as specified.

(7) Existing law requires that all transportation funds that are available to the state be expended for certain listed purposes in accordance with a specified sequence of priorities.

This bill would appropriate \$1,500,000,000 from the General Fund to the TCRF for certain, specified purposes of the bill.

The bill would appropriate \$400,000,000 from the TCRF to the Controller for allocation to cities and counties for certain, specified purposes of this bill.

The bill would appropriate \$5,000,000 from the TCRF to the High-Speed Rail Authority for the purpose of commencing preliminary environmental documentation for the implementation of a high-speed rail service in California.

(8) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 92 (SB 406) Ortiz. Transportation. ⁴

Existing law requires the California Transportation Commission, in conjunction with the Department of Transportation, transportation planning agencies, county transportation commissions, and transportation authorities, to develop a 4-year state transportation improvement program for purposes of planning the appropriation and allocation of available transportation funds to state, regional, and local transportation projects, including a 4-year process for estimating the amount of state and federal funds to be available for those transportation projects.

The bill would establish a list of transportation projects eligible for funding with money from the Traffic Congestion Relief Fund established by AB 2928 and would specify the lead agency for each project.

Ch. 93 (AB 2877) Thomson. Public health programs: Budget Act implementation.

Existing law requires the governing board of a school district and the county superintendent of schools to make applications for free or reduced-price meals available to students at all times during the schoolday.

This bill would encourage school districts and county superintendents of schools, in making available these applications, to include information that parents may use to request information about the Medi-Cal program and the Healthy Families Program.

Existing law establishes two special schools for the deaf, and one special school for the blind.

This bill would require students attending these schools to be tested at least once every two years for tuberculosis, with the cost, if any, to be borne by the parent or guardian of the student.

Existing law provides for the indemnification of victims of specified types of crimes for specified types of expenses. Indemnification is made under these provisions from the Restitution Fund, which is continuously appropriated to the State Board of Control for these purposes.

This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature that funds be appropriated from the fund in the annual Budget Act to the State Department of Mental Health, according to a specified procedure, for specified types of programs and activities operated by the department, with respect to the needs of crime victims with disabilities.

Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Care and provides for the administration of the department to be supported from the Managed Care Fund. Existing law requires health care service plans each fiscal year to pay an assessment pursuant to a statutory schedule to the director of the Department of Managed Care to provide the department with sufficient revenues to support costs and expenses of the department. Existing law requires the director in determining the amount of the annual assessment to consider specified appropriations and reimbursements. Existing law permits the director to impose an additional assessment to provide the department with sufficient revenues to support costs and expenses, as specified, for the 2000–01 fiscal year.

This bill would limit the reserve in the Managed Care Fund in any fiscal year to a prudent 5% reserve unless otherwise determined by the Department of Finance. The bill would permit the Director of the Department of Managed Care to require health care service plans also to pay an additional assessment for the 2000–01, 2001–02, and 2002–03 fiscal years to provide the department with sufficient revenues to support costs and expenses, as specified, including maintaining a prudent reserve. The bill would permit the director on or after July 1, 2003, to adjust the amount of the annual assessment to incorporate annual expenditure levels.

Existing law permits health care service plans to advertise subject to specified conditions and limitations. Willful violation of health care service plan provisions is a crime.

Under existing law, one of the methods for procuring services under the Medi-Cal program is through contracts with prepaid health plans.

Existing law permits marketing activities by prepaid health plans to persuade Medi-Cal beneficiaries to enroll or accept an application in the prepaid health plan.

Existing law prohibits a prepaid health plan, marketing representative, or marketing organization from misrepresenting itself, the plans it represents, or the Medi-Cal program, and provides sanctions, including making it a misdemeanor for any marketing representative who misrepresents while engaged in door-to-door solicitation.

The Healthy Families Program prohibits a participating health, dental, or vision plan from directly, indirectly, or through their agents conducting in-person, door-to-door, mail, or phone solicitation of applicants for enrollment, except through employers with employees eligible to participate in the purchasing credit mechanism. The program does permit information approved by the Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board on the providers and plans available to prospective subscribers in their geographic areas to be distributed through any door-to-door activities for potentially eligible applicants and their children.

This bill would permit a participating health plan in the Healthy Families Program to provide application assistance directly to an applicant. The bill would subject any health care service plan representative, or representative of a subcontractor of the health care service plan who violates these provisions to a fine of \$500 for each violation, thus creating a new crime and thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would permit participating health plans to solicit enrollment in or advertise the Healthy Families Program pursuant to applicable provisions of the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975 relating to

the cost of subscription or enrollment, facilities and services rendered, thus broadening the act's coverage and thus changing the definition of a crime. Because it would change the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The bill would permit a subscriber in the Healthy Families Program to switch his or her choice of health plan for any reason once within the first 3 months of coverage.

The bill would permit prepaid health plans contracting with the Medi-Cal program or the Healthy Families Program to provide application assistance, as specified, during the Medi-Cal eligibility redetermination process in order to allow persons to retain health care coverage.

Existing law establishes the minimum number of nursing hours per patient day in skilled nursing and intermediate care facilities at 3.2 hours.

This bill would require each skilled nursing and intermediate care facility to certify, under penalty of perjury and to the best of their knowledge, on a form provided by the State Department of Health Services, that funds received pursuant to increasing the staffing ratio to 3.2 hours were expended for this purpose.

Under existing law, moneys collected as a result of civil penalties imposed against long-term health care facilities shall be deposited into the Health Facilities Citation Penalties Account in the Special Deposit Fund. The moneys in this account, upon appropriation by the Legislature, are used for the protection of health or property of residents of long-term health care facilities.

Under existing law, the balance in this account shall not exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would, instead, provide that the balance in this account is prohibited from exceeding \$10,000,000.

The bill would also establish, under the administration of the State Department of Health Services, a quality awards program for nursing homes, under which monetary awards paid from federal funds and General Fund appropriations would be used for staff bonuses. This bill would also establish the Skilled Nursing Facility Financial Solvency Advisory Board in order to advise the Director of Health Services on matters of financial solvency affecting the delivery of services in skilled nursing facilities, including financial solvency licensing requirements.

The bill would require a skilled nursing facility to report to the department certain actions or events related to the financial and other resources of the facility, within 24 hours of their occurrence.

Existing law establishes the Emergency Medical Services Personnel Fund, the moneys in which, upon appropriation by the Legislature, are usable for the emergency medical services testing and personnel licensure program and for the purpose of making reimbursements to entities for the performance of functions for which fees are collected.

Existing law requires that the Emergency Medical Services Authority maintain a reserve balance in this fund equal to at least 3 months of the annual authorized expenditures for the personnel licensure program.

This bill would, instead, require this reserve to be 5%.

Existing law sets forth procedures under which a local health jurisdiction, as defined, may qualify for state financial assistance. Under these provisions, allocations, including a basic allotment, are made to administrative bodies of qualifying local jurisdictions in a specified manner.

This bill would change the formula used to make these basic allotments.

Existing law, which would be repealed on July 1, 2000, establishes the Breast Cancer Treatment Program, administered by the State Department of Health Services. Under this program the department is required to award a contract for these services on a bid basis to an entity meeting specified requirements.

This bill would indefinitely extend the duration of this program. It would, however, permit the department to award one or more contracts to public or private nonprofit organizations, and would exempt these contracts from various state agency contract requirements.

The bill would also eliminate a requirement that funds appropriated for the purposes of this program be used to match other available funds, and would expand the services to be covered by the program.

Existing law establishes the Prostate Cancer Screening Program, administered by the department, in order to provide qualified uninsured men with prostate cancer screening services.

This bill would establish the Prostate Cancer Treatment Program, administered by the department, under which one or more contracts would be entered into in order to provide prostate cancer treatment services to low-income uninsured and underinsured men.

Existing law permits the State Department of Health Services to award grants to postsecondary higher educational institutions with a medical center for the establishment of diagnostic and treatment centers for Alzheimer's disease.

This bill would permit the department to provide, or contract for the provision of, public and professional education on Alzheimer's disease.

The bill would also provide that the balance of funds appropriated in the Budget Act of 2000 for Alzheimer's disease would be available for encumbrance and expenditure until June 30, 2003, thus constituting an appropriation.

This bill would require the State Department of Health Services to take specified actions relating to the establishment of a comprehensive state assessment, intervention, and evaluation program for the control of asthma, and would specify the components of that program.

This bill would establish the Human Leukocyte Antigen Testing Fund, to be administered by the State Department of Health Services, the moneys in which, upon appropriation by the Legislature, would be allocated to blood centers to pay the costs of blood collection and human leukocyte antigen typing for use in bone marrow transplantation.

Existing law authorizes the offering by a local sponsor, as defined, of a community dental disease prevention program for children in preschool through sixth grade and for children with special needs. Program services include preventive services, as defined.

This bill would include dental sealants within the meaning of preventive services.

Existing law authorizes the State Department of Health Services to reimburse local sponsors in the amount of \$4.50 for each participating student per year.

This bill would, commencing July 1, 2001, increase this amount to \$10 for each student per year.

The bill would also require that funds appropriated in the Budget Act of 2000 for improving the dental infrastructure of nonprofit, community-based clinics, shall be available for expenditure through June 30, 2002.

This bill would also require the State Department of Health Services to award a contract to establish a Parkinson's Disease Community Outreach, Diagnosis, and Treatment Center.

Existing law provides for the implementation of the Assistance to Children at Home Demonstration Project in order to assist medically fragile children, and requires the State Department of Health Services to award funding to a children's hospital meeting certain requirements, and requires the hospital to submit a report to the department that evaluates the project.

This bill would authorize the department to implement an unspecified number of demonstration projects, would expand the program to include medically fragile infants and adolescents, would revise the class of hospitals that may be funded under the program, would authorize the extension of the period of the existing projects, would extend the period for which a demonstration project may be operated, would revise the schedule of modes of providing services under the demonstration projects, would impose specified requirements on demonstration projects, and would revise the outcome measures to be used for the evaluation of the projects.

Existing law requires the State Department of Health Services to select primary care clinics to be reimbursed for delivery of primary care services to low-income persons. Rates for outpatient visits under this program are required to be not less than \$65.

This bill would increase the minimum rate for an outpatient visit to \$71.50.

Under existing law, community treatment facilities, which are residential facilities licensed by the State Department of Social Services and whose programs are certified by the State Department of Mental Health, provide mental health services to children.

This bill would require these departments to jointly develop protocols for the oversight of community treatment facilities. It would also require, for the 2000–01 fiscal year, that these departments undertake specified actions with respect to training and education of facility management and staff, facility inspections, and reporting requirements.

The bill would also provide for community treatment facility funding requirements, including the establishment of a system of supplemental reimbursement to community treatment facilities.

The bill would authorize both departments to adopt emergency regulations to implement these community treatment facility provisions.

Under existing law, the State Department of Developmental Services contracts with nonprofit entities known as regional centers for the provision of services and supports to persons with developmental disabilities.

Existing law requires the State Department of Developmental Services to make payments to providers of supported living services for adults with developmental disabilities. Under existing law, the department, by January 1, 2000, is required to establish, by regulation, an equitable and cost-effective methodology for the determination of supported living costs and a methodology of payment for these providers.

This bill would change this date to July 1, 2002.

Existing law, until July 1, 2000, requires that, in order to ensure services to eligible consumers of regional center services throughout the fiscal year, regional centers shall administer their contracts within the level of funding available within the annual Budget Act.

This bill would indefinitely extend this provision and other related provisions.

The bill would also require each regional center, by December 1 of each year, to provide to the State Department of Developmental Services a complete current salary schedule for all personnel classifications used by the regional center, as well as information on all prior year expenditures for all administrative services. Information provided to the department under this provision would be made available by the department to the public, upon request.

The bill would also require the department to establish a workgroup, composed as specified, to assist the department in examining options to meet the future needs of individuals currently served, or who will need services similar to those provided, in state developmental centers.

Existing law establishes the Developmental Disabilities Services Account, the moneys in which are derived from the lease of certain lands, including subleases thereof, by the Department of General Services for purposes of construction of a business development park. Moneys in this account are, upon appropriation by the Legislature, available for the benefit of persons with developmental disabilities.

This bill would require that moneys in this account be expended by the State Department of Developmental Services for projects that expand the availability of affordable housing for persons with developmental disabilities.

Existing law establishes the Organization of Area Boards on Developmental Disabilities for the purpose of engaging in activities to solve common problems, improve coordination, exchange information between areas, and provide advice and recommendations to state agencies, the Legislature, and the State Council on Developmental Disabilities.

This bill would provide that if federal funds are not available for appropriation or transfer pursuant to the Budget Act of 2000, for purposes of the Organization of Area Boards on Developmental Disabilities based on a determination by the Department of Finance, the

Department of Finance shall notify the appropriate fiscal and policy committees of the Legislature and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee of this determination within 10 calendar days. It would provide that this notification shall specify the dollar amount needed to fully continue operations of the Organization of Area Boards, and this amount would thereby be appropriated from the General Fund commencing 10 days after the receipt of the notification by the Legislature.

Existing law vests jurisdiction over Patton State Hospital with the State Department of Mental Health.

Existing law provides, however, that the security of certain patients in Patton State Hospital is the responsibility of the Department of Corrections.

This bill would require that, consistent with the existing authority of the State Department of Mental Health to maintain state hospitals under its jurisdiction, the State Department of Mental Health provide internal security for the patient population at Patton State Hospital, however, this provision would not be intended to affect the duties of the Department of Corrections with respect to patients at Patton State Hospital.

Existing law, the Bronzan-McCorquodale Act, requires the State Department of Mental Health to contract with counties for the provision of community mental health services.

This bill would require the department, in consultation with specified entities, to establish protocols for ensuring that local mental health departments meet statutory and regulatory requirements for the provision of mental health services and that quality indicators are established to measure the quality of care being provided.

The bill would make local mental health departments responsible for providing information to potential clients, family members, and caregivers regarding specialty mental health services offered by the local mental health department upon request of the individual.

The bill would also impose requirements upon counties which apply for funds to enhance their mental health service system.

The bill would establish, under the administration of the State Department of Mental Health, the Early Intervention Mental Health Program, to provide services to infants and toddlers and their families.

This bill would also permit the department to undertake various suicide prevention programs.

This bill would require the State Department of Mental Health to conduct a 3-year pilot project, under which local grantees would be selected to provide services to persons from culturally diverse populations who are dually diagnosed with both mental illness and substance abuse problems.

Existing law, which would be repealed on January 1, 2001, permits Placer County and up to 6 other counties to establish a pilot project to develop a shared mental health rehabilitation center for the provision of community care and treatment for persons with mental disorders who are placed in a state hospital or another health facility because no community placements are available to meet the needs of these patients.

This bill would extend the duration of this authority until July 1, 2001, and would increase to 15 the number of other counties that would be permitted to participate in the program.

This bill would require the State Department of Mental Health to establish and administer pilot projects, in accordance with prescribed criteria, to provide respite for eligible caregivers of seriously emotionally disturbed children and seriously mentally ill adults who reside in a caregiver's home, and would require that these projects be operated by a specified county and other counties submitting approved proposals. It would also permit the department to evaluate the pilot projects and to submit a report to the Legislature by March 30, 2001. By imposing the requirement on that specified county to operate a pilot project, this bill would create a state-mandated local program.

Under existing law, the Director of Mental Health is authorized to monitor and approve special treatment programs for persons with mental disorders in skilled nursing facilities.

This bill would require the State Department of Mental Health, in conjunction with the State Department of Health Services, to develop a state-level plan for a streamlined and consolidated evaluation and monitoring program for the review of mental health rehabilitation centers and special treatment programs in skilled nursing facilities.

The bill would also require the State Department of Mental Health to establish and administer an Older Adults System of Care Demonstration Project, under which grants would be made to selected counties to develop model systems of care to serve a target population of mentally ill adults.

The bill would also permit the State Department of Mental Health to impose sanctions against long-term care facilities licensed or certified by the department.

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Services, under which qualified low-income persons receive health care services.

This bill would require the department, if, and to the extent that, all necessary federal approvals are obtained for federal financial participation, to implement a federal option to extend Medi-Cal benefits to independent foster care adolescents, as defined in federal law.

Existing law requires the provision of benefits under the Medi-Cal program to certain families with dependent children, and requires the department to adopt a procedure to disregard certain income in determining the eligibility of those persons for Medi-Cal benefits.

This bill would specify that increases in federal social security benefits provided under the Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance program arising from cost-of-living adjustments shall be disregarded during certain time periods.

This bill would require the department to implement a federal option to reduce certain Medi-Cal income and resource eligibility requirements for aged, blind, and disabled persons.

Because each county is responsible for making eligibility determinations under the Medi-Cal program and because this bill would change eligibility requirements, the bill would constitute a state-mandated local program.

Under existing law, specified categories of Medi-Cal recipients are required to file annual reaffirmations of eligibility and at other times as required by the department. Pursuant to this authority the department requires the filing of quarterly status reports.

This bill would, commencing January 1, 2001, require the department to eliminate the requirement for the filing of quarterly status reports.

Because each county is responsible for making eligibility determinations under the Medi-Cal program and because this bill would change eligibility requirements, the bill would constitute a state-mandated local program.

Existing law provides that, until July 1, 2000, ancillary outpatient services shall be covered under the Medi-Cal program for a patient of an institute of mental disease who is at least 21 years of age, but who has not obtained the age of 65 years.

This bill would extend this date to July 1, 2001.

Existing law establishes the continuously appropriated Medi-Cal Medical Education Supplemental Payment Fund for allocation to university teaching hospitals and major nonuniversity teaching hospitals and the continuously appropriated Large Teaching Emphasis Hospital and Children's Hospital Medi-Cal Medical Education Supplemental Payment Fund for allocation to large teaching emphasis hospitals and children's hospitals.

Existing law provides that this provision shall become inoperative June 30, 2000, and repealed January 1, 2001.

This bill would extend those dates by a period of one year, and by extending the operative period of a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation. It would also specify that the Valley Medical Center, Fresno, is a major nonuniversity teaching hospital for purposes of these provisions.

Existing law permits certain hospitals to receive supplemental payments under the Medi-Cal program for inpatient hospital services.

This bill would make critical care hospitals eligible for supplemental payments under the Medi-Cal program.

Under existing law, effective until January 1, 2001, certain telemedicine services are reimbursable under the Medi-Cal program.

This bill would indefinitely extend these provisions.

Existing law, until January 1, 2001, authorizes the department to enter into contracts with manufacturers of single-source and multiple-source drugs under the Medi-Cal program, and specifies procedures for implementation of that authority, thus authorizing the use of a Medi-Cal contract drug list for the procurement of prescription drugs under that program. On January 1, 2001, the provision of prescription drugs under the Medi-Cal program would be governed by existing provisions relating to the use of a Medi-Cal drug formulary.

This bill would extend these Medi-Cal contract drug list provisions until January 1, 2003.

Under existing law, skilled nursing and intermediate care facility services are covered under the Medi-Cal program.

This bill would, for the 2000–01 fiscal year, and subject to an appropriation in the Budget Act for this purpose, require the department to allocate funds to skilled nursing and certain intermediate care facilities for salary, wage, and benefit increases for direct care staff, as defined.

Existing law provides that a Medi-Cal provider shall not be reimbursed for claims submitted more than one year after the month of service.

This bill would, instead, provide that the director may establish, through regulations, exceptions for claims submitted beyond the one-year billing limitation, to the extent federal financial participation is available for services to a Medi-Cal beneficiary.

Existing law provides that, until January 1, 2001, transitional inpatient care services, as defined, are a covered benefit under the Medi-Cal program.

This bill would extend provisions relating to these services until January 1, 2002.

Existing law requires the department to seek a federal waiver to establish a Family Planning, Access, Care, and Treatment Waiver Program (Family Pact) in order to provide comprehensive clinical family planning services to qualified low-income persons.

This bill would require the department to provide the fiscal and appropriate policy committees of the Legislature with a copy of the submittal to the federal Health Care Financing Administration pertaining to any evaluation completed regarding the Family PACT federal waiver.

Existing law authorizes the provision of dental services, under the Medi-Cal program, with certain of these services being known as the Denti-Cal program.

This bill would require the department to allocate rate increases for Denti-Cal program services provided through the Budget Act of 2000 across procedure codes, as deemed appropriate by the department, after consultation with professional dental organizations.

This bill would also provide that 2 dental cleanings and 2 dental examinations per year would be covered benefits under the Medi-Cal program.

The bill would also require the department, subject to the availability of funds, to conduct a dental outreach and education program for Medi-Cal beneficiaries.

The bill would also require the department to provide the fiscal and appropriate policy committees of the Legislature with copies of certain hospital outpatient rate analyses.

Under existing law, various Medi-Cal benefits are provided subject to the use of utilization controls. One of the utilization controls used under the Medi-Cal program is the treatment authorization request process.

This bill would limit the department to reviewing a treatment authorization request only for medical necessity, and would permit a provider to appeal an adverse decision on the request.

Existing law provides for the Healthy Families Program, administered by the Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board, to arrange for the provision of health care services to children.

Existing law provides that, for the 1999–2000 fiscal year, a child who is a qualified alien, as defined, shall be allowed to participate in the Healthy Families Program for a period of 12 months from the effective date that eligibility is established, whether or not federal financial participation is available for services provided to them.

This bill would extend this provision to apply to the 2000–01 fiscal year, and would allow these children to be eligible for a period of not less than 12 months from the date that eligibility is established or redetermined.

This bill would require the board and the State Department of Health Services to develop options for implementing streamlined processes for establishing Medi-Cal program and Healthy Families Program eligibility.

Under the Medi-Cal program, the department is required to make supplemental payments to certain disproportionate share hospitals based on specified criteria. Payments are made from defined intergovernmental transfers that are paid into the Medi-Cal Inpatient Payment Adjustment Fund, as required, with this fund being continuously appropriated for specified purposes. Existing law authorizes moneys in the fund to be used for transfers to the Health Care Deposit Fund in the amount of \$84,757,690 for the 1999–2000 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter.

This bill would authorize, instead, transfers to the Health Care Deposit Fund in the amount of \$29,757,690 for the 2000–01 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, and would require the department to implement this reduction in a specified manner. By changing the amount of moneys transferred for purposes of the Health Care Deposit Fund from the continuously appropriated Inpatient Payment Adjustment Fund, the bill would make an appropriation.

Existing law provides that the board of supervisors of a county that contracted with the State Department of Health Services pursuant to a specified provision of law during the 1990–91 fiscal year and any county with a population under 300,000, as determined in accordance with the 1990 decennial census, by adopting a resolution to that effect, may elect to participate in the County Medical Services Program for state administration of health care services to eligible persons in the county.

Existing law contains state and county risk-sharing provisions applicable to the County Medical Services Program.

This bill would extend state-county risk sharing ratio provisions applicable only to the 1999–2000 fiscal year to the 2000–01 fiscal year.

Existing law requires the State Department of Health Services to award grants for projects directed at the prevention of tobacco-related diseases.

Existing law also requires the department to contract with one or more qualified agencies for production and implementation of an ongoing public awareness of tobacco-related diseases by developing an information campaign using a variety of media approaches.

Existing law also provides authority for other state and local tobacco products education programs.

This bill would provide that funds appropriated by the Budget Act of 2000 for these programs would be available for encumbrance and expenditure without regard to fiscal years, for 2 years beyond the date of appropriation.

The bill would authorize the State Department of Health Services to adopt emergency regulations in order to implement applicable provisions of the bill.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 94 (AB 2878) Wayne. Breast cancer: treatment.

Existing law, which would be repealed on July 1, 2000, establishes the Breast Cancer Treatment Program, administered by the State Department of Health Services. Under this program the department is required to award a contract for these services on a bid basis to an entity meeting specified requirements.

This bill would indefinitely extend the duration of this program. It would, however, permit the department to award one or more contracts to public or private nonprofit organizations, and would exempt these contracts from various state agency contract requirements.

The bill would also eliminate a requirement that funds appropriated for the purposes of this program be used to match other available funds, and would expand the services to be covered by the program.

Ch. 95 (AB 644) Ducheny. Habilitation services.

Existing law establishes the Habilitation Services Program, administered by the Department of Rehabilitation, under which supported employment and other services are provided to persons with developmental disabilities.

Under existing law, the \$27.50 hourly rate established for the 1999–2000 fiscal year for supported employment services must be reduced by the percentage necessary to ensure that projected total General Fund expenditures and reimbursements for habilitation services and vocational rehabilitation supported employment services do not exceed the General Fund and reimbursement appropriations for these services in the Budget Act of 1999.

This bill would revise the implementation date of this provision, would delete the reference to the 1999–2000 fiscal year, would exclude increases in job coach hours in certain circumstances, would specify procedures for implementation of this provision, and would repeal the provision January 1, 2004.

Under existing law, certain Habilitation Services Program ratesetting provisions would become inoperative on July 1, 2000.

This bill would extend the operative dates of these provisions until September 1, 2003, and would make various changes in ratesetting provisions pertaining to supported employment services.

This bill would appropriate \$3,254,000 from the General Fund and \$1,564,000 from the Federal Trust Fund for supported employment services under this program provided during the 1999–2000 fiscal year.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 96 (AB 1494) Wildman. Peace officers.

Under existing law, any person or persons desiring peace officer status who, on January 1, 1990, were not entitled to that status under specified provisions of law, are authorized to request the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to undertake a feasibility study regarding the designation of that person or persons as a peace officer.

This bill would authorize any person or persons who are designated as peace officers under specified provisions of law, and who desire a change in their peace officer designation or status, to request POST to undertake a study to assess the need for that change. This bill would also require persons who are designated as peace officers to meet specified conditions in order to obtain a change in their peace officer designation or status.

The bill would also require that any study regarding a change in their peace officer status or designation must include, but not be limited to, the current and proposed duties and responsibilities of the persons employed in the category seeking the designation change and their field duties and responsibilities, and the extent to which their current duties and responsibilities require additional peace officer powers and authority.

The bill would require POST to issue within a specified timeframe a study and recommendations to the Los Angeles Unified School District Police Department regarding changing the peace officer designation of that department's school police. The bill would,

upon a request for that study from the Los Angeles Unified School District Police Department, authorize POST to charge the police department a fee, not to exceed the actual costs of undertaking the study. This bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2002, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2002, deletes or extends that date.

This bill would declare that is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 97 (AB 2063) Zettel. Elder abuse: evidence.

Under existing law, evidence of a person's character, such as opinion or specific instances of conduct, is generally not admissible to prove a defendant's conduct on a particular occasion, with specified exceptions. Existing law provides, however, that when a defendant is accused of domestic violence in a criminal action, evidence of the defendant's prior acts of domestic violence may be admitted to prove the defendant's conduct, except when the acts occurred more than 10 years ago or the court exercises its discretion to exclude the evidence of prior acts, as specified.

This bill would permit evidence of prior acts of abuse of an elder or a dependent adult to be admitted to prove the defendant's conduct when the defendant is accused of domestic violence or abuse of an elder or a dependent adult, as specified, with the same restrictions as described above and with the restriction that evidence of the findings and determinations of administrative agencies regulating the conduct of health facilities, as specified, is also inadmissible under these provisions. This bill would also define abuse of an elder or a dependent adult for these purposes.

Ch. 98 (AB 2719) Wesson. Civil rights: causes of action: enforcement.

(1) Existing law provides that whoever denies another person the right to be free from any violence, or intimidation by threat of violence, committed against their persons or property because of their race, color, or religion, among other things, or aids, incites, or conspires in that denial, is liable for each and every offense for the actual damages suffered by any person denied that right. In addition, a civil penalty of \$25,000, among other amounts, may be awarded to persons so denied their rights.

This bill would further specify that the civil penalty may be awarded in any action brought by the person denied the right, or by the Attorney General, a district attorney, or city attorney.

(2) Existing law provides that if a person or persons, whether or not acting under color of law, interferes by threats, intimidation, or coercion, or attempts to interfere by threats, intimidation, or coercion, with the exercise or enjoyment by any individual or individuals of rights secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or of the rights secured by the Constitution or laws of this state, a civil action may be brought by the Attorney General, a district attorney, or city attorney for injunctive and other appropriate equitable relief, in order to protect the peaceable exercise or enjoyment of the right or rights secured. Existing law also provides that an individual so aggrieved may institute a civil action for damages in his or her own behalf. Existing law further states that an action brought pursuant to this provision is independent of any other remedy or procedure that may be available to an aggrieved person under any other provision of law.

This bill would specify, instead, that such an action is independent of any other action, remedy, or procedure that may be available to an aggrieved person under any other provision of law, including, but not limited to, an action, remedy, or procedure described in (1) for which a civil penalty may be awarded.

(3) The bill would also declare the intent of the Legislature in this regard.

Ch. 99 (AB 2875) Cedillo. Primary care clinics: grants.

Existing law authorizes the California Health Facilities Financing Authority to perform various functions with respect to the financing of projects of health facilities that are operated

by a city, county, city and county, district hospital, or private, nonprofit corporation or association.

This bill would enact the Cedillo-Alarcon Community Care Investment Act of 2000, that would authorize the authority to award grants to any eligible participating primary care clinic for purposes of financing capital outlay projects. It would require the authority to develop selection criteria and a process for awarding these grants.

The bill would also authorize the authority to request information from the State Department of Health Services regarding grant applicants for purposes of evaluating these applications, and would require the department to comply with these requests.

Ch. 100 (AB 2885) Cardenas. Supplemental local law enforcement funding.⁵

(1) Existing law establishes in each county treasury a Supplemental Law Enforcement Services Fund (SLESF) and requires that moneys from this fund be allocated to counties and cities located within a county in accordance with specified requirements for, among other things, front line law enforcement services.

This bill would revise the requirements for an allocation to a county that includes a newly incorporated city, as specified, would designate specific allocations for district attorneys, county sheriffs, and city police chiefs, and would require that funds be expended no later than June 30 of the following fiscal year. The bill would also require the county auditor to allocate a grant of at least \$100,000 to each law enforcement jurisdiction. The bill would allocate 50% of SLESF moneys to counties and cities and counties to develop and implement a comprehensive multiagency plan that provides a continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency and would require that the plan be developed by the local juvenile justice coordinating council in each county and city and county.

(2) Existing law requires the county auditor and the city treasurer to file a written, public report with the Supplemental Law Enforcement Oversight Committee (SLEOC) on or before the date of the duly noticed public hearing held in September in each year for the purpose of considering requests for money from the fund. A summary of these annual reports is required to be submitted by the SLEOC to the Controller on or before October 15, 1998, and each year thereafter.

This bill instead would require that the written, public report be filed with the SLEOC at least 30 days prior to the date of the duly noticed public hearing and that the summary be submitted to the Controller on or before August 15, 2001, and each year thereafter. The bill would also require a county, a city, or a city and county that fails to submit the required data or expend the SLESF moneys to forfeit its allocation, as specified, and would authorize a local law enforcement agency to submit the required data to the Controller if the SLEOC fails to do so pursuant to these provisions.

(3) This bill would also require each local juvenile justice coordinating council, beginning August 15, 2002, to report annually to the county board of supervisors and the Board of Corrections, in a format specified by the board, on the effectiveness of SLESF programs. The bill would require the Board of Corrections to compile the local reports and, beginning March 1, 2004, to make an annual report to the Legislature on the statewide effectiveness of the comprehensive multiagency local action plans.

(4) The bill would appropriate \$242,600,000 from the General Fund to the Controller for the 2000–01 fiscal year for allocation to counties and cities and counties for supplemental local law enforcement funding pursuant to the bill.

(5) Existing law provides that these provisions governing supplemental local law enforcement funding shall become inoperative on July 1, 2000, and are repealed as of January 1, 2001.

This bill would extend the operation of these provisions to July 1, 2004, and would repeal them as of January 1, 2005.

(6) The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 101 (SB 1356) Lewis. Industrial loan companies: insurance premium finance agreements: dishonored check fee.

Existing law provides for the regulation of industrial loan companies by the Department of Financial Institutions. Industrial loan companies are authorized to operate as premium finance agencies and engage in the financing of insurance premiums. Existing law provides that a premium finance agreement may impose a dishonored check fee not to exceed \$5 for actual expenses incurred in the processing of a dishonored check.

This bill would increase the amount of that fee to no more than \$15.

Ch. 102 (SB 1223) Burton. Campaign contributions and expenditures.

The Political Reform Act of 1974 was amended by the adoption of Proposition 208, an initiative statute approved by the voters at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election. The amendments made by Proposition 208 to the Political Reform Act of 1974, among other things, established certain limits on the amount of campaign contributions that an individual or group can make to a candidate for state or local elective office, on the amount of loans a candidate may make to his or her campaign, and on voluntary campaign spending.

On January 6, 1998, a decision of a federal district court preliminarily enjoined the Fair Political Practices Commission from enforcing the amendments made by Proposition 208 to the Political Reform Act of 1974. On January 5, 1999, a federal appellate court affirmed the preliminary injunction and returned the matter to the district court to consider in a new trial the constitutionality of all aspects of the Proposition 208 amendments. That new trial is scheduled to begin on July 11, 2000.

This bill would, among other things, repeal certain amendments made by Proposition 208 and would reenact provisions that impose similar, but increased dollar amount limits on campaign contributions for elective state office, candidate loans, and voluntary campaign spending. This bill would also add provisions to the act that require certain disclosures in slate mailers, in paid political advertisements, and in certain issue advocacy communications; authorize intracandidate transfers of campaign funds and restrict intercandidate contributions; require the aggregation of certain contributions made by affiliated entities; expand online or electronic filing requirements with respect to the receipt of certain contributions and the making of certain independent expenditures; and prescribe the authorized use of surplus campaign funds. These new provisions, as to candidates for statewide elective office, would become operative on or after November 6, 2002. This bill would also make certain technical conforming changes.

Existing law makes a violation of the act subject to administrative, civil, and criminal penalties.

The Political Reform Act of 1974, an initiative measure, provides that the act may be amended by a statute that becomes effective upon approval of the voters.

This measure would call a special statewide election to be consolidated with the statewide general election scheduled for November 7, 2000. It would provide for the submission to the voters of the provisions of this bill amending the Political Reform Act of 1974, as summarized above, at that election.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an act calling an election.

Ch. 103 (AB 465) Nakano. Personal income taxes: bank and corporation taxes: research and development.

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Bank and Corporation Tax Law, by reference to a specified federal statute, allow a credit against taxes imposed by those laws for increasing research expenses, as defined. In general, the amount of the credit under both laws is equal to 11% of the excess of the qualified research expenses, as defined, for the taxable or income year over the base amount and, in addition, for purposes of the Bank and Corporation Tax Law, 24% of the basic research payments, as defined. The term base amount means the product of the average annual gross receipts of the taxpayer for each of the specified years

preceding the taxable or income year and the fixed-base percentage, as defined, but in no event less than 50% of the qualified research expenses for the taxable or income year. Existing law permits, for taxable and income years beginning on or after January 1, 1998, a taxpayer to elect an alternative incremental credit, based on a specified formula.

This bill would revise that formula by changing certain state modifications to the federal formula to increase the amount of the alternative incremental credit allowed under state law, as provided.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to those provisions proposed by SB 1655 if both bills are chaptered and this bill is chaptered last.

This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.

Ch. 104 (AB 1774) Lempert. Personal income and bank and corporation taxes: deductions: net operating losses.

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Bank and Corporation Tax Law authorize a net operating loss deduction against the taxes imposed by those laws that generally permits those losses to be carried forward 5 taxable or income years, as specified, but provides that 50% of the entire amount of the net operating loss for any taxable or income year is not eligible for carryover to any subsequent taxable or income year, except as specified.

This bill would for each taxable or income year beginning on or after January 1, 2000, and before January 1, 2002, allow 55% of the entire amount of net operating loss to be carried forward, and for each taxable or income year beginning on or after January 1, 2002, would allow 60% of the entire amount of net operating loss to be carried forward. This bill would also provide that a net operating loss attributable to any taxable or income year beginning on or after January 1, 2000, shall be a net operating loss to each of the 10 taxable or income years following the taxable or income year of the loss.

This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.

Ch. 105 (AB 2871) Correa. Income taxes: credit: long-term care.

The Personal Income Tax Law authorizes various credits against the taxes imposed by that law.

This bill would, for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2000, and before January 1, 2005, allow a credit in an amount equal to \$500 multiplied by the number of applicable individuals with respect to whom the taxpayer is an eligible caregiver for the taxable year.

This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.

Ch. 106 (AB 858) Kuehl. Vehicle license fee offsets.

The Vehicle License Fee (VLF) law establishes, in lieu of any ad valorem property tax upon vehicles, an annual license fee for any vehicle subject to registration in this state in the amount of 2% of the market value of that vehicle, as specified. The VLF law permanently offsets the amount of the vehicle license fee for each subject vehicle by 25% and, for vehicle license fees with a final due date in the 2000 calendar year, offsets the fee amount for each subject vehicle by 35%. The VLF law also provides, depending upon factors that include whether forecasted General Fund revenues for certain fiscal years are within certain revenue target ranges, for a superseding offset percentage of 35%, 46.5%, 55%, or 67.5% to apply to specified future calendar years. The VLF law requires the Department of Finance, in any of certain fiscal years for which that department estimates a cumulative General Fund reduction of more than \$100,000,000 as a result of state tax law changes on or after January 1, 1999, to apply that cumulative reduction, in accordance with a specified formula, to proportionately reduce the percentage amounts of superseding vehicle license fee offsets. Existing law also provides, as specified, for the reimbursement of cities, counties, and cities and counties from the General Fund for revenue losses resulting from vehicle license fee offsets.

This bill would, for vehicle license fees with a final due date in 2001 or 2002, establish an additional offset that is equal to the difference between an offset of 67.5% and the greater of a 35% offset or the percentage offset applicable under current law. This bill would, in accordance with specified procedures, require the payment of these additional offsets to taxpayers on a monthly basis. This bill would also establish a minimum vehicle license fee offset of 35% for 2001 and 2002, and a vehicle license fee offset of 67.5% for the 2003 calendar year and each calendar year thereafter. This bill would also require that cities, counties, and cities and counties be reimbursed from the General Fund for revenue losses resulting from this additional vehicle license fee offset. By requiring additional moneys to be transferred from the General Fund for purposes of local reimbursement, this bill would make an appropriation.

This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.

Ch. 107 (AB 511) Alquist. Taxation.

The Sales and Use Tax Law provides various exemptions from that tax. Existing law authorizes cities, counties, and cities and counties to impose local sales and use taxes or transactions and use taxes, and provides that exemptions from state sales and use tax are incorporated into those local taxes.

This bill would, on or after January 1, 2001, and before January 1, 2006, additionally exempt tangible personal property purchased by eligible entities, as defined, that locate or expand a business in a California county with a specified unemployment rate and that qualify for receiving this Rural Investment Tax exemption by the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (CIEDB) board.

The Vehicle License Fee (VLF) Law establishes, in lieu of any ad valorem property tax upon vehicles, an annual license fee for any vehicle subject to registration in this state in the amount of 2% of the market value of that vehicle, as specified. The VLF law permanently offsets the amount of the vehicle license fee for each subject vehicle by 25% and, for vehicle license fees with a final due date in the 2000 calendar year, offsets the fee amount for each subject vehicle by 35%. The VLF law also provides, depending upon factors that include whether forecasted General Fund revenues for certain fiscal years are within certain revenue target ranges, for a superseding offset percentage of 35%, 46.5%, 55%, or 67.5% to apply to specified future calendar years. The VLF law requires the Department of Finance, in any of certain fiscal years for which that department estimates a cumulative General Fund reduction of more than \$100,000,000 as a result of state tax law changes on or after January 1, 1999, to apply that cumulative reduction, in accordance with specified formulas, to reduce target revenue ranges and to proportionately reduce the percentage amounts of superseding vehicle license fee offsets.

As amended by AB 858, the Vehicle License Fee Law provides for a minimum vehicle license fee offset of 35% in 2001 and 2002, an additional offset in those same years that results in a combined offset of 67.5%, and a single vehicle license fee offset of 67.5% for 2003 and each year thereafter.

This bill would appropriate the sum of \$2,052,000,000 for transfer to a newly created special fund for payment by the Controller, as provided, of additional vehicle license fee offsets for the 2000–01 and 2001–02 fiscal years. This bill would also authorize the Governor to direct the Controller to send a notice, as provided, with each payment of an additional vehicle license fee offset. This bill would make changes to clarify the amendments made to the Vehicle License Fee Law by AB 858, and would require the Department of Motor Vehicles to report monthly and year-to-date dollars amounts to the Controller with respect to the additional vehicle license fee offsets.

The Personal Income Tax Law authorizes various credits against the taxes imposed by that law.

This bill would, for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2000, and before January 1, 2005, allow a credit in an amount equal to \$500 multiplied by the number of

applicable individuals with respect to whom the taxpayer is an eligible caregiver for the taxable year.

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Bank and Corporation Tax Law, by reference to a specified federal statute, allow a credit against taxes imposed by those laws for increasing research expenses, as defined. In general, the amount of the credit under both laws is equal to 12% of the excess of the qualified research expenses, as defined, for the taxable or income year over the base amount and, in addition, for purposes of the Bank and Corporation Tax Law, 24% of the basic research payments, as defined. The term "base amount" means the product of the average annual gross receipts of the taxpayer for each of the specified years preceding the taxable or income year and the fixed-base percentage, as defined, but in no event less than 50% of the qualified research expenses for the taxable or income year. Existing law permits, for taxable and income years beginning on or after January 1, 1998, a taxpayer to elect an alternative incremental credit, based on a specified formula.

This bill would, under both laws, for each taxable or income year beginning on or after January 1, 2000, provide that the credit for increasing research expenses shall be equal to 15% of the qualified research expenses. This bill would also revise that formula by changing certain state modifications to the federal formula to increase the amount of the alternative incremental credit allowed under state law, as provided.

The Personal Income Tax Law provides for an exclusion from the gross income of an employee with respect to the taxes imposed by that law for amounts paid or incurred by an employer for educational assistance to the employee, as specified, up to \$5,250 during a calendar year. However, educational assistance does not include any course or education taken at the graduate level beginning after June 30, 1996, of a kind normally taken by an individual pursuing a program leading to a law, business, medical, or other advanced academic or professional degree.

This bill would remove that exception for any course or education taken at the graduate level beginning after January 1, 2000, thereby including those courses or education within the definition of educational assistance.

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Bank and Corporation Tax Law authorize a net operating loss deduction against the taxes imposed by those laws that generally permits those losses to be carried forward 5 taxable or income years, as specified, but provides that 50% of the entire amount of the net operating loss for any taxable or income year is not eligible for carryover to any subsequent taxable or income year, except as specified.

This bill would, for each taxable or income year beginning on or after January 1, 2000, and before January 1, 2002, allow 55% of the entire amount of net operating loss to be carried forward; for each taxable or income year beginning on or after January 1, 2002, and before January 1, 2004, would allow 60% of the entire amount of net operating loss to be carried forward; and for each taxable or income year beginning on or after January 1, 2004, would allow 65% of the entire amount of the net operating loss to be carried forward. This bill would also provide that a net operating loss attributable to any taxable or income year beginning on or after January 1, 2000, shall be a net operating loss to each of the 10 taxable or income years following the taxable or income year of the loss.

This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy, but the operation of certain of its provisions would depend upon the enactment of another bill.

Ch. 108 (AB 2876) Aroner. Health and welfare programs.

Existing law provides for grants to certain eligible students under the Cal Grant program.

This bill would, to the extent funds are appropriated in the annual Budget Act, provide for supplemental grants to eligible recipients of Cal Grant awards who have been declared dependent or ward of the court, and who meet certain other eligibility requirements.

Existing law provides that certain state and local officers and employees shall not be financially interested in any contract made by them in their official capacity, or by any body or board of which they are members. Nor shall state, county, district, judicial district, and city

officers or employees be purchasers at any sale or vendors at any purchase made by them in their official capacity.

Existing law specifies that this provision does not apply to private industry councils, except in certain circumstances. This bill would, instead, specify the provision shall not apply to any contract or grant made by local workforce investment boards created pursuant to the federal Work Force Investment Act of 1998 except in certain circumstances.

Existing law establishes the Foster Children and Parent Training Fund, which shall be used exclusively for foster parent training, and requires the State Department of Social Services to determine the amount equivalent to the state share of collections attributable to the enforcement of parental fiscal liability for allocation to the fund.

This bill would transfer that responsibility to the Department of Child Support Services, and would revise the method of calculating the amount of collections attributable to the enforcement of parental fiscal liability for allocation to the fund.

Existing law establishes the Welfare Advance Fund, for the purpose of making payments or advances to counties or the Employment Development Department of the state and federal shares of assistance, child support incentive, work incentive or medical care programs, or the cost of administration of these programs, to other states of the federal shares of child support incentives, and for the payment of refunds.

This bill would establish the Child Support Services Advance Fund in the State Treasury for the purpose of making a consolidated payment or advance to counties, state agencies, or other governmental entities comprised of the state and federal shares of local assistance costs associated with programs administered by the Department of Child Support Services.

Under existing law, the name of the Health and Welfare Agency Data Center was changed to the California Health and Human Services Agency Data Center. This bill would make a statement of intent with respect to that name change, and with reference to other statutes.

Existing law, the California Adult Day Health Care Act, governs the provision of adult day health care services.

Existing law requires the State Department of Health Services to conduct a grants-in-aid program to assist in the establishment of new adult day health care centers and the stabilization of existing centers that meet specified requirements.

This bill would also allow grants to be awarded to assist existing adult day health care centers in expanding their operations, in accordance with specified criteria.

Under existing law, the grant amount available for a single project is prohibited from exceeding \$100,000.

This bill would increase this amount to \$125,000.

Existing law requires that special consideration be given to applicants for these grants that meet certain criteria.

This bill would modify these criteria. It would also modify requirements that must be met prior to the awarding of a grant to an applicant.

The bill would also permit planning and development grants to be awarded to public and private nonprofit entities that request assistance in conducting feasibility and needs analysis, if the applicants meet certain requirements.

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of child day care facilities by the State Department of Social Services. Existing law requires an applicant and other specified persons to submit fingerprints to the department and permits the department to obtain a criminal record of these persons. Existing law prohibits fees from being charged between January 1, 2000, and July 1, 2000, for the processing of fingerprints or for the obtaining of certain criminal records of volunteers at a child care facility who are required to be fingerprinted, and would prohibit the charging of fees after that date if funds for those purposes are appropriated in the annual Budget Act.

This bill would prohibit fees from being charged between July 1, 2000, and July 1, 2001, for any costs associated with obtaining a criminal record or for conducting a child abuse index check of volunteers at a child care facility who are required to be fingerprinted, and

would prohibit the charging of fees after that date if funds for those purposes are appropriated in the annual Budget Act.

Existing law requires the State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs to develop and test a comprehensive client-centered system of care that is outcome-based and addresses the costs of substance abuse to individuals, families, and communities.

This bill would require the department to provide semiannual status updates to the Legislature on its progress in implementing the project.

Existing law requires the State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs to publish procedures for contracting for drug-Medi-Cal services with certified providers and for claiming payments and to automate the claiming process and the process for the submission of data required in connection with reimbursement for those services, and defines drug-Medi-Cal services for those purposes.

This bill would expand the definitions of drug-Medi-Cal services, for those purposes, subject to the receipt of a state plan amendment to obtain federal financial participation under the Medi-Cal program and subject to the appropriation of funds.

Existing law requires 10% of county matching funds for support of certain alcohol abuse treatment programs and services provided by a county of more than 100,000 population.

This bill would provide that no county matching funds shall be required for funding received for the purposes of funding certain existing residential perinatal treatment programs.

Existing law requires the county alcohol and drug administrator and the presiding judge in the county to develop and submit a comprehensive multiagency drug court plan for implementing cost-effective local drug court systems for adults, juveniles, and parents of children who are detained by, or are dependents of, the juvenile court.

Existing law provides that the local action plan may include various types of drug court systems.

This bill would include within the types of drug court systems allowable under these provisions drug courts for parents of children in family law cases involving custody and visitation issues.

Existing law provides a method of allocation of money appropriated in the Budget Act of 1999 from the Employment Training Fund for purposes of funding the local assistance portion of funding welfare-to-work activities under the CalWORKs program.

This bill would extend that provision to include money appropriated in the Budget Act of 2000.

Existing law establishes and regulates various employment and training services. Existing law also provides for the regulation of health care providers.

This bill would establish the Caregiver Training Initiative to develop and implement proposals designed to recruit, train, and retain health care providers such as certified nurse assistants, certified nurses, registered nurses, licensed vocational nurses, and other types of nursing and direct-care staff. Under the initiative, contracts would be awarded to regional collaborative programs selected through a competitive request for proposals process. The bill would require the Employment Development Department, in consultation with the State Department of Social Services, to administer regional collaborative program selection and funding and would specify various duties of the Employment Development Department. The bill would establish an advisory council with a designated membership and specified duties for purposes of the initiative.

This bill would establish the California Workforce and Economic Information Program that would require the Employment Development Department, among other things, to coordinate with specified state agencies in developing economic and workforce information. The bill would also provide competitive grants to faith-based organizations meeting certain criteria to provide services, to the extent funds are provided in the Budget Act of 2000–01 for this purpose.

Existing law provides for the establishment of an employment training program and the Employment Training Panel in the Employment Development Department.

This bill would specify that with respect to funds appropriated in the annual Budget Act to the Employment Development Department for allocation by the Employment Training Panel for training of workers in regions suffering from high unemployment and low job creation, the Employment Training Panel may waive the minimum wage requirements for participation in the program in certain circumstances.

Under existing law, area agencies on aging, through funds allocated by the California Department of Aging, contract with entities to provide various types of local programs.

This bill would require area agencies on aging to maintain in effect contracts funded from appropriations made by the Budget Act of 2000 until July 1, 2004.

Existing law provides that funds for the California Senior Legislature will be derived from specified sources, and expresses the intent of the Legislature that the General Fund shall not be liable for any of the costs of the California Senior Legislature.

This bill would eliminate this statement of Legislative intent.

Existing law provides that if, at certain custody and parental rights hearings relating to the termination of rights of children adjudged to be dependent children of the court in which a guardianship is established for the child with a relative, the relative shall be eligible for aid under the Kin-GAP program.

This bill would limit those provisions to situations in which the juvenile court dependency is subsequently dismissed.

Existing law requires that if a dependent child of the court over which the court has dependency jurisdiction has been placed with a relative guardian for at least 12 months, the court shall terminate its dependency jurisdiction and retain jurisdiction over the child as a ward of the guardianship, except upon a finding of exceptional circumstances.

This bill would expand that exception to include circumstances where the guardian objects.

Existing law provides that termination of a guardianship with a kinship guardian shall terminate eligibility for Kin-GAP benefits, except that if a successor guardian is appointed who is also a kinship guardian, the successor guardian shall be entitled to receive Kin-GAP benefits on behalf of the child.

This bill would, instead, apply this exception to an alternate guardian or coguardian, and would provide that a new period of 12 months of placement with the alternate guardian or coguardian shall not be required if specified conditions have been met.

Existing law authorizes the State Department of Social Services to exempt children in receipt of Kin-GAP benefits from any CalWORKs requirement that the department deems necessary, as long as the exemption would not jeopardize federal financial participation in the payment.

This bill would, instead, exempt the Kin-GAP Guardianship Assistance Payment program from the provisions of the CalWORKs program, with certain exceptions, and would authorize recipients of Kin-GAP benefits to request and receive independent living services and to retain certain cash savings. This bill, by revising the level of benefits under the Kin-GAP program, for which a continuous appropriation is made, would revise the amount continuously appropriated, and would result in an appropriation. By revising limitations of the Kin-GAP program, this bill would result in the addition of county responsibilities in administering the Kin-GAP program, and would result in a state-mandated local program.

Existing federal law provides for allocation of federal funds through the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant program to eligible states. Existing law provides for the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program for the allocation of federal funds received through the TANF program, under which each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families.

Existing law states the intent of the Legislature to provide counties with a portion of the state share of savings resulting from moving CalWORKs program recipients to employment, and contains requirements relating to the allocation of these funds.

This bill would revise the statement of intent to state the intent of the Legislature regarding the use of the incentive funds, would delete the limitation on the amount of the incentive funds counties shall receive, subject to amounts appropriated in the annual Budget Act, would revise the method of determining the county share of savings, would require counties to submit a plan describing how they would expend the incentive funds, and would require the State Department of Social Services to evaluate the programs supported by the county share of incentive funds.

This bill would also specify that incentive funds shall be used to provide nonassistance services, as defined, for any family in which the minor child is living with a parent or adult relative caregiver and the family's income is less than 200% of the official federal poverty guidelines. By expanding the scope of eligibility for the receipt of federal TANF program funds, this bill would increase the responsibilities of counties in the administration of aid grants of those funds, thereby creating a state-mandated local program.

Existing law required the State Department of Social Services to contract with an appropriate and qualified entity to conduct an evaluation of the adequacy of current child welfare services budgeting methodology and to report, by January 30, 2000, to the appropriate committees of the Legislature.

This bill would require the department to convene a 7-member task force, composed of specified representatives, for the purpose of creating a plan to implement the recommendations of the evaluation.

Existing law provides for the county-administered In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program, under which qualified aged, blind, and disabled persons are provided with services in order to permit them to remain in their own homes and avoid institutionalization.

Existing law permits services to be provided under the IHSS program either through the employment of individual providers, a contract between the county and an entity for the provision of services, the creation by the county of a public authority, or a contract between the county and a nonprofit consortium.

This bill would establish a formula with regard to provider wages or benefits increases negotiated or agreed to by a public authority or nonprofit consortium, and would specify the percentages required to be paid by the state and counties with regard to the nonfederal share of any increases.

Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the Independent Living Program established pursuant to federal law and requires that the department permit, with the approval of the federal government, all eligible children to be served by the program up to the age of 21 years.

This bill would require the department to develop and implement a stipend for youths who are eligible for the program and have been emancipated from foster care, and would specify that the state shall pay 100% of the costs of the stipend allowance, subject to the availability of funding.

Existing law authorizes, for a specified period, Los Angeles County and up to 8 other counties to conduct an annual public assistance eligibility redetermination with a face-to-face interview with the recipient and make the redetermination according to specified guidelines.

This bill would revise the period of that authorization.

Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services to seek any federal funds available for the Kin-GAP program.

This bill would limit that requirement to specify that seeking certain federal funds shall not be done if it would be detrimental to the General Fund.

Existing law establishes a schedule of payments for licensed or approved family home foster care providers and foster family agencies for the provision of foster care to eligible children, and continuously appropriates funds for that purpose.

This bill would increase the rate of reimbursement of those providers and would require the payment of a supplemental clothing allowance under those provisions, and would extend, for 1 year, limitations on the rate paid to those providers for program changes.

Existing law continuously appropriates funds from the General Fund for allocation to counties for the provision of foster care benefits under the AFDC-FC program.

This bill, by requiring an increase in the rates for children receiving foster care benefits, would increase the level of funding through the continuous appropriation, and would result in an appropriation. To the extent this bill would increase the level of responsibilities of the counties in providing foster care benefits, this bill would result in a state mandated local program.

Existing law requires that, on or after July 1, 1999, the schedule of payment rates and rate calculation components for foster family agencies shall be adjusted by an amount equal to the California Necessities Index.

This bill would limit that rate adjustment to the availability of funds.

Existing law provides that for the 1998–99 and 1999–2000 fiscal years foster care group home reimbursement rates shall not increase as the result of a program change except under specified conditions.

This bill would extend these requirements to the 2000–01 fiscal year.

This bill would also require the State Department of Social Services to contract with an independent evaluator to conduct a study of alternative group home funding mechanisms and to propose a funding system for the care and supervision of children placed in group home care. It would require the department to provide the Legislature with a copy of the final report of the evaluator on or before October 1, 2001.

The bill would also require the department, subject to the availability of funds, to contract with the California Youth Connection to provide technical assistance and outreach to current and former foster youth.

The bill would also require the department to establish a program in up to 5 consenting counties under which licensed family homes and relative caregivers would be provided with reimbursement for the cost of licensed child care for each foster child under 13 years of age, if any of specified conditions are met.

Existing law provides a schedule for the allocation of federal block grant funds for certain social service and health care programs, and specifies that the allocations shall include funding for the In-Home Support Services (IHSS) program services component, child welfare services, protective services and foster care services for adults, and in-home supportive services administration.

This bill would eliminate the IHSS program services component from the allocation schedule would revise the methodology of reimbursement of public authorities and nonprofit consortiums, and would require the department to evaluate options for providing health care benefits for IHSS providers.

Existing law requires the State Department of Health Services, in conjunction with the Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board, to develop and implement a community outreach and education campaign to help families learn about, and apply for, the Medi-Cal program and the Healthy Families Program.

This bill would require the State Department of Social Services, in conjunction with the State Department of Health Services to develop and submit to the Legislature a community outreach and educational program to help families learn about, and apply for, the federal Food Stamp Program and the California Food Assistance Program, to submit the plan to the United States Department of Agriculture, and to request federal funding for the implementation of the program.

Existing law provides that federal block grant funds received for the TANF program shall be deposited in, and shall be administered through, the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Fund in the State Treasury, for use, upon authorization by the Director of Finance. Special accounts may be established within this fund, for use in accounting for any federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families block grant funds received from the federal government after August 22, 1996.

This bill would make the deposit and administration of those funds through the fund discretionary, and would provide that a fund condition statement for the federal block grant received for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program shall be provided to the Department of Finance with estimates required to be submitted by the State Department of Social Services to the Department of Finance on assumptions underlying estimates on various aid programs, whether or not the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Fund is used for the deposit and administration of those moneys.

Existing law expresses the intent of the Legislature that the annual Budget Act appropriate state and federal funds in a single allocation to the counties for the support of administrative activities undertaken by the counties to provide benefit payments to CalWORKs recipients and to provide required work activities and supportive services in order to efficiently and effectively carry out the purposes of that program.

This bill would express the intent of the Legislature that, for purposes of this provision, limited-term housing assistance be considered as part of the cost-based allocation methodology, where appropriate.

Under existing law, the Office of Child Abuse Prevention in the State Department of Social Services administers various child abuse programs.

This bill would establish, under the administration of that office, a Juvenile Crime Prevention Program, which would consist of up to 16 sites throughout the state, with programs to be selected by the office pursuant to a competitive process.

Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services to establish programs to provide food assistance and cash assistance for noncitizens who, due to their immigration status, are not eligible for federal food stamps and for SSI/SSP benefits, and specifies that an applicant who is otherwise eligible for the program but entered the United States after August 22, 1996, and who is not otherwise exempt, shall be eligible for assistance for the period beginning on October 1, 1999, and ending September 30, 2000.

This bill would revise the termination date of that period of eligibility.

Existing law provides for the establishment of rates for work-activity program services for certain developmentally disabled persons.

This bill would revise the method of calculating those rates.

Under existing law, a \$27.50 hourly rate has been established for the fiscal year for supported employment services, except that this rate is required to be reduced by the percentage necessary to ensure that projected total General Fund expenditures and reimbursements for habilitation services and vocational rehabilitation supported employment services do not exceed the General Fund and reimbursement appropriations for these services in the Budget Act of 1999.

This bill would, effective July 1, 2000, and subject to the reduction requirement, increase this hourly rate.

The bill would also increase rates to pay for wage and benefit increases for direct service professionals, as defined, with a work activity program.

Existing law requires the Department of Rehabilitation to provide assistance and funding to independent living centers for individuals with disabilities.

This bill would provide a formula for the allocation of funds appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose of providing assistive technology services, and would require that the nonprofit provider provide certain services and assistance to independent living centers' assistive technology services programs.

To the extent this bill would expand the responsibilities of counties, this bill would result in a state-mandated local program.

Existing law provides for the allocation of funds to area agencies on aging for the provision of benefits to seniors.

This bill would revise the formula for the allocation of funds through the Budget Act of 2000.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 109 (AB 1324) Zettel. Credentialed employees.

Existing law requires the governing board of a school district to employ for positions requiring certification only persons who possess qualifications prescribed therefor by law. Under existing law, holders of certain types of credentials are authorized to teach children with disabilities in a special day class in which the primary disability is "speech and language impairment."

This bill would, until January 1, 2005, authorize holders of the credentials described above to teach children in a special day class setting consisting of pupils with mild to moderate disabilities if the credential holders meet certain conditions.

Existing law sets forth the minimum requirements for a services credential with a specialization in clinical or rehabilitative services.

This bill would also, until January 1, 2005, authorize a teacher who holds that credential to teach in a special day class setting consisting of pupils with mild to moderate disabilities if the teacher meets certain conditions.

Ch. 110 (AB 2380) Lempert. Ballast water management fee.

Existing law authorizes the State Lands Commission to impose a fee on owners or operators of vessels for the purpose of funding a program for the management of ballast water use. The State Board of Equalization is authorized to collect the fee and deposit it to the Exotic Species Control Fund.

This bill would provide the administrative authority to the board to establish procedures for collecting the ballast water management fees.

The provisions of this bill would be repealed on January 1, 2004.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 111 (AB 2155) Pescetti. Name change.

Existing law requires an application for a name change to be made to the superior court of the county where the person whose name is proposed to be changed resides by petition signed by the person, or if the person is under the age of 18, signed by one of the person's parents, if living, or if both parents are dead, then by the guardian of the person.

This bill would require applications for the change of the name of a minor submitted by a guardian appointed by the juvenile or probate court to be made in the appointing court. The bill would also authorize the guardian of a person who is under the age of 18 to petition the court for a name change regardless of whether one or both of the person's parents are living and require the guardian to provide notice of the petition to any living parent of the person by personal service at least 30 days prior to the hearing. The bill would specify the contents of a petition submitted by a guardian, and would specify the required findings by the court

in order to grant the petition. It also would make related changes. The bill would also incorporate changes to Sections 1277 and 1278 of the Code of Civil Procedure proposed by AB 205, contingent upon its prior enactment and the operation of proposed versions of those sections, as specified.

Ch. 112 (SB 1517) Brulte. Corporations: distributions to shareholders: real estate investment trusts.

Existing law specifies the conditions under which, in general, a corporation and any of its subsidiaries may distribute to shareholders cash or property without consideration, whether by way of dividend or otherwise.

This bill would exempt from those provisions a dividend declared by a real estate investment trust, as defined in federal tax law, to the extent that the dividend is necessary to maintain the status of the corporation as a real estate investment trust under federal tax law.

Ch. 113 (SB 1647) O'Connell. Conservation.

(1) Existing law provides various programs for the conservation of specified public resources.

This bill would enact the Natural Heritage Preservation Tax Credit Act of 2000, pursuant to which the Wildlife Conservation Board would implement a program under which property, as defined, may be contributed to the state, any local government, as defined, or to any nonprofit organization designated by a local government, based on specified criteria, in order to provide for the protection of wildlife habitat, open space, and agricultural lands.

(2) The Personal Income Tax Law and the Bank and Corporation Tax Law authorize various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws.

This bill would authorize a credit against those taxes under the Personal Income Tax Law and the Bank and Corporation Tax Law in an amount equal to 55% of the fair market value of any qualified contribution, as defined, contributed during the taxable or income year pursuant to the Natural Preservation Tax Credit Act of 2000, as provided.

(3) This bill would also declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 114 (AB 480) Ducheny. Personal income tax.

Existing federal law authorizes a credit for household and dependent care expenses necessary for gainful employment, as provided.

This bill would allow a similar, refundable credit under the Personal Income Tax Law.

The Tax Relief and Refund Account in the General Fund is continuously appropriated to make all payments required to be made to taxpayers or other persons, as specified.

By authorizing a new, refundable income tax credit to be paid from that account, this bill would make an appropriation.

This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.

Ch. 115 (AB 2695) Committee on Agriculture. Milk and milk products: bulk transportation.

Existing law requires every person, before engaging in the transportation of unpackaged market milk or unpackaged market milk products, to obtain a bulk milk hauler tanker permit, renewable within one year from the date of issue, from the Secretary of Food and Agriculture for each tanker that person uses in the bulk transport of unpackaged market milk or unpackaged market milk products. Existing law provides that upon receipt of an application for a permit, the secretary shall cause an inspection to be made of the bulk milk hauler's tanker for which the application is made. Existing law also requires the permit to conform to the requirements of a specified federal memorandum.

This bill would require that an inspection required for the issuance of a permit shall be conducted in a uniform and efficient manner. The bill would also require that renewal be conditioned upon payment of an annual inspection fee, the assessment of which shall be

based upon the actual cost of the inspection and shall be subject to verification upon the request of a permit applicant.

Ch. 116 (AB 1991) Cox. State assessed property: delinquencies: unsecured roll.

Existing property tax law governing assessments of property by the State Board of Equalization authorizes the board, if an amount assessed by the board on the secured property tax roll with regard to fixtures and personal property becomes delinquent, to collect that amount using those procedures for the collection of amounts on the unsecured property tax roll.

This bill would expand this collection procedure authority to apply to any amount assessed by the board on the secured property tax roll that becomes delinquent, and would require the tax collector to send a notice of delinquency stating intent to enforce collection.

Ch. 117 (AB 1744) Longville. Local government: housing elements.

Existing law requires each council of governments to determine the existing and projected housing needs for its region, as specified, for purposes related to each local government's determination in its housing element of its share of regional housing needs. Existing law requires local governments within the regional jurisdiction of the Southern California Association of Governments to revise the housing elements of their general plans by June 30, 2000, for the 3rd revision. Existing law requires local governments within the regional jurisdiction of the Association of Bay Area Governments to revise the housing elements of their general plans by June 30, 2001, for the 3rd revision.

This bill would extend the date for the 3rd revision to December 31, 2000, for local governments within the jurisdiction of the Southern California Association of Governments, and to December 31, 2001, for local governments within the jurisdiction of the Association of Bay Area Governments.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 118 (SB 1367) Schiff. State Bar.

Existing law provides until January 1, 2001, for the imposition of an annual membership fee for active members of the State Bar.

This bill would extend the operation of this fee provision until January 1, 2002.

This bill would become operative only if SB 1420 is enacted and becomes operative on or before January 1, 2001.

Ch. 119 (SB 2045) Schiff. National medical support notice.

Under existing state law, in Title IV-D cases in which child support services are being provided by the district attorney and the court has ordered a parent to provide health insurance coverage, the district attorney is required to serve the parent's employer with either the health insurance coverage assignment order or a notice of the order, as specified. Federal law requires that, in those cases where the noncustodial parent is providing the insurance coverage and changes jobs, the agency shall provide notice to the new employer, which notice shall enroll the child in the new health plan, unless the parent contests the notice.

Under existing law, child support enforcement services will begin to be transferred to defined local child support agencies, commencing January 1, 2001.

This bill would, in the above-described cases, instead require the local child support agency to serve the parent's employer with a notice, referred to as a "national medical support notice," as required by that federal law. The bill would make related changes.

Under existing law, if the spouse or child does not receive public assistance or aid and is not a Medi-Cal applicant or recipient, the local child support agency is required to obtain the applicant's consent prior to providing medical support enforcement services.

This bill would delete this provision.

Ch. 120 (SB 1384) Committee on Business and Professions. Labeling.

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

Existing law requires every person who manufactures an optical disc for commercial purposes to permanently mark each manufactured optical disc with an identification mark that identifies the name of the manufacturer and the state in which the optical disc was manufactured.

This bill would alternatively authorize the marking of an optical disc by use of a unique identifying code that enables law enforcement personnel to determine the name of the manufacturer and the state in which it was manufactured.

Ch. 121 (SB 1756) Kelley. Fire districts: board of directors.

Under the Fire Protection District Law of 1987, each member of the board of directors of a fire protection district may receive compensation in an amount set by the board not to exceed \$75 for attending each meeting of the board.

This bill would increase this limit to \$100 and authorize the district board to increase that amount by ordinance.

Ch. 122 (SB 1466) Leslie. Banking transactions.

Existing law requires a depository institution to provide periodic account statements to its customers and requires that the depository institution either return or make available items paid from the account, or provide information in the statement sufficient to allow the customer reasonably to identify the items paid, including, for example, the item number, the amount, and the date the item was paid. The alternative provision of listing the information sufficient to identify the items paid will cease to be operative on January 1, 2001.

This bill would extend the operation of that alternative provision until January 1, 2005.

Ch. 123 (AB 719) Briggs. Firearms: license to carry.

Existing law authorizes the sheriff of a county or the chief or other head of a municipal police department of any city or city and county to issue a license to carry a concealed firearm upon proof of specified criteria, including that the person applying is either a resident of the county or a city within the county when application is made to the sheriff, or a resident of the city when application is made to a police chief and completes a specified course of training.

This bill would provide that persons certified as trainers for purposes of the specified course of training described above, are excepted from the requirement of completing a specified course of training for purposes of renewing a license to carry a concealed firearm.

Ch. 124 (AB 1337) Havice. Public postsecondary education: community college faculty.

Under existing law, if a case concerning the granting of tenure of community college faculty proceeds to arbitration with representation by the exclusive representative, the resulting decision is not to be considered a precedent for purposes of interpreting tenure procedures and policies, or the collective bargaining agreement, but instead affects only the result in that particular case.

This bill would specify that the resulting decision is not to be considered a precedent as described above, and that it would affect only the result in that particular case, if the case proceeds to arbitration without, instead of with, representation by the exclusive representative.

Ch. 125 (AB 1859) McClintock. Homeowner associations: assessments.

Existing law provides that a community association managing a common interest development shall levy regular and special assessments sufficient to perform its obligations, as specified, subject to certain limitations in the amount that the assessments may be increased on an annual basis.

This bill would exempt regular assessments imposed or collected from owners from execution by a judgment creditor of the association to the extent necessary for the association to perform its obligations under the governing documents and as required by law, except as

specified. The bill would provide that in determining the appropriateness of an exemption, a court shall ensure that only essential services are protected.

Ch. 126 (AB 2336) Zettel. Local agency contracts.

Existing law prescribes limits on progress payment that may be made on any contract with a local agency for the creation, construction, alteration, repair, or improvement of any public structure, building, road, or other improvement, that exceeds \$5,000.

This bill would provide that a county water authority shall be subject to a \$25,000 limit for purposes of these provisions.

Ch. 127 (AB 2866) Migden. State government.⁶

(1) Existing law establishes a system of state funding for trial courts. Existing law establishes the Trial Court Trust Fund for the purpose of funding trial court operations. For purposes of those provisions, court operations are defined to include, among other things, juror expenses of per diem fees and mileage. Existing law also specifies the fees and travel reimbursement to be paid to jurors in civil and criminal cases.

This bill would increase the daily fees for jurors beginning July 1, 2000, as specified. Funding for these purposes would be made pursuant to an appropriation of funds in the annual Budget Act. The bill would also set forth the findings and declarations of the Legislature.

(2) Existing law specifies that a trial by jury may be waived in civil cases by failure to deposit advance jury fees, as specified, and limits the amount of those fees to not more than the average mileage and fees of 20 jurors for one day.

This bill would instead limit advance jury fees required to be deposited pursuant to this provision to a total of \$150.

(3) Existing law establishes pilot programs to assess the benefits of early mediation of civil cases in 4 superior courts, as specified.

This bill would, in addition, require the Judicial Council to establish a pilot program in the Los Angeles Superior Court in 10 departments handling civil cases. These departments would have the authority to make mandatory referrals to mediation, as specified. The court would be responsible for paying the mediator's fees, to the extent specified. The bill would expand the nature of a report to be prepared by the Judicial Council with respect to the pilot programs. The bill would also make related changes.

The bill would impose a state-mandated local program by imposing a new program on the court.

(4) Existing law provides for the California Small Business Financial Development Loan Guarantee Account and authorizes funds from that account to be paid by the treasurer to a small business development corporation loan guarantee fund. Under existing law, those funds may then be transferred by the California Office of Small Business Development to corporate trust accounts, based on its evaluation of specified performance-based criteria of that corporation.

This bill would specify that these performance-based criteria are not applicable to a corporation that has been in existence for 5 years or less and would require the office to specify by regulation the basis for transferring funds from the small business development corporation loan guarantee fund to those corporations.

(5) Existing law, the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998 (Greene Act), makes funding available to school districts for, among other things, schoolsite acquisition, construction, and modernization. The Greene Act authorizes the State Allocation Board to determine the eligibility of school districts to receive apportionments, and to apportion funds to eligible school districts under the act.

The Greene Act requires that title to all property acquired, constructed, or improved, with funds made available from the act, to be held by the school district to which the board grants the funds.

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

This bill would authorize the board to provide funding, pursuant to the Greene Act, for projects upon property that is leased to a school district as long as the school district's project received approval from the board prior to November 4, 1998.

(6) Existing law ratifies specified tribal-state gaming compacts. Existing law also establishes in the State Treasury the Indian Gaming Special Distribution Fund for the receipt and deposit of gaming device license fee moneys received by the state from Indian tribes pursuant to the terms of tribal-state gaming compacts, which shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature for specified regulatory and other purposes.

This bill would include within the express purposes of the Indian Gaming Special Distribution Fund disbursements for the purpose of implementing the terms of tribal labor relations ordinances promulgated in accordance with the terms of ratified tribal-state gaming compacts.

(7) Existing law requires the Controller to abolish, effective July 1, any state position that was vacant continuously during the period between October 1 and June 30 of the preceding fiscal year. Existing law also requires that positions which were vacant for the last 9 months of a fiscal year because of a hiring freeze in effect during part of all of the 9-month period be abolished unless the Director of Finance is notified of the need for, and approves, continuing these positions.

This bill, instead, would require the Controller beginning July 1, 2001, and on each July 1 thereafter, to abolish any state position that was vacant continuously for 6 consecutive monthly pay periods during the period between July 1 and June 30 of the preceding fiscal year. The bill would require positions that were continuously vacant for 6 consecutive monthly pay periods during a fiscal year because of a hiring freeze in effect during part or all of that period to be abolished unless the director is notified of the need for, and approves of, the continuance of the positions. The bill would authorize a state agency to request positions that have been abolished under specified circumstances be reestablished.

(8) Under existing law, a victim of a crime may file an application with the State Board of Control for financial, medical, counseling, and other assistance pursuant to specified procedures.

This bill would authorize the board until June 30, 2004, to enter into an interagency agreement with the University of California, San Francisco to establish a victims of crime recovery center at the San Francisco General Hospital to demonstrate the effectiveness of providing comprehensive and integrated services to victims of crime.

(9) Under existing law, a county that is responsible for the cost of a trial or trials or any hearing of a person for the offense of homicide may apply to the Controller for reimbursement of the costs incurred by a county in excess of the amount of money derived by the county from a tax of 0.0125 of 1% of the full value of property assessed for purposes of taxation within the county.

This bill would delay, until January 1, 2005, the use of this formula for determining state reimbursement of counties for homicide trials and hearings. The bill instead would provide for that reimbursement until January 1, 2005, pursuant to several different specified formulas that apply depending upon the size of the population of a county.

(10) Existing law provides for various programs within the Trade and Commerce Agency for the development and promotion of the film industry in the state.

This bill would enact the Film California First Program, to authorize the agency to pay and reimburse specified film costs incurred by a public agency, as defined, up to \$300,000 for any one film. It would create the Film California First Fund in the State Treasury for purposes of the program. It would declare the intent of the Legislature that funding for the program be provided from the General Fund through the annual Budget Act in the amount of \$15,000,000 per year for 3 years, commencing with the 2000-01 fiscal year.

(11) The Administrative Procedure Act sets forth certain procedures for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of administrative regulations, including emergency regulations.

This bill would exempt procedures and guidelines promulgated to clarify and make specific the Film California First Program established pursuant to the bill, and any other film assistance program within the Trade and Commerce Agency, from the requirements of the act for 36 months after the effective date of the bill. It would authorize the agency to adopt emergency regulations concerning the implementation of the program in accordance with the act following the 36-month exemption period.

(12) Under existing law, there is the California Unitary Fund in the State Treasury and a Future Infrastructure State Targeted Account and a Local Project Account for Non-Transient Spending in the California Unitary Fund. These funds are required to be used exclusively for infrastructure financing and economic development. Under existing law, the moneys in the California Unitary Fund remain in the fund until appropriated by the Legislature, and 20% of the money deposited in the Future Infrastructure State Targeted Account is required to be available for expenditure only for support of the California Export Finance Program Law, the California Export Promotion and Policy Program, and the Foreign Market Development Export Incentive Program for California Agriculture Act. Existing law requires proposed appropriations from the fund to be summarized in the Governor's Budget for each fiscal year bearing the caption "California Unitary Infrastructure and Economic Development Program" and contain a separate description of each program for which an appropriation is made. Under existing law, the Secretary of the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency is responsible for annually recommending to the Governor, for inclusion in the Budget Bill, which programs shall be supported by the California Unitary Fund.

This bill would repeal these provisions, abolish the California Unitary Fund, and transfer assets and liabilities of the fund to the General Fund. This bill would also require that on and after January 1, 2001, all money that would have been deposited in the Unitary Fund be instead deposited in the General Fund.

(13) The California Constitution establishes the civil service system, which includes every officer and employee of the state, subject to specified exemptions. Statutory law permits the state to enter into contracts for personal services to achieve cost savings when specified requirements are met.

This bill would require a state agency that enters into a personal services contract for certain types of workers to include provisions for employee benefits that are valued at least 85% of the state employer cost of providing comparable benefits to state employees performing similar duties. The types of workers covered by this requirement include persons that provide janitorial and housekeeping services, custodians, food service workers, laundry workers, window cleaners, and security guards.

(14) Existing law requires the State Treasurer to act as Administrator of Local Agency Security and to be responsible for the administration of specified statutes governing the deposit and investment of local agency funds and related matters.

This bill would transfer this authority to the Commissioner of Financial Institutions.

(15) Existing law establishes the Homebuyer Down Payment Assistance Program and the Rental Assistance Program, administered by the California Housing Finance Agency pursuant to a contract with the Department of General Services, to provide assistance in the amount of the applicable school facility fee on affordable housing developments. In certain instances, the downpayment assistance is limited to residential structures with a sales price that does not exceed \$110,000. In other instances, the qualified first-time homebuyer is required to meet specified very low or low-income requirements.

This bill would increase the \$110,000 limit on the sales price of residential structures eligible for that downpayment assistance to \$130,000, and would require that amount to be increased or decreased annually, according to a specified measure of the median sales price of new homes. The bill would require those qualified first-time homebuyers to meet specified moderate income requirements, instead of existing requirements pertaining to very low or low-income persons.

(16) Existing law, for the purposes of the Homebuyer Down Payment Assistance Program and the Rental Assistance Program, establishes the School Facilities Fee Assistance Fund, which is continuously appropriated to the Department of General Services. Existing law specifies that those funds not expended for a specified homebuyer downpayment assistance program within 18 months shall be available for other specified homebuyer downpayment assistance programs.

This bill would provide that those funds, if not expended within 18 months of their appropriation and availability, shall be available for other specified homebuyer downpayment assistance programs.

The bill would make an appropriation by authorizing the expenditure of funds in the School Facilities Fee Assistance Fund for additional purposes.

(17) Existing law requires every person engaged in the business of garment manufacturing, as defined, to register with the Labor Commissioner and to pay an initial registration fee and an annual renewal fee. Existing law provides that the commissioner shall deposit \$75 of each registrant's annual registration fee into a separate account to be disbursed only to persons damaged by failure of a garment manufacturer, jobber, contractor, or subcontractor to pay wages and benefits. The remainder of the annual registration fee not deposited into the special account is applied to costs in implementing the registration requirements.

This bill would revise these provisions to provide for the deposit of registration fees not allocated to the special account in a subaccount. In addition to implementing the registration requirements, fees deposited in the subaccount would be used to cover costs incurred by the Labor Commissioner in reviewing claims by employees to recover unpaid wages. Moneys in the subaccount would be available for expenditure upon appropriation by the Legislature.

(18) Existing law requires the Division of Apprenticeship Standards to set fees necessary to establish minimum standards for the competency and training of electricians.

This bill would create the Electrician Certification Fund as a special account in the State Treasury for deposit of fees collected to fund the Division of Apprenticeship Standards program. Moneys in that fund would be available for expenditure upon appropriation by the Legislature.

(19) Existing law permits the Division of Occupational Safety and Health to fix and collect fees necessary to administer the Permanent Amusement Ride Safety Inspection Program, a state system for the inspection of permanent amusement rides.

This bill would create the Permanent Amusement Ride Inspection Fund, a special account for deposit of fees collected to fund the Permanent Amusement Ride Safety Inspection Program. Moneys in that fund would be available for expenditure upon appropriation by the Legislature.

(20) Existing law provides that the Adjutant General is the head of the Military Department.

This bill would authorize the Adjutant General to enter into an agreement with the City of Oakland and a school district to establish the Oakland Military Institute, a nonresidential college preparatory institution. The bill would appropriate \$1.3 million to the Military Department for this purpose.

(21) Under existing law, the Department of Corrections provides specified treatment programs for inmates and parolees convicted of committing sex offenses.

This bill would provide, in addition, that the Department of Corrections may require parolees participating in relapse prevention treatment programs or receiving medication treatments intended to prevent them from committing sex offenses to pay some or all of the costs associated with the treatment, subject to the person's ability to pay, as defined.

(22) Existing law generally regulates the incarceration of prisoners.

This bill would authorize the Director of the Department of Corrections to adopt regulations relating to rebates for pharmaceuticals, as specified, and to enter into interagency agreements relating to purchasing pharmaceuticals. The bill would also require the Bureau

of State Audits to report to the Legislature and the Governor, not later than January 10, 2002, specified findings relating to pharmaceutical and medical supply procurement for offenders in state custody, as specified. The bill would also express certain findings and declarations of the Legislature.

(23) Under existing law, the Department of General Services is authorized to establish the California Multiple Awards Schedule program, which permits state agencies to purchase information technology services from vendors that hold federal contracts.

This bill would authorize the Director of General Services to enter a variety of types of contracts for information technology services, including using master agreements, multiple award schedules, cooperative agreements, and other types of agreements that enhance the state's buying power. The director would also be authorized to provide the procurement services of the department to school districts, which would be authorized to use the department's agreements without competitive bidding.

(24) The existing restructuring of the electrical services industry provides for the authorization of direct transactions between electricity suppliers and end use customers and for the creation of an Independent System Operator and a Power Exchange.

This bill would authorize the Public Utilities Commission to investigate issues relating to multiple qualified exchanges. The bill would require the commission to prepare and submit findings and recommendations to the Legislature if it determines that allowing electrical corporations to purchase from multiple qualified exchanges is in the public interest. The bill would prohibit the commission, prior to June 1, 2001, from implementing the part of any decision authorizing electrical corporations to purchase from exchanges other than the Power Exchange. The bill would also prohibit the implementation of the portion of certain commission decisions that authorizes electrical corporations to purchase from multiple qualified exchanges.

(25) Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation to establish and maintain shops for the construction, repair, and servicing of any equipment owned or used by the department. The department is authorized to purchase and supply any materials and parts, and furnish any labor, that is necessary in the construction, repair, and servicing of equipment for other state departments. The other state departments receiving those services are required to reimburse the department for the cost of the materials, parts, and labor, including overhead charges.

This bill would require the department, with the approval of the Department of Finance, to set rates for mobile equipment services, as defined. The bill would require the department to review its rates for those services on an annual basis and, upon approval by the Department of Finance, to publish a rate schedule on or before April 30 of each year. The bill would require the department to collect mobile equipment services cost recovery, as defined.

The bill would create the Equipment Service Fund in the State Treasury and would continuously appropriate the money in the fund to the department to pay for mobile equipment services. The bill would require that the net proceeds from mobile equipment services cost recovery be deposited in the fund. In addition, the bill would authorize any moneys appropriated to the department under the annual Budget Act, or under any other act, for the use of existing mobile equipment or for the purchase of that equipment, and any moneys transferred to the department from any account within the State Transportation Fund for those purposes, to be deposited in the fund.

The bill would authorize refunds to programs that were assessed mobile equipment service charges during a fiscal year, under certain circumstances.

(26) The existing Performance and Results Act of 1993 requires the Department of Finance to develop a performance budgeting pilot project, in accordance with specified principles, involving 4 state departments, including the Department of General Services. Existing law sets forth the conditions pursuant to which the Department of General Services, notwithstanding existing statutes and regulations, is required or authorized, among other things, to carry out specified functions relating to state personnel matters, to prepay vendors

when cost-beneficial to the department, to accept gifts and donations of real property without approval by the Director of Finance, to authorize employees of the department of travel outside the state or country without approval of the Department of Finance, and to exempt the department from a provision of law that automatically abolishes positions in state civil service that are vacant continuously for a specified period of time. These provisions of existing law remain in effect until the effective date of the Budget Act of 2000 or June 30, 2000, whichever occurs later.

This bill would reenact provisions relating to administrative functions that the Department of General Services is authorized to perform, but would not include the functions described above. The bill would set forth the conditions pursuant to which the director of the department, notwithstanding existing statutes and regulations, is required or authorized, among other things, to procure goods from the private sector even though the goods may be available through the Prison Industry Authority, certify funds for the payment of specified legal settlements and tort claims, and approve specified departmental forms in lieu of the Director of Finance. This bill would specify that these provisions shall remain in effect only until the effective date of the Budget Act of 2001 or June 30, 2001, whichever occurs later.

(27) Under existing law, the Department of Veterans Affairs is responsible for the administration and physical maintenance of the Veterans' Home of California Yountville.

This bill would require the department to renovate the Lincoln Theater at the veterans' home and would specify the scope of the renovation. The renovation would be managed by the Department of General Services.

(28) Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation to plan, design, construct, operate, and maintain those transportation systems that the Legislature makes the responsibility of the department.

This bill would require the department, in consultation with the Office of Planning and Research, to conduct a statewide rail transportation assessment, as specified, including a report that would address certain issues and would be submitted to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2002.

(29) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

(30) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 128 (SB 1885) Johnston. Pawnbroker regulations: loan charges.

Existing law sets forth a schedule of maximum compensation and a schedule of charges that govern the amount a pawnbroker may receive or charge on any loan.

This bill would require that pawnbroker charges for the first 90 days of any loan be determined by the schedule of charges, and that pawnbroker charges following the first 90 days of the loan be determined by the schedule of maximum compensation.

Ch. 129 (AB 1544) Calderon. Local government: redevelopment.

(1) Existing law provides procedures for the establishment of county service areas for counties to provide specified governmental services within unincorporated areas, for the establishment of municipal water districts, and for the formation of joint powers agencies as redevelopment agencies for the redevelopment of military facilities located within the redevelopment project area of the agencies.

This bill would authorize county service areas, the Inland Valley Development Agency, and municipal water districts to establish sewer and water supply facilities on specified lands

related to development of certain territory within the Norton Air Force Base Redevelopment Project Area without approval by other agencies, except as specified. The bill would exempt water and sewer services, as specified, in that redevelopment project area from a requirement for the payment of just compensation for private utility property taken for public purposes.

(2) Existing law requires a local agency formation commission to determine the territory to be included in a sphere of influence for local agencies within its jurisdiction and the need for and capacity of public facilities. Existing law also requires the commission to place on its meeting agenda and consider a written request from any person or local agency to amend a sphere of influence.

This bill would authorize landowners of unincorporated territory located in that redevelopment project area to petition a local agency formation commission for the removal of the territory from a city's sphere of influence. The bill would also provide that a determination of a city's sphere of influence shall not preclude the provision of specified services to that redevelopment project area.

(3) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 130 (AB 974) Papan. Political Reform Act: monetary limits.

(1) Under the existing Political Reform Act of 1974, public officials and designated employees of public agencies are required to annually file a written statement of the economic interests they possess during specified periods. Existing law requires various economic interests, such as interests in real property and investments, to be reported in those statements if the fair market value of the interest is of a specified minimum monetary amount.

This bill would increase from \$1,000 to \$2,000 the minimum monetary amount of interests in real property and in investments required to be reported in those statements.

Existing law prohibits a public official at any level of state or local government from making, participating in making, or in any way attempting to use his or her official position to influence a governmental decision in which he or she knows or has reason to know he or she has a financial interest. Existing law provides that a public official has a financial interest in a decision if it is reasonably foreseeable that the decision will have a material financial effect, distinguishable from the effect on the public generally, on any business entity in which the public official has a direct or indirect investment worth \$1,000 or more, on any real property in which the public official has a direct or indirect interest worth \$1,000 or more, or on any source of income, except gifts or certain loans, aggregating \$250 or more in value provided to, received by, or promised to, the public official within 12 months prior to the time the decision was made.

This bill would increase from \$1,000 to \$2,000 for both investments in business entities and interests in real property, and from \$250 to \$500 for amounts from sources of income, the minimum values that establish financial interests of a public official for purposes of his or her disqualification in making, participating in, of influencing, those governmental decisions.

This bill also would increase the minimum amounts of contributions required to be reported in specified statements of committees.

The bill would make other technical nonsubstantive changes to existing law.

Existing law provides that any person who makes or receives a contribution, gift, or expenditure in violation of specified provisions of law is liable in a civil action brought by the civil prosecutor or by a person residing within the jurisdiction for an amount up to \$500 or 3 times the amount of the contribution, gift, or expenditure, whichever amount is greater.

This bill would increase from \$500 to \$1,000 the minimum amount of civil penalty that may be imposed under those circumstances.

(2) Existing law makes a violation of the act subject to administrative, civil, and criminal penalties.

This bill would impose a state-mandated local program by imposing these criminal penalties on persons who violate the provisions of the bill.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

(4) The Political Reform Act of 1974, an initiative measure, provides that the Legislature may amend the act to further the act's purposes with a 2/3 vote of each house and compliance with specified procedural requirements.

This bill, which would declare that it furthers the purposes of the act, would therefore require a 2/3 vote.

Ch. 131 (AB 1801) Runner. California State Lottery: advertising.

(1) The California State Lottery Act of 1984, an initiative measure approved by the voters at the November 6, 1984, general election (hereafter the act), provides that in lottery games utilizing tickets the overall estimated odds of winning shall be printed on each ticket or stub, and provides that in all decisions relating to the advertising and promotion of the California State Lottery, the California State Lottery Commission shall ensure that the California State Lottery complies with both the letter and the spirit of the laws governing false and misleading advertising, including provisions relating to unfair business practices.

This bill would require the commission to ensure that the overall estimated odds of winning some prize or prizes in a particular lottery game are posted on all television and print advertising, exclusive of specified outdoor advertising, related to that game.

(2) The act provides that none of its provisions may be changed except to further its purpose by a bill passed by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and signed by the Governor.

This bill would declare that its provisions further the purpose of the act.

Ch. 132 (AB 1914) Nakano. California Civil Liberties Public Education Act.

Existing law declares that it is the intent of the Legislature that the sum of \$1,000,000 be annually appropriated for 3 years from the General Fund to the State Librarian to sponsor public educational activities and the development of educational materials to ensure that the events surrounding the exclusion, forced removal, and internment of civilians and permanent resident aliens of Japanese ancestry will be remembered, and so that the causes and circumstances of this and similar events may be illuminated and understood.

This bill would extend this expression of the intent regarding the annual appropriation up to, and including, the 2002–03 fiscal year. The bill would, subject to an appropriation therefor, require the State Librarian to review and identify programs with similar goals that may be combined with the project in the future and to report to the Legislature, by November 1, 2004.

Ch. 133 (AB 2123) Shelley. Official phonographic reporters: compensation.

Existing law provides that the monthly salary and per diem of the regular official phonographic reporters of the superior court in the City and County of San Francisco shall be the same as that paid to official phonographic reporters of the superior court in Los Angeles County.

This bill would provide that their salary and per diem shall be not less than that paid to official phonographic reporters in Los Angeles County.

Ch. 134 (AB 2419) Machado. Water districts.

(1) The South Delta Water Agency Act creates the South Delta Water Agency and the Central Delta Water Agency Act creates the Central Delta Water Agency. Those agency acts grant those agencies specified powers, including the authority to negotiate, enter into, and enforce agreements with the United States and the state to protect the water supply of the lands within those respective agencies against the intrusion of ocean salinity and to ensure that those lands have a dependable water supply.

This bill would authorize those agencies to take all reasonable and lawful actions to carry out those functions and to pursue legislative and legal actions.

(2) Those agency acts prohibit those agencies from affecting water rights within their respective boundaries.

This bill would delete that prohibition and allow those agencies to assist landowners, districts, and water right holders within the boundaries of those respective agencies in the protection of vested water rights and to represent the interests of those parties in water right proceedings before the State Water Resources Control Board and the courts of this state and the United States, to carry out the purposes of each respective agency.

(3) The South Delta Water Agency Act authorizes that agency to perform any lawful act necessary in order that a sufficient in-channel water supply may be available for any present or future beneficial use of the lands within the boundaries of that agency.

This bill would authorize the South Delta Water Agency and the Central Delta Water Agency to perform any lawful act necessary in order to ensure that a sufficient in-channel water supply of suitable quality is available for any present or future beneficial use of the lands within the boundaries of those respective agencies.

Ch. 135 (AB 2539) Committee on Judiciary. Maintenance of the codes.

Existing law directs the Legislative Counsel to advise the Legislature from time to time as to legislation necessary to maintain the codes.

This bill would restate existing provisions of law to effectuate the recommendations made by the Legislative Counsel to the Legislature for consideration during 2000, and would not make any substantive change in the law.

Ch. 136 (AB 2374) Lempert. Discovery: marriage and family therapist peer review committees.

Existing law exempts from discovery as evidence the proceedings and records of specified organized committees of health care professionals and review committees having the responsibility of evaluation and improvement of the quality of care.

This bill would extend this exemption to the proceedings and records of marriage and family therapist and licensed clinical social worker organized committees and review committees, as described above.

Ch. 137 (AB 1795) Dutra. Special education.

Existing law, governing special education, became inoperative on June 30, 2000.

This bill would amend this sunset provision to June 30, 2001, and reactivate the special education program until that date. To the extent that the reactivation of the laws governing special education imposes requirements on special education local planning areas, county offices of education, and school districts, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 138 (AB 1817) Correa. County employees' disability retirement: blood-borne diseases.

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

The County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 provides that, for purposes of qualification for disability retirement benefits, the development of cancer by specified safety members, firefighters, and members in active law enforcement shall be presumed, as specified, to arise out of and in the course of employment.

This bill would prescribe a similar presumption in the case of the development of a blood-borne infectious disease, as defined, by any of those specified members and county probation officers, and would define "members in active law enforcement" for purposes of that presumption.

Ch. 139 (AB 2327) Gallegos. Health care coverage: consumer information programs: confidentiality of communications.

Existing law, until June 30, 2000, provides certain immunities and confidentiality protections for communications of representatives of a pilot program known as the Health Care Consumers' Information and Assistance Program with health care consumers and certain other persons, as specified. Existing law also provides that the records and files of the pilot program shall remain confidential, except as specified.

This bill would repeal these provisions and enact other, similar provisions applicable to the Health Rights Hotline program. This bill would also enact certain related provisions applicable both to the Health Rights Hotline program as well as local Health Consumer Alliance programs. The provisions that would be enacted by this act would only be operative until December 31, 2003.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 140 (AB 2524) Washington. Emotionally disturbed minors: services.

Existing law, the Bronzan-McCorquodale Act, generally regulates the provision of community mental health services for the mentally disordered in every county. The existing act authorizes the establishment of regional, secure facilities which are designed for the commitment and ongoing treatment of seriously emotionally disturbed minors who have been adjudged wards of the juvenile court. Among other things, the act sets forth staffing requirements for the opening of one of these regional facilities, including requiring that the staff include a pediatrician and dentist, on an as-needed basis.

This bill would revise the staffing requirements for a regional facility by adding a licensed marriage and family therapist to the staffing requirements, on an as-needed basis, and would make other nonsubstantive changes.

Ch. 141 (AB 2905) Committee on Insurance. Surety company reserve funds.

Existing law requires surety companies that execute undertakings of bail for bail licensees to maintain reserve funds in segregated interest bearing trust accounts guaranteed by certain United States government banking entities.

This bill would allow surety companies to maintain these reserve funds in other account forms, including those consisting of guaranteed United States government bonds or securities or money market funds meeting specified criteria.

Ch. 142 (AB 1300) Rod Pacheco. Sex offenders: parole.

Existing law provides for the parole of sex offenders, as specified.

This bill, the "Sex Offender Containment Act," would provide that those sex offenders guilty of rape, sodomy, oral copulation by force, lewd acts on a child under 14 years of age, continuous sexual abuse of a child, or rape in concert, as specified, shall be subject to a maximum of 5 years of continuous parole. This bill would also provide that if the inmate received a life sentence for commission of certain sex offenses, the period of parole shall be 5 years, which could be extended upon specified conditions for an additional 5-year period.

The bill would also provide for the intensive parole supervision of specified sex offenders by the Department of Corrections, subject to legislative appropriation of necessary funds, and provide for reports from the Department of Corrections to the Legislature regarding

sexually violent predators, as specified. The bill would also provide that the provisions described in this paragraph would be repealed on July 1, 2006.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 143 (AB 1978) Cedillo. SSP benefits for veterans.

Existing law provides for the State Supplementary Program (SSP) for the Aged, Blind and Disabled, which requires the State Department of Social Services to contract with the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services to make payments to SSP recipients to supplement supplemental security income (SSI) payments made available pursuant to the federal Social Security Act.

This bill would provide benefits at the same level as SSP benefits to certain veterans of World War II who return to the Republic of the Philippines and no longer have a place of residence in the state, if they were receiving SSP benefits on December 14, 1999.

The bill would require the Secretary of the California Health and Human Services Agency to seek an agreement with the federal government to provide for the administration of the bill in conjunction with the administration of certain federal benefits.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 144 (AB 2872) Shelley. Resources and environmental protection: biomass facility grant program: cancer risk assessment guidelines: underground storage tanks: hazardous material loan program: fire safety: CUPA's: health conditions in portable classrooms: fish monitoring.

(1) Existing law provides for a Rice Straw Demonstration Project, which is administered by the State Air Resources Board for the purpose of developing demonstration projects for new rice straw technologies in the rice straw growing regions of California.

This bill would enact the Central Valley Agricultural Biomass-to-Energy Incentive Grant Program, which would permit air districts, as defined, to apply to the Trade and Commerce Agency to receive grants to provide incentives to facilities that convert qualified agricultural biomass, as defined, to fuel. The bill would require the agency to establish a multiagency review panel to assist in the grant eligibility determinations, and would require that panel to provide a report to the Legislature on the results and effectiveness of the program.

(2) Existing law establishes various cancer research, screening, and treatment programs.

This bill would require the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to evaluate and update cancer risk assessment guidelines with respect to the fetus, infants, and children. It would, in accordance with a prescribed timeline, require that office to take specific actions in this regard.

The bill would also require the Children's Environmental Health Center established in the Office of the Secretary of Environmental Protection to report to the Legislature and the Governor on the implementation of these provisions.

(3) Under the existing Barry Keene Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Trust Fund Act of 1989, every owner of an underground storage tank is required to pay a storage fee for each gallon of petroleum placed in the tank. The fees are required to be deposited in the Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund. The money in the fund may be expended by the State Water Resources Control Board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for various purposes, including the payment of claims, pursuant to a specified order of priority, to aid owners and operators of petroleum underground storage tanks who take corrective action to clean up unauthorized releases from those tanks.

This bill would create the Fire Safety Subaccount in the fund, and would authorize the board to expend the money in the subaccount to pay a claim filed by a fire safety agency, as defined, that is subject to a specified order of priority. The bill would transfer \$5,000,000 from the fund to the subaccount, and would appropriate that amount to the board for expenditure for claims filed before January 1, 2000, by such a fire safety agency. The bill

would repeal the provisions establishing the subaccount on January 1, 2006, and would require any money remaining in the subaccount on that date to be transferred to the fund.

(4) The existing Carpenter-Presley-Tanner Hazardous Substance Account Act imposes liability for hazardous substance removal or remedial actions, and requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt, by regulation, criteria for the selection and for the priority ranking of hazardous substance release sites for removal or remedial action under the act. The act authorizes the department to expend the funds in the Toxic Substances Control Account in the General Fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to pay for, among other things, removal and remedial actions related to the release of hazardous substances.

This bill would transfer \$85,000,000 from a prescribed item of the Budget Act of 2000 to the Cleanup Loans and Environmental Assistance to Neighborhoods Account established by the bill, and would appropriate \$500,000 from that account to the Department of Toxic Substances Control for program development related to the redevelopment of contaminated properties known as brownfields for the 2000–01 fiscal year.

(5) Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to adopt implementing regulations and implement a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program. A city or local agency that meets specified requirements is authorized to apply to the secretary to implement the unified program, and every county is required to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program. Each certified unified program agency (CUPA) is required to institute a single fee system to fund the implementation of the unified fee system. Existing law requires the secretary to take specified actions if no local agency has been certified by January 1, 1997, to implement the unified program within the unincorporated area of a county, including determining which agency should be designated as the certified unified program agency.

This bill would require the secretary to establish an electronic geographic information management system capable of receiving certain data collected by the unified program agencies and to make all nonconfidential data available on the Internet.

The bill would authorize any state agency, including, but not limited to, the State Department of Health Services, acting as a participating agency, to contract with a unified program agency to implement or enforce the unified program.

The bill would instead require the secretary, if no local agency has been certified in a county by January 1, 2000, to determine the methods by which the unified program shall be implemented and to select any combination of specified implementation methods. The bill would require the secretary to adopt, by regulation, performance standards to guide the secretary in evaluating unified program agencies, including evaluation fee accountability and enforcement activities.

The bill would require the secretary to establish the amount of the fee to be paid when the unified program agency is a state agency. The bill would require the secretary to submit a report to the Legislature, by January 10, 2001, regarding the sufficiency of the fee to support the reasonable and necessary cost of operating the unified program. The bill would impose a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties upon counties with regard to the implementation of the unified program.

(6) Existing law provides for the State Air Resources Board in state government and assigns the state board various duties concerning air resources.

This bill would require the state board and the State Department of Health Services, in consultation with the State Department of Education, the Department of General Services, and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to conduct a comprehensive study and review of the environmental health conditions in portable classrooms. The report would be required to address specified issues, be completed by June 30, 2002, and be provided to appropriate policy committees of the Legislature.

(7) Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to prepare and complete on or before January 1, 2000, an inventory of existing water quality monitoring activities within state coastal watersheds, bays, estuaries, and coastal waters.

This bill would require the board to develop a comprehensive coastal water resources monitoring and assessment for fish and shellfish.

(8) Existing law authorizes the Director of Fish and Game to order the closure of any waters or otherwise restrict the taking under a commercial fishing license in state waters of certain species of fish if the State Director of Health Services determines that the species or subspecies of fish is likely to pose a human health risk from high levels of toxic substances.

This bill would instead authorize the Director of Fish and Game to order this closure if the Director of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, in consultation with the State Director of Health Services, makes this determination.

(9) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

(10) This bill would also declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 145 (AB 102) Wildman. Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority: charter service.

Existing law authorizes the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, as the successor entity to the Southern California Rapid Transit district, to operate charter bus service, subject to certain limitations.

This bill would authorize the authority to provide charter service for a national political convention to be held in Los Angeles in August 2000, to the extent that private charter-party carriers are not capable of providing that service, as defined.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 146 (AB 1674) Committee on Utilities and Commerce. Capital facilities fees.

(1) Existing law authorizes the imposition of capital facilities fees for the construction or expansion of public utility facilities on public entities, as prescribed. Existing law authorizes a public agency to impose or increase an existing capital facilities fee in excess of a specified amount after a specified agreement has been reached between the 2 agencies. Fees in excess of a specified amount are refundable.

This bill would require (a) specified notification to affected school districts, county offices of education, community college districts, California State universities, the University of California, or a state agency prior to enacting or changing capital facilities fees, and (b) any judicial action or proceeding that protests or challenges a rate or charge that contains a capital facilities fee or that seeks the refund of capital facilities fees imposed on or after July 1, 2000, to be commenced within 120 days of the effective date of an ordinance, resolution, or motion enacting or changing the capital facilities fee unless the specified notice and disclosure requirements have not been followed. Under the bill, that 120-day procedural limitation would not apply if those notice and disclosure requirements have not been followed. The bill would also revise provisions regarding the burden of producing evidence required of a public agency, as prescribed.

(2) Existing law authorizes a municipal corporation to acquire, own, operate, or lease any public utility, with powers as prescribed. Existing law authorizes a specified resort improvement district to produce, purchase, and sell electrical power. Existing law provides for the creation and operation of public utility districts, as prescribed, and generally allows a district to sue and be sued in all actions and proceedings, in all courts and tribunals of competent jurisdiction. Existing law authorizes the board of an irrigation district to sue, appear, and defend in the name of the district.

This bill would require any judicial action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul an ordinance, resolution, or motion fixing or changing a rate or charge for an electric commodity or electric service furnished by a district and adopted on or after July 1, 2000, to be commenced within 120 days of the effective date of that ordinance, resolution, or motion, except as specified.

(3) The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 147 (AB 1721) Cardenas. Pupil expulsion.

Existing law authorizes a pupil who is expelled from school, or the pupil's parent or guardian, to file an appeal to the county board of education within 30 days following the decision of the governing board to expel and requires the county board of education to hold a hearing on the appeal and render its decision. Existing law requires the pupil to submit a request for a copy of the written transcripts and supporting documents from the school district simultaneously with the filing of the notice of appeal with the county board of education. Existing law requires the school district to provide the pupil with the transcripts, supporting documents, and records within 5 schooldays following the pupil's request.

This bill would require the pupil's request for a copy of the written transcripts and supporting documents to be in writing and would require the school district to provide the pupil with the transcripts, supporting documents, and records within 10 schooldays following the pupil's request.

Existing law authorizes a county board of education to remand an expulsion matter to the governing board of a school district for reconsideration or grant a hearing de novo if the county board finds that relevant and material evidence exists which, in the exercise of reasonable diligence, could not have been produced or which was improperly excluded at the hearing before the governing board. Existing law requires the governing board of a school district to make certain findings when it expels a pupil.

This bill would authorize a county board to remand an expulsion matter to the governing board of a school district for adoption of required findings if the county board determines that the decision to expel a pupil is not supported by the required findings, but evidence supporting those findings exists in the record of the expulsion hearing.

Ch. 148 (AB 1760) Kuehl. Health facilities: regulations.

Existing law relating to the regulation of health facilities requires the State Department of Health Services, by January 1, 2001, to adopt specified regulations with respect to licensed nurse-to-patient ratios for licensed health facilities, as defined. Existing law authorizes a county hospital in Los Angeles County to be subject to a phasein process with respect to these regulations.

This bill would extend the date for adoption of these regulations by the department to January 1, 2002, and would delete the phasein provisions for the county hospital in the county of the first class.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 149 (AB 1787) Maddox. Trespass: registered process servers.

Existing law makes it a trespass punishable as a misdemeanor for a person to drive any vehicle, as defined, upon specified real property without consent. Existing law exempts from this provision a registered process server who is making a lawful service of process.

This bill would exempt registered process servers from this provision only if they exit the vehicle and proceed immediately to attempt the service of process and leave immediately, as specified. By creating new crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 150 (AB 1910) Migden. Children and family health programs.

(1) The California Children and Families Act of 1998 requires that the California Children and Families Program, established by the act, be funded by certain surtaxes imposed on the sale and distribution of cigarettes and tobacco products and deposited into the California Children and Families Trust Fund Account, and that the fund be used for the implementation of comprehensive early childhood development and smoking prevention programs. Existing law establishes a state commission, the California Children and Families Commission, with specified powers and duties and requires that funds in the account be distributed to those counties that elect to participate in the program by creating county commissions and meeting other criteria.

Existing law specifies the manner in which moneys in the fund shall be allocated, including providing that 1% shall be deposited in an Administration Account for expenditures for the administrative functions of the state commission, and that 2% shall be deposited in an Unallocated Account for expenditure by the state commission for specified purposes.

This bill would authorize a county electing to participate in the California Children and Families Program, and meeting specified requirements, to establish its county commission as either a legal public entity separate from the county, or an agency of the county and would revise certain powers and duties of the county commissions. The bill would authorize the transfer of any funds in the Administration Account not needed for the administrative functions of the state commission to the Unallocated Account, upon approval by the state commission.

(2) An initiative measure, the act provides that it may be amended only by a vote of $2/3$ of the membership of both houses of the Legislature and that all amendments to the act shall be to further the act and must be consistent with its purposes.

This bill, in conformance with those requirements, would declare that its provisions further the act and are consistent with its purposes.

(3) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 151 (AB 1936) Papan. State contracts: claims against the state.

Existing law requires a state agency that acquires property or services pursuant to a contract with a business to make payment to the person or business on the date required by the contract or be subject to a late payment penalty.

This bill would additionally require that payment to be made pursuant to an existing provision of law requiring payment within 45 days of a state agency receipt of an undisputed invoice, to avoid late payment penalties.

Ch. 152 (AB 1946) Wayne. Public beaches: survey.

Existing law provides that whenever any beach fails to meet certain bacteriological standards established by the State Department of Health Services, the local health officer shall, at a minimum, post the beach with conspicuous warning signs to inform the public of the nature of the problem and the possibility of risk to public health.

Existing law further requires each local health officer to submit to the State Water Resources Control Board an annual survey documenting all beach postings and closures due to threats to the public health that occurred during the preceding calendar year, and requires the board to publish annually a statewide report documenting the beach posting and closure data provided to the board by the health officer for the preceding calendar year.

This bill would revise these survey requirements to instead require each local health officer to submit to the board, on or before the 15th day of each month, a survey including certain information and documenting all beach postings and closures resulting from failure of a beach to meet the bacteriological standards specified above. The bill would require the board, on or before February 1, 2001, to establish a prescribed format for the surveys, and to make available to the public specified information on the beach closures. It would further require

the board to publish its statewide report on or before July 30 of each year and make available to the public copies of this report by a variety of means typically available to the board. By increasing the level of service required of local health officers with respect to the beach surveys, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 153 (AB 1988) Strickland. Sex offenders: residence restriction.

Existing law provides that an inmate who is released on parole for any violation of the crimes of lewd or lascivious acts on a child or continuous sexual abuse of a child shall not be placed within one-quarter mile of any school that includes any or all of grades kindergarten to 6, inclusive.

This bill would provide that, notwithstanding any other provision of law, an inmate released on parole for a violation of these crimes shall not be placed or reside, for the duration of the period of parole, within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of any school that includes any or all of grades kindergarten to 6, inclusive.

Ch. 154 (AB 2006) Dutra. Citrus fruit trees: special assessments.

Existing law imposes an annual assessment of 1% on citrus fruit trees produced and sold within the state, or shipped from the state, until January 1, 2001. Funds from the assessment are used to carry out certain programs of the Department of Food and Agriculture and the University of California concerning these trees and are continuously appropriated to the department for that purpose.

This bill would extend the repeal date of these provisions to January 1, 2006, and would require the advisory board, prior to January 10th of each year, or as soon thereafter as possible, to establish an annual assessment not to exceed 1 percent on the gross sales of citrus trees, as specified. Thus, the bill would make an appropriation by continuing the above continuous appropriation until January 1, 2006.

Existing law requires the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to appoint a board consisting of 7 members to assist and advise the secretary concerning the implementation of these provisions.

This bill would add an additional member to the board from the citrus fruit industry.

Ch. 155 (AB 2221) Battin. Vehicles: golf carts.

(1) Existing law authorizes, until January 1, 2001, any city or county to establish a golf cart transportation plan establishing golf cart lanes, as defined, for the travel of golf carts on roadways designated in the plan.

Existing law prohibits any person from operating a golf cart on any highway except in a speed zone of 25 miles per hour or less. Among other exceptions to that prohibition is, until January 1, 2001, a person operating a golf cart in a golf cart lane that is part of a golf cart transportation plan.

This bill would delete the January 1, 2001 repeal dates specified above, thereby continuing, indefinitely the authority to establish a golf cart transportation plan.

Because violations of certain provisions that the bill would thus extend are infractions, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program by extending indefinitely the duration of existing crimes.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 156 (AB 2263) Correa. Self-service storage facilities.

The California Self-Service Storage Facility Act defines self-service storage facilities, regulates rental agreements for these facilities, and authorizes the imposition of liens on personal property located at a self-service storage facility for the payment of rent, charges, and other costs.

This bill would authorize the owner of a self-storage facility to assess occupants a late payment fee for delinquent rental fee payments, as specified, and would provide that liens imposed pursuant to this act include late payment fees.

Ch. 157 (AB 2469) Reyes. Emergency medical services: personnel training.

Existing law, the Emergency Medical Services System and the Prehospital Emergency Medical Care Personnel Act, authorizes the Director of the Emergency Medical Services Authority to develop, or prescribe standards for and approve, an emergency medical technician training and testing program for various public safety agency personnel, upon the request of, and as deemed appropriate by, the director for the particular agency.

This bill also would authorize the director of the authority to develop, or prescribe standards for and approve, an emergency medical technician training and testing program for the California Fire Fighter Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

Ch. 158 (AB 2617) Aanestad. Medi-Cal reimbursement: small and rural hospitals.

Existing law requires the State Department of Health Services to adopt regulations that will provide for an increase in reimbursement rates for outpatient services rendered to Medi-Cal patients by small and rural hospitals, as defined, and specifies that the amount of the rate increase shall be allocated according to a specified formula, including provision for a separate percentage increase calculated for minimum floor and nonminimum floor hospitals based on the ratio of each small and rural hospitals' Medi-Cal outpatient payments to the total of all small and rural hospitals' Medi-Cal outpatient payments during the preceding calendar year, as determined by the department.

This bill would revise the definition of minimum floor hospital and nonminimum floor hospital for these purposes.

Ch. 159 (SB 266) Chesbro. Public contracts: bids.

Existing law generally requires public agencies and contractors to take various actions with regard to bidding for public contracts.

This bill would impose a state-mandated local program by requiring that when a public agency invites formal bids for public projects, and requires that there be a mandatory prebid site visit, conference, or other mandatory meeting prior to the submission of the bid by a contractor, that the public agency provide a notice of that requirement that includes specified information.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 160 (SB 326) Lewis. Charter schools.

Existing law provides that a charter granted by a school district governing board, a county board of education or the State Board of Education, may be granted one or more subsequent renewals by that entity. Existing law also provides that if the governing board of a school district denies a petition for the establishment of a charter school, the charter school may submit its petition to the county board of education or the State Board of Education for review, or if the petition was submitted to the county board of education and that board denies the petition, the charter school may submit its application to the State Board of Education.

This bill would authorize a charter school, that was not granted a renewal by the chartering agency, to submit an application for renewal pursuant to the procedures pertaining to a denial of a petition for establishment of a charter school.

Ch. 161 (SB 917) Polanco. Political Reform Act of 1974.

Existing provisions of the Political Reform Act of 1974 require a campaign statement filed in connection with the qualification of a measure to contain specified information with respect to each person who has directly, indirectly, or through an intermediary received payments of \$100 or more for circulation of petitions to qualify the measure.

This bill would delete that requirement.

The Political Reform Act of 1974, an initiative measure, provides that the Legislature may amend the act to further the act's purposes with a $2/3$ vote of each house and compliance with specified procedural requirements.

This bill, which would declare that its provisions amending that act further the purposes of the act, would therefore require a $2/3$ vote.

Ch. 162 (SB 1232) Chesbro. Alcoholic beverages: tied-house restrictions.

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act contains limitations on sales commonly known as "tied-house" restrictions, which generally prohibit a manufacturer, winegrower, manufacturer's agent, California winegrower's agent, rectified, distiller, bottler, importer, or wholesaler from owning any interest in an on-sale or off-sale license, licensee, or licensed premises. Existing law contains various exemptions from this restriction on tied interests, including an exception permitting any winegrower, or its direct or indirect subsidiaries, as specified, to hold an ownership interest or financial or representative relationship in any on-sale license or the business conducted under that license, provided that certain conditions are met. These conditions include that the on-sale licensee purchases all alcoholic beverages sold and served only from California wholesale licensees, and that none of the persons falling under this exemption have an interest in more than two on-sale licenses.

This bill would permit wine sold under this exemption to be purchased from California winegrowers as well as from California wholesale licensees, and would provide that those direct sales may not involve more than 2 on-sale licenses in which the winegrower or any person holding an interest in the winegrower holds any interest, directly or indirectly, either individually or in combination or together with each other in the aggregate.

Existing law provides that for purposes of the "tied-house" provisions, the listing of the names, addresses, telephone numbers or e-mail addresses, or both, or web site addresses, of two or more unaffiliated off-sale retailers selling the products produced, distributed or imported by a nonretail industry member in response to a direct inquiry from a consumer received by telephone, by mail, by electronic Internet inquiry or in person does not constitute a thing of value or prohibited inducement to the listed off-sale retailer, if specified conditions are met.

This bill would make a technical correction to these provisions.

Ch. 163 (SB 1329) Karnette. License plates.

(1) Existing law specifies the dimension for license plates issued for motor vehicles, other than motorcycles.

This bill would additionally specify the size of the number and letter characters and the minimum spacing between characters.

The bill would specify the dimension of a motorcycle license plate, character size, and the minimum spacing between characters.

(2) Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue special interest license plates containing a distinctive design or decal of a participating organization, to any person, to be displayed in lieu of regular license plates. Existing law requires each organization that applies to the department for participation in the program to collect and hold applications for the plates until it has received at least 5,000 applications, and to submit the applications along with the necessary fees, to the department within one calendar year following the enactment of the specific enabling legislation. Existing law requires an organization to return to all applicants any fees or deposits that have been collected if 5,000 applications have not been received within one calendar year. As an alternative to returning the applicant's application and fees or deposits following the one-calendar-year period, an organization may contact the department to indicate its intent to undertake collection of additional applications and fees or deposits for an additional period, not to exceed 12 months, in order to obtain the minimum 5,000 applications.

Existing law prohibits an eligible, participating organization from expending more than 25% of the funds generated by revenues from the sale of these plates on certain marketing and promotional activities.

This bill would substantially recast these provisions. The bill would authorize an organization to apply to the department to establish a special interest license plate program and the department would be required to authorize that participation if the issuance of those plates is required by statute and the organization is tax exempt, submits a financial plan describing the purpose for which certain revenues generated from the sale of the plates will be used, and submits an essential design of the proposed special interest license plate that, among other things, provides for the placement of the number and letter characters in a manner that allows for law enforcement to readily identify those characters.

The bill would also set forth certain design criteria for the special interest license plates for a passenger vehicle, commercial vehicle, or trailer, including allowing the plates to contain a descriptive message, as an alternative to the design or decal. The bill would set separate design criteria for special interest license plates for motorcycles and would make conforming changes to this authorization.

The bill would increase the number of applicants needed for an organization to participate in the program from not less than 5,000 to not less than 7,500 applicants. The bill would require the department, if the number of currently outstanding and valid special interest license plates in a particular program is less than 7,500, to notify the sponsoring organization of that fact and to inform the organization that if that number is less than 7,500 one year from the date of that notification, the department will no longer issue or replace those special interest license plates. The bill would allow those particular special interest license plates that were issued prior to the discontinuation to continue to be used and attached to the vehicle for which they were issued and to be renewed, retained, or transferred pursuant to the Vehicle Code.

The bill would require the department to deposit remaining revenues generated from the issuance, renewal, extension, replacement, or transfer of special interest license plates in a fund required to be established by the Controller.

The bill would limit participating organizations from annually expending 25% of the funds that the organization receives from the additional fees on administrative costs as well as marketing and promotional costs. Because under existing law a violation of this restriction is a crime, this bill would create a state-mandated local program by expanding the scope of that crime.

The bill would also require every organization authorized to offer special interest license plates to prepare and submit an annual accounting report to the department by June 30. The

bill would, if the organization violates the 25% expenditure restriction, require the department to cease depositing fees in the fund established by the Controller, as described above, and, instead would require those fees to be deposited in a second fund created by the Controller which would be subject to appropriation by the Legislature. The bill would require the department to immediately notify the organization of this course of action. The bill would prohibit the department from issuing or replacing the special interest license plates associated with that organization, if, one year after the date the organization receives the notice, the organization is still unable to satisfactorily demonstrate to the department that it is in compliance or will comply with the 25% expenditure restriction. The bill would allow those particular special interest license plates that were issued prior to the discontinuation to continue to be used and attached to the vehicle for which they were issued and to be renewed, retained, or transferred pursuant to the Vehicle Code. The bill would require the department to transmit an annual consolidated accounting report to the Legislature.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 164 (SB 1381) Costa. Unfair practices: sale of dairy products below cost.

Existing law, except as specified, makes it a misdemeanor to engage in various unfair practices in the marketing of milk, cream, or other dairy products, including the sale by any wholesale customer, manufacturer, or distributor of milk, cream, or other dairy product at less than "cost," as defined.

This bill would repeal all of the above provisions setting forth unfair practices, except that, with respect to the provision prohibiting the sale by any wholesale customer, manufacturer, or distributor of milk, cream, or other dairy product at less than cost, the bill would instead extensively revise the definition of "cost," as specified, and make the provision also applicable to any retailer; set forth activities that are not prohibited by the provision; and require the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to establish, by regulation, specified procedures necessary or appropriate to facilitate the application or enforcement of the provision. By revising an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program upon local government.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 165 (SB 1386) Alpert. Alcohol and drug assessment programs.

Existing law requires a county to establish an alcohol and drug problem assessment program for persons convicted of driving under the influence (DUI) and requires courts to levy an assessment of not more than \$100 upon every fine, forfeiture, or penalty imposed and collected for a DUI violation in which a judicial district participates in a county alcohol and drug assessment program.

This bill would authorize counties to develop, implement, operate, and administer an alcohol and drug problem assessment program for persons convicted of a crime in which the court finds that alcohol or substance abuse was substantially involved in the commission of the crime, unless the person was convicted of driving under the influence or a related offense. The bill would authorize courts to apply the above provisions to this program with a maximum assessment of \$150 upon every fine, penalty, or forfeiture imposed and collected by the courts for persons convicted as described in these provisions, to be levied in a county upon the adoption of a resolution by the board of supervisors of the county making that county subject to these provisions.

Ch. 166 (SB 1437) Johnston. Judgments and settlement claims against the state: appropriation.

Existing law requires the Attorney General to report to the Legislature when there is no sufficient appropriation available for the payment of a claim against the state.

This bill would appropriate \$3,545,000 from the General Fund and the Motor Vehicle Account in the State Transportation Fund to the Attorney General to pay judgment and settlement claims in accordance with a specified schedule.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 167 (SB 1487) Knight. Trout: notarized affidavit.

Under existing law, it is unlawful to carry trout into an area where the season is closed unless an affidavit is made in duplicate before a notary public in the area in which the trout are or might be lawfully taken.

This bill would repeal that provision.

Ch. 168 (SB 1493) Lewis. Local agency funds.

Existing law requires the county treasurer to apportion and distribute quarterly any interest or increment derived from the investment of funds in the county treasury by any other local agency in an amount proportionate to the average daily balance of the amounts deposited by the local agency.

This bill would require that apportionment to be made at least quarterly and additionally require the amount apportioned and distributed to be proportionate to the total average daily balance of deposits in the investment pool. The bill would also require the county treasurer to disclose to investing local agencies the accounting method used and to notify them of any proposed changes in the accounting method at least 30 days prior to the date on which the proposed changes take effect.

Ch. 169 (SB 1508) Figueroa. Local health care districts.

Existing law, the Local Health Care District Law, provides for the formation of local health care districts and, until January 1, 2001, authorizes a district to transfer, at fair market value, any part of its assets to one or more corporations to operate and maintain the assets, subject to certain requirements. Existing law, until January 1, 2001, also authorizes the board of directors of a district to enter into lease agreements with one or more corporations for the operation of 50% or more of the districts's assets, if certain requirements are met. After January 1, 2001, both of these provisions would refer to transfers to nonprofit corporations, rather than corporations.

This bill would extend the repeal date of both of the above provisions from January 1, 2001, to January 1, 2006, at which time both of these provisions would refer to transfers to nonprofit corporations, rather than corporations. The bill would also make various technical, nonsubstantive changes.

The bill, in addition, would require the Legislative Analyst, on or before January 1, 2005, to report to the Legislature regarding the transfer of any assets by a local health care district to a corporation requiring a vote of the people, pursuant to a specified provision of law.

Ch. 170 (SB 1528) Hughes. Insurance.

(1) The Insurance Holding Company System Regulatory Act sets forth certain limitations with respect to the acquisition of subsidiaries by a domestic insurer. Under existing law, a domestic insurer is authorized to invest in the securities of one or more subsidiaries amounts that do not exceed the lesser of 5% of the insurer's assets or 50% of the insurer's surplus as regards policyholders as long as it retains a reasonable surplus, as specified, after making these investments. Existing law requires in calculating the amount of these investments, that the total net moneys or other consideration expended and obligations assumed in the acquisition or formation of a subsidiary, as specified, be included as well as all amounts

expended in acquiring additional securities and all contributions to the capital or surplus of a subsidiary after its acquisition or formation.

This bill would increase, from 5% to 10%, the percentage of the insurer's assets used as one of the bases to measure the amount a domestic insurer is authorized to invest in subsidiaries, and in calculating the amount of these investments, would exclude investments made by a domestic insurer in insurance subsidiaries.

(2) The Insurance Holding Company System Regulatory Act also requires that certain transactions involving a domestic insurer or commercially domiciled insurer, as defined, and any person in its holding company system, may be entered into only if the insurer notifies the Insurance Commissioner, and the commissioner does not disapprove the transaction within a certain period of time. The transactions subject to this provision include management agreements, service contracts, and cost-sharing arrangements. Existing law also makes transactions by registered insurers with their affiliates subject to specified standards, including each of the following: the fees charged for services and the terms of the transactions are reasonable; expenses and payments are allocated to the insurer in conformity with standard insurance accounting practices; the records of each party clearly and accurately disclose the precise nature and details of the transaction, including the requisite accounting information to support the reasonableness of the charges and fees; and the insurer's policyholder surplus, following any dividends or distributions to shareholder affiliates, is reasonable in relation to the insurer's outstanding liabilities and is adequate to its financial needs.

This bill would provide that a domestic insurer is not precluded by any provision in the Insurance Holding Company System Regulatory Act from having or sharing a common management or cooperative or joint use of personnel, property, or services with one or more other persons under arrangements that meet the above-described standards governing transactions by registered insurers with their affiliates. This bill would also provide that notwithstanding the control of a domestic insurer by any person, the officers and directors of the insurer remain liable for any obligation to which they would otherwise be subject to by law and would require that the insurer be managed to maintain its separate operating identity.

Ch. 171 (SB 1581) Escutia. TEA formula allocations.

Existing property tax law requires the auditor of each county with qualifying cities, as defined, to make certain property tax revenue allocations to those cities in accordance with a specified Tax Equity Allocation (TEA) formula and to make corresponding reductions in the amount of property tax revenue that is allocated to the county. Existing property tax law also requires that the amount of property tax revenue allocated to a qualifying city under the TEA formula be reduced in certain circumstances.

This bill would prohibit the amount of ad valorem property tax revenue allocated to a qualifying city under the TEA formula from being reduced on the basis of additional property tax revenues received by that city under an agreement with the county in which that city is located, under which additional service responsibilities are exchanged in consideration for additional property tax revenues.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 98 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, proposed by SB 1883, to be operative only if SB 1883 and this bill are both chaptered and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is chaptered last.

Ch. 172 (SB 1640) Burton. County employees' retirement: Marin County: safety status.

The County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 authorizes counties to provide safety member status to probation officers and specified juvenile hall or juvenile home group counselors and group supervisors.

This bill would authorize the Board of Supervisors of Marin County to meet and confer pursuant to the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act with the appropriate recognized employee organization to reach agreement on any conditions to be required of employees or the employee organization seeking to have safety status made applicable to those specified employees. The bill would require any payments made by county employees on behalf of the employer to cover all or part of the increased cost of safety retirement to be determined upon actuarial advice from the retirement board's actuaries, and approved by the board of retirement.

The bill would not be operative until the Marin County Board of Supervisors, by resolution adopted by majority vote, makes it applicable.

Ch. 173 (SB 1707) O'Connell. Department of Parks and Recreation: funds: Hearst Castle.

Existing law, the State Contract Act, establishes various procedures for the procurement of state goods and services.

The bill would exempt from that act, a contract for services under the amount of \$50,000 to restore artifacts at the Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument.

Ch. 174 (SB 1709) Kelley. Public utilities: electrical corporation.

The Public Utilities Act defines electrical corporation to include every corporation or person owning, controlling, operating, or managing any electric plant for compensation within this state, except where electricity is generated on or distributed by the producer through private property solely for its own use or the use of its tenants and not for sale or transmission to others. The act specifically excludes specified power producers from that definition, including a corporation or person employing landfill gas technology for the generation of electricity for certain purposes.

This bill, in addition, would exclude those corporations or persons employing digester gas technology for the generation of electricity for certain purposes from the definition of an electrical corporation.

Ch. 175 (SB 1731) Lewis. Insurance.

Existing law creates the California Assigned Risk Plan, which requires the assignment to insurance companies transacting liability insurance of automobile insurance risks for applicants who are entitled to, but are unable to procure that insurance through ordinary methods. Existing law exempts certain insurers from these assignments.

This bill would repeal these insurer exemption provisions. This bill would enact provisions governing an insurer's responsibilities with respect to the plan in situations involving an insurer that discontinues writing automobile liability insurance in this state but that retains its license to write that business, and in situations involving an insurer that is no longer licensed to write that business. This bill would also allow new plan assignments to a participating insurer to be suspended and would allow a participating insurer to be relieved of its obligations to renew existing assigned risk policies under certain conditions. This bill would also enact provisions governing insolvent insurers, and make other related changes.

Ch. 176 (SB 1867) Speier. Theft: by fraud: intent.

Existing law provides that every person who shall fraudulently appropriate property which has been entrusted to him or her, or who shall knowingly and designedly, by any false or fraudulent representation or pretense, defraud any other person of money, labor, or real or personal property, is guilty of theft. Except as provided, intent to commit theft by fraud is presumed if one who has leased or rented the personal property of another pursuant to a written contract fails to return the personal property to its owner within 20 days after the owner has made written demand by certified or registered mail following the expiration of the lease or rental agreement for return of the property so leased or rented.

This bill would instead provide that intent to commit theft by fraud is rebuttably presumed if a person has leased or rented personal property belonging to another person pursuant to a written contract and the value of that property is greater than \$1,000, the personal property is not a commonly used household item, and the person fails to return the property to its owner within 10 days after written demand is made following expiration of the lease or rental agreement. Additionally, the bill would provide that there is a rebuttable presumption of fraudulent intent if one who has leased or rented the personal property of another pursuant to a written contract, where the property value is no greater than \$1,000 or the property is a commonly used household item, fails to return the personal property to its owner within 20 days after the owner has made written demand by certified or registered mail following the expiration of the lease or rental agreement for return of the property so leased or rented. By changing an element of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 177 (SB 1894) Peace. Claims against the state: appropriation.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Existing statute establishes procedures for making that reimbursement and authorizes the Legislature to suspend a mandated program by not funding it in the State Budget for any fiscal year.

Existing law also requires the Controller, in the event that there are insufficient revenues to fund all of the state-mandated claims approved by the Controller, to report immediately this deficiency to the Legislature for additional appropriation, and requires that any additional appropriation include an amount necessary to reimburse any interest due to eligible claimants.

This bill would appropriate \$122,149,000 from the General Fund and the State Transportation Fund to the Controller. From the General Fund, \$11,932,000 would be allocated for the payment of certain claims by local agencies and school districts for reimbursement for state-mandated local costs, and from both the General Fund and the State Transportation Fund, \$110,182,000 would be allocated to pay for prior year deficiencies, including interest, thereon. From the Aeronautics Account in the State Transportation Fund, \$35,000 would be allocated to provide reimbursement to local agencies of costs incurred for the period of January 1, 1995, through June 30, 2001, for Airport Land Use Commissions/Plans.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 178 (SB 1951) Costa. Child abuse: probation officers.

Existing law requires specified professionals to report instances of child abuse to a child protective agency under specified circumstances. A child protective agency is defined to include a police or sheriff's department, a county welfare department, or a county probation department. Teachers and other specified mandated reporters are required to receive training in the reporting and identification of child abuse.

This bill would require the Board of Corrections to revise the annual training requirements for full participation probation officers providing direct service to families and children to include training on child abuse identification and reporting. The training would be required to be given no less than once every 3 years. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay

the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 179 (SB 2057) Morrow. Highways: funding.

The Permanent Road Division Law authorizes the formation of a permanent road division within a county upon completion of a hearing on the issue and approval by the county board of supervisors of a petition requesting that formation. The board is authorized to levy a special tax for highway maintenance in the division, and to issue bonds payable from the proceeds of that tax, if imposition of the tax and issuance of the bonds are approved by a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority of the voters in elections held for those purposes.

This bill, additionally, would authorize the board to issue bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness under the Permanent Road Division Law on behalf of a road division or a zone to finance capital improvements for a term of not more than 10 years.

The bill would require the bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness to be repaid solely from special taxes or parcel charges levied within the division or zone, subject to certain procedures relating to debt collection.

Ch. 180 (SB 2173) Committee on Revenue and Taxation. Taxation: lottery prizes.

Existing law provides that no state or local taxes shall be imposed upon any prize awarded by the lottery.

This bill would clarify that no state or local taxes shall be imposed upon any amount received by a prizewinner pursuant to an assignment, as specified. This bill would make a specified declaration that certain changes made by the bill do not constitute a change in, but are declaratory of, existing law.

Ch. 181 (SB 2190) Soto. Traffic safety.

Existing law provides for a California Traffic Safety Program in state government consisting of specified components to improve driver, bicyclist, and pedestrian performance.

This bill would specifically include bicyclist and pedestrian education within the scope of the program's components.

Ch. 182 (SB 2201) Committee on Health and Human Services. Rehabilitation Revolving Loan Guarantee Fund.

Existing law creates the Rehabilitation Revolving Loan Guarantee Fund, administered by the Department of Rehabilitation, which is appropriated without regard to fiscal years for the purpose of guaranteeing loans to persons for the purchase of vans, automobiles, and other special equipment to facilitate transportation of the physically handicapped and to assist private employers and employees and other persons with disabilities to purchase adaptive aids and other devices.

Under existing law, one of the categories of persons eligible to receive loans under this fund is persons with disabilities who require a modified vehicle for mobility and who are ineligible for vocational rehabilitation services, subject to the requirement that the person be employed and require a vehicle to maintain that employment.

This bill would add to that category of eligible persons those individuals eligible for vocational rehabilitation services, but who have been placed on the department's order of selection waiting list.

By expanding eligibility requirements for persons who may receive loans under this continuously appropriated fund, the bill would constitute an appropriation.

Ch. 183 (AB 463) Maldonado. Franchise and income taxes: deficiency assessments.

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

Existing franchise and income tax law provides for interest upon deficiency assessments, and provides for the abatement of interest under certain circumstances.

This bill would revise and recast the circumstances under which interest may be abated, and would allow taxpayers to combine certain appeals, provide a specified limitation on the time for taxpayers to appeal, and specify circumstances under which a request to abate interest is deemed denied by the Franchise Tax Board, as provided.

Ch. 184 (AB 1349) Correa. Public records: disclosure of victim information.

Existing law requires state and local law enforcement agencies to make public specified information pertaining to crimes and authorizes the withholding of information about the victims of specified crimes, as provided, but requires the address of a victim of any of those crimes to remain confidential.

This bill would additionally provide that this information may be withheld about the victim of the crime of unlawful sexual intercourse with a person under the age of 18 years, and would require the address of a victim of that crime to remain confidential. By increasing the duties of local officials in maintaining the confidentiality of crime victim information, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 185 (AB 1816) Wayne. Simulated checks.

Existing law provides that no person shall produce, advertise, offer for sale, sell, distribute, or otherwise transfer for use in this state any simulated check, as defined, unless the document bears language in clear and conspicuous type indicating that the document is not a check. Existing law provides for enforcement of this provision by the Attorney General, who may seek an injunction and a civil penalty, as specified.

This bill would completely prohibit the use of simulated checks, and would make legislative findings in this regard.

Ch. 186 (AB 1891) Lowenthal. Criminal procedure: witnesses: conditional examination.

Existing law provides that a criminal defendant or the people may have witnesses examined conditionally, for specified reasons, including a situation where the witness is sick or infirm.

This bill would additionally include in this provision the conditional examination of a witness who is a person 70 years of age or older or a "dependent adult," as defined.

Ch. 187 (AB 1918) Romero. Public postsecondary education: Access to Transfer Information for Community College Students Act.

(1) Existing law establishes the various segments of the higher education system in the state. These segments include the University of California, which is administered by the Regents of the University of California, the California State University, which is administered by the Trustees of the California State University, the California Community Colleges, which are administered by the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, and various private institutions of higher learning.

This bill would enact the Access to Transfer Information for Community College Students Act. The bill would impose a state-mandated local program by requiring the governing board of each community college district to direct the appropriate officials at their respective

campuses to provide students with copies of the transfer core curriculum, as defined to mean the lower-division, general education transfer curriculum that is fully articulated between the California Community Colleges and the California State University and the University of California. The bill would require that a copy of the current transfer core curriculum be distributed to each newly admitted community college student, as prescribed, and that the text of the current transfer core curriculum be included in the published class schedule. The bill would authorize copies of the curriculum to be available at prescribed locations on community college campuses.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 188 (AB 2051) Robert Pacheco. Commercial law: secured transactions.

Existing commercial law governs security interests in personal property and fixtures, as well as certain sales of accounts, contract rights, and chattel paper. Existing law on and after July 1, 2001, provides, as to secured transactions, that upon default a secured party may sell, lease, license, or otherwise dispose of collateral if specified requirements are met, including providing an authenticated notification of disposition to designated individuals. Existing law on and after July 1, 2001, requires that a notification of disposition sent after default in a consumer-goods transaction contain specified information.

This bill would enact additional provisions relating to the disposal of collateral by a public sale if the collateral is a motor vehicle.

Ch. 189 (AB 2062) Kuehl. Discrimination.

(1) Under existing law, the respondent named in an administrative accusation or amended accusation brought under the California Fair Employment and Housing Act that includes a prayer for damages for emotional injuries or for an administrative fine, or for both, may elect to transfer the proceedings to a court within 30 days after service of the accusation or amended accusation.

This bill would authorize the respondent named in an amended accusation brought under the act to transfer the proceedings to a court only if the accusation is amended for the purpose of adding a prayer for damages for emotional injuries or for an administrative fine, or for both.

(2) Existing law requires the Fair Employment and Housing Commission, if it finds that a respondent has engaged in any unlawful practice under the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, to require the respondent to cease and desist from the practice and take actions to effectuate the purposes of the act, including, but not limited to, the payment to the complainant of a civil penalty, not to exceed \$10,000. In addition, the commission may award the prevailing party, other than the government, reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

This bill would provide that reasonable attorney's fees and costs may be awarded to the prevailing party against any party other than the state, including expert witness fees.

Ch. 190 (AB 2162) Mazzoni. School accountability: school action plan.

Existing law establishes the Public School Performance Accountability Program that consists of an Academic Performance Index (API), an Immediate Intervention/Underperforming Schools Program, and a Governor's High Achieving/Improving Schools Program. A school selected to participate in the Immediate Intervention/Underperforming Schools Program is required to comply with certain

requirements by prescribed dates within the year in which the school is selected to participate, including, but not limited to, completing an action plan to improve the academic achievement of the pupils enrolled at the school.

This bill would change the dates by which the requirements are to be met. The bill would provide that the school action plan may propose to increase the number of instructional days and may propose to increase up to a full 12 months the amount of time for which certificated employees are contracted if prescribed conditions are met.

Ch. 191 (AB 2252) Maldonado. Aviation: spaceports.

The California Airport District Act provides for the formation of airport districts to develop airports and air navigation facilities.

This bill would amend the act to additionally authorize airport districts to provide and maintain spaceports and landing places for space reentry traffic, and would define various terms. The bill would make related changes.

Ch. 192 (AB 2406) Migden. Jurors: examination.

Under existing law, which was enacted by initiative measure, in a criminal case, the court is required to conduct the examination of prospective jurors, except that the court may permit the parties, upon a showing of good cause, to conduct a further inquiry. In a criminal case, the trial court's exercise of its discretion in the manner in which voir dire is conducted shall not cause the reversal of a conviction, except as specified. The initiative measure provides that it may be amended by a measure enacted by a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of each house.

This bill would amend the initiative measure to instead require the court to conduct an initial examination and thereafter give the counsel for each party the right to examine, by oral and direct questioning, any or all of the prospective jurors. The bill would permit the court, in the exercise of its discretion, to limit the oral and direct questioning of prospective jurors by counsel, as specified. The bill would revise and recast the provision regarding the effect of the trial court's exercise of its discretion on a conviction, as specified.

Ch. 193 (AB 2586) Campbell. School facilities: funding.

Existing law, the California School Finance Authority Act, establishes the California School Finance Authority for the purpose of assisting school districts and community college districts by providing financing for working capital and capital improvements. Existing law authorizes the authority, pursuant to an agreement between the authority and the purchasing district, to make secured or unsecured loans to, or purchase secured or unsecured loans from a participating district for any of the purposes prescribed in the act. The act also authorizes the authority to purchase the rights to and possibilities regarding funding for school facilities approved by the State Allocation Board pursuant to the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998, including amounts apportioned and funded and amounts approved but not yet funded.

This bill would, for purposes of those provisions, limit the authorization of the authority to make or purchase those secured or unsecured loans or to purchase those rights and possibilities to those loans and rights and possibilities regarding the state's share of funding, for school facilities provided under the Greene Act. The bill would also limit those amounts included in those purchases to amounts approved and funded or amounts approved but not yet funded from proceeds of state bonds already authorized by the electors but not yet issued.

Ch. 194 (AB 2687) Margett. Notaries public: immigration consultant services and fees.

Existing law prohibits notaries public who hold themselves out as immigration consultants from advertising that they are notaries but allows notaries to enter data provided by clients on federal or state immigration forms for a fee.

This bill would require a notary who provides immigration form data entry services to be qualified and bonded as an immigration consultant under the Business and Professions Code.

This bill would restate from another provision of the Government Code the prohibition against charging fees for notarization of an application or claim for veteran's benefits.

Ch. 195 (AB 2804) Papan. Evidence: admissibility.

Existing law provides for the inadmissibility of certain evidence as a matter of public policy.

This bill would provide that portions of statements, writings, or benevolent gestures expressing sympathy or a general sense of benevolence relating to the pain, suffering, or death of a person involved in an accident and made to that person or to the family of that person shall be inadmissible as evidence of an admission of liability in a civil action, and would set forth specified definitions. However, a statement of fault which is part of or in addition to any of the above would not be inadmissible.

Ch. 196 (AB 2884) Kuehl. Judges' salaries.

Existing law provides for an annual increase in judges' salaries based on salary increases for state employees as reported by the California Office of Employment Relations, as specified.

This bill would refer to state employee increases as reported by the Department of Personnel Administration. The bill would also provide that on January 1, 2001, all judges' salaries shall be increased by that amount which is produced by multiplying the salary of each as of December 31, 2000, by 8¹/₂%.

Under the California Constitution, laws that set the salaries of elected state officers constitute appropriations.

This bill would constitute an appropriation by increasing judges' salaries.

Ch. 197 (SB 1636) Poochigian. Osteopathic physicians and surgeons: licensing: regulation.

(1) Existing law provides for the licensing and regulation of osteopathic physicians and surgeons by the Osteopathic Medical Board of California. Existing law, except as specified, permits a board, bureau, or commission within the Department of Consumer Affairs to issue to a licensee a citation, as specified, for violating the applicable licensing act or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.

This bill would permit the Osteopathic Medical Board of California to issue those citations.

(2) Existing law requires the Osteopathic Medical Board of California to require a person applying for an osteopathic physician's and surgeon's certificate to take a written examination, as specified, that is either prepared by the National Board of Osteopathic Examiners or by the Osteopathic Medical Board of California.

This bill would instead require the Osteopathic Medical Board of California to either prepare or select the written examination to be given.

(3) The Moscone-Knox Professional Corporation Act requires osteopathic physicians and surgeons that form a medical corporation to obtain a certificate of registration from the Osteopathic Medical Board of California in order for the medical corporation to render professional services.

This bill would repeal the requirement to obtain a certificate of registration from the Osteopathic Medical Board of California.

Ch. 198 (SB 1802) Chesbro. Victims of crime.

(1) Existing law exempts specified records from disclosure under the California Public Records Act, provides for the indemnification of victims of certain crimes for specified types of expenses from the Restitution Fund, and requires a court to require a criminal defendant

to pay restitution, which is to be made to the Restitution Fund to the extent that the victim of the crime has received assistance from the State Board of Control.

This bill would exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act specified records relating to requests for assistance by, and compensation of, victims of crime. The bill would specify that consent to disclosure of an otherwise privileged communication does not waive specified evidentiary privileges if the disclosure is needed by the board to verify an application for indemnification. The bill would provide that assistance from the Restitution Fund as a result of the defendant's conduct is presumed to be a direct result of the defendant's crime and shall be included in the amount of restitution ordered by the court, except as specified. The bill would, in that connection, provide that certified copies of bills, together with a specified statement made under penalty of perjury by the custodian of the records, are sufficient to establish the amount of assistance provided by the Restitution Fund, thereby creating a state-mandated local program by expanding the conduct to which the crime of perjury would apply.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 199 (SB 2034) Figueroa. Healing arts: Chiropractic Act, Osteopathic Act.

(1) The Chiropractic Act, an initiative measure approved by the electors on November 7, 1922, provides for the regulation and licensing of chiropractors in this state by the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners. The act places no time limitation on the operation of the board; however, existing codified law makes the board's continued operation subject to a review process initiated by the Joint Legislative Sunset Review Committee during the interim recess of 1998.

This bill would require the review process to be undertaken during the interim recess of 2001, and would make related changes.

(2) The Osteopathic Act, an initiative measure approved by the electors on June 2, 1913, provides for the regulation and licensing of osteopathic physicians and surgeons in this state by the Osteopathic Medical Board of California. The act places no time limitation on the operation of the board; however, existing codified law makes the board's continued existence subject to a review process initiated by the Joint Legislative Sunset Review Committee during the interim recess of 1998.

This bill would require the review process to be undertaken during the interim recess of 2003, and would make related changes.

Ch. 200 (AB 1718) Hertzberg. Peace officers: advanced training: mental illness.

Existing law requires specified categories of law enforcement officers to meet training standards pursuant to courses of training certified by the Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) program, including a basic training course for law enforcement officers containing an adequate instruction in the handling of persons with developmental disabilities or mental illness, or both, as specified.

This bill would require that, on or before June 30, 2001, POST establish and keep updated a continuing education classroom training course relating to law enforcement intervention with developmentally disabled and mentally ill persons and that the course be developed in consultation with specified groups and entities.

Ch. 201 (AB 1894) Ackerman. Business entities: mergers and conversions.

Existing law relating to corporate mergers sets forth procedures and filing requirements for merger transactions and establishes the merger's effect on the surviving and disappearing corporations or other business entities.

This bill would add provisions regarding the date that the merger of a domestic corporation and a foreign corporation or other business entity would be effective and would make other related changes.

Existing law, the Uniform Limited Partnership Act of 1994, the Revised Limited Partnership Act, and the Beverly-Killea Limited Liability Company Act, set forth the procedures and filing requirements for conversion of a partnership, limited liability company, or other business entity, both domestic and foreign, into other business entities.

This bill would provide that the filing with the Secretary of State of an agreement or certificate of merger, a certificate of conversion, a certification of partnership authority, or an organizational document containing a statement of conversion, as applicable, has the effect of filing a certificate of cancellation by the disappearing other business entity, the converting partnership or limited liability company, and, if the disappearing or converting business entity is a foreign corporation, that entity would thereby surrender its right to transact business in California.

This bill would further specify that provisions covering the conversion of business entities apply to foreign other business entities that are either the converting or the converted entity.

Existing law, the Corporate Securities Law of 1968, requires that all offers and sales of securities be qualified in accordance with a procedure that involves filing an application for qualification with the Department of Corporations unless the offer or sale is expressly exempted from the qualifications requirements, including certain exchanges incident to a merger, consolidation, or sale of assets, other than a rollup transaction, in consideration of the issuance of equity securities if certain requirements are met.

This bill would exempt from these qualifications equity conversion transactions and any exchange of securities in connection with a merger, consolidation, or sale of assets in consideration wholly or in part of the issuance of securities or any equity conversion transaction pursuant to a plan of reorganization or other arrangement under the United States Bankruptcy Code.

Ch. 202 (AB 2811) Robert Pacheco. Field Act: waivers.

Existing law, the Field Act, requires the approval of plans relating to the structural safety of school buildings and for owned and leased relocatable buildings to be used for school purposes. Existing law authorizes the State Allocation Board to grant, and provides for extensions of, certain waivers for noncompliant buildings. Existing law, notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, extends until January 1, 2001, any waiver granted by the State Allocation Board to a school district for occupancy of a nonconforming existing private building acquired for conversion for use as a school building that had not expired prior to January 1, 2000, if work to make the building a conforming structure commenced prior to January 1, 2000, but had not been completed by that date.

This bill would extend those waivers until January 1, 2002.

Ch. 203 (AB 2841) Committee on Public Employees, Retirement and Social Security. County employees' retirement: employer contributions.

Under the existing County Employees Retirement Law of 1937, employer contributions with respect to safety members and all other members of a retirement association are based on the total amount of compensation paid to those members during a specified period, as certified by the county auditor.

This bill would specify that those contributions shall be based on the compensation earnable, as defined in existing law, paid to those members.

Ch. 204 (SB 1422) Alpert. Banking and trust operations.

Existing law authorizes a California state bank or foreign bank to establish automated teller machine branch offices and requires the bank to give notice to the Commissioner of Financial

Institutions 30 days prior to opening, changing, or discontinuing the location of an automated teller machine branch office.

This bill would provide that an automated teller machine location would not be a branch office and that notice is not required to establish, change, or discontinue the location of an automated teller machine except as the commissioner otherwise orders.

The bill would also distinguish a remote service facility, as defined, from a bank's branch office, and would provide that conducting fiduciary business would not alone determine whether a bank's office is a branch office.

Existing law provides that a bank may acquire shares of stock of a corporation only as authorized by state law.

This bill would define the terms "depository institution" and "depository institution holding company" and would provide that a California state bank may purchase shares of stock of an insured bank or holding company if the stock of the bank or company to be acquired is owned exclusively by a depository institution or depository institution holding company and if the bank or company is engaged exclusively in providing services to depository institutions, as specified.

Existing law authorizes a bank to engage in trust business if the bank receives authorization from the commissioner.

This bill would require a California state bank engaging in trust business to do so only at its head office, an authorized branch office, or an authorized place of business.

Ch. 205 (SB 1423) Chesbro. Alcoholic beverages: tied-house restrictions.

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act contains limitations on sales commonly known as "tied-house" restrictions, which generally prohibit a manufacturer, winegrower, manufacturer's agent, California winegrower's agent, rectifier, distiller, bottler, importer, or wholesaler from furnishing, giving, or lending any money or other thing of value to any person engaged in operating, owning, or maintaining any off-sale licensed premises.

This bill would provide that for purposes of these provisions, the listing of the names, addresses, telephone numbers or e-mail addresses, or both, or web site addresses, of two or more unaffiliated on-sale retailers selling wine or brandy, or both, and operating and licensed as bona fide public eating places selling the wine or brandy produced, distributed or imported by a nonretail industry member in response to a direct inquiry from a consumer received by telephone, by mail, by electronic Internet inquiry or in person does not constitute a thing of value or prohibited inducement to the listed on-sale retailer, if specified conditions are met.

Ch. 206 (SB 1488) Alpert. Foreign corporations.

Existing law provides that certain foreign corporations must abide by certain specified provisions of the Corporations Code.

This bill would revise the requirements for determining the foreign corporations that are subject to this provision. The bill would also require a foreign corporation to advise its shareholders within 30 days of receipt of a written request of the fact that it is subject to certain specified provisions of the Corporations Code. The bill would impose penalties for a foreign corporation's failure to give shareholders the requisite notice and require that the penalty be paid to the shareholder or shareholders making the request.

Ch. 207 (SB 1715) Ortiz. Child witness: closed circuit television.

Existing law authorizes a minor under the age of 13 years, to give testimony by way of a closed-circuit television under specified circumstances and procedures if the minor's testimony will involve a recitation of the facts under either one of 2 circumstances, namely (1) an alleged sexual offense committed on or with that minor or (2) the minor is a victim of a violent felony as defined. The statute is operative until January 1, 2001, and on that date is repealed. Effective January 1, 2001, this provision would only apply under the first

circumstance, namely if the minor will testify regarding an alleged sexual offense committed on or with that minor.

This bill would extend the sunset provision to January 1, 2003, thereby extending the operation of that statute immediately. It would also amend the later provision to take effect January 1, 2003.

Ch. 208 (AB 2648) Calderon. Psychiatric technicians.

Existing law requires the Board of Vocational Nursing and Psychiatric Technicians to provide for a continuing education program and authorizes a specified fee to be imposed in connection with the approval of courses. Existing law also provides that no state funds, except as specified, shall be expended in releasing psychiatric technicians employed by the state from duty to attend continuing education courses.

This bill would allow a memorandum of understanding reached by negotiation between the Governor and a recognized state employee organization to be controlling over the statutory provision regarding expending state funds to release psychiatric technicians from duty to attend continuing education programs, if the memorandum of understanding and the provision are in conflict. However, if the memorandum of understanding requires the expenditure of funds, the Legislature's annual approval in the Budget Act would be required before the memorandum of understanding's provisions would become effective.

Ch. 209 (AB 2267) Cedillo. Public safety officers: personnel records.

(1) Existing law requires employers to make employee personnel files available for inspection by employees, but exempts from this requirement the state, school districts, and other specified public employers. The Public Safety Officers Procedural Bill of Rights requires that a public safety officer have read, and have the opportunity to respond to, any comment adverse to his or her interest before it is placed in his or her personnel file.

This bill would require employers of public safety officers to permit an officer to inspect his or her personnel file or a copy during usual business hours, with no loss of compensation. The bill would specify a procedure by which the officer could request correction or deletion of material that is mistakenly or unlawfully placed in his or her personnel file and would require employers, within 30 days of receiving the request, to either make the requested corrections or deletions or place a written explanation of the reasons for not granting the request in the file. The bill would create a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties on local agencies.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 210 (AB 1848) Maddox. Insurance.

Existing law makes no provision for an insurer to inspect a motor vehicle prior to the issuance of insurance coverage for the vehicle.

This bill would provide that the department shall not prohibit an insurer from inspecting a motor vehicle prior to issuing collision or comprehensive coverage for the vehicle. The bill would require an insurer conducting these inspections to inspect every motor vehicle for which coverage is requested except new motor vehicles and motor vehicles previously insured.

Ch. 211 (AB 2251) Cox. Insurance: sales: Internet: disclosure.

Existing law requires a licensed insurance agent to have printed on specified documents their license number.

This bill would require any person who is licensed as an insurance agent or broker or an insurer that maintains a certificate of authority to transact insurance in this state, and advertises for the sale of insurance on the Internet and transacts insurance in this state, to provide on the Internet specified identifying information, including a specified identification number or an insurance license number or certificate of authority number. The bill would specify when a person advertising insurance on the Internet is transacting insurance in this state. The bill would require an insurer that advertises on the Internet and is not admitted in California to follow the provisions relating to advertising by nonadmitted insurers.

Ch. 212 (AB 500) Corbett. Vehicles: maximum weight limit: I-580.

(1) Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation to declare and fix a weight limit for a highway under its jurisdiction that is less than the maximum weight limits otherwise authorized under the Vehicle Code, upon determining that the highway will not sustain those maximum weights and, after conducting a public hearing on the issue, determining the maximum weight that the highway will sustain. The department is prohibited from establishing a maximum weight limit that is less than 16,000 pounds.

This bill, notwithstanding existing law, would prohibit any vehicle, as described, with a gross weight of 9,000 pounds or more from being operated on the segment of Interstate Highway Route 580 (I-580) that is located between Grand Avenue in the City of Oakland and the city limits of the City of San Leandro. This prohibition would not apply to passenger buses or paratransit vehicles. Because a violation of this prohibition would be an infraction under other provisions of existing law, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new infraction.

The bill would require the Department of Transportation to erect suitable signs at each end of the specified portion of highway and at any other points that the department deems necessary to give adequate notice of the specified weight limit.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 213 (SB 984) Polanco. State holidays: Cesar Chavez Day.

(1) Existing law authorizes the public schools to close on March 31 for Cesar Chavez Day and authorizes the public schools to include exercises commemorating and directing attention to the history of the farm labor movement in the United States and particularly the role therein of Cesar Chavez.

This bill would require the State Board of Education to adopt a model curriculum guide for use by public schools for exercises related to Cesar Chavez Day.

The bill would require the State Board of Education to ensure that the state curriculum framework, where appropriate, includes instruction on Cesar Chavez and the history of the farm labor movement in the United States and that state criteria for selecting textbooks include information to guide the selection of textbooks that highlight the life and contributions of Cesar Chavez and the history of the farm labor movement in the United States.

The bill would create the Cesar Chavez Day of Service and Learning program to promote service to the communities of California in honor of the life and work of Cesar Chavez. The bill would require the California Commission on Improving Life Through Service, in collaboration with the California Conservation Corps, to administer the program. The bill would authorize the California Commission on Improving Life Through Service to make grants to local and state operated Americorps and Conservation Corps programs that are created and organized in collaboration with community groups. The bill would authorize the

local and state operated Americorps and Conservation Corps to submit proposals for programs that will engage pupils through their schools and school districts in community service that honors the life and work of Cesar Chavez.

The bill would require that in order for the community service performed under the program to be counted as instructional time, the service must be performed under the supervision of a teacher.

(2) Existing law includes March 31, known as Cesar Chavez Day as a state holiday.

This bill would provide that March 31 is a paid holiday for state employees, as specified.

(3) The bill would appropriate funds from the General Fund, according to a specified schedule, to fund the grant programs and creation or revision of curriculum.

Ch. 214 (AB 559) Nakano. Elder abuse: punishment.

Under existing law, any person who, under circumstances or conditions likely to produce great bodily harm or death, willfully causes or permits any elder or dependent adult, with knowledge that he or she is an elder or a dependent adult, to suffer, or inflicts thereon unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering, or having the care or custody of any elder or dependent adult, willfully causes or permits the person or health of the elder or dependent adult to be injured, or willfully causes or permits the elder or dependent adult to be placed in a situation in which his or her person or health is endangered, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or in the state prison for 2, 3, or 4 years.

This bill would increase the punishment for a misdemeanor violation of the above offense by imposing a punishment for an injury violation of that offense by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, or by a fine not to exceed \$6,000, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

Ch. 215 (AB 1276) Wildman. Vehicles: parking: disabled persons.

(1) Existing law makes it a misdemeanor for any person to display any disabled person placard, as specified, that was not issued to him or her or to display a special identification license plate, as specified, to park in parking stalls or spaces designated for disabled persons.

This bill would authorize a court to impose a civil penalty of not more than \$1,500 for each conviction of a violation of those provisions, in addition to, or instead of, any fine imposed for the conviction.

(2) Existing law makes it a misdemeanor for any person to forge, counterfeit, or falsify any disabled person placard, to pass or attempt to pass as genuine any forged, counterfeit, or false disabled person placard, to sell or offer for sale any genuine or counterfeit disabled person placard, or, with fraudulent intent, to display any forged, counterfeit, or false disabled person placard.

This bill would authorize a court to impose a civil penalty of not more than \$2,500 for each conviction of a violation of those provisions, in addition to, or instead of, any fine imposed for the conviction.

(3) Existing law requires that any disabled person or disabled veteran displaying special identification license plates or a distinguishing placard, as specified, be allowed to park for unlimited periods in certain parking zones.

This bill would authorize any vehicle equipped with a side-loading lift or ramp that is used for the loading and unloading of disabled persons to park in not more than 2 adjacent stalls or spaces in any public off-street parking facility when loading or unloading disabled persons, if there is no single parking space immediately available within that facility that is suitable for certain purposes.

Ch. 216 (AB 1985) Leach. Private investigators: licensing.

The Private Investigator Act provides that the Department of Consumer Affairs is responsible for licensing and regulating private investigators. The act authorizes the Director of Consumer Affairs to issue a provisional private investigator license to an applicant,

licensed as a private investigator in another state that provides reciprocal provisional licensing for California's licensees, for a maximum period of 90 days if specified conditions are met, including the payment of a \$50 fee and the submission of a valid set of the applicant's fingerprints.

This bill would delete the provisions for the issuance of a 90-day provisional investigator license at a cost of \$50 with submission of a valid set of fingerprints and instead would authorize the director to authorize a licensed private investigator from another state to continue an investigation in California for 60 days under specified conditions.

The act provides for the issuance, through the department's Bureau of Security and Investigative Services, of pocket cards containing specified identifying information to persons licensed under the provisions of the Private Investigator Act as evidence of licensure. Under the act, a licensee is issued a standard pocket card at no cost but upon his or her request may be issued an enhanced pocket card composed of durable material for a specified fee.

This bill would delete provisions allowing the bureau to issue a standard pocket card at no cost to licensees and would require it to issue a pocket card, composed of a durable material, to all licensees for a specified fee.

The act requires an applicant for a license as a private investigator to have a specified amount of experience in activities performed in connection with investigations and performed while employed in specified capacities.

This bill would add experience by persons trained as investigators who are employed by a public defender to conduct investigations to the experience in investigative work qualifying an applicant for licensure as a private investigator.

Ch. 217 (SB 1921) Kelley. Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy: governing board.

Existing law provides for the Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy in the Resources Agency to acquire and hold, in perpetual open space, mountainous lands surrounding the Coachella Valley and natural community conservation lands within the Coachella Valley. The conservancy is governed by a board consisting of 21 voting members, including 2 members of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Riverside, appointed by a majority of the membership of the board of supervisors.

This bill, instead, would require that only one member of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Riverside be a member of the governing board of the conservancy. The bill also would add the Director of Finance as a member of the governing board of the conservancy.

Ch. 218 (SB 1319) Burton. Unfair business practices: cyber piracy.

Existing law provides that unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business acts or practices and unfair, deceptive, untrue, or misleading advertising constitute unfair competition, and provides certain remedies in this regard.

This bill would provide that it is unlawful for a person, with a bad faith intent, to register, traffic in, or use an Internet domain name that is identical or confusingly similar to the personal name of another living person or deceased personality, with certain exceptions, as specified. This bill would exempt from liability domain name registrars and registries, and would enact other related provisions.

Ch. 219 (SB 101) Johannessen. California Veterans Board.

Existing law provides for a California Veterans Board consisting of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and 6 members appointed by the Governor subject to Senate confirmation.

This bill, instead, would specify that the board shall consist of 7 members appointed by the Governor subject to Senate confirmation.

Ch. 220 (SB 1477) Lewis. Local government assessment ballots.

Existing law, contained in the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act, requires any local government agency, prior to levying a new or increased real property assessment, or

an existing assessment that is subject to the procedures and approval process set forth in Section 4 of Article XIII D of the California Constitution, to give notice by mail to the record owner of each identified parcel of real property, and to include therewith an assessment ballot which may be used by the recipient to cast a vote either in favor or against the proposed assessment.

Existing law requires the local agency to conduct a public hearing on the proposed assessment and to tabulate the assessment ballots submitted at the conclusion of that hearing to determine if a majority protest exists, in which case the proposed assessment shall not be levied.

This bill would require that each assessment ballot be in a form that conceals its contents once it is sealed by the person submitting the ballot. This bill would also require generally that all assessment ballots remain sealed until the tabulation of ballots following the public hearing. This bill would require the tabulation of ballots to be conducted by an impartial person designated by the agency who does not have a vested interest in the outcome of the assessment, and would require the assessment ballots to be treated as disclosable public records equally available for inspection by the proponents and the opponents of the proposed assessment.

Ch. 221 (AB 2807) Papan. Dealers: continuing education.

Existing law requires every person, except as specified, applying for a dealer license for the purpose of transporting sale of used vehicles on a retail or wholesale basis only, to take and successfully complete a written examination and to complete a preliminary educational program.

This bill would require the persons described above who are required to complete the examinations and educational program and who are thereafter issued a dealer's license every 2 years to successfully complete an educational program of not less than 4 hours that offers instruction in specified subjects and topics in order to maintain or renew that license. The bill would exempt a dealer from the requirement to complete the education program if the educational program is completed by a managerial employee employed by the dealer. Because a violation of this provision would be a crime under existing law, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 222 (AB 42) Zettel. Pupil truancy.

(1) Existing law establishes the School/Law Enforcement Partnership, composed of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Attorney General. Existing law requires the partnership to establish a statewide interagency school safety cadre for the purpose of facilitating interagency coordination among school districts, county offices of education, and law enforcement agencies to develop programs to, among other things, reduce truancy rates. Existing law also provides that a school district may not permit access to pupil records to any person without written parental consent or under judicial order with specified exceptions.

This bill would provide for an additional exception for a judge or probation officer for the purposes of conducting a truancy mediation program for a pupil or presenting evidence in a truancy petition, and would require a school district, in releasing information pursuant to this exception to inform, or provide written notice to, the parent or guardian of the pupil.

(2) Existing law authorizes the establishment of a county, local, and state school attendance review board and sets forth membership for the boards.

This bill would require an invitation to be extended to a representative from the health care profession to be a member of the state board and would provide for a representative of school or county health care personnel to be a member of the county and local boards.

Ch. 223 (AB 299) Thomson. Suisun Marsh Wetlands Enhancement and Mosquito Abatement Demonstration Program.

(1) Existing law authorizes mosquito and vector control districts to levy a service charge in connection with the abatement of mosquitos and vectors on property.

This bill would establish the Suisun Marsh Wetlands Enhancement and Mosquito Abatement Program, until December 31, 2005, for the purpose of devising and evaluating methods by which wetland management techniques in the Suisun Marsh can be better integrated with mosquito abatement programs, and would require the Department of Fish and Game to award a grant of funds to the Suisun Resource Conservation District to administer the program, in accordance with specified requirements. The bill would require the Suisun Resource Conservation District and the Solano County Mosquito Abatement District to take specified actions relating to the implementation and administration of the program. By imposing new duties on local governments with regard to the implementation and administration of the program, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The bill would appropriate \$140,000 from the General Fund to the department for allocation to the Suisun Resource Conservation District for purposes of the program, and would require that those funds be expended in accordance with specified requirements. The bill would prohibit the department from allocating any funds from the General Fund for purposes of the program after December 31, 2004.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 224 (AB 497) Gallegos. Dentists.

The Dental Practice Act requires the licensure of dentists by the Dental Board of California. The act prohibits a dentist from establishing an additional place of practice unless specified requirements are met.

This bill would revise the law prohibiting a dentist from establishing an additional place of practice unless specified requirements are met.

Ch. 225 (AB 2169) Campbell. Pupil discipline.

Existing law authorizes school officials to require a pupil to perform community service on school grounds during nonschool hours as an alternative to imposing other disciplinary actions, unless suspension or expulsion is required.

Existing law defines "community service" to include work performed on school grounds in the areas of outdoor beautification, campus betterment, and teacher or peer assistance programs.

This bill would also authorize school officials, with written permission from the parent or guardian of the pupil, to require a pupil to perform community service in the community, as part of, or instead of, disciplinary action.

The bill would broaden the definition of "community service" to also include work performed in the community in the area of outdoor beautification, community betterment, and youth assistance programs.

Ch. 226 (AB 2320) Dickerson. Sex offenders: unlawful intercourse with a minor.

Existing law provides that a person who has successfully completed probation shall have the accusations or information against him or her dismissed and shall be released from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offense, except as specified.

This bill would provide that these provisions shall not apply to persons 21 years of age or older convicted of a felony violation of engaging in unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is under 16 years of age.

Ch. 227 (AB 2717) House. Tuolumne County.

(1) Existing law requires counties to provide or secure certain public health care services and authorizes the formation of local health care districts and the establishment of municipal hospitals for the purpose of providing needed public health care services. Existing law, the Joint Exercise of Powers Act, permits 2 or more public agencies to enter into an agreement to jointly exercise any power common to the contracting parties.

This bill would provide that, notwithstanding the law relating to joint exercise of powers, a nonprofit hospital in Tuolumne County may enter into a joint powers agreement with a public agency. The bill would prohibit nonprofit hospitals and public agencies participating in a joint powers agreement entered into under this provision from reducing or eliminating any emergency services, as a result of that agreement, following the creation of the joint powers authority without a public hearing by the authority.

(2) Existing law requires specified county offices, including the district attorney and public administrator, to be elective offices unless the voters of the county adopt a proposal making an office appointive. Other county offices are appointive. Special authorization is given the Board of Supervisors of Madera, Mendocino, Trinity, and Lake Counties to adopt an ordinance making the office of public administrator appointive, to appoint the same person to the offices of public administrator, veteran service officer, and public guardian, and to separate the consolidated offices of district attorney and public administrator at any time in order to make these appointments.

This bill would extend to the Board of Supervisors of Tuolumne County the same authority possessed by the Boards of Supervisors of Madera, Mendocino, Trinity, and Lake Counties.

(3) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 24011 of the Government Code contained in AB 766, that would become operative only if AB 766 and this bill are both chaptered and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is chaptered last.

Ch. 228 (AB 2744) Oller. Minors: driving under the influence.

Existing law authorizes a juvenile hearing officer to hear and dispose, in the Informal Juvenile and Traffic Court, any case involving an alleged violation of the Vehicle Code, not declared to be a felony, by a minor under the age of 18 years as of the date of the alleged violation.

This bill would exclude specified provisions of the Vehicle Code that prohibit driving a vehicle while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, any drug, or both, driving with an excessive blood-alcohol concentration or driving when addicted to any drug from the jurisdiction of the Informal Juvenile and Traffic Court.

Ch. 229 (SB 1322) Committee on Local Government. Validations.

This bill would enact the Second Validating Act of 2000, which would validate the organization, boundaries, acts, proceedings, and bonds of the state and counties, cities, and specified districts, agencies, and entities.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 230 (SB 1323) Committee on Local Government. Validations.

This bill would enact the Third Validating Act of 2000, which would validate the organization, boundaries, acts, proceedings, and bonds of the state and counties, cities, and specified districts, agencies, and entities.

Ch. 231 (SB 1511) Chesbro. Alcoholic beverages: licenses.

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act contains provisions for various types of licenses that permit licensees to furnish alcoholic beverages under designated circumstances.

This bill would create an on-sale general license for a wine, food and art cultural museum, and educational center that would authorize described persons to sell, furnish, or give alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises and various off-sale privileges.

Ch. 232 (SB 1612) Chesbro. Mobilehome parks: liquefied petroleum gas.

Existing law limits the cost which may be charged to mobilehome owners and park tenants for the purchase of liquefied petroleum gas for use in the mobilehome park where the management of the park does not permit those owners or tenants to purchase that product from someone other than the mobilehome park management. It also requires the management of the park to post the actual price paid by management for that gas.

This bill would provide that the limit on the cost charged to mobilehome owners and tenants for liquefied petroleum gas sold by mobilehome park management and the requirement for price posting shall apply to mobilehome parks where requirements of federal, state, or local law or regulation prohibit homeowners and tenants from installing their own liquefied petroleum gas supply tanks, even if the mobilehome park permits the outside purchase of liquefied petroleum gas.

Ch. 233 (SB 1859) Chesbro. Public officials.

Under existing law, every person who knowingly and willingly threatens the life of, or threatens serious bodily harm to, any elected public official, county public defender, county clerk, exempt appointee of the Governor, judge, or Deputy Commissioner of the Board of Prison Terms, or the staff or immediate family of any elected public official, county public defender, county clerk, exempt appointee of the Governor, judge, or Deputy Commissioner of the Board of Prison Terms, with the specific intent that the statement is to be taken as a threat, and the apparent ability to carry out that threat by any means, is guilty of a public offense. Existing law requires any law enforcement agency that has knowledge of a violation of this provision to immediately report that information to the California Department of Justice. In addition to this reporting requirement, if a violation of this provision occurs that involves a constitutional officer of the state, a Member of the Legislature, or a member of the judiciary, existing law requires the law enforcement agency that has knowledge of the violation to immediately report that information to the Department of the California Highway Patrol.

This bill would delete the requirement that any law enforcement agency that has knowledge of a violation of the above provision immediately report that information to the California Department of Justice.

Ch. 234 (SB 2143) Bowen. Landlords: notice of pest control.

Existing law requires a registered structural pest control company to provide a specified written warning notice to the owner, owner's agent, and tenant of the premises where pest control work is to be done. Existing law provides that in cases involving a contract for periodic pest control service, the notice is only required to be provided at the time of initial treatment. A violation of these provisions is a crime.

This bill would require the landlord of a residential dwelling unit to provide each new tenant that occupies the unit with a copy of the notice provided by a registered structural pest control company pursuant to these provisions if a contract for periodic pest control service has been executed.

This bill would also require the notice provided by the structural pest control company to contain information about the frequency of treatment if a contract for periodic pest control has been executed. Because this bill would expand the definition of a crime, it would thereby impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 235 (AB 1742) Correa. Limitations of Actions.

Existing law provides statutes of limitations for the prosecution of crimes. Prosecution for an offense punishable by death or by imprisonment in the state prison for life or life without the possibility of parole may be commenced at anytime. Prosecution for an offense punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for more than 8 years is required to be commenced within 6 years. Prosecution for other offenses that are punishable by imprisonment in the state prison are required to be commenced within 3 years.

This bill would permit the prosecution of certain sex offenses within one year of the date on which the identity of the suspect is conclusively established by deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) testing, or within 10 years of the offense, whichever is longer, as specified, notwithstanding any other specified limitation of time. The provisions of this bill would become operative only if SB 1342 is enacted.

Ch. 236 (AB 1899) Havice. Violence: assault and battery.

(1) Under existing law, while battery is generally a misdemeanor punishable by county jail time not exceeding 6 months, the battery of specified officers or other persons is a misdemeanor punishable by county jail time not exceeding one year and by a specified fine or by both, and the battery of those specified officers or other persons where there is infliction of injury is punishable as either a misdemeanor or felony.

This bill would include a nonsworn employee of a probation department in the list of specified officers or other persons to which the above provisions apply. By expanding the scope of existing crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 237 (AB 1937) Correa. Retirement: benefits.

Under the Public Employees' Retirement Law, retirement allowances being paid on account of retired or deceased state and school members were increased, effective January 1, 2000, by up to 6%, as specified.

This bill would authorize contracting agencies of the Public Employees' Retirement System to likewise increase retirement allowances being paid on account of their retired or deceased members.

Under the County Employees Retirement Law of 1937, service retirement allowances for safety members are based on a 2% at age 50 formula and allowances for other members are based on other specified formulae.

This bill would authorize counties or districts, subject to approval by the county board of supervisors, to (1) provide service retirement allowances for safety members based on a 3% at age 50 formula or 3% at age 55 formula, and (2) increase allowances being paid on account of retired or deceased members by up to 6%, as specified.

Ch. 238 (AB 2057) Briggs. Reduced fee sport fishing licenses.

Existing law requires the Department of Fish and Game to issue a reduced fee sport fishing license to certain persons, including disabled veterans having a 70% or greater service connected disability, as specified.

This bill, instead, would require the veteran to have a 50% or greater service connected disability.

Ch. 239 (AB 2164) Pescetti. Trustline registration system: providers.

Existing law authorizes a child care provider, as defined, who possesses any one of 4 identification cards to initiate a background examination process by submitting one set of fingerprints and a completed trustline application to the Department of Justice. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services to establish a trustline registry and, upon submission of the trustline application and fingerprints, to enter into the trustline registry the provider's name, identification card number, and an indicator that the provider has submitted an application and fingerprints, which would be known as a "trustline applicant."

This bill would expand the trustline registration provisions to apply to any person providing in-home educational or counseling services to a minor.

Ch. 240 (AB 2502) Romero. Sex offenders: duty to register.

Existing law provides that any person who is convicted in this state of the commission or attempted commission of specified sex offenses and who is released on probation, granted conditional release without supervised probation, or discharged upon payment of a fine shall, prior to release or discharge, be informed of the duty to register as a sex offender by the probation department, sign a form to that effect, and provide the probation officer with his or her expected address upon release or discharge. Existing law requires the probation officer to report this address to the Department of Justice within 3 days, and to distribute copies of the signed form to the person, the Department of Justice, and the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the person's expected place of residence.

This bill would provide that with respect to a person who is convicted of one of these offenses and is granted conditional release without supervised probation, or discharged upon payment of a fine, the court in which the person has been convicted shall inform the person in open court of his or her duty to register as a sex offender, require the person's signature on a form to that effect, and obtain his or her expected address upon release or discharge. The bill would provide that the court shall report this address to the Department of Justice within 3 days, and to distribute copies of the signed form to the person, the Department of Justice, and the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the person's expected place of residence.

Ch. 241 (AB 2537) Thomson. Insurance: payment of contested health care claims: recertification of disabilities.

Existing law provides for the regulation of insurers by the Insurance Commissioner.

Existing law generally requires disability insurers to reimburse health care claims within 30 working days of receipt of the claim, unless the claim is contested, and provides that interest shall accrue with respect to uncontested claims remaining unpaid after 30 working days, as specified. A claim is contested if, among other things, an insurer has not received a completed claim and all information necessary to determine payer liability for the claim.

This bill would provide that interest shall also accrue on contested health care claims if an insurer has received all information necessary to determine payer liability and has not reimbursed a claim determined to be payable within 30 working days of receipt of that information.

This bill would also make a nonsubstantive technical change.

Ch. 242 (AB 2567) Jackson. Criminal actions: access to jurors.

Existing law provides that prior to discharging the jury from the case, the judge in a criminal action shall inform the jurors that they have an absolute right to discuss or not to discuss the deliberation or verdict with anyone. Existing law also specifies that following the discharge of the jury in a criminal case, the defendant, or his or her attorney or representative, or the prosecutor, or his or her representative, may discuss the jury deliberation or verdict with a member of the jury, provided that the juror consents to the discussion and that the discussion takes place at a reasonable time and place.

This bill would provide that if a discussion of a jury deliberation or verdict occurs at any time more than 24 hours after the verdict, prior to discussing the jury deliberation or verdict in a criminal action with a member of a jury, the defendant or his or her attorney or representative, or the prosecutor or his or her representative, shall inform the juror of the identity of the case, the party in that case which the person represents, the subject of the interview, the juror's absolute right to discuss or not discuss the deliberations or verdict in the case with the person, and the juror's right to review and have a copy of any declaration filed with a court.

Ch. 243 (SB 1112) Knight. Driver's license test: driving schools.

(1) Existing law authorizes the Department of Motor Vehicles, after notice and hearing, to suspend or revoke any driving school license if specified events occur.

This bill would require the department, in the interest of the public's safety, as determined by the department, to immediately suspend the license of any licensee for any alleged violation of the provisions governing licenses and to conduct a hearing of the alleged violation within 30 days of the suspension.

(2) Existing law requires driving school owners to have proper equipment necessary to give instruction. Existing law also requires that driving school operators be 18 years of age or older and have 1,000 hours of actual behind-the-wheel teaching as a driving instructor. Existing law requires that driving school owners procure and file with the department a bond of \$2,000 executed by an admitted surety insurer and upon certain conditions.

This bill would require that specified equipment be placed on training vehicles. A violation of this provision under existing law would be punishable as a crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime. The bill would also increase the age requirement for a driving school operator to 21 years of age or older and increase the number of behind-the-wheel teaching hours to 2,000 from 1,000 hours. This bill would increase the required bond amount to \$10,000 from \$2,000.

(3) Existing law requires driving instructors, as defined, to meet certain requirements, including being 18 years of age or older.

The bill would increase the age requirement to 21 years of age or older for those instructors.

(4) Existing law requires traffic violator school operators to meet certain requirements, including being 18 years of age or older.

This bill would increase the age requirement to 21 years of age or older for those operators and would add work at a licensed driving school as a method for those operators to meet certain qualifications.

(5) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 244 (SB 1353) Rainey. Employees: reserve peace officers and emergency rescue personnel.

(1) Existing law provides that no employer shall discharge or in any manner discriminate against an employee for taking time off to perform emergency duty as a volunteer firefighter. Existing law further provides that any employee who is discharged, threatened with discharge, demoted, suspended, or in any other manner discriminated against in the terms and conditions of employment by his or her employer because of taking time off to perform emergency duty as a volunteer firefighter is entitled to be reinstated and reimbursed, as specified. Under existing law, any employer who willfully refuses to rehire, promote, or otherwise restore an employee, as specified, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

This bill would extend those protections to reserve peace officers and emergency rescue personnel, as defined.

By expanding the scope of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 245 (SB 1398) Kelley. Underground storage tanks.

Existing law generally regulates the storage of hazardous substances in underground storage tanks and requires underground storage tanks that are used to store hazardous substances and that are installed after January 1, 1984, to meet certain requirements concerning secondary containment and monitoring. Existing law defines the term "underground storage tank" for purposes of these provisions and exempts, from those requirements, an underground storage tank that meets specified requirements, including if the owner or operator of the underground storage tank conducts daily inspections of the tank.

This bill would revise the requirements for the exemption of such a tank, to instead require the owner or operator of the underground storage tank to conduct weekly inspections of the tank.

Ch. 246 (SB 1420) Burton. State Bar: State Bar Court: State Bar workload standards: report.

(1) Existing law provides for the creation of the State Bar Court to act on behalf of the Board of Governors of the State Bar in the determination of disciplinary and reinstatement proceedings and related matters. Effective November 1, 2000, State Bar Court Hearing Department judges are appointed by the Supreme Court, Governor, and Legislature, as specified. Existing law provides for the Board of Governors of the State Bar to screen and rate all applicants for appointment or reappointment as a State Bar Court judge.

This bill would instead provide for those applicants to be screened and reviewed by an applicant evaluation committee as directed by the Supreme Court.

(2) Existing law provides for the creation of a Review Department of the State Bar Court, appointed by the Supreme Court, to review decisions or orders of the State Bar Court's Hearing Department. Existing law provides that the party requesting review has the burden of showing either that the Hearing Department did not proceed in the manner required by law, its findings are not supported by substantial evidence, or its decision or recommendation is clearly erroneous, unless the Supreme Court approves an alternative rule of practice or procedure.

This bill would instead provide that the standard to be applied by the Review Department in reviewing a decision, order, or ruling by a hearing judge fully disposing of a proceeding is established in Rule 951.5 of California Rules of Court, or as otherwise directed by the Supreme Court.

(3) Existing law provides for the Board of Governors of the State Bar to appoint pro tempore State Bar Court Hearing Department judges when a regular judge is unavailable to serve without delaying a proceeding.

This bill would allow the pro tempore judges to be appointed either by the Supreme Court or the Board of Governors of the State Bar.

(4) Existing law required the State Bar to develop workload standards to measure the effectiveness and efficiency of its programs, and to submit a report to the Legislature on its workload standards by September 1, 1991. Existing law requires the workload standards to be used to determine the numbers and classifications of staff required to conduct the activities of the State Bar.

This bill would require the State Bar to review its workload standards with respect to its disciplinary activities, as specified, and to submit a report on its review to the Legislature by

June 30, 2001. This bill would require the workload standards to be used to reassess the staffing requirements of the State Bar's disciplinary activities.

Ch. 247 (SB 1782) Morrow. Attorneys.

The State Bar Act regulates the practice of law in this state and requires that applicants for a license to practice law satisfy certain requirements that include, in the case of persons who have been admitted to practice law in other states and United States' jurisdictions, possessions, territories, or dependencies, taking and passing either the general or Attorney's Bar examination, as specified.

This bill would state legislative intent that the Supreme Court of California adopt rules permitting the admission to the practice of law in California attorneys who are licensed in another state but who have not passed the California State Bar examination and would request the Supreme Court to appoint a task force to study and make recommendations regarding this issue.

Ch. 248 (AB 1053) Thomson. Traumatic brain injury services funding.

Existing law, until January 1, 2005, requires the State Department of Mental Health to provide funding for a postacute continuum-of-care model for adults with acquired traumatic brain injuries.

Existing law establishes the Traumatic Brain Injury Fund which, upon appropriation by the Legislature, may be expended for purposes of this program.

Under existing law, once each month there is required to be transferred from the State Penalty Fund into the Traumatic Brain Injury Fund an amount equal to 0.66% of the state penalty funds deposited into the State Penalty Fund during the preceding month, except that for each of the 1996-97, 1997-98, and 1998-99 fiscal years, the amount transferred is limited to \$500,000.

This bill would limit the application of the \$500,000 limitation to the 1996-97 fiscal year and would appropriate the moneys no longer subject to the limitation for purposes of the traumatic brain injury program. This bill would authorize the State Department of Mental Health to expend the funds transferred into the Traumatic Brain Injury Fund for the 1997-98, 1998-99, and 1999-2000 fiscal years, in the current fiscal year or a subsequent fiscal year, to provide additional funding to the existing projects funded by the Traumatic Brain Injury Fund, to support new projects, or to do both.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 249 (AB 1478) Baugh. Community correctional facilities.

Existing law authorizes the Department of Corrections to administer and operate the state prison system, and provides for the establishment and operation of community correctional centers, and restitution centers, as defined. Existing law also provides for the operation of work furlough programs for eligible inmates at county jails and state correctional facilities.

This bill would authorize the Director of Corrections to commingle inmates sentenced to a restitution center with inmates who are in transit for community correctional reentry center placement. This bill would also require the Judicial Council to provide information to sentencing courts to ensure that the judges responsible for sentencing are aware of the existence of the restitution center.

Ch. 250 (AB 2038) Alquist. Health research: women's health.

Under existing law, the State Department of Health Services administers various public health programs.

This bill would enact the Inclusion of Women and Minorities in Clinical Research Act, which would require a grantee, as defined, in conducting or supporting a project of clinical research, as defined, to ensure that women of all ages, and members of minority groups, as defined, are included as subjects in the clinical research projects, except under prescribed circumstances. The bill would also require state agencies to, and would declare legislative

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

intent that the University of California include in specified progress reports, data on the extent to which state funds administered by state agencies and the University of California are used by grantees for research on diseases, disorders, and health conditions, that includes women and minorities in the research trials, and that studies diseases, disorders, and health conditions of particular concern to women and minorities. This bill would state legislative intent that research include, but not be limited to, specified diseases, disorders, and health conditions.

Ch. 251 (AB 2423) Firebaugh. Clinical laboratory fees.

Existing law prohibits licensed persons of various professions from charging fees to patients for clinical laboratory services not directly performed by the licensed persons. A violation of this prohibition is a crime.

This bill would exempt from the prohibition wholly owned subsidiaries, parent companies, and other subsidiary companies as specified, of persons who are licensed under the clinical laboratory licensing provisions and who own clinical laboratories.

Ch. 252 (AB 2893) Committee on Revenue and Taxation. Bank and corporation taxes: exempt organizations: federal conformity.

The Bank and Corporation Tax Law provides for various types of organizations that are exempt for taxation. These provisions are substantially similar to federal income tax laws, with minor exceptions.

This bill would revise and recast those provisions to provide further conformity to those federal income tax laws.

Ch. 253 (SB 1708) Kelley. Streets: water or sewer system improvements: loans: repayment: assessment districts.

The Municipal Improvement Act of 1913 authorizes a municipality to establish an assessment district, issue bonds to finance construction of certain municipal improvements in or along streets within the district, and levy assessments to repay the principal and interest on those bonds.

This bill would authorize a municipality that has entered into a contract with the state that includes a loan funded by the state for the purpose of financing the construction and installation of certain water or sewer system improvements in or along its streets to conduct proceedings under the act for the formation of an assessment district for the purpose of levying an assessment to secure repayment of the loan.

The bill would require the proceeding for the formation of the assessment district and the levy of the assessment to be conducted in accordance with the act, with appropriate modifications to all resolutions and notices, except as otherwise provided by the bill.

The bill would require the legislative body of the municipality to provide in certain required resolutions that the assessment will be collected in annual installments.

Ch. 254 (SB 2052) Schiff. Firearms: retention after seizure.

Existing law provides that where a firearm is seized at the scene of a domestic violence incident, as specified, and the law enforcement agency has reasonable cause to believe that the return of the firearm would be likely to result in endangering specified persons, the agency may, within 10 days of the seizure, initiate a petition in superior court to determine if the firearm or other deadly weapon should be returned.

This bill would provide that the law enforcement agency would have 30 days, or, if granted an extension by the court, 60 days to initiate the petition to determine if the firearm should be returned.

Existing law provides that where a firearm has been seized by law enforcement in connection with a person who has been detained or apprehended for examination of his or her mental condition, the law enforcement agency may, within 30 days, initiate a petition in

the superior court for a hearing to determine whether the return of the firearm would be likely to result in endangering the person or others.

This bill would provide that the law enforcement agency would have 30 days, or, if granted an extension by the court, 60 days to initiate the petition to determine if the firearm should be returned.

Ch. 255 (SB 2156) Johnston. Mutual insurers.

Existing law makes each policyholder of a mutual insurer a member during the period of insurance, and requires each director of a mutual insurer to be a policyholder of the insurer.

This bill would specify that the time period of a tail or extended reporting policy or endorsement issued to permit the reporting of claims after the policy period of a claims made policy is not part of the period of insurance for purposes of defining membership. This bill would declare that this provision is declaratory of existing law and does not affect any existing contractual rights.

Ch. 256 (SB 2174) Committee on Revenue and Taxation. Taxation: State Board of Equalization.

The Sales and Use Tax Law provides an exemption for certain sales or leases of aircraft, and provides certain rebuttable presumptions in that connection.

This bill would clarify the rebuttable presumptions applicable to those sales or leases.

This bill would also prescribe the method of authenticating persons filing an application for a sales and use tax permit or return, permit filing of permit applications by electronic media, and delete certain requirements as to information on returns and electronic filing declarations.

Under existing law, distributors and brokers of motor vehicle fuel are required to collect a prepayment of sales tax from the person to whom the motor vehicle fuel is transferred, and when the motor vehicle fuel is resold, the person is entitled to claim credit for the prepayment paid to the supplier on the return for the period in which the fuel is resold.

This bill would exempt from those prepayment requirements any motor vehicle fuel sold by a distributor or broker to a qualified purchaser, as defined, who, pursuant to a contract with the State of California or its instrumentalities, resells that fuel to the State of California or its instrumentalities.

Ch. 257 (AB 1823) Dutra. Common interest developments: disciplinary actions.

Existing law defines and regulates common interest developments providing, among other things, that these developments shall be managed by an association. Existing law requires that an association that has adopted a policy of imposing monetary penalties shall adopt a schedule of these penalties and distribute them to members, as specified, and that a member being disciplined may request that the board of directors of the association meet in executive session and that the member is entitled to attend this meeting.

This bill would require the association's board of directors to provide specified notification to a member of a board meeting to consider or impose discipline upon that member, and of a disciplinary action taken against the member. The bill would further provide that no disciplinary action is effective unless these notification requirements are met.

Existing law provides that an owner of a separate interest in a common interest development must provide certain items to a prospective purchaser prior to transfer of title including, among other things, a statement in writing from an authorized representative of the association as to any assessments levied against the owner's interest that are unpaid as of the date of the statement.

This bill would additionally require that the statement include any fines or penalties levied upon the owner's interest and unpaid on the date of the statement and a copy or a summary of any notice sent to the owner regarding any unresolved violation of the association's governing documents, as specified. This bill would also provide that the notice shall not be

deemed a waiver of the association's right to enforce the governing documents with respect to the separate interest, as specified, and that the provisions regarding the notice do not require the association to inspect an owner's separate interest.

Ch. 258 (AB 2517) Shelley. Motor vehicles: reacquisition agreements.

Existing law prohibits any automobile manufacturer, importer, or distributor who reacquires, or who assists a dealer or lienholder in reacquiring, a motor vehicle, whether by judgment, decree, arbitration award, settlement agreement, or voluntary agreement, from engaging in certain conduct involving the buyer or lessee.

This bill would prohibit any automobile dealer or lienholder who reacquires, or who assists in reacquiring, a motor vehicle, whether by judgment, decree, arbitration award, settlement agreement, or voluntary agreement, from engaging in certain conduct involving the buyer or lessee.

Ch. 259 (AB 2706) Cunneen. Wraparound programs.

Existing law creates the Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Foster Care (AFDC-FC) program, under which a combination of federal, state, and county funds are used to provide reimbursement to families and facilities providing foster care to eligible children.

Existing law also requires each county to provide child welfare services.

Existing law also provides, until October 1, 2003, for the establishment in all counties, at the county's option and subject to the approval of the State Department of Social Services, a pilot project to continue the provision of intensive wraparound services, as defined, to eligible children in foster care or at imminent risk of this placement.

Existing law defines eligible child to include only children residing in, or who are at risk of residing in, foster care placements that provide specified levels of care.

This bill would change the definition of an eligible child to include children residing in, or who are at risk of residing in, foster placements that provide certain additional levels of care.

Ch. 260 (SB 414) Knight. Voting procedures: voter identification.

Existing law requires that, at all elections, a voter claiming to be properly registered but whose qualification or entitlement to vote cannot be immediately established upon specified examination is entitled to vote a provisional ballot. During the official canvass, existing law requires the elections official to examine the records with respect to all provisional ballots cast.

This bill would further require the elections official to compare the signature of each provisional ballot envelope with the signature on the voter's affidavit of registration. The bill would require that if the signatures do not compare, as specified, the ballot would be rejected.

This bill would impose a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties on local elections officials.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 261 (SB 1565) Schiff. Property of felons: involuntary trust.

Existing law imposes an involuntary trust upon the proceeds and profits, as defined, from the sale or transfer of any thing or right of a felon, the value of which is enhanced by the notoriety gained from the commission of the felony, and specifies procedures whereby the beneficiaries of the trust, as defined, may enforce their rights under the trust.

This bill would impose that trust upon the profits of any memorabilia or other thing sold or transferred by a profiteer of the felony, as defined, but would require the court, upon an adequate showing by the profiteer, to exclude from the trust the inherent value of the thing sold, as specified. The bill would also exclude the sale or transfer by a profiteer of any other expressive work protected by the First Amendment unless the sale or transfer is primarily for a commercial or speculative purpose. The bill would make related legislative findings and declarations.

Ch. 262 (SB 1334) Committee on Local Government. Local agency assessments.

Existing statutory law provides notice, protest, and hearing procedures for the levying of new or increased assessments by local government agencies pursuant to Articles XIII C and XIII D of the California Constitution. These statutory procedures supersede other statutory provisions applicable to the levying of those assessments.

This bill would conform certain provisions in the Winegrape Pest and Disease Control District Law, the Open Space Maintenance Act, the Benefit Assessment Act of 1982, the Community Services District Law, the Tree Planting Act of 1931, the Landscape and Lighting Act of 1972, the Drainage District Improvement Act of 1919, the Pedestrian Mall Law of 1960, the Street Lighting Acts of 1919 and 1931, the Municipal Lighting Maintenance District Act of 1927, and provisions relating to habitat maintenance assessment districts, fire suppression assessments, mosquito abatement or vector control districts, and geologic hazard abatement districts to the statutory procedures for levying assessments pursuant to Articles XIII C and XIII D of the California Constitution.

This bill would also revise the definition of “improvement” for purposes of the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972.

Ch. 263 (SB 1491) Leslie. Railroad crossings: automated warning devices.

Existing law requires that an audible warning device be sounded from a locomotive engine at least 1320 feet before the intersection of the railroad and a street, road, or highway with certain exceptions. Existing law imposes a civil fine on a railroad corporation that violates this provision and makes it a misdemeanor for a person in charge of a locomotive engine to fail to sound the warning. Existing law also provides the Public Utilities Commission with exclusive power to regulate the location, maintenance, and operation of railroad and street railroad crossings.

This bill would eliminate the requirement that the warning device on the locomotive engine be sounded when approaching a railroad crossing that has a permanent audible warning device that automatically sounds as the locomotive engine approaches the railroad crossing. This bill would also authorize the commission to authorize on an application by application basis and supervise the operation of pilot projects to evaluate proposed crossing warning devices or new technology. The bill would make related declarations and findings.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 264 (AB 147) Strom-Martin. Transactions and use tax: City of Sebastopol.

Existing law authorizes various local governmental entities, in accordance with certain limitations and approval requirements, to levy transactions and use taxes in accordance with the procedures and requirements set forth in the Transactions and Use Tax Law.

This bill would additionally authorize the City of Sebastopol, subject to the approval of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the voters voting on the issue at an election, to levy a transactions and use tax pursuant to the Transactions and Use Tax Law at a rate 0.125% for general revenue purposes.

This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 265 (AB 800) Washington. Pupil safety: injurious objects.

Under existing law there are various provisions relating to pupil safety, including provisions providing that if a school employee initially notifies a law enforcement agency regarding a student or adult who possesses an injurious object while upon school premises or while under the authority of school personnel, the employee may not be subject to any civil or administrative proceeding, including any disciplinary action, for violation of any local policy or procedure relating to the notification of a law enforcement agency.

This bill would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to adopt a system that will shield the identity and provide protection to pupils who report the presence of injurious objects on school campuses that offer instruction in kindergarten and any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive.

Ch. 266 (AB 1814) Lempert. Jury service: breast-feeding.

(1) Existing law provides that an eligible person may be excused from jury service only for undue hardship, upon themselves or upon the public, as defined by the Judicial Council.

This bill would require the Judicial Council to adopt a rule of court to specifically allow the mother of a breast-fed child to postpone jury duty for a period of one year providing that all steps should be taken to eliminate the need for the mother to physically appear in court to make this request, and providing that at the end of the one-year period jury duty may be further postponed upon written request by the mother of a breast-fed child.

(2) Existing law specifies the required contents of a jury summons.

This bill would require the Judicial Council to adopt a standardized jury summons for use, with appropriate modifications, around the state, that is understandable and has consumer appeal. The standardized jury summons would be required to include a specific reference to the rules for breast-feeding mothers. The use of the standardized summons would be voluntary, unless otherwise prescribed by the rules of court.

Ch. 267 (AB 1888) Dutra. Unclaimed property: escheat.

Under existing law, property that is held by a business that is unclaimed for more than specified periods escheats to the state. Existing law requires persons holding unclaimed property to report and deliver it to the Controller within the time prescribed, and imposes interest payments at the rate of 12% per annum and penalties for a failure to do so.

This bill would provide that any person who pays or delivers property to the Controller on or before December 31, 2001, in accordance with the requirements of the bill shall not be subject to statutory interest payments for failure to pay or deliver unclaimed property. The bill would also require the Controller to publicize its provisions, report to the Legislature regarding this program, as specified, no later than December 31, 2002, and provide that it does not preclude liability with regard to false claims.

Ch. 268 (AB 2125) Rod Pacheco. Criminal procedure: death penalty.

Existing law requires the courts to give criminal proceedings, including the setting for trial and hearing of the matter, precedence over any civil matters or proceedings.

This bill would, in addition, require that the courts give death penalty cases in which both the prosecution and the defense have informed the court that they are prepared to proceed to trial precedence over other criminal proceedings and over civil matters, including the setting for trial and hearing of the matter, unless the court finds in the interest of justice that it is not appropriate.

Ch. 269 (AB 2571) Campbell. Healing arts: disciplinary actions.

The Medical Practice Act provides for disciplinary action to be taken against licensees for unprofessional conduct, which includes incompetence, gross negligence, and repeated negligent acts by the licensee. Under existing law, a hearing to determine whether a license shall be revoked, suspended, limited, or conditioned is initiated by filing an accusation, which is a written statement of charges, in an administrative adjudication action. Existing law

requires that the accusation be filed within a specified time period, unless an exception is made to this time limitation.

This bill would except from the requirement that an accusation be filed within a specified time period an accusation alleging unprofessional conduct based on incompetence, gross negligence, or repeated negligent acts of the licensee upon proof that the licensee intentionally concealed from discovery his or her incompetence, gross negligence, or repeated negligent acts.

Ch. 270 (SB 1584) Schiff. Highways: Route 110: relinquishment.

Existing law requires the California Transportation Commission to relinquish to any city or county any portion of any state highway within the city or county that has been deleted from the state highway system by legislative enactment. These relinquishments become effective upon the first day of the next calendar or fiscal year, whichever first occurs after the effective date of the legislative enactment.

This bill would authorize the commission to relinquish to the City of Pasadena a specified portion of State Highway Route 110, upon terms and conditions the commission finds to be in the best interests of the state. The relinquishment would become effective immediately following the recording by the county recorder of the relinquishment resolution containing the commission's approval of the terms and conditions of the relinquishment. The portion of State Highway Route 110 relinquished as specified would cease to be a state highway on the effective date of the relinquishment.

Ch. 271 (AB 1717) Hertzberg. Firearms: ballistic testing.

(1) Existing law regulates the sale, transfer, and delivery of firearms by persons, corporations, firms, and dealers. Violations of specified provisions of law governing the sale or transfer of firearms may be punished as a misdemeanor or a felony.

This bill would require the Attorney General to conduct a study to evaluate ballistics identification systems, as defined, to determine the feasibility and potential benefits to law enforcement of utilizing a statewide ballistics identification system capable of maintaining a data base of ballistic images and information from test fired and sold firearms, as specified. The Attorney General would be required to submit a report to the Legislature with the results of the study no later than June 1, 2001.

Ch. 272 (AB 1790) Wiggins. Tax relief: vineyards: Pierce's Disease.

The California Constitution exempts grapevines from property taxation until 3 years after the season in which they were planted in vineyard form. Existing statutory provisions authorize a county board of supervisors to provide by ordinance that, thereafter, the property tax base year value of substantially equivalent grapevines that are planted to replace certain grapevines that were removed solely as a result of a phylloxera infestation or Pierce's Disease, shall be the property tax base year value of the removed grapevines factored to the lien date of the first taxable year of the replacement grapevines. In order to fall within this exemption, the replacement grapevines must be substantially equivalent, as provided, to the grapevines that were replaced.

This bill would delete that portion of these substantial equivalence restrictions limiting the type of the replacement grapevines, and would revise and recast those portions of those restrictions addressing planting density.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 53 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, proposed by SB 1445, to be operative only if SB 1445 and this bill are both chaptered and become effective January 1, 2001, and this bill is chaptered last.

Ch. 273 (AB 1898) R. Wright. Private postsecondary education: Bureau for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education: short-term career training.

Existing law, known as the Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education Reform Act of 1989, generally sets minimum standards of instructional quality, ethical and business

practices, health and safety, and fiscal responsibility for private postsecondary and vocational educational institutions, as defined. The act establishes the Bureau for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education, which, among other things, is required to review and investigate all institutions, programs, and courses of instruction approved under the act. Under the act, educational services, including services defined as “short-term career training,” meeting certain requirements qualify for registration status. The act defines “short-term career training” to exclude, among other things, an educational service represented to lead to, or offered for the purpose of preparing a student for, employment as a private security guard or private patrol operator.

This bill would instead include within the definition of “short-term career training” an educational service represented to lead to, or offered for the purpose of preparing a student for, employment as a private security guard or private patrol operator, and meeting prescribed criteria, including, but not limited to, a total charge to the student of \$750 or more. The changes in existing law made by this bill would remain in effect until January 1, 2005.

Ch. 274 (AB 1998) Dutra. Dangerous fireworks.

(1) Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to place, throw, discharge or ignite, or fire dangerous fireworks at any person or group of persons where there is a likelihood of injury.

This bill would extend this prohibition to where the dangerous fireworks are placed, thrown, discharged or ignited, or fired at or near any person or group of persons with the intent of creating chaos, fear, or panic or where there is a likelihood of injury. This bill would exempt from this prohibition any person 21 years of age or older who holds a fireworks license. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 275 (AB 2053) Wesson. Imitation firearms.

Under existing law, any person who, except as specified, sells, manufactures, ships, transports, distributes, or receives an imitation firearm, as defined, is liable for a civil fine of not more than \$10,000 for each violation. Existing law also describes certain devices, among which is a firearm containing markings provided in a specified provision of federal law, that are not included in the definition of “imitation firearm.”

This bill instead would provide that in order to be a violation, the above-described activities involving the imitation firearm would have to be for commercial purposes. The bill would also provide that an imitation firearm where the coloration of the entire exterior surface of the device is bright orange or bright green, either singly or in combination, would not be subject to the above-described prohibitions.

This bill would also provide that any person who purchases, sells, manufacturers, ships, transports, distributes, or receives a firearm, where the coloration of the entire exterior surface of the firearm is bright orange or bright green, as specified, is liable for a civil fine of not more than \$10,000.

Ch. 276 (AB 2279) Dutra. Cemeteries: cremated remains: licensing.

Existing law, the Cemetery Act, requires, among other things, that each cremated remains disposer provide the person authorizing the scattering of cremated human remains with a copy of the completed permit for disposition of human remains, within 60 days of the date the scattering was authorized.

This bill would instead provide that the completed permit be provided to the person with the right to control the disposition of the remains, pursuant to specified existing law, within 30 days of the date of scattering.

The existing Cemetery Act requires each cremated remains disposer to file and maintain an annual report, with specified contents, and in accordance with specified provisions.

This bill would provide that a cremated remains disposer that makes a willful and material false statement on the annual report shall be subject to disciplinary action, and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. By creating a new crime, this bill would create a state-mandated local program.

Existing law relating to dead bodies regulates the storage and placement of cremated human remains under specified circumstances.

This bill would specify conditions for the removal, storage, and maintenance of cremated human remains by licensees and registrants under the existing Cemetery Act and Funeral Directors and Embalmers Law, and by the agents and employees of these licensees and registrants.

This bill would include provisions that would only become operative if Assembly Bill 2888 is enacted and transfers the duties of the Cemetery Program to the Cemetery and Funeral Bureau.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 277 (AB 2697) Cardoza. Hearing aid dispensers.

The Hearing Aid Dispensers Licensing Law provides for the Director of Consumer Affairs to administer the licensing and regulatory laws governing hearing aid dispensers. Existing law also establishes the Hearing Aid Dispensers Advisory Commission, with specified members appointed by the Governor and the Legislature. The commission is authorized to perform those duties and functions that have been delegated to the commission by the director.

This bill would create the Hearing Aid Dispensers Bureau within the Department of Consumer Affairs to administer these provisions, which would be under the supervision and control of the director. This bill would provide for the Governor to appoint a chief of the bureau who would serve at the pleasure of the Governor. This bill would specify that the chief is responsible to the director and that the chief's salary would be determined by the director, subject to approval by the Director of Finance. This bill would reconstitute the commission as the Hearing Aid Dispensers Advisory Committee, which would make certain recommendations with respect to the functions and policies of the bureau.

This bill would delete references to the Division of Licensing of the Medical Board of California and would make various other related technical changes to these provisions.

Ch. 278 (AB 2797) Papan. Confidentiality of health, medical, or genetic information.

The Confidentiality of Medical Information Act places certain restrictions on the disclosure of patient medical information and other related information by health care providers, health care service plans, and various other parties. A violation of these provisions is a crime, and also subjects a person in violation of these provisions to administrative fines or civil penalties.

This bill would provide that a person or entity that underwrites or sells annuity contracts or contracts insuring, guaranteeing, or indemnifying against loss, harm, damage, illness, disability, or death, and any affiliate of that person or entity, shall not disclose individually identifiable information concerning the health of, or the medical or genetic history of, a customer, as specified, for use with regard to the granting of credit. Because a violation of the bill's provisions would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 279 (SB 1395) Monteith. Real Estate Commissioner: subdivided lands.

(1) Existing law provides for the regulation of real estate transactions by the Real Estate Commissioner, including subdivided lands transactions.

This bill would exclude from these provisions the proposed sale or lease of 5 or more lots, parcels, or other interests in a subdivision or the sale of one or more lots or parcels in a subdivision where the lot or lots, or parcel or parcels, are intended to be subdivided into 5 or more lots or other interests, as specified, provided that specified conditions are met, and would exclude the proposed sale or lease of lots or other interests in a subdivision in which the lots or other interests are limited to commercial or industrial uses by zoning or are limited to that use by a declaration of covenants, conditions, and restrictions, which declaration has been recorded, as specified.

(2) Existing law also exempts specified sales or leases of lots or other subdivision interests from the filing of a specified public report with the Department of Real Estate and authorizes the Real Estate Commissioner to prescribe filing fees by regulation in connection with applications to the department pursuant to these provisions.

This bill would authorize a person who plans to offer for sale or lease lots or other interests in a subdivision that are exempt from these provisions to submit an application, along with any required supporting documentation, to the commissioner requesting review of the declaration, and would require the commissioner to notify the applicant of any deficiency or inadequacy in the declaration within 60 days of its receipt or the declaration is deemed approved. The bill would also require notice to an applicant that a revised declaration, following the first notice of deficiency or inadequacy, is deficient or inadequate within 30 days of receipt and would require the commissioner, upon approval of the filing, to give notice to the applicant. The bill would also provide that the declaration is approved for a subsequent notice of intent filing for any public report for the subdivision identified in the application, as specified, and would authorize the commissioner to charge a filing fee to review a declaration not to exceed \$200.

Ch. 280 (SB 1500) Burton. Insurers: unfair practices.

Existing law provides for the licensing and regulation of insurers by the Insurance Commissioner. Existing law prohibits various unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the business of insurance, allows the commissioner to issue and serve upon any person engaging in that business an order to show cause in that regard, and provides certain judicial remedies, as specified.

This bill would require the order to show cause to specify the reason why the method of competition is alleged to be unfair or the act or practice is alleged to be unfair or deceptive.

Ch. 281 (SB 1549) Poochigian. Education: school personnel: medication.

(1) Existing law requires the State Department of Education and the State Department of Health Services to jointly adopt regulations concerning the assistance of individuals with exceptional needs by qualified health and school personnel.

The bill would require the State Department of Education to review and make recommendations to the state board regarding any needed updates to these regulations on or before June 15, 2001.

(2) Under existing law, any pupil who is required to take, during the regular school day, medication prescribed by a physician, may be assisted by the school nurse or other designated school personnel if the school district receives written instructions from the

prescribing physician and written permission from the pupil's parent or legal guardian to have the school administer the medication.

This bill would require the State Department of Education to develop and recommend to the State Board of Education, and the board to adopt, on or before June 15, 2001, regulations concerning the administration of medication to public school pupils pursuant to those provisions, in consultation with specified representatives and would prescribe related matters.

Ch. 282 (SB 1597) O'Connell. Harbors and ports.

(1) Existing law prohibits cities, counties, and districts that have received funds for the construction or improvement of small craft harbors of refuge from excluding the use of those harbors by commercial boats.

This bill, additionally, would prohibit those cities, counties, and districts from excluding the use of those harbors by any vessel in need of a safe harbor for refuge purposes. The bill would define "harbor of safe refuge" for purposes of the bill, and would designate certain harbors in the state as harbors of safe refuge. To the extent the bill would impose new duties on entities of local government, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The bill would require each vessel entering and using a harbor of safe refuge to pay the published fees for services rendered while in the harbor and to comply with all other applicable local, state, and federal laws while in the harbor and while using any facilities in the harbor.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 283 (SB 1733) Knight. Pupil and personnel health.

Existing law authorizes a school district or school to provide a comprehensive program in first aid or cardiopulmonary resuscitation pursuant to stated guidelines. Existing law requires a teacher to participate in 150 hours of professional growth over a 5-year period to maintain a clear teaching credential.

The bill would authorize, as of January 1, 2001, an individual program of professional growth to include a course in first aid that meets or exceeds the standards established by the American Heart Association, the American Red Cross, or the Emergency Medical Services Authority. The bill would provide that the first aid course may count toward the 150-hour professional growth requirement.

The bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 44277 of the Education Code, proposed by AB 1945, to be operative only if AB 1945 and this bill are both chaptered and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is chaptered last.

Ch. 284 (SB 1736) Rainey. Unidentified bodies and human remains: coroners.

Existing law requires a coroner to conduct a postmortem examination or autopsy under certain circumstances and, under all other circumstances, permits a coroner, at his or her discretion, to take possession of the body and make or cause to be made a postmortem examination or autopsy. Existing law also authorizes a coroner or medical examiner to engage the services of a dentist to assist in the identification of a body or human remains.

This bill would require any postmortem examination or autopsy conducted at the discretion of a coroner upon an unidentified body or human remains to include specified procedures, including a dental examination, and the preparation of a final report of investigation containing specified information for submission to the Department of Justice. These procedures would also include a prohibition on the cremation or burial of an unidentified deceased person until specified samples are retained from the remains for

possible future identification, and the retention of those samples for one year after a positive identification is made, and no civil or criminal challenges are pending, or indefinitely.

This bill would also require any law enforcement agency investigating the death of an unidentified person to report the death to the department no later than 10 days after the body or human remains were discovered. The imposition of this requirement on local agencies would create a state-mandated local program.

Existing law requires the Department of Justice to compare and retain dental examination records that coroners and medical examiners send to the department.

This bill would also require the department to compare and retain the final report of investigation that coroners, under specified circumstances, send to the department.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 285 (SB 1779) Johnston. California State University.

(1) Existing law establishes the California State University and its various campuses under the administration of the Trustees of the California State University. The existing State University Revenue Bond Act of 1947 authorizes the trustees, among other things, to utilize the proceeds of various fees, rents, or other charges, including fees relating to the construction of student body centers, parking and other transportation facilities, and student health facilities, and fees charged for extension programs and other self-supporting instructional programs, as a revenue source to repay bonds issued by the trustees to fund the construction of these facilities. The proceeds of these fees, rents, and other charges are continuously appropriated to the trustees for their respective purposes.

This bill would authorize the trustees to pledge revenues from each of these prescribed fees, rents, or other charges to fund the construction of all facilities authorized to be constructed under the bond act. To the extent that this bill would authorize the trustees to expend the proceeds of these fees, rents, and other charges for new purposes, the bill would constitute an appropriation. The bill would also authorize the trustees to prescribe student housing rental rates and fees, and to pledge revenues from these fees and charges for the purposes of the bond act.

(2) Existing law authorizes the trustees to prescribe a fee to provide for the acquisition, construction, and improvement of student health facilities, and requires that all capital outlay projects in excess of \$65,000 to be constructed with revenue from this fee be approved by the Legislature.

This bill would delete the requirement that these capital outlay projects be approved by the Legislature.

(3) Existing law requires that any revenue from fees for health services and health facilities maintenance collected by the Trustees of the California State University in the 1993–94 and 1994–95 fiscal years be deposited in the State University Facilities Revenue Fund and appropriated for operation of student health centers.

This bill would delete this provision.

(4) The bill would make nonsubstantive technical and conforming changes in various provisions of law relating to the fiscal affairs of the California State University.

Ch. 286 (SB 1843) Solis. Special education.

(1) Existing law prohibits state funds from being allocated to offset any federal funding intended for individuals with exceptional needs and withheld from a local educational agency due to the agency's noncompliance with federal law.

This bill would authorize the Superintendent of Public Instruction to withhold, in whole or in part, state funds or federal funds allocated under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act from a district, special education local plan area, or county office after reasonable notice and opportunity for a hearing if the superintendent makes certain findings regarding noncompliance with state and federal law on special education and failure to implement the decision of a due process hearing officer regarding noncompliance with state or federal law on special education. The bill would authorize the superintendent to apportion the state or federal funds withheld if the superintendent determines substantial progress toward compliance is being made. The bill would exempt the State Department of Education from laws regarding public contracts in order to enter into contracts with local education agencies to serve certain individuals with special needs.

(2) Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to send a notice to each member of the governing board of a local education agency within 30 days of the superintendent's receipt of notification by the federal government that a local education agency is not in compliance with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act or Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, or when the superintendent determines that the local educational agency is not in substantial compliance with any provision of this part.

This bill would require that the notice be sent to the governing board of each local education agency instead of to each member of that board and would require the notice to be sent when the superintendent determines a local education agency is substantially out of compliance with one or more significant provisions of state or federal law regarding special education or their implementing regulations, fails to comply substantially with corrective action orders issued by the department resulting from focused monitoring findings or complaint investigations, or fails to implement the decision of a due process hearing officer for noncompliance with the law, which noncompliance results in the denial of, or impedes the delivery of, a free and appropriate public education for an individual with exceptional needs.

Ch. 287 (SB 1955) Committee on Public Safety. Public safety.

(1) Existing law deems satisfied the training requirements of a reserve officer who has previously satisfied the training requirements of the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training and has been serving as a level I or II reserve officer in a law enforcement agency, even if that reserve officer accepts a new appointment at the same level in another law enforcement agency.

This bill would require a reserve officer to satisfy current training requirements if there has been more than a 3-year break in service. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) Existing law authorizes the prosecution and punishment of a person under the age of 18 years as an adult for a criminal offense under specified circumstances upon a finding that the person is not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law. Existing statutory language provides that, except as otherwise provided, a person prosecuted under this provision must be sentenced under the juvenile court law unless the district attorney demonstrates by a preponderance of the evidence, that the person is a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law based upon 5 specified circumstances.

This bill would amend that provision to correct that statutory language by providing that, except as otherwise provided, a person prosecuted under this provision must be sentenced under the juvenile court law unless the district attorney demonstrates by a preponderance of the evidence, that the person is not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law as specified.

(3) Existing law provides that when an accusatory pleading is filed in Sierra County, and the defendant is in the custody of Nevada County, the defendant may be arraigned in Nevada County. Existing law also provides for repeal of these provisions on January 1, 2001.

This bill would instead provide that these provisions would be repealed on January 1, 2005.

(4) Existing law specifies that a person who drives a motor vehicle is deemed to have given his or her consent to a chemical test of his or her blood or breath for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of the blood if lawfully arrested for violating a specified provision of law.

This bill would correct a cross-reference in this provision.

(5) Existing law provides that the court in any noncapital criminal, juvenile court, or civil commitment case shall assign a court reporter who uses computer aided transcription equipment to report all proceedings, as specified.

This bill would delete this assignment requirement imposed upon a court in a noncapital criminal, juvenile court, or civil commitment case and place the requirement instead on the municipal and superior courts in which proceedings are conducted in any case in which a death sentence may be imposed.

(6) This bill would also make numerous technical, clarifying, and nonsubstantive changes to various provisions of the Evidence, Penal, Vehicle, and Welfare and Institutions Codes.

(7) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 288 (SB 1962) Costa. Petroleum products: reports.

Existing law requires each refiner of petroleum products to submit monthly information to the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, including information on feedstock inputs, origin of petroleum receipts, refinery outputs, refinery stocks, and finished product supply and distribution, and each major marketer of petroleum products to report on petroleum and petroleum product receipts, inventories, and distributions.

This bill would require refiners to additionally report on imports and exports of petroleum products, including the sale of gasoline sold "unbranded" by the refiner, blender or importer. The bill would also require marketers to report on receipts of finished petroleum products and blendstocks, by type, through branded and unbranded distribution networks, and exports of unfinished petroleum products and blendstocks, by type. The bill would define "unbranded" for these purposes.

Existing law requires the commission to gather, analyze, and interpret the information submitted to it pursuant to the foregoing provisions concerning, among other things, motor fuel prices, and any significant changes in prices charged by the petroleum industry for petroleum or petroleum products sold in California and the reasons for those changes.

This bill would additionally require the commission to gather, analyze, and interpret information submitted to it concerning sales of fuel to unbranded retail markets.

Ch. 289 (SB 2133) Polanco. Law enforcement: complaints of misconduct.

(1) Existing law provides that every person who files any allegation of misconduct against any peace officer, as defined, knowing the allegation to be false, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and requires any law enforcement agency accepting an allegation of

misconduct against a peace officer to require the complainant to read and sign a specified advisory.

This bill would require this advisory to be available in multiple languages. By increasing duties imposed on local law enforcement agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 290 (AB 774) Cardoza. Redevelopment Castle Air Force Base.

Existing law designates the Castle Joint Powers Authority as the local base reuse entity for Castle Air Force Base and creates the Castle Joint Powers Redevelopment Agency for redevelopment of the Castle Air Force Base project area.

This bill would designate instead the County of Merced as the local base reuse authority for Castle Air Force Base, and repeal the provisions of law creating and setting forth the powers of the Castle Joint Powers Redevelopment Agency as the redevelopment agency for the Castle Air Force Base project area.

Ch. 291 (AB 1493) Nakano. Recording documents: restrictive covenants.

(1) Existing law authorizes any person holding an interest in property to request that the county recorder remove specified unlawful restrictive covenant language contained in a declaration, governing document, or deed associated with that property pursuant to specified provisions and requires the county recorder, title insurance company, escrow company, real estate broker, real estate agent, or association that provides the specified document to any person to place a cover page or stamp in at least 20-point boldface type that contains a specified statement if the document includes such a restrictive covenant.

This bill would require that the specified statement be in 14-point boldface type and would revise the statement to include a provision stating that lawful restrictions under state and federal law on the age of occupants in senior housing or housing for older persons shall not be construed as restrictions based on familial status. The bill would also delete that part of the statement that authorizes the county recorder to remove the restrictive covenant language upon the request of any person who holds any interest in the property.

(2) Existing law also authorizes any person holding an interest in property that is the subject of any recorded document to require the county recorder to remove any blatant racial restrictive covenant contained in the document upon application pursuant to specified procedures.

This bill instead would provide a new procedure whereby any person who holds an ownership interest of record in the property may apply in writing to the Department of Fair Employment and Housing for a determination of whether a restrictive covenant violates the fair housing laws and is void. The bill would also require the department to process the application within 90 days and provide the applicant with a specified written statement, and would authorize the applicant to strike out the void restrictive covenant and have the modified document recorded.

(3) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 292 (AB 2182) Mazzoni. Bidding procedures: alternative bids.

Existing law establishes procedures for competitive bidding of certain contracts by public entities, and permits designated state officials to approve cost estimates that contain additions to or deletions from the base bid.

This bill would revise procedures affecting state contracts to prescribe procedures for determining the lowest bidder if additions or deletions from the base bid are considered. The bill would also authorize local agencies and the Trustees of the California State University to include alternatives that may be added to or deleted from the final bid award for a project, and would specify how those alternatives shall be considered in determining who is the lowest responsible bidder.

Ch. 293 (AB 2240) Bates. Prescriptions: electronic transmission.

The Controlled Substances Act regulates, among other matters, the dispensing by prescription of controlled substances, which are classified into schedules, and the Pharmacy Law regulates, among other matters, the dispensing by prescription of dangerous devices and dangerous drugs, which also include controlled substances. Existing law authorizes the electronic transmission of prescriptions for dangerous devices and dangerous drugs, other than those for a Schedule II controlled substance, which includes cocaine, opiates, and other designated substances, and requires that the prescription be reduced to writing as soon as practicable. Under existing law, the violation of these provisions is a crime.

This bill would provide that a pharmacy receiving an electronic transmission prescription is not required to reduce the prescription to writing or to hard copy form as long as the pharmacy is able to immediately produce a specified hard copy upon request.

The bill would require systems within the pharmacy's computer system to prohibit any changes to or deletions of information stored solely in electronic form unless a correction is made by or with the approval of a pharmacist.

This bill would also authorize prescribers, prescribers' agents, and pharmacists to electronically enter prescriptions and orders, as defined, into a pharmacy's or hospital's computer from an outside location, if permitted by the pharmacy or hospital.

This bill would authorize, with the approval of the California State Board of Pharmacy and the Department of Justice, a pharmacy or hospital to receive electronic data transmission prescriptions and computer entry prescriptions or orders, as described in paragraph (2), for controlled substances in Schedule II, III, IV, or V, if authorized by federal law and in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Drug Enforcement Administration. This bill would also provide that the provisions of paragraph (1) are applicable, upon approval by the board and the department, to the recordation of these prescriptions and orders received by a pharmacy or a hospital.

Because the acts authorized by this bill are subject to specified requirements, the violation of which would constitute a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 294 (AB 2244) Lowenthal. Regulated substances: local agencies.

Existing law requires a city or county that adopts, amends, or repeals an ordinance related to the regulation of regulated substances, as specified, to do so at a public meeting for which notice has been given and to state the reasons for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of the ordinance. Existing law permits a city or county, in addition to giving that notice of a public meeting, to submit a notice to the California Environmental Protection Agency and the agency is required to post that notice on the Internet. Existing law prohibits the agency from implementing the posting of that information until after July 1, 2001, unless otherwise authorized to do so on an earlier date, pursuant to a specified executive order.

This bill would additionally authorize a city or county required to provide that notice to also submit the full text of the ordinance and a summary of any violations of the ordinance to the agency, which would be required to post the text thereof, or a link to the text thereof, on the Internet website of the agency.

Ch. 295 (AB 2407) Machado. State agency contracts: advance payments.

Existing law authorizes specified state agencies that contract with a community-based private nonprofit agency to make advance payments on the contract, subject to specified criteria.

This bill additionally would authorize the Resources Agency to make advance payments to certified local community conservation corps under these provisions.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 11019 of the Government Code proposed by AB 2876, that would become operative only if AB 2876 and this bill are both enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

Ch. 296 (AB 2488) Baldwin. Hazardous materials: business plans.

(1) Existing law requires a business handling specified amounts of hazardous materials to submit an inventory and a business plan to the local administering agency, for review by the administering agency. A violation of the requirements imposed upon handlers of hazardous materials is a crime.

This bill would authorize an administering agency, with the written concurrence of the local fire chief, to require a handler to submit only the inventory, a list of emergency contacts, a site plan, and a certification that the handler has prepared a complete business plan that meets those business plan requirements, in lieu of the submission of a business plan, and would require the handler to maintain the complete business plan at the site where the inventory is stored. The bill would require an administering agency that elects to impose this requirement to review the remaining components of the business plan during its periodic inspections of the handler and would require the handler to annually submit a specified certification form to the administering agency.

This bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime regarding the handling of hazardous materials.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 297 (AB 2552) Bates. Urban water supply planning.

(1) Existing law requires each urban water supplier to prepare and adopt an urban water management plan to update its plan at least once every 5 years. Existing law requires an urban water supplier to file with the Department of Water Resources a copy of its plan and any amendments to its plan, as prescribed.

This bill would require each urban water supplier to notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering changes to the plan and to file copies of its plan, and the amendments to its plan, with any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by increasing the level of services. The bill would authorize the urban water supplier to consult with, and obtain comments from, any city or county that receives notice of the supplier's review of its plan. The bill would require the urban water supplier to notify a city or county within which it provides water supplies with regard to the time and place of a hearing relating to the adoption of an urban water management plan.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 298 (AB 2693) Committee on Agriculture. The Dairy Council.

(1) Existing law creates the Dairy Council of California consisting of not less than a specified number of members who must be residents of this state.

This bill would delete the requirement that the members be residents of this state. This bill would also increase the per diem of members from \$10 to \$100.

(2) Existing law provides that the Secretary of Food and Agriculture, upon recommendation of the council, shall establish and announce the fees for milk used in class 1 and for all other uses to be paid by producers, producer-handlers, and handlers for the coming fiscal year. Under existing law, the fees established by the secretary shall not exceed a maximum rate to be determined, as specified.

This bill would change the maximum rate of fees determined by the Secretary of Food and Agriculture as specified for class 1 milk and all other usages of milk.

(3) Existing law requires the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to have a public hearing and, if appropriate, a referendum of the producers, produce handlers, and handlers of class 1 milk, each 4 years to determine whether the dairy council program should continue. Existing law also provides a system for winding-up the affairs of the council if the results of the referendum indicate that the program should be discontinued.

This bill would require the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to comply with these provisions and hold the public hearing or referendum procedure each 5 years.

Ch. 299 (AB 2906) Committee on Insurance. Unemployment or disability compensation: benefit overpayment obligations: job training.

(1) Existing law requires the Controller to offset specified financial obligations, listed in order of priority, against the amount of a personal income tax refund. Existing law allows, as a 5th offset priority, the offset against a personal income tax refund of an unemployment or disability insurance benefit overpayment. If a signed reimbursement agreement exists for any such overpayment, existing law allows the offset only if 2 consecutive payments under that agreement are delinquent as of September 30.

This bill would modify this provision to instead allow the offset if 2 consecutive payments under a reimbursement agreement are delinquent at any time.

(2) Existing law provides, until January 1, 2001, for retraining benefits for individuals receiving unemployment compensation benefits.

This bill would make certain technical and clarifying changes in those provisions. This bill would also extend the provision of those retraining benefits until January 1, 2005.

Ch. 300 (SB 1352) Alpert. Children: youth pilot program.

Existing law authorizes designated participating counties to establish a child and family interagency coordinating council to implement various aspects of a pilot program. Under the pilot program, various children's services funds may be transferred to a designated county fund for specified services for children and families.

Existing law requires the programs to be implemented on January 1, 1995, July 1, 1995, or January 1, 1996, and terminates the programs on July 1, 2002.

This bill would extend the duration of the programs until July 1, 2004. The bill would require counties participating in the extended pilot program to submit updated strategic plans not later than March 31, 2001.

Existing law requires the Governor to be responsible for certain duties with respect to the administration, implementation, and evaluation of the pilot program.

This bill would transfer these responsibilities for the pilot program to the California Health and Human Services Agency and would add to those responsibilities.

Existing law requires that an evaluation of the pilot programs be conducted by an independent organization, only if nonstate funds are made available for this purpose.

This bill would require the evaluation to consist of a specified baseline and a final report and delete the condition that nonstate funds be made available for this purpose.

Ch. 301 (SB 1454) Chesbro. Veterans' homes: residents' rights.

Existing law provides for the creation and operation of veterans' homes where aged and disabled veterans and their spouses may live. The homes are under the management and control of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and supervised by one administrator for each home site. The administrator may make rules and regulations governing the admission of applicants and conditions upon which veterans may reside in the homes.

This bill would establish the right of veterans residing in a veterans' home to complain to the administrator about home accommodations and services without fear of reprisal. The bill would require the administrator to inform residents of this right and to post a notice of the right in the homes.

Existing law provides for a Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Fund to be used for the general welfare of the residents of veterans' homes. The moneys in the fund may not be used for specified purposes, including medical treatment for which reimbursement is available from other sources and any function, operation, or activity that has an alternative source of funding.

This bill would revise these provisions to provide that the fund may not be used for medical or related treatment, and would delete the provision relating to expenditures for any function, operation, or activity that has an alternative source of funding. The bill would also revise provisions related to General Fund appropriations related to the fund.

Existing law requires the administrator of the veterans' homes to provide an annual report for all moneys deposited into the fund and all expenditures from the fund. The report must be submitted to the Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs, the fiscal committees of the Assembly and the Senate, and the committees of each house having jurisdiction over veterans affairs.

This bill would require that the administrator's annual report also be provided to the Veterans' Home Allied Council.

Ch. 302 (SB 1476) Peace. San Diego Unified Port District.

Existing law authorizes the establishment of the San Diego Unified Port District for the acquisition, construction, maintenance, operation, development, and regulation of harbor works and improvements for the harbor of San Diego and for the promotion of commerce, navigation, fisheries, and recreation. Existing law specifies the territory to be included within the district.

This bill, except as specified, would grant and convey in trust to the San Diego Unified Port District in the County of San Diego all the right, title, and interest of the State of California acquired and held by the state pursuant to specified deeds. The bill would provide that the lease of the lands being conveyed from the State Lands Commission to the district shall terminate on January 1, 2001.

Ch. 303 (SB 1479) Figueroa. Midwives: authorized practices: birth certificates.

Under existing law, licensed midwives are required to make specified disclosures to a client regarding the supervising physician's role. A violation of the licensing statutes for midwifery is a misdemeanor.

This bill would expand the disclosures that are required to be made to a client by a licensed midwife, and by adding to these provisions, this bill would create new crimes and thereby would impose a state-mandated local program.

Existing law also requires, with respect to a live birth occurring outside of a hospital, that the physician in attendance, or in the absence thereof, either of the parents, prepare and register the birth certificate.

This bill would require a professionally licensed midwife in attendance at a live birth outside the hospital, where no physician is present, to prepare and register a birth certificate. This bill would also make these provisions applicable to live births that occur outside a state-licensed alternative birth center, as defined.

The bill also would make legislative findings and declarations regarding childbirth and midwives.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 304 (SB 1717) Chesbro. California Veterans Board.

Under existing law, the California Veterans Board consists of 7 members.

This bill would require one member to be a resident of a California veterans home.

Ch. 305 (SB 1764) Chesbro. Health care: alcohol and other drug abuse.

Existing law requires health care service plans regulated under the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975 and specified disability insurers to provide for the treatment of alcoholism under terms and conditions as may be agreed upon. Existing law makes a violation of the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975 a crime.

This bill would require the Legislative Analyst to review existing data relating to the cost effectiveness of substance abuse treatment parity in health care service plans and disability insurance policies and to report to the Legislature its findings in this regard as well as other information, as specified, pertaining to substance abuse treatment services offered by health care service plans and disability insurance policies. This bill would also require the Legislative Analyst to review information on private resources and organizations statewide that provide alcohol and drug treatment services and to report its findings to the Legislature.

Ch. 306 (SB 1775) Johannessen. Stockponds.

Existing law provides for the appropriation of water by filing an application with the State Water Resources Control Board. Existing law provides that the owner of any dam or water impoundment structure constructed prior to January 1, 1969, meeting certain requirements, has a valid water right for the use of water for livestock watering and other prescribed purposes, if that person files a claim of water right with the state board not later than December 31, 1997.

This bill would authorize any person to obtain a right to appropriate water for a livestock stockpond use, as defined, upon registering the use with the board, as prescribed, payment of a registration fee of \$100, and application of the water to reasonable and beneficial use with due diligence. The bill would provide a procedure for protesting the approval of a registration. The bill would allow a registrant to maintain more than one registration if stockponds subject to registration do not exceed the ratio of one per 50 acres. The bill would provide for the renewal of the registration prior to the expiration of each 5-year period following completed registration.

Ch. 307 (SB 2197) Soto. Home purchase assistance.

The Roberti-Greene Home Purchase Assistance Program, administered by the California Housing Finance Agency, requires (1) that the amount of home purchase assistance not exceed the amount necessary to make the total debt financing affordable to eligible households, (2) that the principal and interest that is due be reduced if the proceeds of a sale are insufficient to reimburse the original downpayment, and (3) that not more than 50% of the assistance be provided for homes not previously occupied.

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

This bill would repeal requirements (1) and (2) above, and recast requirement (3) as an expression of the intent of the Legislature.

Ch. 308 (AB 602) Florez. Farm labor vehicles.

(1) Existing law prohibits a person driving a pickup truck or a flatbed motortruck on a highway from transporting any person in or on the back of the truck, or from riding in or on the back of a truck or flatbed motortruck being driven on a highway, but specifies that those provisions do not apply if the person in the back of the truck is being transported in an enclosed camper or camper shell that prevents the person from being discharged.

This bill would delete the exemption to that prohibition for persons being transported in an enclosed camper or camper shell, thereby expanding the scope of an existing crime and creating a state-mandated local program. The bill would also exempt any person transporting one or more persons in the back of a truck or flatbed motortruck owned by a farmer or rancher, if that vehicle is used exclusively within the boundaries of lands owned or managed by that farmer or rancher, including the incidental use on a highway, as provided.

(2) Existing law requires the Department of the California Highway Patrol to adopt regulations designed to promote the safe operation of farm labor vehicles, as described, including, vehicular design, equipment, passenger safety, and seating. Existing law also prohibits any person from driving any farm labor vehicle, as described, unless there is displayed therein a specified certificate issued by the department stating, among other things, that the vehicle complies with applicable regulations relating to construction, design, and equipment.

This bill, until January 1, 2007, would exempt from the seatbelt and certificate requirements a farm labor vehicle that meets a specified definition in the Vehicle Code relating to buses, meets all state and federal standards for safety and construction, and is not currently required to have seatbelts. The bill would require that, on or after January 1, 2007, any farm labor vehicle that meets those specified conditions be equipped at each passenger position with a seatbelt assembly, as specified, unless exempted from this requirement under certain regulations promulgated by the department.

The bill, on and after March 31, 2002, would prohibit any person from being transported in a farm labor vehicle that does not have all passenger seating positions in compliance with specified federal regulations, and would prohibit any person from installing a seat or seating system in a farm labor vehicle unless that seat or seating system is in compliance with specified federal regulations.

The bill would require all cutting tools or tools with sharp edges carried in the passenger compartment of a farm labor vehicle to be placed in securely latched containers that are firmly attached to the vehicle and would require all other tools, equipment, or materials carried in the passenger compartment to be secured to the body of the vehicle to prevent their movement while the vehicle is in motion. The bill would prohibit these tools, equipment, or materials from obstructing an aisle or emergency exit.

Because a violation of these prohibitions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating new crimes.

(3) Existing law excludes from the definition of "farm labor vehicle" in the Vehicle Code any vehicle operated under specific authority granted by the Public Utilities Commission or under specific authority granted to a transit system by an authorized city or county agency.

This bill, notwithstanding the specified exclusion, would require any vehicle owned or operated by or for a public transit system that is purchased with specified funds and is used to transport farmworkers for any farmworker transportation program to comply with specified farm labor vehicle provisions and regulations relating to annual farm labor vehicle inspection and certification, seatbelt installation, illumination of headlamps, and storage and securing of tools in passenger compartments. Because a violation of this requirement would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime.

(4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 309 (AB 1470) Cardoza. Food banks.

Federal law generally creates the Emergency Food Assistance Program, which is run locally by the State Department of Social Services to distribute commodities donated by the United States Department of Agriculture and fresh and packaged produce donated by California's food growers, packers, and processors. Existing California law creates the Emergency Food and Assistance Advisory Board to assist in operating this program.

This bill would appropriate \$575,000 from the General Fund to the Department of Social Services for allocation to the Emergency Food and Assistance Program, in augmentation to specified funds appropriated in the Budget Act of 2000, to help mitigate the impact of the Tri-Valley Growers Association bankruptcy and for the Emergency Food and Assistance Program to continue to accept, transport, and distribute United States Department of Agriculture commodities and other donated food.

This bill would provide that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 310 (AB 1727) Reyes. Crime prevention.

Existing law authorizes the Counties of Tulare, Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, and Stanislaus to develop the Rural Crime Prevention Program, modeled on the Rural Crime Prevention Demonstration Project to be administered as specified until June 30, 2000. Existing law also requires the Legislative Analyst to prepare and submit to the Legislature by December 31, 2000, a detailed cost-benefit analysis of the entire program, and appropriates \$100,000 for this purpose.

This bill would extend the operation of the program until January 1, 2002. The bill would require the Legislative Analyst to instead submit the evaluation by December 31, 2001. The bill would make an appropriation by extending the time period for the expenditure of the \$100,000 appropriation from December 31, 2000, to December 31, 2001.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 311 (AB 1811) Reyes. Taxation: credit: qualified farmworker housing.

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Bank and Corporation Tax Law allow a credit against the taxes imposed by those laws in an amount equal to 50% of the eligible costs of constructing or rehabilitating farmworker housing. The credit is allocated pursuant to the Farmworker Housing Assistance Program by the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee in an amount not to exceed \$500,000 per calendar year.

This bill would apply limitations and allocation provisions set forth in specified provisions of federal law to the amount of the farmworker housing credit allowed to a taxpayer. This bill would make conforming changes to existing authority and exemptions with respect to the adoption of regulations for the implementation of these credits.

This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.

Ch. 312 (AB 2306) Florez. Farmworker programs.

(1) Under existing law, the California Rural Health Policy Council in the California Health and Human Services Agency is established to improve access to, and the quality of, health care in rural areas.

This bill would require the State Department of Health Services to review and survey the extent to which agricultural workers and their families utilize those public health programs for which they are eligible, in order to provide improved delivery of services to the families of agricultural workers. The bill would specify the components of the survey, require the department, in conducting the survey, to ensure the full participation of entities that provide services to agricultural workers, and require the department to report the survey results to the

Legislature on or before March 1, 2001, and to submit an implementation plan based on those results to the Legislature on or before December 31, 2001.

(2) Under existing law, the Department of Housing and Community Development is required to develop a statewide farmworker housing assistance plan and related policies, goals, and objectives for inclusion in the California Statewide Housing Plan.

This bill would require that the farm labor housing assistance plan include specified information regarding availability of, and funding for, housing for farm laborers, and other information.

The bill also would require the department to establish a task force to assist in the development of the farm labor housing assistance plan and would require that the plan be developed or revised with the specified information by July 1, 2002.

(3) Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to establish a Farmworker Housing Grant Program to make funds available to local public entities and nonprofit corporations for the construction or rehabilitation of housing for agricultural employees and their families.

This bill would rename this program as the "Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program" and would also create the "Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Family Wellness Program" to provide for the integration of, among other things, family health and other family services to agricultural workers in conjunction with these programs.

The bill would also authorize the department to enter into a memorandum of understanding (MOU) or contract, as specified, with a nonprofit corporation that demonstrates statewide experience, capacity, and capability in designing, financing, and implementing programs for providing housing for agricultural workers and integrating health services with the provision of farmworker housing. The bill would also provide that the department shall not enter into a new MOU or contract or commit additional funding to these programs after January 1, 2004, except as specified.

The bill would require the nonprofit corporation to report to the department and would require the department to report the results of the wellness program to the Legislature on or before December 31, 2002.

(4) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 313 (AB 2827) Cardoza. Employment Development Department: Jobs for California Graduates Program.

Existing law provides for various employment development programs administered by the Employment Development Department.

This bill would permit the department to contract with a specified nonprofit organization meeting specified criteria to manage grant programs designed to help eligible at-risk youth complete their secondary education and acquire the skills necessary to successfully transition into the workforce or enroll in postsecondary education.

This bill would appropriate \$500,000 from the General Fund to the department for the purposes of the program, and declare the intent of the Legislature that moneys necessary for funding the program in future fiscal years be appropriated in the annual Budget Act.

Ch. 314 (SB 1343) Monteith. Parole: child abuse.

Existing law requires that whenever a person confined in prison for a violent felony as defined, is to be released upon parole, the parole authority must notify the specified local law enforcement agency and the district attorney, who has jurisdiction in the community where the parolee is to be released. The notice must be made at least 45 days prior to the scheduled release of the inmate and must include specified information relating to the parolee, including the parolee's name, whether the parolee is required to register with local law enforcement, and the community in which the parolee will reside upon release. The agencies receiving notice are authorized to provide written comment to the parole authority responding to the scheduled release and these comments must be considered by the parole authority who is

authorized to modify its decision regarding the community in which the parolee is to be released.

This bill would impose upon the parole authority those same notice requirements whenever a person confined in state prison for specified crimes involving child abuse as specified, or any sex offense specified as being perpetrated against a minor, or as ordered by a court, is scheduled to be released. However, the notice would be required instead, to be given to the immediate family of the parolee who requests that notification and who provides the department with a current address. In addition to the specified information stated above, the required notice also would have to include the parolee's terms of parole.

Ch. 315 (SB 1740) Leslie. Noxious weed management.

(1) Existing law designates the Department of Food and Agriculture as the lead department in noxious weed management. Existing law creates the Noxious Weed Management Account in the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund, and appropriates \$500,000 for 3 specified fiscal years from the General Fund for expenditure by the Secretary of Food and Agriculture, for the purpose of managing and eradicating noxious weeds through local weed management areas, as specified. Existing law requires each weed management area to create a cost-share plan, as specified. Existing law requires the department to establish an oversight committee, with a described membership representation, to monitor the bill's provisions and requires the department to report on or before April 1 of each year, as specified, to the Legislature.

(2) The bill would appropriate \$5,000,000 from the General Fund to the Noxious Weed Management Account, and would specify the purposes for which these funds may be spent. This bill would direct the secretary and weed management areas to consider the use of the California Conservation Corp and local conservation corps in implementing integrated weed management plans. Additionally, this bill would require county agricultural commissioners to submit a cost-share integrated weed management plan with specified goals to aggressively control noxious weeds in order to receive funds from the account. This bill would provide a specified formula and criteria for the distribution of funds from this account to the specified counties. This bill would require that the oversight committee also consider input from county agricultural commissioners and would include among the members of the committee, representatives from local government.

Ch. 316 (AB 1852) Longville. Meyers-Milias-Brown Act.

The Meyers-Milias-Brown Act requires the governing body of a local public agency to meet and confer in good faith regarding wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment with representatives of recognized employee organizations. The act permits a public agency, if an impasse has been reached after meeting and conferring in good faith and impasse procedures, where applicable, have been exhausted, to agree upon the appointment of a mediator mutually agreeable to all of the parties.

This bill would permit a public agency that is not required to proceed to interest arbitration to implement its last, best, and final offer, if after meeting and conferring in good faith, an impasse has been reached between the parties, and impasse procedures, where applicable, have been exhausted, but would prohibit the public agency from implementing a memorandum of understanding. The bill would provide that the unilateral implementation of a public agency's last, best, and final offer shall not deprive a recognized employee organization of the right each year to meet and confer on matters within the scope of representation prior to the public agency adopting its budget or as otherwise required by law.

Ch. 317 (AB 2176) Committee on Public Employees, Retirement and Social Security. County employees' retirement: member contributions: cost-of-living increases.

The County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 generally provides that contributions shall not be deducted from the salary of a member who has 30 years of service credit, if the member was a member on March 7, 1973. In 3 specified counties, the board of supervisors may elect to discontinue those deductions for any member who has 30 years of service credit.

This bill would authorize the board of supervisors in any county subject to that law to elect to discontinue those deductions for any member who has 30 years of service credit.

The County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 provides that the development of cancer by a safety member, a firefighter member, or a member in active law enforcement, as specified, shall be presumed to arise out of and in the course of employment. Existing law provides a definition of known carcinogen, for the purpose of the above provision, and provides that this presumption extends beyond the termination of services, as specified. Existing law requires that an application for disability retirement be made within 4 months after discontinuance of service.

This bill would provide that, for the purposes of the above provision, a carcinogenic agent recognized by the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations shall satisfy the definition of a "known carcinogen." This bill would also extend the period for making an application for disability retirement when the presumption extends beyond the termination of service, as specified, and make other technical changes.

The County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 authorizes counties to elect to provide supplemental increases to retirement and death allowances, subject to certain limitations, when the annual increase in the cost of living, as shown by a specified index, exceeds certain amounts.

This bill would authorize those counties to elect to provide an alternative supplemental increase, on a prefunded basis, to retirement and death allowances in those circumstances, subject to specified limitations and conditions, and would make related technical changes.

Ch. 318 (SB 1785) Figueroa. Workers' compensation: data collection: standards.

Existing law requires the administrative director of the Division of Workers' Compensation to develop a cost-efficient workers' compensation information system that is compatible with the Electronic Data Interchange System of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions.

This bill would permit the administrative director to authorize data providers to use other nationally recognized standards for the transmission of data in addition to those set forth in the Electronic Data Interchange System. The bill would also permit the administrative director to adopt regulations to eliminate the use of any authorized data transmission format, including those set forth in the Electronic Data Interchange System format and those authorized by regulation, when the director determines that the format is not in general use by claims administrators, conflicts with the requirements of state or federal law, or is obsolete.

Ch. 319 (SB 2108) Karnette. Campaign statements: electronic filing.

Existing provisions of the Political Reform Act of 1974 require the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Fair Political Practices Commission, to develop an online and electronic system for filing required campaign disclosure statements and reports, and to make all of the data filed available on the Internet, subject to certain exceptions.

This bill would add to those exceptions any bank account number required to be disclosed pursuant to the act.

The Political Reform Act of 1974, an initiative measure, provides that the Legislature may amend the act to further the act's purposes with a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of each house and compliance with specified procedural requirements.

This bill, which would declare that it furthers the purposes of the act, would therefore require a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote.

Ch. 320 (SB 2122) Ortiz. Retirement systems: investments: information sharing.

The California Constitution provides that the retirement boards of public pension or retirement systems have plenary authority over the assets of their respective systems, subject to their fiduciary duties to the systems' members.

This bill would state that the Public Employees' Retirement System and the State Teachers' Retirement System are authorized and encouraged to cooperate and share information that may assist them in developing and implementing appropriate investment strategies, with the advice of investment experts, as specified. It would specify that confidential information or documents relating to investments in the possession of either system would not lose their confidential status due to the fact that the information or documents are shared with the other system or with investment advisors. It also would delete obsolete provisions.

Ch. 321 (AB 393) Scott. Insurance: production agencies.

(1) Existing law prohibits an insurer from transacting insurance in the state unless the insurer has procured a certificate of authority from the Insurance Commissioner. Existing law requires an insurer that has procured a certificate of authority to continue to comply with the requirements as to its business set forth in the Insurance Code and in other laws.

This bill would clarify that continued compliance in this regard includes, but is not limited to, compliance with existing law governing the licensure and operation of production agencies, with regard to employees or contractors who solicit, negotiate, or effect insurance.

(2) Existing law generally prohibits a person from acting as an insurance agent, life agent, insurance broker, or insurance solicitor unless that person holds a valid license issued by the Insurance Commissioner authorizing the person to act in that capacity. Existing law makes it a crime to act in a capacity for which a license is required without a valid license.

This bill would instead prohibit a person from acting in one of those capacities, or from soliciting, negotiating, or effecting contracts of insurance, unless the person holds a valid license authorizing the person to act in that capacity. It would provide that the issuance of a certificate of authority to an insurer does not exempt an insurer from compliance in this regard. By expanding the scope of activities for which a valid license is required, this bill would expand the scope of an existing crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

(3) Existing law provides that, notwithstanding the prohibition described in (2) above, no license is required for a person to act in certain specified capacities or to engage in certain specified activities, including (i) employment by an insurer at its home or branch office which, among other things, does not include the solicitation or negotiation of insurance, and (ii) employment as a regularly salaried administrative or clerical employee of a licensed fire and casualty broker-agent, where the employee devotes substantially all of his or her services to activities other than the solicitation of insurance from the insuring public.

Existing law provides that these and the other enumerated exceptions to licensure apply only if no commission is paid or allowed, directly or indirectly, for acting in those capacities or engaging in those activities.

This bill would provide for an exception to licensure for employment by an insurer at its home or branch office which, among other things, does not additionally include the effecting of insurance, for employment as a regularly salaried administrative or clerical employee of a licensed fire and casualty broker-agent where the employee's activities do not include the solicitation, negotiation, or effecting of contracts of insurance from the insuring public, and for employment by an insurer where the employee's duties are inspection, processing, investigation, or settling of claims, conducting safety inspections, or accepting or rejecting business from licensed agents or brokers. This bill would also provide for an exception to licensure with respect to officers, directors, or employees of an insurer or producer whose executive, administrative, managerial, or clerical activities are only indirectly related to solicitation, negotiation, or effecting the sale of insurance, as specified. This bill would also provide for an exception to licensure with respect to certain other employees.

This bill would provide that these and the other enumerated exceptions to licensure apply only if no commission is paid or allowed, directly or indirectly, by the insurer, creditor, retailer, or other person for acting in those capacities or engaging in those activities.

(4) Existing law makes no specific provision for the licensure of personal lines broker-agents.

This bill would specifically establish a personal lines broker-agent license for persons who sell automobile insurance, residential property insurance, including earthquake and flood insurance, personal watercraft insurance, and umbrella or excess liability insurance, as specified. It would enact related provisions, including provisions regarding preclicensing and continuing education qualifications and, licensure fees for personal lines broker-agent licensees, and various other matters. This bill would require the Department of Insurance to investigate and implement a system, and report to the Legislature in regard to the system, permitting license fees to be paid electronically by employers on behalf of their employees, as specified. This bill would also establish a credit insurance agent license for organizations that sell specific types of insurance in connection with, and incidental to, a loan or extension of credit other than a loan in excess of \$60,000 relating to or secured by real property where the repayment period does not exceed 10 years. The bill would exempt from general provisions limiting increases in insurance related fees, as specified, the licensure fees for credit insurance agents for the years 2002, 2003, and 2004. The bill would require the sale of credit insurance to be accompanied by specified disclosures to the consumer. This bill would require the Insurance Commissioner to report to the legislature by June 30, 2004, regarding the effectiveness of the bill's provisions regulating credit insurance agents in protecting consumers involved in credit insurance transactions.

(5) This bill would become operative on January 1, 2002, and would require the Insurance Commissioner to adopt as emergency regulations rules to implement the bill's provisions.

(6) This bill would provide that the first-year startup costs incurred by state agencies that are associated with the implementation of this bill shall be reimbursed from the fee revenues authorized by this bill that are received in subsequent years.

(7) By adding new production agency licensure categories, this bill would expand the scope of activities for which a valid license is required, thereby expanding the scope of an existing crime and imposing a state-mandated local program.

(8) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 322 (AB 1098) Romero. Health.

Existing law contains provisions governing the licensure and registration of clinical laboratories, which are administered by the State Department of Health Services.

This bill would make various modifications to these requirements, including the provision of additional grounds for denial, suspension, or revocation of licensure or registration, and exemptions from clinical laboratory provisions relating to the retention of records.

The bill would make it a crime, punishable as specified, to engage in willful or wanton disregard of a person's safety that exposes the person to a substantial risk of, or that causes, serious bodily injury, by affecting the integrity of a biological specimen or a clinical laboratory test or examination result, through improper collection, handling, storage, or labeling of the specimen, or the erroneous transcription or reporting of test or examination results.

The bill would also make it unlawful, and subject to criminal penalties, for any person to: (1) except where exempt, provide any form of payment or gratuity for human blood or any other biological specimen provided for the purpose of clinical laboratory testing or practice, (2) solicit, or provide any form of payment or gratuity to, another person for the procurement of that person's blood or any other specimen from his or her body, or (3) unless authorized

to do so, to perform venipuncture, skin puncture, or arterial puncture to collect a biological specimen.

Existing law authorizes the Attorney General to convene the grand jury to investigate and consider certain criminal matters.

This bill would authorize the Attorney General to convene the grand jury to investigate, consider, and indict for activities subject to penalties under the bill related to defrauding or submitting false information to the Medi-Cal program.

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Services, pursuant to which medical benefits are provided to public assistance recipients and certain other low-income persons.

Existing law defines a provider for the purposes of the Medi-Cal program.

This bill would revise the definition of a provider for that purpose.

Existing law provides for the State-Only Family Planning Program, under which family planning services are provided to eligible individuals.

Existing law also establishes the Family Planning Access, Care, and Treatment Waiver Program, as part of the Medi-Cal program.

The bill would enact various provisions relating to billing for Medi-Cal and family planning services, including provisions relating to provider billing agents.

Existing law provides that any person who, with intent to defraud, presents for allowance or payment any false or fraudulent claim for furnishing Medi-Cal program services or merchandise, knowingly submits false information for the purpose of obtaining greater compensation than that to which he or she is legally entitled, or knowingly submits false information for the purpose of obtaining authorization for obtaining Medi-Cal program services or merchandise is guilty of a crime.

This bill would, instead, make it a crime for any person, including a Medi-Cal provider, an applicant for provider status, or a billing agent, to engage in specified activities related to defrauding or submitting false information to the Medi-Cal program, punishable as prescribed.

The bill would also permit, subject to specified requirements, the forfeiture of property of persons engaging in these activities.

Because the bill creates additional crimes, the bill would constitute a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 323 (AB 1983) Kuehl. FAIR Plan: brush hazards.

Existing law provides for the creation of the FAIR Plan, under which all insurers licensed to write basic property insurance participate in an industry placement facility to administer a program for the equitable apportionment among those insurers of basic property insurance for persons who are unable to obtain that coverage through normal channels, as specified. Existing law provides that insurers that voluntarily write basic property insurance in designated brush hazard or inner-city areas will be proportionately relieved of the liability to participate in the FAIR Plan.

This bill would provide that if the reason for imposing a brush surcharge under a FAIR Plan policy is solely because an adjacent property owner is not in compliance with specified brush clearance requirements, the brush surcharge shall instead be imposed on the policy of that adjacent property owner, as specified.

Ch. 324 (AB 1881) Gallegos. Mentally disordered offenders.

(1) Existing law authorizes the placement on outpatient status of persons convicted of a crime and committed to a state hospital or other treatment facility under specified provisions

of law. Time spent on outpatient status pursuant to these provisions is not counted as actual custody and is not credited toward the person's maximum term of imprisonment.

(2) Existing law also requires the community program director of the treatment facility where a person is committed for treatment, to submit to the medical director of a state hospital and to the court, when appropriate, the opinion of the outpatient supervisor that a committed person has regained competence as specified.

This bill would include persons committed to a treatment facility as a mentally disordered prisoner as specified in the above 2 provisions.

(3) Existing law authorizes as a condition of parole, the treatment of a prisoner who has a severe mental disorder, as defined, that is not in remission, as defined, or cannot be kept in remission without treatment. Treatment includes inpatient and outpatient status.

This bill would provide that outpatient status be for a period not to exceed one year and would establish a procedure, after notice and a hearing, to either discharge the person, order the person confined to a treatment facility, or continue the person on outpatient status. The community program director or designee would be required to furnish a report and recommendation to the court and the parties. Upon receipt by the court of a related specified report that recommends confinement or continued outpatient treatment, the court shall direct that person's prior defense counsel to meet and confer with that person to explain the recommendation contained therein. The bill would also direct the court to appoint new counsel for this purpose, if necessary. The bill would provide that after this meeting, both defense counsel and the person on outpatient status shall sign a specified form concerning the person's decision whether to challenge the recommendation and proceed to a jury trial, which shall be returned to the court at least 10 days prior to the described hearing. The bill would also provide for the person's counsel to sign the form on his or her behalf if he or she refuses or is unable to do so, as specified. The bill would require that a jury trial be set for hearing within 60 days of the initial hearing if the person either requests a jury trial or fails to waive his or her right to a jury trial. This bill would also provide that its provisions not be construed to extend the maximum period of parole of a mentally disordered offender. By expanding the grounds for release from commitment to a treatment facility, this bill would increase the duties of local officials and would impose a state-mandated local program.

(4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 325 (AB 2185) Gallegos. Eye pathology screening: newborns.

Existing law provides for the newborn and infant hearing screening, tracking, and intervention program.

This bill would require the State Department of Health Services, on or before June 30, 2002, to adopt the protocol developed by the American Academy of Pediatrics to optimally detect the presence of treatable causes of blindness in infants by 2 months of age. If a protocol is not developed on or before June 30, 2002, the department, in consultation with representatives of the 11-member Newborn Eye Pathology Task Force created by the bill, would establish a protocol to optimally detect the presence of treatable causes of blindness in infants by 2 months of age on or before January 1, 2003. The bill would also provide that if the American Academy of Pediatrics develops a protocol to optimally detect the presence of treatable causes of blindness by 2 months of age after the adoption of the protocol developed by the department, the department would conform its protocol to the protocol adopted by the American Academy of Pediatrics. The bill would specify that any

recommended screening examination would not be conducted on a newborn if a parent or guardian of the newborn objects to the examination on the grounds that the examination conflicts with the religious beliefs or practices of the parent or guardian.

Ch. 326 (AB 2318) Lowenthal. Lindane: prohibition.

Existing law, the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, contains various provisions regarding the packaging, labeling, and advertising of food, drugs, and cosmetics. Violation of any of these provisions is a crime.

This bill, commencing January 1, 2002, would prohibit any product used for the treatment of lice or scabies in human beings that contains the pesticide Lindane from being used or sold in the state. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 327 (AB 2546) Jackson. Radon certification guidelines.

Existing law establishes requirements for the certification of radon measurement laboratories, radon testing and consulting specialists, and radon mitigation contractors. In this connection, existing law incorporates various guidelines of the National Radon Measurement Proficiency Program of the federal Environmental Protection Agency, which are adopted as state standards. Violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor.

This bill would revise and recast these provisions. It would prohibit any person from providing radon services, as defined, for the general public, or represent or advertise that he or she may provide radon services unless that person has met specified certification requirements. The bill would require the State Department of Health Services to maintain a list of persons that have submitted proof of certification which would be available to the public. By changing the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 328 (AB 265) Davis. Electrical restructuring: electric bills: bill stabilization.

(1) Existing law restructuring the electrical industry establishes a process for the recovery by specified electrical corporations of certain uneconomic costs during a transition period that began on January 1, 1998, and ends for an electrical corporation on the earlier of March 31, 2002, or the date that the electrical corporation fully recovers its uneconomic costs. Existing law imposes during the transition period a rate freeze and a rate reduction, as prescribed, to remain in effect until March 31, 2002, unless the electrical corporation fully recovers its uneconomic costs at an earlier date. The San Diego Gas and Electric Company has recovered all uneconomic costs subject to existing law, and, pursuant to a decision of the Public Utilities Commission, is no longer subject to the rate freeze and rate reduction. An existing order of the commission adopts a bill stabilization plan for certain customers of the company.

This bill would require the commission to establish a ceiling of 6.5¢ per kilowatt hour on the energy component of electric bills for residential, small commercial, and lighting customers of the San Diego Gas and Electric Company, through December 31, 2002, retroactive to June 1, 2000, as prescribed. The bill would require the commission to establish an accounting procedure to track and recover reasonable and prudent costs of providing electric energy to retail customers unrecovered through retail bills due to the application of that ceiling. The bill would require the commission to establish a voluntary program for large

commercial, agricultural, and industrial customers who buy energy from the San Diego Gas and Electric Company to set the energy component of their bills at 6.5¢ per kilowatt hour with a true-up after a year. The bill would require the commission to institute a proceeding to examine the prudence and reasonableness of the San Diego Gas and Electric Company in the procurement of wholesale energy on behalf of its customers, and to issue orders it determines to be appropriate affecting the retail rates of San Diego Gas and Electric Company customers if it makes a specified finding. Since a violation of a decision or order of the commission is a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating new crimes.

The bill would declare that, due to the special circumstances surrounding the San Diego Gas and Electric Company, a general statute cannot be made applicable within the meaning of Section 16 of Article IV of the California Constitution, and the enactment of a special statute is therefore necessary.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

(3) The bill would become operative only if AB 970 of the 1999–2000 Regular Session is enacted and becomes operative on or before January 1, 2001.

(4) The bill would declare that it is to take immediate effect as an urgency statute.

Ch. 329 (AB 970) Ducheny. Electrical energy: thermal powerplants: permits.

Existing law provides for the restructuring of California's electric power industry so that the price for the generation of electricity is determined by a competitive market.

Under existing law, air pollution control districts, air quality management districts, and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission issue permits for the operation of powerplants.

This bill would authorize those districts to issue a temporary, expedited, consolidated permit for a thermal powerplant if specified conditions are met, and would require the commission to establish a process for the expedited review of applications to construct and operate powerplants and thermal powerplants and related facilities.

This bill would require the Public Utilities Commission to identify and undertake certain actions to reduce or remove constraints on the electrical transmission and distribution system, and adopt specified energy conservation initiatives and undertake efforts to revise, mitigate, or eliminate specified policies or actions of the Independent System Operator for which the Public Utilities Commission or Electricity Oversight Board make a specified finding.

The bill would appropriate \$57,500,000 from the General Fund for purposes of the bill. Of that amount, \$5,200,000 would be allocated to fund specified staff resources to implement specified programs at the commission, the agencies, boards, and departments within the California Environmental Protection Agency, and the Resources Agency; \$2,300,000 would be allocated to the Public Utilities Commission to fund specified staff resources, and \$50,000,000 would be allocated to the commission to implement energy conservation and demand-side energy programs.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 330 (AB 1857) Romero. California State University: student body organizations: Gloria Romero Open Meetings Act of 2000.

(1) Existing law establishes the various campuses of the California State University under the administration of the Trustees of the California State University. Existing law also authorizes the establishment of auxiliary organizations, as defined to include student body organizations, in connection with the operations of these campuses, and generally requires these organizations to conduct their business in public meetings. Various provisions of

existing law generally require that the meetings of legislative bodies of state and local agencies be conducted openly, and impose numerous specific requirements in that regard.

This bill would enact the Gloria Romero Open Meetings Act of 2000, which would generally make various specific provisions of the open meeting laws similarly applicable to meetings and other proceedings of the legislative bodies, as defined, of student body organizations of the California State University. The bill would provide that each member of a legislative body who attends a meeting of that legislative body where an action is taken in violation of any provision of the bill, with knowledge that the meeting is in violation of a provision of the bill, is guilty of a misdemeanor. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 331 (AB 2060) Steinberg. Federal tax credits: housing: teachers.

Existing law sets forth various findings and declarations of the Legislature with respect to the substantial public benefit served by assistance for housing for lower income families and individuals. Existing law also establishes the California Debt Limit Allocation Committee for the purpose of implementing the unified volume limit for the state on private activity bonds established pursuant to federal law.

This bill would further declare that a substantial public benefit is served by providing federal tax credits or reduced interest rate mortgages to assist teachers, principals, vice principals, and assistant principals who are willing to serve in low performing schools to purchase a home. The bill would authorize the California Debt Limit Allocation Committee to establish the Extra Credit Teacher Home Purchase Program to provide federal mortgage credit certificates and reduced interest rate loans funded by mortgage revenue bonds to eligible teachers, principals, vice principals, and assistant principals who agree to teach or provide administration in a low performing school. This bill also would require that, if the committee establishes this program, it shall report annually to the Legislature the results of the program. It would also make various technical, nonsubstantive changes.

Ch. 332 (AB 2335) Maldonado. Taxation: local agency reorganization.

Existing property tax law requires, when a city, district, or any special zone is created or its boundaries changed, that the levying authority of that entity file a specified statement and map or plat with the relevant county assessors and the State Board of Equalization by December 1 of the year immediately preceding the year in which the assessments or taxes are to be levied.

This bill would extend this deadline to December 31, 1999, with respect to a noncontiguous reorganization completed in 1999 by the City of Santa Maria.

This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity for a special statute.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency provision.

Ch. 333 (AB 2525) House. Escheat: liability.

Existing law requires the public administrator of a decedent's estate with no beneficiaries to deposit the net proceeds of the estate with the county treasurer for use in the general fund of the county. The county treasurer may release the unclaimed money to any blood relative of either the decedent or the decedent's predeceased spouse, as specified. This payment discharges the county treasurer from any liability.

This bill would authorize the county treasurer to release unclaimed money of \$60,000 or less to the parent who has legal and physical custody of a minor who is a blood relative of

the decedent or the decedent's predeceased spouse, without the need to appoint a legal guardian for the minor.

Ch. 334 (AB 2808) Papan. Shorthand reporting entities.

Existing law provides for the certification and regulation of shorthand reporters and for the regulation of shorthand reporting corporations by the Court Reporters Board. Under existing law, shorthand reporting corporations are professional corporations, governed generally under the Moscone-Knox Professional Corporations Act, that render professional services through certified shorthand reporters.

This bill would allow the board between January 1, 2001, and July 1, 2002, to examine, evaluate, and investigate complaints against shorthand reporting entities, as defined, for the purpose of determining the necessity to register these entities and would require the board to report its findings in this regard to the Legislature, as specified. This bill would provide that these provisions shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2004.

Ch. 335 (SB 1380) Escutia. Los Angeles Unified School District.

Existing law prescribes the procedures to be followed for the reorganization of a school district.

This bill would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to enter into a contract with an independent contractor for the purpose of conducting a study to determine the feasibility of reorganizing the Los Angeles Unified School District, as specified, and would require the superintendent to provide his or her findings to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2002.

The bill would appropriate \$100,000 from the General Fund to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for that purpose.

Ch. 336 (AB 1778) Lowenthal. Motor vehicle replacement parts.

Existing law requires automotive repair dealers to record all service, labor, and prices on a written invoice, and requires that the customer authorize the repair dealer to perform the work before work may be done or charges may accrue. A violation of these requirements is punishable as a misdemeanor.

This bill would require the repair dealer to include in the written invoice a notice of whether any crash parts are original equipment manufacturer or nonoriginal equipment manufacturer aftermarket crash parts.

Because a violation of the bill's requirements with respect to the invoices and written estimates provided by automotive repair dealers would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by expanding the definition of an existing crime.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 337 (AB 1871) Runner. Highways: high-occupancy vehicle lanes: State Highway Route 14.

Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation and local authorities, with respect to highways under their respective jurisdictions to authorize exclusive or preferential use of highway lanes for high-occupancy vehicles. When those exclusive or preferential use lanes are established and double parallel solid lines are in place to the right thereof, existing law prohibits any person driving a vehicle from crossing over those double lines to enter into or exit from the lanes, and entrance or exit from those lanes is authorized only in areas designated for these purposes or where a single broken line is in place to the right of the lanes, except as specified.

This bill would prohibit, until June 1, 2002, any high-occupancy vehicle lane from being established on State Highway Route 14 between the City of Santa Clarita and the City of

Palmdale unless that lane is established as a high-occupancy vehicle lane only during the hours of heavy commuter traffic, as determined by the department. The bill would require any existing high-occupancy vehicle lane established at the specified location to be modified to conform with those requirements.

The bill would require the Legislative Analyst to report to the Legislature on the impact to traffic by limiting the use of high-occupancy lanes as provided in the bill.

Ch. 338 (AB 2071) Briggs. Pest control: vertebrate pests.

Existing law, which is to be repealed on January 1, 2001, requires the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to establish and administer a research program to control vertebrate pests that pose a significant threat to the welfare of the state's agricultural economy and the public. Existing law imposes a state-mandated local program by requiring county agricultural commissioners to pay an assessment on the vertebrate pest control materials sold, distributed, or applied by the county for vertebrate pest control purposes. Existing law also establishes the Vertebrate Pest Control Research Account in the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund and continuously appropriates the money in the account to the secretary for purposes of the program. Under existing law, commencing with the 1997 calendar year, the secretary is authorized to set a different level of assessment in the amount necessary to provide revenue for a specified purpose.

This bill would continue that existing law beyond January 1, 2001, by extending that repeal date to January 1, 2006, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program, and continuing in effect a continuously appropriated fund. The bill would limit the sale of vertebrate pest control material to sales by the county commissioner or as authorized by the secretary. The bill also would specify that when the secretary sets a different level of assessment, the new level of assessment may only commence at the beginning of the subsequent calendar year. The bill would make related changes.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 339 (AB 2220) Battin. Local agency investments.

Under existing law, funds that belong to, or are in the custody of, a local agency or local agency moneys that are not required for the immediate necessity of the local agency may be invested in any of several specified investments. Existing law permits limited purchases of bankers acceptances that do not exceed 270 days maturity. The purchase of prime quality commercial paper for those instruments is also permitted if the eligible commercial paper does not exceed 180 days maturity.

This bill would revise the maximum maturity periods for those investments to 180 days for bankers acceptances and 270 days for prime quality commercial paper.

Ch. 340 (AB 2607) Knox. Highways: pilot project: contracts.

Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation to conduct a pilot project to let design-sequencing contracts, as defined, for the design and construction of no more than 6 transportation projects, to be selected by the Director of Transportation.

This bill would increase the number of permissible transportation projects to 12.

Existing law provides that these provisions shall become inoperative on July 1, 2004, and as of January 1, 2005, are repealed.

This bill would delete the July 1, 2004, inoperative date of these provisions and would continue the January 1, 2005, repeal date.

Ch. 341 (AB 2762) Committee on Utilities and Commerce. Common carriers: passenger vehicle operators: annual fee.

The Public Utilities Act requires the Public Utilities Commission to impose a fee on common carriers and related businesses to finance the regulation of those entities by the commission. The act requires the commission to create separate classes for prescribed carriers. The act requires the commission to allocate, within each class of carrier, as defined, and related business subject to the fee, among the members of the class, the amount of the commission's budget to be financed by the fee based on the ratio that each member's gross intrastate revenues bears to the total gross intrastate revenues of the class, except as specified. The act requires the commission to establish uniform fees for every carrier and related business having annual gross intrastate revenues of \$100,000 or less, for every railroad corporation having annual gross intrastate revenues of \$10,000,000 or less, and for commercial air operators and for-hire vessel operators. The act also authorizes the commission to establish a uniform annual fee to be paid by a charter-party carrier of passengers.

This bill would authorize the commission to establish a uniform fee for the passenger vehicle operators class, on a basis other than revenue, including, but not limited to, on a per vehicle basis, in an amount sufficient to support the regulatory activities of the commission for the class and to establish an appropriate reserve.

This bill would provide that nothing in the above-described provision pertaining to the commission's authority to create separate classes restricts the commission from establishing other carrier classes.

Ch. 342 (SB 1825) Kelley. Horse racing: minimum license fees.

Existing law authorizes parimutuel wagering on horse races to be conducted in this state, as specified, subject to regulation by the California Horse Racing Board, and from the amount handled in parimutuel pools requires the deduction and distribution of license fees payable to the state that vary according to the breed of horse being raced, whether the wager is placed at the track of an association or fair, a satellite facility, or an out-of-state betting system, and other factors as specified. Existing law requires that all license fees payable to the state from horse racing be deposited within specified accounts of the Fairs and Exposition Fund, and provides for the distribution of moneys in this fund for various regulatory and general governmental purposes, including continuous appropriations for the benefit of the network of California fairs and transfers to the General Fund, as specified.

This bill would provide that notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the total amount paid to the state by racing associations and fairs pursuant to the Horse Racing Law is less than \$40,000,000 in any calendar year, beginning January 1, 2001, and thereafter, all associations and fairs that conducted live racing during the year of shortfall shall remit to the state, on a pro rata basis according to the amount handled in-state by each association or fair, the amount necessary to bring the total amount paid to the state to \$40,000,000. The bill would provide that amounts due under this section shall be paid from the amount available for commissions, purses, and breeder awards, and shall be paid to the board prior to March 1 of the year following the year of the shortfall.

By imposing a minimum license fee level on the live racing industry as a whole, this bill would increase the amount of continuously appropriated license fees payable to the state, thereby making an appropriation. This bill would also result in a change in state taxes for the purpose of increasing state revenues within the meaning of Section 3 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution, and therefore requires a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote for passage.

Ch. 343 (SB 2035) Committee on Environmental Quality. Hazardous waste management.

(1) Existing law, the Governor's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1991, created the California Environmental Protection Agency and transferred the State Air Resources Board, the California Integrated Waste Management Board, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the California regional water quality control boards to the agency. The plan created the Department of Toxic Substances Control in the agency and transferred to that department the toxic substances control program from the State Department of Health Services.

This bill would make various statutory changes to conform to the changes made by the plan.

(2) Existing law defines the term "storage facility" for purposes of the hazardous waste control laws as including, among other types of facilities, a facility where hazardous waste is stored for specified periods of time. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime.

This bill would specify when the period of time begins with regard to the accumulation of specified types of hazardous waste. The bill would also make conforming changes to the definition of consolidation site.

(3) Existing law defines the term "treatment" for purposes of the hazardous waste control laws. This bill would exclude, from that definition of "treatment," combinations of specified chemicals used to disinfect medical devices.

(4) Existing law exempts certain wastes containing silver or silver compounds from the hazardous waste control laws.

This bill would provide that the exemption for wastes containing silver and silver compounds does not exempt other wastes due to the presence of other constituents or other waste characteristics.

(5) Existing law establishes procedures for a land use decision by a local agency concerning a hazardous waste facility project, as defined. The department is required to review for completeness each application for a hazardous waste facilities permit and to notify the applicant within 60 days of receipt whether the application is complete.

This bill would decrease to 30 days the time in which the department is required to make that notification to an applicant.

(6) Existing law requires hazardous waste facilities to operate under hazardous waste facilities permits issued by the department. The existing Wright-Polanco-Lempert Hazardous Waste Treatment Permit Reform Act of 1992 requires the department to adopt regulations for series A, B, and C standardized permits for offsite non-RCRA hazardous waste treatment or storage facilities. Existing law exempts facilities engaging in treating solvents or thermal destruction from eligibility for a standardized permit.

This bill would exempt, from the treatment or thermal destruction that is ineligible for a standardized permit, the incidental destruction of small amounts of nonmetal constituents in a unit that recovers precious metals, as specified.

(7) The existing Hazardous Waste Source Reduction and Management Review Act of 1989 requires specified generators of hazardous waste to maintain certain plans and reports with regard to hazardous waste reduction practices. The act authorizes the department to request, from any generator subject to the act, a copy of the generator's source reduction evaluation review and plan, which is required to include information regarding certain hazardous waste streams.

This bill would revise the types of hazardous wastes required to be included in the review and plan.

(8) The bill would make conforming and related changes.

(9) Since a violation of the bill's requirements would be a crime pursuant to other provisions of law, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(10) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 344 (SB 2185) Soto. Vehicles: warning signs.

Existing law regulates commercial vehicles engaged in vending upon a street.

This bill would require any ice cream truck, as defined, to be equipped at all times while engaged in vending in a residential area with signs, as prescribed. The bill would prohibit a person from vending from an ice cream truck that is stopped, parked, or standing on any public street, alley, or highway under specified conditions. Because a violation of those provisions would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 345 (AB 29) Robert Pacheco. Pupils: suspension and expulsion.

(1) Existing law requires the parent, guardian, or other person having control or charge of any minor between the ages of 6 and 16 years who removes the minor from any city, city and county, or school district before the completion of the current school term, to enroll the minor in a public full-time day school of the city, city and county, or school district to which the minor is removed.

This bill would require a school district into which a pupil is transferring to request that the school district in which the pupil was last enrolled provide any records regarding acts committed by the transferring pupil that resulted in the pupil's suspension from school or expulsion from the school district. The bill would require the school district into which the pupil is transferring to inform any teacher of the pupil that the pupil was suspended from school or expelled from the school district in which the pupil was last enrolled and the act which resulted in that action. By requiring a school district to take these actions, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would make a school district, school district officer, and school district employee civilly and criminally immune for providing information in compliance with this requirement unless it is proven that the information was false and that the district or district officer or employee knew or should have known that the information was false or that the information was provided with a reckless disregard for its truth or falsity. The bill would require that information received by a teacher be received in confidence and would prohibit the teacher from further disseminating the information.

(2) Existing law requires a school district to inform the teacher of each pupil who has engaged in, or is reasonably suspected to have engaged in, certain acts for which the pupil may be suspended or expelled that the pupil engaged in, or is reasonably suspected to have engaged in, those acts. Existing law makes a school district, school district officer, and school district employee civilly and criminally immune for providing this information unless it is proven that the information was false and that the district or district officer or employee knew the information was false or that the information was provided with a reckless disregard for its truth or falsity.

This bill would add sexual harrasment, hate violence, terroristic threats, and certain acts of harrasment, threats, or intimidation to those for which a school district is required to provide information, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill would also exempt a school district, school district officer, and a school district employee from civil and criminal immunity if the information was false and the district, officer or employee should have known that the information provided was false.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 346 (AB 419) Firebaugh. Public Employees' Retirement System: benefits.

The Public Employees' Retirement Law prescribes the effective date of service retirement for purposes of accrual of allowances.

This bill would prescribe the effective date of disability retirement under specified circumstances.

Ch. 347 (AB 525) Kuehl. Health benefits: reproductive health care.

Existing law provides for the regulation and licensing of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Care, effective no later than July 1, 2000, or earlier pursuant to an executive order of the Governor. A willful violation of the provisions governing health care service plans is a crime. Existing law provides for the regulation of disability insurers by the Department of Insurance and for administration of the Medi-Cal program by the State Department of Health Services.

This bill would require certain health care service plans, disability insurers, and Medi-Cal managed care plans to provide a specified written statement to recipients of health care services for the purpose of informing them relative to certain reproductive health care issues, as specified.

Because a violation of the bill's requirements with respect to health care service plans would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 348 (AB 701) Lempert. School facilities: certified architect or structural engineer.

Under existing law, contracts entered into by and between a school governing board and any certified architect or structural engineer are required to provide that plans, specifications, and estimates are property of the school district.

This bill would make the plans, including, but not limited to, record drawings, specifications, and estimates the property of the school district only as they relate to the project for which the certified architect or structural engineer was retained. The bill would not preclude a school district from using the plans, record drawings, specifications, or estimates related to a project for the purposes of additions, alignments, or other development on the site. The bill would preclude the contract from transferring or waiving the certified architect's or structural engineer's copyrights, including all common-law and other reserved rights in the documents, unless expressly transferred or waived.

The bill would provide that a school district that proposes to reuse the plans within the school district would be required to specify the terms and conditions for the reuse in the contract entered into between the school district and the architect or engineer.

Ch. 349 (AB 746) Papan. Political Reform Act of 1974.

(1) Existing provisions of the Political Reform Act of 1974, with certain exceptions, forbid any foreign government or foreign principal from making any contribution,

expenditure, or independent expenditure in connection with the qualification or support of, or opposition to, any state or local ballot measure. This provision defines foreign principal as a foreign government or foreign political party, a person outside of the United States, except as specified, or a foreign partnership, association, corporation, organization, or other combination of persons.

This bill would revise that definition to include (a) a foreign political party, (b) a foreign company, as specified, (c) a person outside the United States, unless the person is either an American citizen or an American entity, as specified, and (d) a domestic subsidiary or a foreign corporation if the decision to contribute is made by a specified officer or employee of the corporation who is not a United States citizen or permanent resident. The bill would delete an exception in current law for this last category. The bill would also specify that this provision shall not prohibit a contribution, expenditure, or independent expenditure by a lawfully admitted permanent resident.

(2) The Political Reform Act of 1974, an initiative measure, provides that the Legislature may amend the act to further the act's purposes with a $2/3$ vote of each house and compliance with specified procedural requirements.

This bill would declare that it furthers the purposes of the act.

Ch. 350 (AB 751) Gallegos. Controlled substances: dispensing without a license.

(1) Existing law provides that in addition to other penalties, any person who knowingly and unlawfully dispenses or furnishes a dangerous drug or dangerous device, as defined, or who knowingly owns, manages, or operates a business that dispenses or furnishes a dangerous drug or dangerous device, as defined, without a license to dispense those products, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable as specified.

This bill would expand the definition of this crime to include dispensing or furnishing any material represented as, or presented in lieu of, any dangerous drug or device. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) Existing law authorizes a local health officer who determines that a person within his or her jurisdiction is unlawfully dispensing or furnishing specified drugs requiring a prescription, a dangerous drug or device, or a controlled drug, to take specified action, including the immediate closure of a business upon a reasonable suspicion that the business poses an immediate threat to the public health, welfare, or safety, as defined. Existing law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2001.

This bill would delete that repeal date.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

This bill would provide that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 351 (AB 1736) Ducheny. State teachers' retirement: postretirement compensation.

Under existing law, a member retired for service may earn compensation for creditable service in any one school year up to \$15,000, as adjusted, without a reduction in his or her retirement allowance. If a member retired for service earns compensation for creditable service in excess of that amount, his or her retirement allowance is reduced by the amount of the excess compensation.

This bill would provide that the earnings paid to a member who retired from service on or before July 1, 2000, and who is employed by a school district to provide direct remedial instruction, as defined, to pupils in grades 2 to 12, inclusive, are exempt from the above provisions if certain other conditions are met.

Ch. 352 (AB 1838) Leonard. Political Reform Act of 1974: financial interest.

(1) Existing law, the Political Reform Act of 1974, prohibits a Member of the Legislature or other public official from making, participating in making, or in any way attempting to use his or her official position to influence specified governmental decisions in which he or she knows or has reason to know he or she has a financial interest. A public official has a financial interest in a decision if it is reasonably foreseeable that the decision will have a material financial effect, distinguishable from the effect on the public generally, on the official, a member of his or her immediate family, or specified monetary, property, or business interests of the official.

This bill would express the intent of the Legislature that the Fair Political Practices Commission, as part of its Conflict of Interest Regulatory Improvement Project of 1999–2000, adopt regulations that would accomplish specified goals relative to the disqualification of public officials of local government agencies in governmental decisions that do not directly and materially affect an official's economic interest.

(2) The Political Reform Act of 1974, an initiative measure, provides that the Legislature may amend the act to further the act's purposes with a $2/3$ vote of each house and compliance with specified procedural requirements.

This bill, which would declare that it furthers the purposes of the act, would therefore require a $2/3$ vote.

(3) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency measure.

Ch. 353 (AB 1913) Cardenas. Local law enforcement funding.

(1) Existing law establishes in each county treasury a Supplemental Law Enforcement Services Fund (SLESF) and requires that moneys from this fund be allocated to counties and cities located within a county in accordance with specified requirements for, among other things, front line law enforcement services.

This bill would allocate 50% of SLESF moneys to counties and cities and counties to implement a comprehensive multiagency juvenile justice plan with specified components and objectives, and would require that the plan be developed by the local juvenile justice coordinating council in each county and city and county. The bill would redefine front line law enforcement services to include juvenile justice programs. The bill would require the plan to be submitted to the Board of Corrections for review and approval in order to be funded. The bill would require the county or city and county to report to the board on the programs funded and the board would be required to compile the reports for an interim and a final report to the Governor and the Legislature.

(2) Existing law appropriated \$121,300,000 from the General Fund to the Controller for the 2000–01 fiscal year for allocation to counties and cities and counties for supplemental local law enforcement funding pursuant to the bill.

This bill would increase this appropriation to \$243,350,000 and include in this amount an allocation of \$750,000 to the Board of Corrections for administrative expenses.

(3) Existing law provides that these provisions governing supplemental local law enforcement funding shall become inoperative on July 1, 2004, and are repealed as of January 1, 2005.

This bill would make these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2002, and would repeal them as of January 1, 2003.

(4) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 354 (AB 1928) Vincent. Peace officers: court services investigators.

(1) Existing law requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training to adopt standards regarding the training of peace officers and to allow required training to be obtained at approved institutions. In lieu of training at an institution, the commission is required to provide the opportunity for testing of those persons who have acquired prior equivalent peace officer training.

This bill instead would require the commission, for those instances where individuals have acquired prior comparable peace officer training, to adopt regulations providing for alternative means for satisfying the training required by a specified provision of law.

(2) Existing law requires any person or persons desiring peace officer status under the law, who, on January 1, 1990, were not entitled to be designated as peace officers, to request the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training to undertake a feasibility study, as specified, regarding designating the person or persons as peace officers. Existing law, however, provides that this procedure does not apply to or otherwise affect the authority of certain listed public officials and agencies to designate certain persons as peace officers as authorized by statute.

This bill would require the commission to issue a study and its recommendations, as specified, regarding the court services investigators of the County of Los Angeles and their designation as peace officers. The bill would provide that the commission may charge a fee, not to exceed the actual costs of undertaking the study, to the entity requesting the study, and that the commission shall submit to the Legislature a copy of its study and recommendations, as specified. The bill would provide that these provisions shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2002, and as of that date they would be repealed.

Ch. 355 (AB 1958) Romero. Public postsecondary education: deferred enrollment at University of California and California State University.

Existing law, known as the Donahoe Higher Education Act, sets forth, among other things, the missions and functions of California's public and independent segments of higher education, and their respective institutions of higher education. Provisions of the act apply to the University of California only to the extent that the Regents of the University of California, by appropriate resolution, act to make a provision applicable. Among other things, the act sets forth legislative intent relating to admission to the University of California and the California State University.

This bill would request the University of California, and would require the California State University, to require each campus in their respective systems to develop a process through which a student admitted to full-time undergraduate status may apply to defer his or her enrollment for up to one academic year. The bill would specify that the decision as to whether to grant the deferral of enrollment would be made at the discretion of the affected university, on a case-by-case basis.

Ch. 356 (AB 1975) Romero. Professional personnel: psychologists: waiver of licensure.

Existing law requires that the licensure requirements for professional personnel, including psychologists, clinical social workers, and marriage and family therapists, among others, in state and other governmental health facilities, be not less than for those in privately owned health facilities. The State Department of Health Services is authorized to grant a waiver from licensure requirements for persons employed in publicly operated health facilities who are gaining qualifying experience for licensure. The waiver cannot exceed 2 years from the commencement of employment in the state in the case of psychologists or 4 years for marriage and family therapists or clinical social workers, with one additional year to be granted under extenuating circumstances, as specified.

This bill would extend the durational limit of the department's waiver of licensure requirements to 3 years for psychologists and would delete the authority to extend the waiver of licensure for psychologists for one additional year.

This bill would conform the requirements for licensed professionals providing services in the state correctional system to those applicable to professional personnel in other state and governmental health facilities, as specified.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 357 (AB 2285) Florez. Public Employees' Retirement System: rehabilitation facilities.

The Public Employees' Retirement Law authorizes various public agencies, as defined, including regional centers for the developmentally disabled, to enter into contracts for participation in the Public Employees' Retirement System, upon obtaining a specified advisory opinion from the United States Department of Labor.

This bill would authorize specified rehabilitation facilities that contract with those regional centers or with the Department of Rehabilitation to enter into a contract for participation in the system, upon obtaining that advisory opinion.

Ch. 358 (AB 2430) Wiggins. Housing: regional housing needs: Napa County.

Existing law requires each city, county, and city and county to adopt for its jurisdiction a general plan that includes certain mandatory elements, including a housing element. The housing element is required to include, among other things, an identification and analysis of existing and projected housing needs and a statement of goals, policies, quantified objectives, financial resources, and scheduled programs for the preservation, improvement, and development of housing. Existing law provides that the share of a city or county of the regional housing needs includes that share of the housing need of persons at all income levels within the area significantly affected by a general plan of the city or county, and further provides that the distribution of regional housing needs shall take into consideration specified factors.

Existing law authorizes until June 30, 2004, the County of Napa, if certain conditions are met, and during its current housing element planning period, to meet up to 15% of its existing share of the regional housing need for lower income households by committing funds collected by the county for the purpose of constructing affordable housing units, and constructing those units in one or more cities within the county, as specified.

This bill would extend this authorization for the County of Napa until June 30, 2007, would revise the conditions that are to be met for this purpose, and would limit the credit that the county receives pursuant to this authorization, as specified.

Ch. 359 (AB 2510) Thomson. Field crop products: civil liability.

Existing law authorizes the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to carry out specified powers and duties relating to field crop products, as defined.

This bill would provide that any person who willfully and knowingly damages or destroys any field crop product, as specified, that is known by the person to be the subject of testing or a product development program conducted by specified entities, shall be liable for twice the value of the crop damaged or destroyed.

The bill additionally would revise the damages provision to limit damages to actual damages, as specified.

Ch. 360 (AB 2516) Thomson. Registered Nurse Education Program.

Existing law requires the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development to perform various duties with regard to the Health Professions Education Foundation, including entering into contractual agreements with students participating in the Registered Nurse Education Program within the foundation.

Under existing law, the Health Professions Education Foundation is authorized to solicit and receive private sector funds and make recommendations concerning the disbursement of those funds in the form of loans or scholarships to students from underrepresented groups participating in the Registered Nurse Education Program. Existing law requires that participants in this program agree in writing prior to graduation to serve in an eligible county health facility, as defined, or a health manpower shortage area, as designated by the director of the office.

This bill would extend participation in the program to students who agree in writing prior to graduation to serve in an eligible state-operated health facility.

Ch. 361 (AB 2535) Oller. Volunteer firefighters.

Existing law provides that no employer shall discharge or in any manner discriminate against an employee for taking time off to perform emergency duty as a volunteer firefighter.

This bill, in addition, would provide that an employee who is a volunteer firefighter and who works for an employer employing 50 or more employees shall be permitted to take leaves of absence, not to exceed an aggregate of 14 days per calendar year, for the purpose of engaging in fire or law enforcement training.

The bill would also provide that an employee subject to the bill who is discharged, threatened with discharge, demoted, suspended, or otherwise discriminated against by the employer for taking time off as authorized by the bill is entitled to reinstatement and reimbursement for lost wages and work benefits pursuant to specified remedies under existing law.

Ch. 362 (AB 2714) Wesson. Blood: blood products.

Existing law states the Legislature's intent with respect to acquisition of blood platelets by health care providers. Under existing law, it is unlawful to use blood obtained from a paid donor in any transfusion with certain exceptions. One of these exceptions, applicable after March 15, 1987, and on or before December 31, 2001, authorizes the use of blood platelets secured from donors through the hemapheresis process when certain requirements are satisfied.

This bill would extend the termination date of that exception to January 1, 2003. This bill would also delete the statement of the Legislature's intent with respect to blood platelet acquisition. The bill would also require a potential platelet donor to provide a blood sample prior to donation, in accordance with specified provisions. The bill would also require the donor to schedule an appointment for platelet donation.

Existing law requires the Assembly Office of Research to conduct a national review of published materials regarding the benefits and problems of using paid donors for hemapheresis. The Assembly Office of Research was required to report the results of the review to the Legislature on or before June 30, 1993.

This bill would delete this provision.

Ch. 363 (AB 2818) Corbett. Estate tax.

Existing law prohibits the imposition of any tax on or by reason of any transfer occurring by reason of death, but imposes a California estate tax equal to a certain portion of the maximum allowable amount of credit for state death taxes allowable under the applicable federal estate tax law.

This bill would, for purposes of those provisions, revise the definitions of transfer, and decedent or transferor. This bill would also revise the applicable interest payable on delinquent amounts or overpayments of tax.

The bill would make related and clarifying changes.

This bill would state the intent of the Legislature in enacting these provisions and that the bill is declaratory of existing law.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 364 (SB 220) Peace. Appropriations: reversions: exemptions.

Existing law specifies that an appropriation that is not otherwise limited by its own terms or by law shall be available for encumbrance for 3 years after the date upon which it first became available for encumbrance, with specified exceptions. Disbursements in liquidation of encumbrances may be made before or during the 2 years following the last day an appropriation is available for encumbrance, or the 4 years following in the case of an appropriation of federal funds, with specified exceptions. At the expiration of this time, or

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

upon a determination during the liquidation period by the Director of Finance that the project for which the appropriation was made is complete and that a portion of the appropriation is not necessary for disbursement, the undisbursed balance of the appropriation reverts to and becomes a part of the fund from which the appropriation is made. Appropriations made for cooperative work under specific agreements or under contract are exempt from these provisions.

This bill would delete the exemption for cooperative work under specific agreements or under contract, and instead would exempt approved cooperative work agreements, as defined, from reversion for a period of up to 8 years, subject to specified conditions.

Ch. 365 (SB 945) Vasconcellos. Employment.

(1) Existing law governing employment prescribes wages, hours, and working conditions for all employees in the state except individuals employed as outside salesmen.

This bill would additionally except from those employment law provisions individuals participating in a national service program, such as AmeriCorps, carried out using specified federal assistance. This bill would require, however, that those participants be informed, prior to the commencement of their service, of any requirement to work in excess of 8 hours per day, or 40 hours per week, or both, and that those participants be allowed to opt out of the national service program at that time. This bill would also prohibit discrimination against participants for refusing to work overtime for a legitimate reason.

(2) Existing law governing unemployment insurance defines "employment" for those purposes, and with respect to certain public entities and certain nonprofit organizations, exempts from that definition certain specified services.

This bill would add as exempted services in this regard service performed as a participant in a national service program carried out using specified federal assistance.

(3) This bill would state legislative findings, declarations, and intent in this regard.

Ch. 366 (SB 1542) Schiff. Turning Point Academy.

Existing law provides that the Adjutant General is the head of the Military Department.

This bill would authorize the Adjutant General until July 1, 2002, to develop, establish, and operate the Turning Point Academy for the purpose of providing a comprehensive and meaningful military academy experience for minors residing in California who are 15 years of age or older and who have committed a firearms-related offense at school or a school activity off school grounds. The academy would consist of an intensive program of treatment, physical training, education, drug screening, and counseling services for eligible wards of the juvenile court.

This bill would appropriate \$9,210,000 from the General Fund to the Military Department for this purpose.

This bill would declare that it shall take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 367 (SB 1856) Figueroa. The California School for the Deaf.

Existing law establishes the California School for the Deaf in a northern and a southern campus as part of the public school system under the administration of the State Department of Education.

Existing law requires the Department of General Services to identify state-owned real property that is or will be unused or underutilized by the landholding agency and to list those properties as surplus property. Existing law requires agencies seeking to purchase real property to renew the inventory, and authorizes the Department of General Services to sell, lease, or exchange the surplus property upon terms and conditions favorable to the state.

This bill would, notwithstanding provisions of law to the contrary, including, but not limited to, the surplus property provisions, authorize the Department of General Services to sell to the City of Fremont certain real property, as described, at the California School for the Deaf, Northern California, and would appropriate to the State Department of Education, for

the 2000–01 fiscal year, the net proceeds from the sale in augmentation of support for the California School for the Deaf for the purpose of repairing and upgrading the middle school activity center at the northern campus.

Ch. 368 (AB 48) Cedillo. Ken Maddy California Cancer Registry.

Existing law requires the State Department of Health Services to conduct a program of epidemiological assessments of the incidence of cancer. Pursuant to this authority, the department established the California Cancer Registry.

This bill would rename the registry the Ken Maddy California Cancer Registry, and would replace the references to “tumor” in these cancer registry provisions with “cancer.” The bill would also expand the definition of cancer for these purposes to include primary intracranial and central nervous system tumors occurring in specified sites.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 103885 of the Health and Safety Code, proposed by SB 1596, to be operative only if SB 1596 and this bill are both chaptered and become effective January 1, 2001, and this bill is chaptered last.

Ch. 369 (AB 615) Runner. Categorical education funding.

Existing law establishes various categorical programs, including, among other programs, school improvement programs, bilingual education programs, education technology programs, foster youth programs, dropout prevention programs, and Economic Impact Aid programs. Those programs may be eligible for state and federal categorical funding. The program that provides economic impact aid funds to school districts requires the funds to be expended for the purpose of providing instructional services to limited-English-proficient pupils and economically disadvantaged pupils, as defined. The various categorical programs require school districts to meet certain requirements and perform certain duties as a condition to receiving funds. The categorical program funds are required to be expended for specifically designated purposes.

This bill would establish the Pilot Project for Categorical Education Program Flexibility under which a school district would have flexibility in the expenditure of categorical funds within 3 clusters: the school improvement and staff development cluster, the alternative and compensatory education cluster, and the school district improvement cluster. The bill would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to select not more than 75 school districts that apply to participate in the pilot project and would give a school district approved for participation a minimum of 5 years of funding flexibility. The bill would exempt a school district participating in the pilot project from the program requirements and regulations of the categorical education programs constituting the 3 clusters, except as required by this program. The bill would require each school district participating in the pilot project to annually report to the State Department of Education information requested by the State Department of Education. The bill would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to convene a group consisting of a representative of the Secretary for Education and representatives from the State Department of Education, office of the Legislative Analyst, and the Department of Finance, to advise the department regarding the evaluation of the pilot projects. The bill would require the State Department of Education to report to the Governor and to the education policy committees and the fiscal committees of both houses of the Legislature on the pilot project in accordance with a specified schedule and make reports to the legislative committees annually with a final evaluation submitted no later than February 1, 2005.

Ch. 370 (AB 94) Cedillo. California State University: performing arts center.

Existing law establishes the California State University under the administration of the Trustees of the California State University, and authorizes the university to provide instruction at 25 institutions, including California State University, Los Angeles.

This bill would make findings and declarations concerning a performing arts center at a prescribed location in Los Angeles.

Ch. 371 (AB 899) Alquist. Assumption Program of Loans for Education.

Existing law establishes an assumption program of loans for education, under which any person enrolled in a participating institution of postsecondary education, or any person who agrees to participate in a teacher trainee or teacher internship program, is eligible to receive a conditional warrant for loan assumption, to be redeemed pursuant to a prescribed procedure upon becoming employed as a teacher. Under the program, the Superintendent of Public Instruction is required to furnish to the Student Aid Commission a list of teaching fields that have the most critical shortage of teachers.

This bill would require that this list not include references to teaching in a self-contained classroom or teaching pursuant to a multiple subject credential.

Ch. 372 (AB 1129) Ackerman. Vehicles: special interest license plates: Rotary International.

Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue special interest license plates, as specified, containing a distinct design or decal of the participating organization, to any person, to be displayed in lieu of regular license plates.

This bill would require the department to issue special interest license plates that contain the words "Service Above Self" and the emblem of Rotary International. The bill would require the additional funds collected by the issuance of these special interest license plates, after the deduction of the department's administrative costs, to be deposited in the Rotary International Foundation Account, created by the bill in the General Fund, to be used, when appropriated, to fund specified programs by the Rotary International Foundation.

The bill would require any organization participating in a special interest license plate program pursuant to the bill to comply with all of the statutory requirements imposed generally on organizations participating in special interest license plate programs.

Ch. 373 (AB 1173) Frusetta. Fallow deer meat.

(1) Under existing law, it is unlawful to sell or purchase, or transport for the purpose of sale, any deer meat in this state unless imported, as prescribed. Cattle and other enumerated animals may be slaughtered, as provided. Any person engaged in raising any domesticated game mammal that normally exists in the wild in this state is required to obtain a domesticated game breeder's license.

This bill would provide that fallow deer may be slaughtered and prepared for transportation or sale, or transportation and sale under existing provisions of law currently applicable to cattle and other specified animals.

The bill would revise the definitions of "livestock," "custom livestock slaughterhouse," and "meat processing establishment" to include fallow deer, as prescribed, for the purposes of the California Meat and Poultry Inspection Act and the California Meat and Poultry Supplemental Inspection Act. Because a violation of these acts is a misdemeanor, the bill would expand the scope of existing crimes, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

The bill also would require a licensed livestock meat inspector under the provisions of the California Meat and Poultry Supplemental Inspection Act, after inspecting a meat processing establishment, to stamp passed carcasses and parts of this animal slaughtered and prepared for transportation or sale with an approved mark of inspection.

The bill also would make a conforming change.

(2) This bill would require the Department of Food and Agriculture, in consultation with the State Department of Health Services, on or before December 31, 2001, to adopt by regulation specified standards and requirements and prohibit any custom livestock

slaughterhouse or meat processing establishment from obtaining approval by the department to slaughter or process fallow deer until adoption of these regulations.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 374 (AB 1178) Frusetta. Birds: crimes.

Under existing law, any person who takes any bird or mammal in violation of a specified court order is guilty of a felony. Existing law also prescribes the penalty for specified violations of law involving birds of prey.

This bill, except as provided in those provisions, would establish as the punishment for violations of specified provisions of the Fish and Game Code governing protection of birds, a fine of not more than \$5,000, imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or both that fine and imprisonment.

Ch. 375 (AB 1331) Papan. Governmental regulation.

Existing law provides for the enactment or establishment of various acts, funds, or entities, including the Robbins-Rosenthal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, the Areias-Robbins Credit Card Full Disclosure Act of 1986, the Areias-Robbins Retail Installment Account Full Disclosure Act of 1986, the Robbins-Vuich-Calderon Financial Institutions Act of 1986, the Robbins Courthouse Construction Fund, the Robbins-Nielsen County Revenue Stabilization Act of 1987, the Statham-Robbins Courthouse Construction Fund, the Robbins-Seastrand Health Insurance Guaranty Association, the Rosenthal-Robbins Auto Insurance Nondiscrimination Law, the Robbins-McAlister Financial Responsibility Act, and the Robbins Rape Evidence Law.

This bill would rename, or delete the name of, these acts, funds, and entities excluding reference to the name "Robbins."

Ch. 376 (AB 1366) Steinberg. School facilities.

Existing law requires that the sale of real property belonging to a school district deemed to be surplus property be in accordance with specified priorities and procedures, including, among other things, that the property must first be offered for sale to a school district, community college district, college or university, county superintendent of schools, county, city, public agency, private nontax exempt agency, private tax exempt agency, and others, as specified. Existing law requires that any agency of the state and any local agency disposing of surplus land send a written offer to sell or lease the property for the purpose of low- and moderate-income housing and for park or recreational purposes, as specified. Existing law requires that if a general plan or part of a general plan has been adopted by a legislative body, no public real property may be disposed of until the planning agency has reported as to the conformity of the disposition with the general plan, as specified.

This bill would exempt the sale of certain real property, commonly known as 520 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, California, by the Sacramento City Unified School District, from these provisions and would set forth the provisions by which the property is to be sold.

This bill would make certain findings and declarations regarding the inapplicability of a general statute within the meaning of Section 16 of Article IV of the California Constitution.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 377 (AB 1860) Migden. Confidentiality: news sources; unpublished information.

The California Constitution provides that a journalist, as specified, may not be held in contempt for refusing to disclose a news source or unpublished information gathered for news purposes.

This bill would provide with respect to that constitutional provision, that (1) no testimony or other evidence given by a journalist under subpoena in a civil or criminal proceeding may be construed as a waiver of the immunity rights provided by that constitutional provision; that (2) except in exigent circumstances, a journalist who is subpoenaed in a civil or criminal proceeding shall be given at least 5 days' notice that his or her appearance will be required; and that (3) if a trial court holds a journalist in contempt of court in a criminal proceeding notwithstanding that constitutional provision, the court shall set forth findings, either in writing or on the record, stating, at a minimum, why the information will be of material assistance to the party seeking the evidence, and why alternate sources of the information are not sufficient to satisfy the defendant's right to a fair trial under the 6th Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Ch. 378 (AB 1927) Kuehl. Rim of the Valley Trail.

Existing law recognizes the Rim of the Valley Trail and requires the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy to prepare and adopt a coordinated trail development plan and recreational access program for the Rim of the Valley Trail Corridor.

This bill would rename the Rim of the Valley Trail the "Marge Feinberg Rim of the Valley Trail." The bill would request the conservancy to determine the cost of erecting appropriate plaques and markers showing the special designation, and upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering that cost, to erect those plaques and markers.

Ch. 379 (AB 1947) Maldonado. County Employees Retirement Law of 1937: safety membership.

Existing provisions of the County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 specify that welfare fraud investigators and administrators in Santa Barbara County are not eligible for safety membership in the county retirement system.

This bill would authorize the county board of supervisors of that county to make those investigators and administrators eligible, as specified.

Ch. 380 (AB 2119) Leach. Yacht and Ship Brokers Act.

(1) The existing Yacht and Ship Brokers Act prescribes the qualifications of persons deemed qualified for a broker's license, including the requirement that the applicant have owned and operated a marine business selling new or used yachts for a minimum of 3 continuous years immediately preceding application for a broker's license, or have been employed as a broker or a yacht salesperson in another state.

This bill would require that any declaration, license, or other record generated pursuant to the act be construed as a record under the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act. The bill would revise the criteria for qualification to submit an application for a broker's license.

Existing provisions of the act authorize the issuance of temporary licenses to salespersons for a period not to exceed 60 days.

The bill would require the applicant for a temporary license to be at least 18 years of age.

(2) Under existing law, in prescribed circumstances, a record or signature may not be denied legal effect or enforceability solely because it is in electronic form.

This bill would require the Department of Boating and Waterways to accept any electronic record or electronic or digital signature created, generated, sent, communicated, received, or stored on or after January 1, 2000.

(3) The bill also would make technical, nonsubstantive changes.

Ch. 381 (AB 2187) Aanestad. Alcoholic beverages: local ordinances: open containers.

Under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, any person possessing an open container of an alcoholic beverage in any city or county park area or adjacent public space, as specified, or any regional park or recreation and park district, is guilty of an infraction if the city or

county has enacted an ordinance that prohibits the consumption of alcoholic beverages in those areas, except as specified.

This bill would refer to public space instead of adjacent public space. This bill would also condition the violation on the enactment of an ordinance that prohibits the possession of those containers or the consumption of alcoholic beverages in those areas. This bill would create an additional exception when an individual possesses a container for recycling or other related activity.

This bill would impose a state-mandated local program by expanding the scope of an existing crime.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 382 (AB 2377) Longville. Regional centers: employee liability.

Existing law authorizes the State Department of Developmental Services to enter into contracts with regional centers to provide services to persons with developmental disabilities.

This bill would, until January 1, 2006, limit the liability of regional center employees.

Ch. 383 (AB 2409) Migden. Public postsecondary education: summer session fees.

The existing Donahoe Higher Education Act sets forth, among other things, the missions and functions of California's public and independent segments of higher education, including the University of California and the California State University, and their respective institutions of higher education. Provisions of the act apply to the University of California only to the extent that the Regents of the University of California, by appropriate resolution, act to make a provision applicable.

This bill would prohibit summer session fees at all campuses of the University of California and California State University from exceeding the fees charged per credit unit for any other academic term, if the state provides funding to offset any revenue losses that may occur for prescribed purposes. The bill would provide that the University of California and the California State University retain the flexibility to implement year-round operation differently on individual campuses.

Ch. 384 (AB 2520) Thomson. Alcoholic beverages: permits: winegrowers.

Existing law permits the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control to issue special temporary licenses and permits to various entities for limited purposes.

This bill would permit the department to issue a certified farmers' market sales permit to allow a licensee under a winegrower's license to sell wine produced and bottled by the winegrower at certified farmers' market locations, under specified conditions.

Ch. 385 (AB 2800) Shelley. Marine Managed Areas Improvement Act.

(1) Existing law declares it is the state policy to assess the long-term values and benefits of the conservation and development of ocean resources and uses with the objective of restoring or maintaining the health of the ocean ecosystem and ensuring the proper management of renewable and nonrenewable resources.

This bill would establish the Marine Managed Areas Improvement Act, which, among other things, would prescribe 6 classifications for designating managed areas in the marine and estuarine environments to ensure the long-term ecological viability and biological productivity of marine ecosystems and to preserve cultural resources in the coastal sea. The bill would make certain conduct within those areas unlawful, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by creating new crimes.

The bill would require the Secretary of the Resources Agency to establish and chair a State Interagency Coordinating Committee, with representatives from state entities with jurisdiction or management interests over marine managed areas. The bill would require the committee to review proposals for new or amended marine managed areas.

The bill also would require the secretary to establish a scientific review panel, with statewide representation. The bill would require the panel to evaluate the proposals for technical and scientific validity.

The bill would authorize the State Park and Recreation Commission, the Department of Parks and Recreation, the State Water Resources Control Board, the Fish and Game Commission, and the Department of Fish and Game to take certain actions and would impose certain duties on those entities in connection with the designation and management of certain managed areas.

The bill would make related and conforming changes.

(2) Existing law continuously appropriates money in the Fish and Game Preservation Fund to the Fish and Game Commission and the Department of Fish and Game to carry out laws for the protection and preservation of birds, mammals, reptiles, and fish and for the expenses of the commission.

By authorizing and requiring the commission and the department to perform new duties, the bill would make an appropriation.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 386 (AB 2810) Robert Pacheco. Legal document and unlawful detainer assistants: registration.

Existing law generally regulates legal document and unlawful detainer assistants, as defined, and, among other things, requires them to be registered with the county clerk in each county in which the services are being provided and to include with each registration application certain information, including the applicant's address and telephone number, as well as a fee paid to the county clerk, and a bond or cash deposit in the amount of \$25,000.

This bill would require registration in the county in which a legal document or unlawful detainer assistant has his or her principal place of business and in any other county in which he or she performs acts for which registration is required. This bill would require an applicant to specify in his or her application whether he or she is applying for primary or secondary registration, as defined, and would require that the bond accompanying the registration be in favor of the State of California for the benefit of persons damaged by specified acts of the registrants. This bill would require an applicant for secondary registration, as defined, to include with an application, a certified copy of the bond or cash deposit posted in the county of the applicant's principal place of business instead of requiring the applicant to post an additional bond or cash deposit.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 6405 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by SB 1927, to become operative only if both bills are enacted and become operative, as specified, and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 387 (AB 2848) Firebaugh. Environmental impact reports.

(1) Existing law provides that if a project requires both an environmental impact report prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act and an environmental impact statement prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the lead agency, whenever possible, shall use the statement as the report. In that situation, existing law requires the lead agency that will substitute the statement for the report to consult, as soon as possible, with the federal agency required to prepare the statement.

This bill would also require the lead agency to notify the federal agency required to prepare the statement of any scoping meeting for the proposed project.

(2) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 388 (AB 2941) Committee on Water, Parks and Wildlife. Commercial fishing.

(1) Existing law requires approval by the Attorney General in order for the Department of Fish and Game to enter into a reciprocal agreement with a federal or county agency or an agency in another state to exchange records and other information regarding those suspected of a violation of the Fish and Game Code.

This bill would delete the requirement that the Attorney General approve those reciprocal agreements.

(2) Existing provisions of the Fish and Game Code, to be repealed on January 1, 2004, require the Department of Fish and Game to adopt prescribed guidelines of the International Maritime Organizations relating to ship ballast water and sediment discharges.

This bill would delete this requirement, and instead, would require the department to work cooperatively with the State Lands Commission and the State Water Resources Control Board to implement the Ballast Water Management Program established in the Public Resources Code, and would make conforming changes.

(3) Existing law makes it unlawful to take abalone for commercial purposes in certain areas, as specified.

This bill would enact a rebuttable presumption that a person who takes or possesses more than 12 abalone possesses the abalone for commercial purposes.

(4) Existing law requires that nominations for the Pacific Fishery Management Council include representatives from several fisheries, including the anchovy fishery.

This bill would replace representation on the council for the anchovy fishery with representation from the coastal pelagic species fishery.

(5) Existing law generally provides that information filed with the department pursuant to the regulation of commercial fishing is confidential.

This bill would permit the department to release this information to any federal agency responsible for fishery management activities, to any federal, state or local agency for the purpose of law enforcement, or pursuant to a court order.

(6) Existing law provides that sardines may only be taken or possessed on any vessel in conformance with the permit system developed by the department, with certain exceptions as specified.

This bill would delete the exception for sardines taken incidentally to other fishing operations.

(7) Existing law requires that the sardine and Pacific mackerel resource be maintained at certain populations, as specified.

This bill would repeal various statutory requirements and would, instead, require that the sardine and Pacific mackerel resource be managed to maximize sustained harvest, and would require the department to do so in conformance with the recommendations of the Pacific Fishery Management Council as adopted by the Secretary of Commerce.

(8) Existing law provides for the issuance of permits to take herring with gill and round haul nets.

This bill would delete the provision providing for the issuance of a license to take herring with round haul nets.

(9) Existing law provides certain penalties for any person convicted of taking or possessing more than 36 abalone in a specified area of District 10.

This bill would make this prohibition applicable statewide, and would modify the requirement so that it applies to a person who takes more than 100 abalone in a calendar year, or who possesses more than 12 abalone at one time and in so doing would impose a state-mandated local program.

(10) Existing law prescribes various penalties for taking or possessing abalone in specified areas, including imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year.

This bill would increase the maximum fines associated with abalone related violations.

(11) Existing law requires that upon the conviction of a person for violating, among other things, provisions relating to endangered or protected species, the judge in the proceeding must order the forfeiture of any device, apparatus, or automobile used in committing the offense.

This bill would authorize a judge to order the forfeiture of those items in a proceeding where a person is convicted of violating certain provisions relating to the illegal possession, sale, or purchase of abalone for commercial purposes.

(12) The bill would delete obsolete provisions.

(13) Existing law requires that the proceeds from sales of forfeited property under certain provisions of the Fish and Game Code be deposited in the Fish and Game Preservation Fund, a continuously appropriated fund.

This bill would make an appropriation by increasing the amount of fines for violations relating to the taking of abalone.

(14) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 389 (SB 195) Chesbro. Health care: small employers: rates: geographic regions.

Existing law provides for the regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Care. Existing law provides that a willful violation of the provisions relating to health care service plans is a crime. Existing law limits the number of geographic regions that may be used by plans for purposes of determining rates for small employers.

This bill would permit a plan that does not operate statewide, and is permitted only one geographic region for rating purposes, to instead have 2 geographic regions if the plan operates in more than one county and no county in the 2 geographic regions is divided.

Because a violation of the bill's requirements with respect to a health care service plan would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by expanding the definition of an existing crime.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 390 (SB 1347) Vasconcellos. Community colleges: Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges.

Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges. Under existing law, the board of governors consists of 16 voting members, who include 13 members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the membership of the Senate, a community college student appointed by the Governor, and 2 tenured community college faculty members appointed by the Governor. Under existing law, the community college student serves for a one-year term.

This bill would add one nonvoting student member to the board of governors, and would thereby increase its membership to 17. The bill would also provide that the student members

would serve staggered 2-year terms, except as specified. The bill would provide that, during the first year of a student member's term, the student would be a member of the board and attend all meetings of the board and its committees, but may not vote. The bill would also provide that, during the 2nd year of a student member's term, that student would be a voting member. The bill would require the Governor to appoint the student members from lists of at least 3 persons furnished by the California Student Association of Community Colleges.

Ch. 391 (SB 1522) Leslie. Recycled water: Lake Tahoe Basin.

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act contains special water quality provisions governing waste disposal in the Lake Tahoe Basin, including the requirement to transport prescribed sewage effluent outside that basin, except as specified.

This bill would authorize the South Tahoe Public Utility District to provide recycled water only to prevent the destruction of its Luther Pass recycled water pump station from a catastrophic fire, as defined, if certain requirements are met.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 392 (SB 1635) Schiff. Veterans Memorial Registry.

Existing law provides for the construction and maintenance of various veterans memorials.

This bill would provide for the establishment of a Veterans Memorial Registry, to be made publicly accessible on the web site of the Department of Veterans Affairs. The department would be authorized to seek the cooperation of specified state agencies in developing the registry.

Ch. 393 (SB 2028) Figueroa. Joint Legislative Sunset Review Committee: geologists and geophysicists: State Athletic Commission.

(1) Existing law creates the Joint Legislative Sunset Review Committee and specifies its duties with respect to the review of various boards and commissions.

This bill would repeal certain provisions governing the committee's review duties and would revise various other provisions relating to the operation of the committee and related reporting dates and requirements for boards and commissions subject to committee review.

(2) The Geologist and Geophysicists Act provides for the licensing and regulation of geologists and geophysicists by the State Board of Registration for Geologists and Geophysicists. The provisions creating the board and authorizing the board to appoint an executive officer will become inoperative on July 1, 2001, and will be repealed on January 1, 2002.

This bill would instead provide that these provisions would become inoperative on July 1, 2005, and would be repealed on January 1, 2006. This bill would rename the board as the Board for Geologists and Geophysicists.

(3) The Boxing Act provides for the establishment of the State Athletic Commission within the Department of Consumer Affairs and makes the commission responsible for the regulation of boxing, kickboxing, and martial arts contests, matches, and exhibitions. Under existing law, the provisions creating the commission will become inoperative on July 1, 2001, and will be repealed on January 1, 2002.

This bill would instead provide for these provisions to become inoperative on July 1, 2005, and to be repealed on January 1, 2006.

Ch. 394 (SB 2144) Perata. Bay pilots.

(1) Existing law provides for the licensing of bay pilots for San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun Bays. Existing law provides that any person who does not hold a license as a pilot or as an inland pilot, and who pilots any vessel into or out of any harbor or part of the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, or Suisun, or who acts as a pilot for ship movements or special operations upon these bays, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Existing law exempts from this

prohibition, among others, persons piloting vessels when a pilot is not available, is unable to reach the vessel, or is prevented from joining or refuses to join the vessel.

This bill would delete these exemptions, and instead provide for an exemption from these provisions for persons piloting vessels when a state-licensed pilot refuses to join the vessel. By changing the scope of the misdemeanor, the bill would create a state-mandated local program.

(2) Existing law requires the Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun to establish an incident review committee to review all reports of misconduct or navigational incidents involving pilots or inland pilots or other matters for which a license issued by the board may be revoked or suspended. Existing law also provides for the appointment of port agents to carry out the orders of the board, other applicable laws, and otherwise administer the affairs of the pilots.

This bill would provide that this provision does not apply to an incident involving a pilot or inland pilot aboard a vessel of less than 300 gross tons unless a pilot or inland pilot is required by law.

(3) Existing law authorizes the revocation or suspension of the license of a pilot or inland pilot only for reasons of misconduct, including negligently, ignorantly, or willfully running any vessel on shore, or otherwise rendering it liable to damage, or otherwise causing injury to persons or damage to property.

This bill would provide that this provision does not apply to a vessel of less than 300 gross tons unless a pilot or inland pilot is required by law.

(4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 395 (AB 398) Migden. Property acquisition.⁷

Existing law requires the Wildlife Conservation Board to authorize the acquisition of real property, rights in real property, water, or water rights as necessary to carry out the purposes of the Wildlife Conservation Law of 1947.

This bill would establish the San Francisco Baylands Restoration Program Account in the continuously appropriated Wildlife Restoration Fund, for the purpose of acquiring and restoring wetlands and lands that may be enhanced to support wetlands in the San Francisco Bay area. The bill would authorize the board to acquire any lands identified in the Baylands Ecosystem Habitat Goals Report, including property owned by the Cargill Salt Division, upon the performance of conditions prescribed in the bill.

The bill would require the Controller to transfer the sum of \$30,000,000 from the General Fund to the account, and appropriate that amount for expenditure by the board for the acquisition and restoration of property described in the report, thereby making an appropriation.

Ch. 396 (AB 2045) Nakano. Boating safety.

(1) Existing law requires the Department of Boating and Waterways to make a biennial report to the Boating and Waterways Commission, the Legislature, and the Governor on the operations of the department.

This bill would require the report to include an evaluation of the public participation in the personal watercraft education course developed by the department pursuant to the bill.

(2) Existing law permits, and in some cases requires, any person convicted of specified offenses relating to the operation of vessels to be ordered by the court to complete and pass a boating safety course.

This bill would require the Department of Boating and Waterways to approve boating safety courses for those purposes. The bill would make conforming changes.

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

The bill also would require the department to develop a voluntary personal watercraft education course. The bill would require the course to be made available on the department's website, and would authorize the course to be made available in other formats, as determined by the department.

(3) Existing law authorizes the department to grant funds from the Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund, which is available upon appropriation by the Legislature, for, among other things, scholarship funding relating to boating safety education and to finance the purchase of vessels and related safety equipment for use in boating safety education classes.

This bill would also authorize the department to grant funds from that fund to provide voluntary personal watercraft education course materials developed by the department pursuant to the bill in those situations where the department determines the course would not otherwise be available to a significant number of personal watercraft operators. The bill would require the department to adopt regulations necessary to implement this provision.

Ch. 397 (AB 2283) Florez. Air pollution: control measures.

(1) Existing law requires air pollution control districts and air quality management districts to adopt and enforce rules and regulations to achieve and maintain the state and federal ambient air quality standards.

Existing law defines "best available control technology" (BACT) as an emission limitation that will achieve the lowest achievable emission rate for the source to which it is applied. Existing law defines "best available retrofit control technology" (BARCT) as an emission limitation that is based on the maximum degree of reduction achievable.

Existing law requires each district with moderate air pollution to include the use of BACT for any new or modified stationary source that has the potential to emit 25 pounds or more per day of any nonattainment pollutant or its precursors.

Existing law also requires each district with serious air pollution to include the use of BARCT for all existing permitted stationary sources, to the extent necessary to meet the requirements of that district's attainment plan.

This bill would require the State Air Resources Board to investigate specified matters with respect to emissions abatement equipment required by the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District with respect to primarily seasonal sources, as specified. The bill would require the state board to investigate the average useful life of emissions abatement equipment used to meet BACT or BARCT, the implications of imposing additional requirements on emission sources that are controlled to BACT and BARCT levels, the average, actual, and historical costs of complying with BACT and BARCT requirements, and the implications of applying incremental cost effectiveness thresholds to projects subject to those requirements. The bill would require the state board to provide a report to the Legislature on its findings by January 1, 2002. The bill would also require the state board to appoint an advisory committee, consisting of representatives of specified groups, to assist the state board in performing the investigation and preparing the report.

(2) Existing law also requires each district to consider the cost effectiveness of specific control measures in adopting its attainment plan, and to provide its findings to the public.

This bill would require each district to also consider and provide to the public the basis of those findings and the considerations involved in determining the findings.

(3) By imposing new duties on districts, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 398 (AB 2538) Brewer. Operation of vessels: boating safety.

(1) Existing law prohibits a person from operating a motorboat, sailboat, or vessel that is 26 feet or less in length unless every person who is 6 years of age or younger is wearing a type I, II, or III Coast Guard-approved personal flotation device, or unless the person is operating a sailboat on which the person who is 6 years of age or younger is restrained, as provided, or the person is operating a vessel on which the person who is 6 years of age or younger is in an enclosed cabin, or unless the person is operating a motorboat, sailboat, or vessel if the operator is reacting to an emergency rescue situation.

This bill would make those requirements that currently apply to a person who is 6 years of age or younger, instead, apply to a person who is 11 years of age or younger, and would require the flotation device to be a type I, II, III, or V Coast Guard-approved personal flotation device. The bill would also require any person aboard a personal watercraft or any person being towed behind a vessel on water skis, an aquaplane, or similar device to wear a type I, II, III, or V Coast Guard-approved personal flotation device, except as provided. Because other existing law makes a violation of these requirements an infraction, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) Existing law prescribes the length of "personal watercraft" as less than 12 feet.

This bill, instead, would prescribe the length of "personal watercraft" as 13 feet or less.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 399 (AB 1840) Bates. Crime prevention programs: fines.

Existing law provides that persons convicted of certain crimes may, at the court's discretion, be required to pay a \$10 fine that is used to implement local crime prevention programs, as specified.

This bill would make imposition of the \$10 fine mandatory and provide that the amounts collected would be held in trust for crime prevention purposes. The bill would add forgery, theft, and vandalism to the list of offenses subject to the fine.

Ch. 400 (AB 1989) Dickerson. Firearms: restrictions on possession and ownership.

(1) Under existing law, any person who has been convicted of specified misdemeanor violations and who, within 10 years of the conviction, owns, or has in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control, any firearm is guilty of a public offense that is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison or in a county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by both that imprisonment and fine.

This bill would include in this provision misdemeanor violations involving a person who knowingly and maliciously prevents or dissuades or knowingly and maliciously attempts to prevent or dissuade any witness or victim from attending or giving testimony at any trial, proceeding, or inquiry authorized by law.

Because this bill would expand the scope of an existing crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 12021 of the Penal Code proposed by AB 1989, to become operative if both this bill and SB 31 are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 401 (AB 2506) Romero. Vehicles: driver's license violations: referral program.

Existing law imposes specified sentencing and fine sanctions upon persons found guilty of violating provisions prohibiting the driving of vehicles without a license, as specified.

Until January 1, 2004, existing law authorizes the district attorneys of certain counties, with the approval of the board of supervisors, to establish a pilot program for persons who plead guilty or no contest or are convicted of violations of specified provisions prohibiting driving without a valid driver's license. Under the program, and subject to the approval of the court, the district attorney is authorized to enter into a written agreement with a person in a case involving a violation of the specified provisions in which the person agrees to the following, in lieu of the imposition of a county jail sentence: (1) a home detention program utilizing an electronic monitoring program for not less than the minimum jail sentence, and not more than the maximum jail sentence, provided for a violation of the specified provisions, and (2) a class or classes relating to driving without a valid driver's license, as specified.

This bill would provide that, subject to the approval of the court, a person who pleads guilty or no contest to a violation of, or is convicted of a violation of specified provisions, may enter into the written agreement.

This bill would also require that persons participating in the pilot program complete a home detention program utilizing an electronic monitoring program and equipment that meets certain standards. The bill would specify that the electronic monitoring program be provided under the auspices of the county district attorney or his or her designee.

Ch. 402 (AB 649) Machado. State employees.⁸

(1) Under existing law, members of the Defined Benefit Program of the State Teachers' Retirement Plan who become employed by any of a list of other public employers to perform service that requires membership in a different public retirement system, may elect to be excluded from membership in that different system and continue to have their service subject to their existing system.

This bill would make this election available to members of the State Teachers' Retirement System who became employed by the state, during a specified period, to perform service subject to Second Tier benefits in the Public Employees' Retirement System and who satisfy certain requirements. The bill would require persons making that election to make specified contributions to the Teachers' Retirement Fund with respect to their pre-election state service and would also require specified assets to be transferred from the Public Employees' Retirement System to that fund on account of that state service, thereby making an appropriation to the Teachers' Retirement Fund, a continuously appropriated fund.

(2) Under existing law, members of the Defined Benefit Program of the State Teachers' Retirement Plan are entitled to service credit at service retirement for accumulated and unused leave of absence for illness or injury, as specified.

This bill would provide that members who are eligible state employees and who retire on or after January 1, 2000, shall receive, subject to the terms of a memorandum of understanding or the authorization of the Department of Personnel Administration, service credit at service retirement for accumulated unused leave of absence for education, as specified.

(3) Existing law includes procedures for disciplining state employees, including State Personnel Board investigations and hearings, the review of administrative decisions, and suspensions.

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

This bill would provide that certain of these procedures do not apply to state employees in State Bargaining Unit 11 who have been disciplined for positive drug test results and who expressly waive appeal to the State Personnel Board and invoke arbitration proceedings pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement. The bill would require the state employer, if the collective bargaining agreement has expired and an answer has been filed, to follow the appeal procedures contained in the expired memorandum of understanding for state employees in State Bargaining Unit 11 until a successor agreement is negotiated.

(4) Existing law, the Public Employees' Retirement Law, establishes the Public Employees' Retirement System, and sets forth the provisions for its administration and the delivery of benefits to its members. Member contributions to the Public Employees' Retirement System are deposited into the Public Employees' Retirement Fund, which is a continuously appropriated fund. Existing law includes in the state safety membership category state employees in state bargaining units that have agreed in a memorandum of understanding between the state employer and the recognized employee organization that the classifications or positions of these state employees are found to meet specified state safety membership criteria, if the Department of Personnel Administration has agreed to their inclusion. Existing law excludes from the state peace officer/firefighter membership category security officers employed by the Department of Justice.

This bill would include state employees excluded from the Ralph C. Dills Act and officers or employees of the executive branch of state government who are not members of the civil service within the classification of state safety members, if the department has approved their inclusion, and would delete the exclusion of security officers employed by the Department of Justice from the classification of state peace officer/firefighter members. To the extent the bill would enlarge the class of persons eligible for state safety or state peace officer/firefighter membership, it would make an appropriation by increasing the amount of contributions to the Public Employees' Retirement Fund.

(5) Existing law establishes the Rural Health Care Equity Trust Fund, which is administered by the Department of Personnel Administration to provide subsidies and reimbursements for certain health care premiums and health care costs incurred by state employees and annuitants in rural areas on or after January 1, 2000. The fund ceases to be operative on January 1, 2005, or earlier, as specified. Existing law requires each fund in the State Treasury to reimburse the General Fund for specified contributions to the Rural Health Care Equity Trust Fund for the employees and annuitants paid from each fund.

This bill would change references to the fund to the Rural Health Care Equity Program and specify the means by which the General Fund reimbursements are to be made.

(6) Existing law, the Public Employees' Retirement Law, provides increased industrial disability retirement benefits for certain state membership categories who are incapacitated for the performance of their present duties as a result of injury or illness arising out of and in the course of their employment on or after January 1, 1993.

This bill would provide that these provisions do not apply to a job-related or job-incurred illness or injury that occurs on or after January 1, 2000. The bill would declare the intent of the Legislature that these provisions be given retroactive effect to January 1, 2000.

(7) Under the Public Employees' Retirement Law, specified officers and employees of the State Department of Mental Health are classified as state safety members, however, those members have the option to irrevocably elect, within a specified time period, to remain subject to the miscellaneous membership classification.

This bill would provide that a specified group of those officers and employees who elected to remain subject to the miscellaneous membership classification shall have the right to elect to become safety members, as specified.

(8) Existing law, the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act, provides health benefits plan coverage to public employees and annuitants meeting the eligibility requirements prescribed by the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System.

This bill would revise the definition of “eligible employees” for the purposes of the act to delete a definition applicable only to state employees in State Bargaining Unit 19.

(9) Existing law, with specified exceptions, provides that all contracts entered into by any state agency for the hiring or purchase of goods and services, including equipment, supplies, textbooks, and repair or maintenance, are void unless approved by the Department of General Services. Contracts entered into by the Department of Personnel Administration for employee benefits, occupational health and safety, training services, or any combination thereof, for state employees in state bargaining units that have agreed to this exemption in a memorandum of understanding are exempt from this approval requirement.

This bill would revise this provision to make it applicable to all contracts, with specified exceptions, entered into by any state agency for the acquisition of goods and services. The bill would expand the exemption for contracts entered into by the Department of Personnel Administration for employee benefits, occupational health and safety, training services, and any combination thereof, for state employees, as specified.

(10) This bill would appropriate \$65,414,288 from the General Fund and unallocated special funds, in specified amounts, for allocation for various state employee benefits or programs, including state employee compensation, the Work and Family Fund, and the Rural Area Health Subsidy Program.

(11) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 10295 of the Public Contract Code proposed by AB 1441, to become operative if both this bill and AB 1441 are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

(12) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 403 (SB 1644) Ortiz. Student financial aid:
Ortiz-Pacheco-Poochigian-Vasconcellos Cal Grant Program.

(1) Existing law establishes the Cal Grant Program as a state educational opportunity grant program for postsecondary study. Existing law, known as the Donahoe Higher Education Act, sets forth, among other things, the missions and functions of California’s public and independent segments of higher education and their respective institutions of higher education. The provisions of that act apply to the University of California only to the extent that the Regents of the University of California, by appropriate resolution, act to make a provision applicable. Among other things, the act sets forth the long-term policy with respect to the Cal Grant program. Under this policy, the number of first-year Cal Grant awards is equal to at least $\frac{1}{4}$ of the number of graduating high school seniors. The policy also requires that its implementation maintain a balance between the state’s policy goals of ensuring access to and selection of an institution of higher education for students with financial need.

This bill would enact the Ortiz-Pacheco-Poochigian-Vasconcellos Cal Grant Program, which would, among other things, set forth the long-term policy that first-year Cal Grant awards be granted to all applicants with demonstrated financial need and eligible grade point averages, and who meet other prescribed criteria.

Under the existing Cal Grant Program, Cal Grant A awards are used only for tuition and student fees in instructional programs of not less than 2 academic years, Cal Grant B awards are used only for tuition, student fees, and subsistence costs in an instructional program of not less than one academic year, Cal Grant C awards are used only for occupational or technical training, and Cal Grant T awards are used only for tuition and student fees for a maximum of one academic year for full-time attendance in an accredited teacher training program. Existing law requires that the maximum award in each category be determined in the annual Budget Act. Existing law requires Cal Grant B awards to be used for subsistence costs.

This bill would provide that, commencing on January 1, 2001, the existing Cal Grant Program is applicable only to students who have received an award under the program on

or before December 31, 2000. The bill would repeal the existing Cal Grant Program as of January 1, 2010.

The bill would, commencing with the 2001–02 academic year, establish Cal Grant A Entitlement Awards, Cal Grant B Entitlement Awards, Competitive Cal Grant A and B Awards, California Community College Transfer Entitlement Awards, Cal Grant C Awards, and Cal Grant T Awards under the Ortiz-Pacheco-Poochigian-Vasconcellos Cal Grant Program. The bill would specify the eligibility criteria for each category of award. The bill would guarantee funding under the entitlement awards to all students achieving and maintaining eligibility for those awards.

The bill would require the Student Aid Commission to annually report to the Legislature and the Governor on prescribed aspects of the program.

(3) Existing law establishes the Student Aid Commission as the primary state agency for the administration of state-authorized student financial aid programs available to students attending all segments of postsecondary education.

This bill would establish the Community College Student Financial Aid Outreach Program, which would be developed and administered by the commission, in consultation with the office of Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, for the purpose of providing financial aid training to high school and community college counselors and advisors who work with students planning to attend or who are attending a community college, as prescribed.

(4) Existing law establishes in the State Treasury the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties, a continuously appropriated fund. Existing law authorizes the Controller to transfer amounts as needed to meet the cash needs of the General Fund, and requires the Controller to return moneys so transferred as soon as there are sufficient moneys in the General Fund. Existing law authorizes the Director of Finance to allocate funds from the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties for disaster relief by notifying the Joint Legislative Budget Committee.

This bill would authorize the Director of Finance to authorize the augmentation, from the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties, of the amount appropriated annually for the purposes of making grants under the Cal Grant Program. By authorizing the expenditure of money in a continuously appropriated fund for a new purpose, the bill would make an appropriation.

(5) This bill would appropriate \$1,500,000 from the General Fund to the commission for expenditure, without regard to fiscal year, for support costs related to the administration of the bill, as prescribed.

(6) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 404 (SB 1688) Polanco. Education.

(1) Existing law makes each school district eligible for reimbursements for hours of pupil attendance claimed for intensive reading programs, pursuant to prescribed calculations.

This bill would make each school district and charter school eligible for reimbursement for hours of pupil attendance claimed for intensive algebra academies, pursuant to prescribed calculations.

(2) Existing law establishes the California State Summer School for Mathematics and Science to establish a multidisciplinary academic development program in mathematics and science and to enable pupils with demonstrated academic excellence in mathematics and science to receive intensive educational enrichment in these subjects.

This bill would establish the Intensive Algebra Instruction Academies Program, which would authorize a school district or charter school that maintains grade 7 or 8, or both, to operate a program that provides multiple, intensive opportunities for pupils in those grades to practice skills in prealgebra, algebra, or both. The bill would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to allocate a minimum of \$6,766 for the Intensive Algebra Instruction Academies Program established in each school district meeting certain size and instructional

time requirements. The Superintendent of Public Instruction would be required to evaluate the program by November 1, 2002.

(3) Existing law establishes the Golden State Scholarshare Trust Act, pursuant to which and under regulations adopted by the Scholarshare Investment Board, participants invest money in the Golden State Scholarshare Trust for the benefit of a specific beneficiary for the advance savings for the beneficiary's higher education expenses, as defined, at certain postsecondary educational institutions.

This bill would require the Scholarshare Investment Board to administer the Governor's Scholarship Programs established by this bill. Within the Governor's Scholarship Programs, the bill would establish the Governor's Scholars Program, under which a \$1,000 scholarship would be awarded to each public high school pupil who demonstrates high academic achievement on certain tests. Also within the Governor's Scholarship Programs, the bill would establish the Governor's Distinguished Mathematics and Science Scholars Program, under which a \$2,500 scholarship would be awarded to high school pupils who, in addition to demonstrating high academic achievement on the statewide achievement test, take and attain a specified score on an advanced placement calculus examination and an advanced placement examination in biology, chemistry, or physics.

(4) Existing law requests the Regents of the University of California to jointly develop with the Trustees of the California State University and the independent colleges and universities, the California Reading Professional Development Institutes to provide instruction in the teaching of reading.

The bill would also request the development of the Algebra Academies Professional Development Institutes to provide instruction in the teaching of prealgebra and algebra. After attending these institutes, teachers would serve as instructors in the programs established by the bill for pupils enrolled in grades 7 and 8.

(5) Existing law establishes in the State Treasury the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties, a continuously appropriated fund. Existing law authorizes the Controller to transfer amounts as needed to meet the cash needs of the General Fund and requires the Controller to return moneys so transferred as soon as there are sufficient moneys in the General Fund. Existing law authorizes the Director of Finance to allocate funds from the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties for disaster relief by notifying the Joint Legislative Budget Committee.

This bill would appropriate \$118,000,000 to the Scholarshare Investment Board for the 2000–01 fiscal year for the purpose of making scholarships under the Governor's Scholarship Program. The bill would also authorize the Director of Finance to authorize the augmentation, from the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties, of the amount appropriated annually for the purposes of scholarships under the Governor's Scholarship Program. By authorizing the expenditure of money in a continuously appropriated fund for a new purpose, the bill would make an appropriation. Funds appropriated by the bill would be applied toward the minimum funding requirements for school districts and community college districts imposed by Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution.

(6) This bill would provide that it is to become operative only if SB 1644 is enacted.

(7) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 405 (AB 1087) Calderon. Teachers: salaries.

Existing law, known as the Jack O'Connell Beginning-Teacher Salary Incentive Program, authorizes the governing board of a school district, the county superintendent of schools, or the county board of education to increase, for teachers who meet certain requirements, the salary on its adopted certificated employee salary schedule. Any school district that elects to meet the program's requirements is eligible to receive an incentive amount that is calculated pursuant to a specified formula.

This bill would revise the incentive formula established for purposes of the Jack O'Connell Beginning-Teacher Salary Incentive Program.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 406 (AB 1966) Wiggins. Property tax: possessory interests.

Existing property tax law with respect to assessments on the supplemental property tax roll generally defines the term “property” to mean real property, and specifies certain exclusions from that definition.

This bill would expand those exclusions to also include newly created taxable possessory interests, established by month-to-month agreements in publicly owned real property, having a full cash value of \$50,000 or less.

Section 2229 of the Revenue and Taxation Code requires the Legislature to reimburse local agencies annually for certain property tax revenues lost as a result of any exemption or classification of property for purposes of ad valorem property taxation.

This bill would provide that, notwithstanding Section 2229 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, no appropriation is made and the state shall not reimburse local agencies for property tax revenues lost by them pursuant to the bill.

This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.

Ch. 407 (AB 2144) Keeley. Land use.

Existing law contains numerous provisions relating to the regulation of land use.

This bill would require the City of Watsonville, the County of Santa Cruz, and the California Coastal Commission to comply with the terms and conditions of the Memorandum of Understanding entered into between those 3 entities and dated June 14, 2000.

Ch. 408 (AB 2293) Florez. Transportation authorities.

Existing law authorizes a county board of supervisors to create an authority or to designate a transportation planning agency or a county transportation commission to serve as an authority to operate within the county to, among other things, oversee the maintenance and improvement of local roads and highways and raise necessary funds.

This bill would authorize a county board of supervisors to also designate a transportation planning agency created pursuant to the Fresno County Transportation Improvement Act to serve as an authority.

Ch. 409 (AB 2478) Strom-Martin. Forest resources.

(1) Under existing law, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection is authorized to enter into agreements and make loans to improve the condition of forests. The forestry advisory program conducted by the department encourages forest resource improvements and management through a program of technical assistance and advice.

This bill would change the forestry advisory program to a forestry assistance program, adding an emphasis on the financial and educational assistance aspects of the existing program.

(2) Existing law requires that certain funds be allocated each year for agreements and loans devoted to forest land conservation or fish and wildlife habitat improvements projects.

This bill would eliminate that requirement.

(3) Existing law provides for the allocation of available funds among forest projects that produce the greatest public benefit.

This bill would restrict the allocation of funding to that of the amount expended in the 1999–2000 fiscal year until the completion, review, and final approval of an updated management plan for the Jackson Demonstration State Forest.

(4) This bill would revise the definition of fish and wildlife habitat improvements for purposes of the program and would make other clarifying, nonsubstantive changes.

Ch. 410 (AB 2482) Strom-Martin. Fish: termination of programs.

(1) Existing law prohibits until January 1, 2002, with specified exceptions, a person who is 16 years of age or more and less than 70 years of age from taking salmon for commercial purposes or from being on board a vessel on which salmon are taken for commercial purposes while salmon are being taken or transported unless that person has a commercial fishing salmon stamp affixed to his or her commercial fishing license. Existing law also prohibits until January 1, 2002, with specified exceptions, the operator of a vessel on which salmon are taken for commercial purposes from permitting a person on board that vessel while salmon are being taken or transported, unless that person is less than 16 years of age or 70 years of age or more, or unless that person has a commercial fishing salmon stamp affixed to the person's commercial fishing license. Existing law, until January 1, 2002, provides for the issuance of the commercial fishing salmon stamps for specified fees.

This bill would continue that existing law beyond January 1, 2002, by extending the repeal date to January 1, 2007. Because existing law makes a violation of those prohibitions a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program by extending the duration of a crime.

Because existing law requires the money collected for the issuance of the stamps to be deposited in the continuously appropriated Fish and Game Preservation Fund, the bill would make an appropriation.

(2) Existing law authorizes the Director of Fish and Game to order a delay in the opening of the Dungeness crab fishery after December 1 in Districts 6, 7, 8, and 9 in any year. Existing law also authorizes the director to authorize one or more operators of commercial fishing vessels to take and land a limited number of Dungeness crab for the purpose of quality testing, as specified. Existing law requires the director to order the opening of the Dungeness crab season on December 1 if the quality tests indicate the Dungeness crabs are not soft-shelled or low quality and to delay the season opening if the second testing indicates the crabs are soft-shelled or low quality. Existing law prohibits vessels from taking or landing crab within Districts 6, 7, 8, and 9 during any closure. Existing law provides that these provisions are to become inoperative on April 1, 2001, and, as of January 1, 2002, will be repealed.

This bill, instead, would make these provisions inoperative on April 1, 2006, and would repeal them on January 1, 2007.

(3) Existing law provides that no person shall take Dungeness crab for commercial purposes in specified ocean waters for 30 days after the opening of the Dungeness crab fishing season if the opening of the season has been delayed in those waters and that person has taken, possessed, or landed Dungeness crab in other specified waters prior to that opening. Existing law provides that a violation of these provisions does not constitute a misdemeanor, and instead, requires the Fish and Game Commission to revoke the permit of any person who violates these provisions. Under existing law, these provisions become inoperative on April 1, 2001, and are repealed on January 1, 2002.

This bill would extend those provisions by making them inoperative on April 1, 2006, and repealing them on January 1, 2007. Because the bill would increase the duties of the commission, whose expenses are payable from the continuously appropriated Fish and Game Preservation Fund, the bill would make an appropriation.

(4) Existing law prohibits the use of a vessel to take, possess, or land Dungeness crab for commercial purposes using Dungeness crab traps unless the owner of the vessel has a vessel permit for that vessel. Existing law also prohibits the transfer of the Dungeness crab vessel permit and authorizes the commission to revoke the commercial fishing license of any person owning a fishing vessel engaging in the taking or landing of Dungeness crab by traps for which that person has not obtained a Dungeness crab vessel permit. Existing law also authorizes the commission to revoke the registration for that vessel. Existing law requires the Director of Fish and Game to convene a Dungeness crab review panel for the purpose of reviewing applications for Dungeness crab vessel permits. Existing law also requires the department to charge a fee for each Dungeness crab vessel permit. Under existing law, these provisions are to become inoperative on April 1, 2001, and are repealed on January 1, 2002.

This bill would extend those provisions by making them inoperative on April 1, 2006, and repealing them on January 1, 2007. Because existing law makes a violation of these provisions a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program by extending the duration of a crime.

Existing law continuously appropriates the money in the Fish and Game Preservation Fund to the department to carry out the Fish and Game Code. Because this bill would continue existing duties imposed on the department and would increase revenues in the fund by extending the period for which a fee may be charged, the bill would make an appropriation.

(5) Existing law provides for punishment by imprisonment or fine for the knowingly unlawful taking for commercial purposes of any animal species in violation of the Fish and Game Code.

This bill would prohibit the taking or landing of krill of the genus *Thysanoessa* or the genus *Euphausia* for commercial purposes until January 1, 2011. The bill would further provide that after January 1, 2011, this commercial taking or landing is prohibited unless permitted under regulations adopted by the commission.

By changing the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(6) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 411 (AB 2503) Steinberg. Financial institutions: electronic contract formation: credit unions.

(1) Existing law specifies the accounts which make up the equity capital of a credit union.

This bill would revise what makes up the equity capital of a credit union by also permitting the Commissioner of Financial Institutions to approve the inclusion of other forms of capital not specified.

(2) Existing law permits a credit union to become a member of any organization or organizations composed of credit unions, credit associations, or chambers of commerce.

This bill would additionally permit a credit union to become a member of any organization or organizations composed of financial institutions or nonprofit organizations.

(3) Existing law permits a credit union to admit to membership those persons qualified for membership upon the occurrence of either the payment of an entrance fee or upon the purchase of one or more shares in the credit union.

This bill would also permit a credit union to admit to membership those persons who purchase a membership in the credit union as provided in the credit union's bylaws.

(4) Existing law permits a credit union to issue shares in a revocable trust when the settlor is a member of the credit union issuing the shares in his or her own right.

This bill would provide that for a trust that has joint settlors, who are husband and wife, that only one settlor need be a member of the credit union.

(5) Existing law provides that the shares and certificates for funds received of members of any credit union and all the accumulation on those shares and certificates are exempt from enforcement of a money judgment in the amount and in the manner provided in specified provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure that relate to exemptions.

This bill would repeal that provision.

(6) Existing law exempts credit unions from franchise and income taxes. Existing law provides that for the purpose of taxation pursuant to the Bank and Corporation Franchise Tax Law, the corporate existence of any credit union is terminated at the time of the filing of a certificate of election to dissolve with the Secretary of State.

This bill would repeal the provision of law specifying when the corporate existence of any credit union is terminated for purposes of the Bank and Corporation Franchise Tax Law.

(7) Existing law provides that an unincorporated association or nonprofit corporation that is not the holder of a certificate of authority issued to motor clubs under specified provisions of the Insurance Code is not eligible for an insurance broker or agent production license unless each member thereof possesses an individual license to transact each class of insurance authorized by the license or is a natural person named on the license to transact thereunder.

This bill would exempt any state chartered credit union from the above requirements, except that it would require any officer, director, or employee of a state chartered credit union who transacts insurance to be licensed.

(8) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 412 (AB 2630) Ashburn. Farm products: processors and produce dealers.

Existing law regulates the licensing of processors of farm products and produce dealers as well as certain commercial transactions and other related activity engaged in by processors and dealers. Except as specified, any misdemeanor prescribed for a violation of the provisions governing both processors and dealers is punishable by a fine of not less than \$500 or more than \$2,000, or by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by both the fine and imprisonment. Additionally, any person that violates those provisions is liable civilly in the sum of \$500 for each and every violation.

This bill would increase the maximum fine for a misdemeanor violation to \$5,000 and revise the civil penalty to provide for a sum of not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000.

This bill would also incorporate additional amendments to Sections 55901, 55922, 56631, and 56652 of the Food and Agricultural Code proposed by SB 1535.

Ch. 413 (AB 2699) Cox. Seller assisted marketing plans: exemptions.

Existing law imposes requirements on seller assisted marketing plans, as defined. Existing law also specifies certain transactions that are not deemed to be seller assisted marketing plans for the purposes of those requirements.

This bill would provide that a product distributorship that meets certain requirements is not a seller assisted marketing plan for the purpose of those requirements.

Ch. 414 (AB 2896) Committee on Revenue and Taxation. Personal Income and Bank and Corporation Tax Laws: deficiencies.

Existing law requires the Franchise Tax Board to mail notice to the taxpayer of any deficiency proposed to be assessed on tax returns filed pursuant to the Personal Income and Bank and Corporation Tax Laws.

This bill would require the Franchise Tax Board to request the taxpayer to provide a paper or electronic copy of the return if the return or related electronically stored return data has been destroyed or cannot be located, and would require the board to include an appropriate statement in the tax booklets informing taxpayers they may be requested by the board to furnish a copy of California or federal tax returns that are the subject of or related to a federal audit.

Ch. 415 (AB 2897) Committee on Revenue and Taxation. Taxation.

Under existing law, the Franchise Tax Board may recover any refund or credit that is erroneously made or allowed, together with interest from the date demand for recovery was made. In the case of a corporation, interest is computed from the date the refund was made or the credit allowed, instead of the date a demand for recovery was made.

This bill would instead provide that for all persons interest shall be computed beginning 30 days after the Franchise Tax Board mails a notice and demand for repayment.

This bill would also correct certain statutory references and make nonsubstantive, technical changes relating to taxation.

Ch. 416 (AB 2919) Committee on Human Services. Developmental disabilities: fair hearings and mediation procedures.

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

Under existing law, service agencies defined as regional centers and developmental centers contract with the State Department of Developmental Services to provide, or arrange for the provision of, services and supports for persons with developmental disabilities.

Existing law authorizes an applicant or recipient of services, and the authorized representative, if any, from a service agency to obtain a fair hearing or mediation with respect to those agencies.

This bill would revise procedural requirements applicable to fair hearings, and would specify that an applicant for, or recipient of, services from a service agency may request a voluntary informal meeting and mutually agreed upon voluntary mediation, and would revise procedures applicable to fair hearings, voluntary informal hearings, and voluntary mediation.

Ch. 417 (SB 1417) C. Wright. Property taxation: transfer of base year value.

Existing property tax law permits persons over 55 years of age and persons who are severely and permanently disabled, as specified, to transfer the property tax base year value of their home to a replacement home in the same county, and, under certain circumstances, authorizes the transfer of the base year value to a replacement home in a different county. Existing property tax law allows a claimant to rescind a claim for a transfer of base year value upon delivery of a written notice of rescission to the assessor's office if certain conditions are met, including the filing of a written notice of rescission by the applicable of certain deadlines.

This bill would eliminate certain deadline requirements for the filing of a rescission notice in the case in which the replacement property has been vacated as the claimant's principal place of residence within 90 days after the original claim was filed. This bill would, in that case, require the assessor to rescind the claim upon the filing of the rescission notice, and would also require the assessor to impose escape assessments or supplemental assessments if the rescission increases the base year value of the property, or the homeowners' exemption has been incorrectly allowed. By requiring county assessors to process additional claim rescissions made pursuant to new eligibility standards, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill would also revise the applicable dates for which a county board of supervisors may allow the transfer of the base year value of a home to a replacement home in a different county.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 418 (SB 1704) Costa. Kings River fishery.

(1) Existing law authorizes the Department of Fish and Game to enter into contracts for fish and wildlife habitat preservation, restoration, and enhancement with public and private entities whenever the department finds that the contracts will assist in meeting the department's duty to preserve, protect, and restore fish and wildlife.

This bill would provide that the fishery management program described in the Kings River Fisheries Management Program Framework Agreement, as approved by the department, is adopted and authorized. The bill would also authorize the department to contribute, from the Fish and Game Preservation Fund or otherwise upon appropriation, up to 50% of any capital costs incurred by local agencies for the recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement features of the program. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2011.

(2) Existing law continuously appropriates money in the Fish and Game Preservation Fund to the department to pay all necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the Fish and Game Code and any other law for the protection and preservation of birds, mammals, reptiles, and fish.

This bill would make an appropriation by authorizing the department, until January 1, 2011, to contribute money from the fund for specified purposes of the bill.

Ch. 419 (SB 1883) Sher. Property taxation: revenue allocation: TEA formula.

Existing property tax law requires the auditor of each county with qualifying cities, as defined, to make certain property tax revenue allocations to those cities in accordance with a specified Tax Equity Allocation (TEA) formula and to make corresponding reductions in the amount of property tax revenue that is allocated to the county. Existing property tax law also requires that the amount of revenue allocated to a qualifying city pursuant to the TEA formula be reduced, as provided, by, among other things, the amount of tax revenue that is no longer collected by a qualifying city in the first fiscal year following that city's reduction in the rate or base of a local tax that was first imposed prior to January 1, 1988.

This bill would, for the County of Santa Clara only, instead require that the amount of revenue allocated to a qualifying city pursuant to the TEA formula be reduced, as provided, by the net of (a) the amount of tax revenue that is no longer collected by a qualifying city in the first fiscal year following that city's reduction in the rate or base of a local tax that was first imposed prior to January 1, 1988, and (b) the additional amount of tax revenue that is collected by a qualifying city in the first fiscal year following that city's increase in the rate or base of, or new imposition of, a local tax on or after January 1, 1998. By imposing new duties in the annual allocation of ad valorem property tax revenues, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 98 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, proposed by SB 1581 to be operative only if SB 1581 and this bill are both chaptered and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is chaptered last.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 420 (SB 2018) Schiff. Sexually violent predators: commitment evaluations.

(1) Existing law provides that the Attorney General shall establish and maintain the Violent Crime Information Center, as specified, and provides that the Department of Justice, in conjunction with the Department of Corrections, shall update any supervised release file available to law enforcement via a specified information system to reflect the most recent paroled inmates.

This bill would provide that commencing on July 1, 2001, the Department of Justice shall also work in conjunction with the State Department of Mental Health in updating this information system to reflect patients undergoing community mental health treatment and supervision through the Forensic Conditional Release Program administered by the State Department of Mental Health, other than individuals committed as incompetent to stand trial.

(2) Existing law provides that a person who is subject to commitment as a sexually violent predator, as defined, shall be entitled to a trial by jury, the assistance of counsel, the right to retain experts to perform an examination on his or her behalf, and shall have access to all relevant medical and psychological records and reports. Existing law provides that the attorney bringing the petition to have the defendant committed also has the right to demand a trial by jury, but if no demand for a jury trial is made by either side, that the trial shall be conducted before a court without a jury. Existing law also provides for the examination of a person subject to commitment under these provisions by at least 2 psychiatrists or psychologists designated by the State Department of Mental Health, with additional evaluations to be performed as specified.

This bill would provide that the attorney bringing the petition to have a person committed as a sexually violent predator may request the State Department of Mental Health to perform updated evaluations as specified, and if an original evaluator is no longer available to testify, a replacement evaluation. The bill would direct the department to perform the requested evaluations and forward them to the petitioning attorney, but would provide that updated or replacement evaluations shall only be performed for these specified reasons. This bill would provide that an updated or replacement evaluation shall include a review of available medical and psychological records, including treatment records, consultation with treating clinicians, and voluntary or court-ordered interviews with the subject, and would also provide that if an updated or replacement evaluation results in a split opinion as to whether the subject meets the criteria for commitment, the department shall conduct 2 additional evaluations as specified.

(3) Existing law provides that the court or jury shall determine whether, beyond a reasonable doubt, a person is a sexually violent predator, and if the court or jury does so, that the person shall be committed for 2 years to the custody of the State Department of Mental Health for treatment and confinement within a secure facility. Existing law provides that the person shall not be kept in actual custody under these provisions for longer than 2 years unless a subsequent extended commitment is obtained from the court incident to the filing of a new petition for commitment, or unless the term of commitment changes as specified. Existing law also provides that, until July 1, 2001, this 2-year period of commitment commences on the date upon which the court issues the order of commitment and shall not be reduced by any time spent in a secure facility prior to the order of commitment.

This bill would clarify that a person may be confined beyond this 2-year period pursuant to the filing of a petition for extended commitment, which would result in an additional 2-year term of commitment, and would also delete the automatic repeal of the provision prohibiting the reduction of the term of commitment for time spent in a secure facility prior to the order of commitment, thereby making this provision applicable indefinitely. This bill would also provide that evaluations for extended commitments shall be performed by 2 psychologists or psychiatrists designated by the department, and that specified existing provisions relating to commitment evaluation standards and to the rights of the person subject to commitment shall also apply with respect to evaluations for extended commitments.

(4) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 421 (SB 2161) Schiff. Children: placement.

Existing law contains criminal record check requirements of applicants for a license, special permit, or certificate for a foster family home or certified family home, and other persons, including nonclients who reside in those homes and staff and employees.

Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, authorizes, upon the adoption of a resolution by the board of supervisors of a county, a county child welfare agency to secure from municipal, county, or state law enforcement personnel the criminal record of certain persons through the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) for purposes of the placement of a minor with a relative, as defined. This authority was applicable until January 1, 2000.

This bill would delete the latter provision.

Existing law requires the Department of Justice to maintain state summary criminal history information and requires the department to furnish the information to specified persons, including probation officers. Existing law authorizes the board of supervisors to delegate to those persons within the county welfare department performing child welfare services the probation officer's right to access state summary criminal history information to carry out the department's duties concerning children reasonably believed to be abused and neglected.

Existing law similarly requires local criminal justice agencies to furnish local summary criminal history information to specified persons, including probation officers.

This bill would require the department and local criminal justice agencies to furnish the state summary criminal history information to county child welfare agency personnel who have been delegated the authority of county probation officers pursuant to these provisions. By imposing additional duties on local officers and employees, the bill would create a state-mandated local program.

Existing law requires, whenever a child is placed in the home of a relative or the home of any prospective guardian or other person who is not a licensed or certified foster parent, the court or the social worker to cause a criminal records check to be conducted by an appropriate governmental agency through CLETS.

This bill would require the social worker to ensure that a fingerprint clearance check of the relative and any other person whose criminal record was obtained, is initiated, and that the results of any criminal records are reviewed within 5 judicial days following the criminal records check. The bill would also provide that information from criminal history records provided pursuant to the bill shall be used only for purposes of the bill; and state that when an agency obtains records obtained both on the basis of name checks and fingerprint checks, final placement decisions shall be based only on the records obtained pursuant to the fingerprint check. Because this bill would expand the duties of social workers, it would impose a state-mandated local program.

Existing law provides for a public system of statewide child welfare services implemented through the State Department of Social Services and county welfare departments. Existing law provides that any child reported to the county welfare department to be endangered by abuse, neglect, or exploitation is eligible for initial intake and evaluation of risk services.

This bill would specify the purposes for which a child welfare agency may secure from an appropriate governmental agency the state summary criminal history information through CLETS. The bill would also require law enforcement personnel to cooperate with these requests and to provide them in a timely manner. By imposing additional duties on local employees, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 422 (AB 700) Thomson. Special interest license plates: Girl Scouts.

Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue specific special interest license plates in accordance with a specified procedure.

This bill would require the department to issue special interest license plates that bear the logo of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America. The bill would prescribe the fees to be paid for the issuance, renewal, retention, transfer, and substitution of the plates, and would require those fees, after deduction of administrative costs, to be deposited in the Girl Scouts License Plate Fund, which the bill would create in the General Fund, for allocation by the Controller to the Girl Scout Councils of California for scout activities, as specified.

The bill would require any organization participating in a special interest license plate program pursuant to this bill to comply with all of the statutory requirements imposed generally on organizations participating in special interest license plate programs.

Ch. 423 (AB 862) Correa. Mobilehome parks: landscaping: driveways.

Existing law, the Mobilehome Residency Law, authorizes the management of a mobilehome park to charge the owner of a mobilehome within the park a reasonable fee for the maintenance of the land and premises upon which the mobilehome is situated in the event the homeowner fails to do so in accordance with the park rules and regulations, as specified. The law prohibits a homeowner from being charged a fee for landscaping as a condition of tenancy in the park, except as specified. The law also authorizes reasonable landscaping

requirements within the park rules and regulations. Existing law, the Mobilehome Parks Act, which is enforced by the Department of Housing and Community Development or specified local agencies, provides for specified regulation of mobilehome parks.

This bill would require the management to be solely responsible for the trimming, pruning, or removal of any tree on a rental space, and the costs thereof, upon written notice by a homeowner or a determination by the park management that the tree poses a specific hazard or health and safety violation. In case of a dispute over that assertion, the bill would authorize the park management or a homeowner to request an inspection by the Department of Housing and Community Development or a specified local agency to make a determination whether a violation of the Mobilehome Park Act exists. The bill would require the park management to be solely responsible for the trimming, pruning, or removal of trees in the common areas and the costs thereof. The bill would also require the management to be responsible for the maintenance, repair, and expenses related to the maintenance of all driveways installed by park management, would provide that homeowners are responsible for the maintenance, repair, and expenses related to maintaining homeowner installed driveways, and would prohibit a resident of a mobilehome park from planting a tree within the mobilehome park without first obtaining written permission from the management.

The bill would provide that any mobilehome park rule or regulation shall be in compliance with these provisions. These provisions would only apply to rental agreements entered into, renewed, or extended on or after January 1, 2001, as specified.

Ch. 424 (AB 1604) Wesson. Alcoholic beverage licensees: “tied-house” restrictions: advertising restrictions.

Existing provisions of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act known as “tied-house” restrictions generally prohibit certain alcoholic beverage licensees from holding an interest in various other alcoholic beverage licensees. Existing law generally prohibits a manufacturer of alcoholic beverages and a winegrower from paying, crediting, or compensating a retailer for advertising or paying or giving anything of value for the privilege of placing a sign or advertisement with a retail licensee.

Under existing law, the holder of a beer manufacturer’s license or a winegrower’s license is permitted to purchase advertising space and time from or on behalf of an on-sale retail licensee under certain conditions, if the on-sale licensee owns a specified facility.

This bill would extend that authorization to a holder of a distilled spirits manufacturer’s license and to a holder of a distilled spirits manufacturer’s agent’s license.

The bill would include a theme or amusement park and the adjacent retail, dining, and entertainment area located in the City of Los Angeles or Los Angeles County within the enumerated facilities permitted to be owned by an on-sale licensee for purposes of the purchase of advertising time and space.

This bill would also make it a misdemeanor for an on-sale retail licensee subject to the provisions of the bill, to solicit or coerce a holder of a distilled spirits license to purchase that advertising space or time.

By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 425 (AB 1782) Florez. Cattle disease control.

Existing law provides for the control of diseased bovines with bovine tuberculosis and bovine brucellosis, as specified, and broadly authorizes the State Veterinarian to order the quarantine, movement, segregation, isolation, or destruction of animals or food products to prevent the spread of illness to humans or other animals.

This bill would provide that the Secretary of the Department of Food and Agriculture may adopt regulations to control or eradicate cattle diseases, including bovine trichomoniasis, in specified ways. The bill would require the secretary to appoint an advisory task force made up of livestock industry representatives and university researchers, to advise the secretary on the control and management of cattle health diseases and evaluating the effectiveness of programs established under the bill. The bill would authorize the secretary to impose fees at a level necessary to generate revenue sufficient to offset the actual costs of any program established pursuant to the bill, provided that these fees do not exceed the actual costs of regulation or impair the department's animal disease surveillance, public health, and food safety responsibilities. The bill would require the secretary to consult with the advisory task force prior to the adoption of regulations or the imposition of fees. This bill would also authorize the secretary to establish accounts to implement these provisions and would provide that its provisions shall not be construed to limit or restrict the power of the State Veterinarian to quarantine or destroy animals and food products, as specified. Furthermore the bill would make it a misdemeanor for anyone to willfully and knowingly violate any regulation adopted pursuant to the bill. The bill would also provide for the civil prosecution of, and civil penalties for, a violation of any regulation adopted pursuant to the bill, as specified. By creating new crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 426 (AB 2168) Gallegos. Health care coverage.

Existing law provides for regulation and licensing of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Care, effective no later than July 1, 2000, or earlier pursuant to an Executive Order of the Governor. A willful violation of the provisions governing health care service plans is a crime. Existing law requires every health care service plan, except a specialized health care service plan, to establish and implement procedures by which an enrollee could receive a standing referral, as defined, to a specialist and by which an enrollee with a condition or disease that requires specialized care over a prolonged period of time and is life-threatening, degenerative, or disabling could receive a referral to a specialist who, or a specialty care center, as defined, that, has expertise in treating the condition or disease for the purpose of having the specialist, or the specialty care center, coordinate the enrollee's health care.

This bill would require, until January 1, 2004, or an earlier determined date, that human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) be interpreted broadly as a "condition or disease that requires specialized medical care over a prolonged period of time and is life-threatening, degenerative, or disabling" so as to maximize the access of an enrollee with HIV or AIDS to a provider with demonstrated expertise in treating a condition or disease involving a complicated treatment regimen that requires ongoing monitoring of the patient's adherence to the regimen.

Because a violation of this bill's requirements with respect to a health care service plan would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by expanding the definition of an existing crime.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 427 (SB 1600) Burton. Physical therapy.

The Physical Therapy Practice Act requires the licensure of physical therapists by the Physical Therapy Board of California. The act authorizes, until December 31, 2000, physical

therapists to obtain certification from the board to perform tissue penetration for the purpose of evaluating neuromuscular performance in accordance with specified standards provided the physical therapist does not develop or make diagnostic or prognostic interpretations of the data obtained from the tissue penetration.

A violation of any of the provisions relating to licensure of physical therapists is a misdemeanor.

This bill would reenact the provisions authorizing physical therapists to obtain certification from the board to perform tissue penetration, as specified, and would make it a violation of the Medical Practice Act, subject to all of the sanctions and penalties set forth in that act, for a physical therapist to develop or make a diagnostic or prognostic interpretation of the data obtained from tissue penetration performed to evaluate a patient's neuromuscular performance.

Because a violation of the bill's requirements with respect to the certification of a physical therapist would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by expanding the definition of an existing crime.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 428 (SB 1625) Murray. Baldwin Hills Conservancy.

Existing law authorizes various conservancies to acquire, manage direct the management of, and conserve public lands in the state.

This bill would, until January 1, 2008, establish the Baldwin Hills Conservancy to acquire and direct the management of public lands within the Baldwin Hills area of Los Angeles County, as defined, and would prescribe the management, powers, and duties of the conservancy.

The bill would require the Legislative Analyst, not later than December 31, 2006, to review the effectiveness of the conservancy in acquiring and developing open-space land and recreational opportunities in the Baldwin Hills area, and to submit to the Legislature a report on specified matters concerning the conservancy.

Ch. 429 (SB 1728) Lewis. Charter schools: Charter School Revolving Loan Fund.

Existing law creates the Charter School Revolving Loan Fund in the State Treasury to provide loans to a chartering authority for charter schools that are not a conversion of an existing school, or directly to a charter school under certain conditions. Existing law specifies that a loan from this fund is for use by the charter school during the period from the date the charter is granted to the end of the fiscal year in which the charter school first enrolls pupils.

This bill would remove the restriction requiring a charter school to use a loan from the Charter School Revolving Loan Fund during certain time periods. The bill would provide that the loan to a chartering authority for a charter school, or to a charter school, may not exceed \$250,000 over the lifetime of the charter school. The bill would also authorize the Superintendent of Public Instruction to consider certain criteria when making a determination as to approval of a charter school's loan application and give priority for the loans to new charter schools for startup costs.

The bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 41365 of the Education Code proposed by SB 1759, that would become operative only if SB 1759 and this bill are both chaptered and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is chaptered last.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 430 (SB 1942) Karnette. Peace officers: impersonation.

(1) Existing law provides that any person other than one who by law is given the authority of a peace officer, who willfully wears, exhibits, or uses the authorized uniform, badge, insignia, emblem, device, label, certificate, card, or writing, of a peace officer, with the intent of fraudulently impersonating a peace officer, or of fraudulently inducing the belief that he or she is a peace officer, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

This bill would remove the use of a police badge from the above provisions, and as a separate offense provide that any person, other than the one who by law is given the authority of a peace officer, who willfully wears, exhibits, or uses the badge of a peace officer or willfully wears or uses any badge that falsely purports to be authorized for the use of a peace officer or so resembles the authorized badge of a peace officer with the intent of fraudulently impersonating a peace officer, or of fraudulently inducing the belief that he or she is a peace officer, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, by a fine not to exceed \$2,000, or by both that imprisonment and fine. By increasing the term of imprisonment applicable to a crime punishable as a misdemeanor, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The bill also would provide that any person who makes or sells any badge that falsely purports to be authorized for a specified use shall be subject to a fine not to exceed \$15,000.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 431 (SB 2204) Soto. Agricultural land.

Under existing law, one or more cities or counties may adopt a plan to implement multiple rescissions of Williamson Act contracts in order to place other land under agricultural conservation easements in a designated area within the Counties of San Bernardino and Riverside.

This bill would provide that easements located within that area may be related to contract rescissions in either county.

This bill would become operative only if AB 1944 is enacted and becomes effective on or before January 1, 2001.

Ch. 432 (SB 1390) Murray. Pupil instruction: visual and performing arts.

Existing law requires the adopted course of study for grades 1 to 12, inclusive, to include instruction, beginning in grade 1 and continuing through grade 12, in certain prescribed areas of study, including, but not limited to, visual and performing arts, including instruction in the subjects of art and music, aimed at the development of aesthetic appreciation and the skills of creative expression.

Existing law, to be repealed on January 1, 2003, establishes the Local Arts Education Partnership Program to provide grants to local arts agencies, including school districts, to develop a locally based approach to the improvement of arts education in the public schools.

Existing law, the Leroy Greene California Assessment of Academic Achievement Act, requires the State Board of Education to adopt statewide academically rigorous content standards, pursuant to recommendations of the Commission for the Establishment of Academic Content and Performance Standards, in the core curriculum areas of reading, writing, mathematics, history, social science, and science, to serve as the basis for assessing the academic achievement of individual pupils and of schools, school districts, and the California education system. Existing law also requires the board to adopt statewide performance standards in those areas.

This bill would make legislative findings and declarations concerning the value of visual and performing arts. The bill would require the board to adopt content standards for visual and performing arts, pursuant to recommendations developed by the Superintendent of

Public Instruction, on or before June 1, 2001. The bill would prohibit anything in the bill from requiring a school to follow those content standards.

Ch. 433 (SB 1627) Dunn. Mobilehome parks: fire protection.

Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to adopt rules and regulations that are reasonably consistent with generally recognized fire protection standards, governing conditions relating to the prevention of fire or for the protection of life and property against fire in mobilehome parks and special occupancy parks. The regulations apply to all parks, except those parks within a city, county, or city and county that has adopted and is enforcing a fire prevention code imposing restrictions equal to or greater than state building standards. This exception applies only if the city, county, or city and county is the enforcement agency for state building standards.

The bill would authorize a city, county, city and county, or special district that is not the enforcement agency under the above provisions to enforce its own fire prevention code in mobilehome parks, as specified, if it gives the department a 30-day written notice.

This bill would require the department, in consultation with local firefighting agencies, to adopt and implement no later than January 1, 2002, regulations requiring regular maintenance and the periodic inspection and testing of fire hydrants in mobilehome parks.

Ch. 434 (AB 1753) Romero. Alzheimer's disease and related disorders.

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of residential care facilities for the elderly by the State Department of Social Services. Existing law authorizes residential care facilities for the elderly that care for people with dementia, including Alzheimer's disease and related disorders, that meet certain requirements to utilize secured perimeter fences or locked exit doors. A violation of these provisions is subject to criminal sanctions.

Existing law requires the Director of Social Services to ensure that operators and staff of residential care facilities for the elderly have appropriate training to provide the care and services for which a license or certificate is issued.

This bill would enact the Alzheimer's Training Act of 2000, which would require any residential care facility for the elderly that advertises or promotes special care, special programming, or a special environment for persons with dementia, to meet specified training requirements for all direct care staff. The bill would require these facilities to make designated disclosures to the department and the public regarding the special features of the facility.

Existing law provides for the periodic inspection and evaluation of the quality of care in residential care facilities for the elderly, at least once a year.

This bill would require that on and after July 1, 2001, as a part of the annual evaluation process, the department conduct a specified review of any residential care facility for the elderly that advertises or promotes special care, special programming, or a special environment for persons with dementia to monitor compliance with the training and disclosure requirements of this bill.

Existing law requires that an administrator of a residential care facility for the elderly successfully complete a department approved certification program prior to employment, which includes a minimum 40-hour classroom instruction training requirement and 40 hours of continuing education.

This bill would require that the 40 hours of classroom instruction and the 40 hours of continuing education both include instruction on serving clients with dementia.

Existing law requires the department to establish, by regulation, the procedures to be used to authorize the conduct of certification programs and continuing education courses for administrators of residential care facilities for the elderly. Existing law requires that the regulations be developed in consultation with provider organizations.

This bill would require that these regulations also be developed in consultation with consumer organizations.

Because the bill would change the definition of an existing crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 1569.616 of the Health and Safety Code proposed by AB 1445, to be operative only if this bill and AB 1445 are both enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 435 (SB 2194) Soto. Medi-Cal: eligibility.

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Services, under which qualified low-income persons are provided with health care services.

Under existing law the providing of Medi-Cal benefits does not impose any limitation or restriction upon a person's right to sell, exchange, or change the form of property holdings, nor do these benefits constitute any encumbrance upon these holdings.

Existing law further provides, however, that the transfer or gift of assets, including income and resources, for less than fair market value shall, to the extent and under the circumstances provided for under federal medicaid provisions, result in a period of ineligibility for Medi-Cal benefits.

This bill would provide that assets transferred exclusively for a purpose other than to qualify for medical assistance shall not result in ineligibility for Medi-Cal benefits.

Because each county is required to make eligibility determinations under the Medi-Cal program, and because this bill would affect eligibility determinations under that program, the bill would create a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 436 (AB 52) Cedillo. Athletic events: fees.

Existing law, the Boxing Act, provides for the regulation by the State Athletic Commission of specified contests, matches, and exhibitions, including boxing, kickboxing, martial arts, wrestling and other full or partial contact contests, matches, or exhibitions. Existing law provides that every person who conducts a contest or wrestling exhibition pay the commission a fee of 5% of the amount paid for admission to the contest or wrestling exhibition.

This bill would, until January 1, 2006, impose a \$100,000 limit on the fees derived from the amount paid for admission to any one boxing contest and would also require that if those fees exceed \$70,000, the amount in excess of \$70,000 be paid $\frac{1}{2}$ to the commission and $\frac{1}{2}$ to the Boxers' Pension Account. Because this bill would provide for an increase in the amount deposited into the Boxers' Pension Account, a continuously appropriated special account within the General Fund, it would make an appropriation. This bill would require the commission to submit a report to the Legislature, by December 31, 2004, addressing the impact and effect of this act on commission revenues, the sport of boxing, and the Boxers' Pension Account.

Ch. 437 (AB 333) Papan. Internet escrow transactions.

The Escrow Law requires that any person who engages in business as an escrow agent, including an Internet escrow agent, as defined, within the state be licensed and regulated by the Commissioner of Corporations.

This bill would implement the following changes relating to activities conducted by Internet escrow companies: (1) expand escrow transactions to include those taking place on the Internet for the sale or transfer of personal property or services, (2) permit Internet escrow transactions using Internet-authorized payment alternatives, and (3) substitute electronic transfers for traditional account transfers.

This bill would also authorize all records required by these provisions to be retained and transmitted to the commissioner in an electronic format. The bill would require that a person possessing knowledge and understanding of the Escrow Law, regulations, and accounting regarding personal property, to be on duty at each business location of a licensed Internet escrow agent corporation during business hours for escrows involving personal property.

Ch. 438 (AB 1016) Briggs. Confidentiality: taxpayer communications.

Under existing law, the Employment Development Department, the State Board of Equalization, and the Franchise Tax Board administer various taxes and fees.

This bill, in modified conformity to federal income tax laws, would, with respect to tax advice, provide that certain protections that apply to a communication between a client and an attorney also apply to a communication between a taxpayer and any federally authorized tax practitioner before the aforementioned state agencies to the extent the communication would be considered a privileged communication if it were between a client and an attorney, as provided. These provisions would be repealed on January 1, 2005.

Ch. 439 (AB 1761) Brewer. Professions and vocations: paralegals.

Existing law defines the qualifications for and regulates the practice of various professions and vocations.

This bill would establish the qualifications for practice as a paralegal and make it unlawful for any person to identify himself or herself as a paralegal unless he or she meets those qualifications and performs all services under the direct supervision of an active member of the State Bar of California. This bill would also make a paralegal subject to the same confidentiality requirements as an attorney.

This bill would in addition make it unlawful for a paralegal to perform any services for a consumer, as defined, except as directed by the attorney or entity employing or contracting with the paralegal. This bill would prohibit a paralegal from performing various acts, including giving legal advice, representing a client in court, and acting as a runner or capper. This bill would make an attorney using a paralegal's services liable for the negligence or misconduct of the paralegal. This bill would provide for the recovery of attorney's fees in a civil action brought in connection with a violation of these provisions.

Because a violation of the bill's provisions would be punishable as an infraction or as a misdemeanor, as specified, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 440 (AB 1820) R. Wright. Geriatric medicine.

Existing law requires adequate instruction in certain specified subjects, including geriatric medicine, as required curriculum for medical students applying for a physician's and surgeon's certificate.

This bill would enact the "Geriatric Medical Training Act of 2000." It would provide that the University of California should develop and implement a geriatric medicine program and

curriculum for its medical schools, as soon as possible, but no later than September 1, 2003. The bill would request that the Regents of the University of California first submit a progress report to the Legislature no later than March 30, 2003, followed by a report on the status of the implementation of the geriatric medicine program and curriculum at each campus to the Legislature no later than March 30, 2004. Subsequently, the bill would request that the regents submit a report every 5 years, commencing no later than June 30, 2005, describing progress in geriatric training and related initiatives at each campus. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature that the professors occupying endowed chairs in geriatric medicine at the University of California that were funded in the 2000–01 Budget Act provide leadership in developing and implementing the expanded geriatric programs and curriculum, and that the one-time funds provided to the Academic Geriatric Resource Program in the 2000–01 Budget Act also be used to implement the provisions of this bill. The bill would make related changes and specify certain legislative findings and declarations.

Ch. 441 (AB 1984) Zettel. Telecommuting centers: economic incentives.

Existing law does not authorize a local government entity to provide an economic incentive to individuals and entities specifically with respect to personal property that is necessary for telecommuting.

This bill would, as provided and until January 1, 2006, authorize the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Diego to enter into an agreement with the owner of telecommuting center property, as defined, under which the County of San Diego would, for a period of up to 5 consecutive fiscal years, pay a Telecommuting Property Amount (TPA), as defined, to that property owner under conditions specified in the agreement. This bill would apply this authorization only to telecommuting center property that is first placed in service on or after January 1, 2001.

This bill would require the County of San Diego to collect data on the efficiency and effectiveness of the program, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would also require the Legislative Analyst to report to the Legislature regarding the program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 442 (AB 2107) Scott. Elder abuse.

(1) Existing law imposes on all insurers, brokers, agents, and others engaged in the business of Medicare supplemental insurance and long-term care insurance with a policyholder, a duty of honesty, good faith, and fair dealing.

This bill would impose the duty of honesty, good faith, and fair dealing on insurers, brokers, agents, and others engaged in the business of Medicare supplemental insurance and long-term care insurance with respect to prospective policyholders.

The bill would only permit life agents, on or after July 1, 2001, to sell or offer for sale to an elder or his or her agent any financial product on the basis of the product's treatment under Medi-Cal after providing the elder or his or her agent with a specified disclosure, in writing, explaining the resource and income requirements of the Medi-Cal program, including, but not limited to, certain exempt resources, certain protections against spousal impoverishment, and certain circumstances under which an interest in a home may be transferred without affecting Medi-Cal eligibility. The bill would exclude from the application of these disclosure provisions credit life insurance, as defined.

(2) Existing law prohibits conflicts of interest between an attorney and client.

This bill would require the State Bar to make a report, by December 31 of each year, to the Legislature on the provision of financial services by lawyers to elders, as specified. The

report would include the number of complaints filed and investigations initiated, the type of charges made, and the number and nature of disciplinary actions taken by the State Bar.

(3) Existing law defines financial abuse for the purpose of reporting and investigating elder and dependent adult abuse.

This bill would revise that definition.

Ch. 443 (AB 2644) Calderon. School facilities: contamination.

(1) Existing law defines “environmental assessor” for purposes of assessing proposed schoolsites for environmental hazards as a class II environmental assessor registered by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment or a licensed hazardous substance contractor.

This bill would include in that definition a registered professional engineer, a registered geologist, and a registered certified engineer geologist.

(2) Existing law defines a “Phase I environmental assessment.”

This bill would provide that a Phase I environmental assessment conducted pursuant to the requirements adopted by the American Society for Testing and Materials for due diligence for commercial real estate transactions satisfies the requirements for conducting a Phase I environmental assessment unless and until the Department of Toxic Substances Control adopts final regulations that establish guidelines for a Phase I environmental assessment for purposes of schoolsites that impose different requirements from those imposed by the American Society for Testing and Materials.

(3) Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to comply with provisions of law regarding public participation in response actions undertaken for certain listed sites and community advisory groups established to review and comment on the response actions conducted in affected communities.

The bill would require a school district to provide a notice to residents in the immediate area, approved in form by the Department of Toxic Substances Control, prior to the commencement of work on a preliminary endangerment assessment, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

(4) Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to comply with certain provisions of law when recovering its costs incurred in carrying out its duties with regard to schoolsites.

This bill would make that requirement contingent on the Legislature not otherwise funding the department’s costs for overseeing the actions taken with regard to schoolsites.

(5) Existing law requires the governing board of a school district, as a condition of receiving state funding under the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act (Greene Act) of 1998, to have conducted a Phase I environmental assessment of a proposed schoolsite before acquiring the site.

This bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control, if it determines that the Phase I environmental assessment is not complete or disapproves the Phase I environmental assessment, to inform the school district of the decision, the basis for the decision, and actions necessary to secure department approval of the Phase I environmental assessment. The bill would require the school district to take actions necessary to secure the approval of the Phase I environmental assessment, elect to conduct a preliminary endangerment assessment, or elect not to pursue the acquisition of the construction project. The bill would permit the State Allocation Board to provide funding for response costs of the removal of hazardous waste or substances at schoolsites in a school district that has not received Greene Act funds for site acquisition, but will undertake construction on the site in accordance with the Greene Act.

(6) Existing law immunizes a school district from liability in any action filed against the school district for making a preliminary endangerment assessment or information concerning that assessment available for public review.

This bill would extend that immunity to cover the availability for public review of Phase I environmental assessments and information concerning that assessment.

(7) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 444 (AB 2685) Bock. Victims: Restitution Fund.

Under existing law, the probation officer is required to notify victims of any crime of their right to be compensated from the Restitution Fund.

This bill would require the Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP) to develop and make available a “notification of eligibility” card for victims and derivative victims of crimes, as defined, that includes, but is not limited to, specified information. At a minimum, the OCJP would be required to develop a template available for downloading on its Internet website that provides the information contained in the notification of eligibility card. The bill would authorize the district attorney and the law enforcement officer with primary responsibility for investigating the crime against the victim to provide this card to the victims and derivative victims.

Ch. 445 (SB 288) Peace. IHSS program: administration.

Existing law provides for the In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program, under which, either through employment by the recipient, or by or through contract by the county, qualified aged, blind, and disabled persons receive services enabling them to remain in their own homes. Counties are responsible for the administration of the IHSS program. Existing law requires each county to establish an advisory committee to provide recommendations on certain modes of service to be utilized in the county for in-home supportive services.

This bill would specify the membership composition of the advisory committee, and would exclude any county that has established a governing body for the provision of IHSS services prior to July 1, 2000, from those composition requirements.

The bill would specify that each county shall be eligible to receive state reimbursement of administrative costs for only 1 advisory committee and would require each county to comply with certain requirements.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 446 (SB 1526) Kelley. Highways: Safety Enhancement-Double Fine Zones.

(1) Existing law, until January 1, 2004, requires the Department of Transportation, in consultation with the Department of the California Highway Patrol, to develop specified pilot projects to designate and identify certain highway segments as “Safety Enhancement-Double Fine Zones” and impose increased fines for traffic violations occurring within these zones.

This bill would require the department to develop a pilot project that would be administered, in part, by certain local authorities, for designated portions of State Highway Routes 2 and 74. The bill thereby would create a state-mandated local program by imposing additional duties upon those local authorities.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay

the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 447 (SB 1533) Costa. Trial court funding.

(1) Existing law sets forth the Governmental Tort Claims Act governing the tort liability and immunity of public entities and their officers and employees, claims and actions against public entities and their officers and employees, insurance indemnification, and the defense of public officers and employees.

This bill would specify that, for purposes of those provisions, judges and court officers are state officers and trial court employees are employees of the trial court. The bill would require the Judicial Council to provide for representation, defense, and indemnification of judges and court officers and employees, and to adopt rules of court requiring the Administrative Office of the Courts to manage claims and actions involving the trial courts and their officers and employees. The bill would also set forth the intent of the Legislature in this regard.

(2) Existing law requires a party that appeals a judgment in small claims court to pay the same superior court filing fee that is required for an appeal of a limited civil case.

This bill would, instead, require payment of all the same fees required for an appeal of a limited civil case.

(3) Existing law prohibits a refund of jury fees deposited with a judge or clerk when a case is settled or a continuance is granted on a motion by the depositing party.

This bill would extend the applicability of this prohibition to also apply where the depositing party waives a jury. The bill would also require jury fees deposited in advance of trial prior to January 1, 1999, and which remain on deposit in specified cases, to be transmitted to the Controller for deposit in the Trial Court Trust Fund.

(4) Existing law provides for the county to pay for the costs of arbitration, except as specified.

This bill would require the court to pay for the costs of arbitration, except as specified.

(5) Existing law requires the state to pay for the preparation and transmittal of the reporter's and clerk's transcripts upon an appeal from a judgment freeing a child who is a dependent of the juvenile court from parental custody and control. Existing law authorizes the state to seek reimbursement from the appellant for the cost of the transcripts, as specified.

This bill would, instead, require the court to pay the above-described costs and would authorize the court to seek reimbursement from the appellant.

(6) Existing law regulates the transmittal of specified court-related funds by a county or city and county to the Trial Court Trust Fund, and requires the Judicial Council to report to the Legislature on alternative procedures that would improve the collection and remittance of revenues to the Trial Court Trust Fund no later than February 1, 1999.

This bill would revise the former provision to apply to transmittal to the State Treasury rather than to the Trial Court Trust Fund, and would extend the latter date to February 1, 2001.

(7) Existing law prohibits child support commissioners appointed by the superior court from being deemed a court operation for purposes of state funding of the courts, and provides for the appointment of other specified superior court commissioners.

This bill would delete the former provision, and would revise the provisions for the appointment of other specified superior court commissioners.

(8) Existing law requires each county to establish a Trial Court Operations Fund in the county treasury, as specified.

This bill would require all funds received by a trial court for operating and program purposes to be deposited in the trial court operations fund; and would require funds received for funding child support commissioners and family law facilitators, and specified funds

received for purposes other than court operations, to be placed in special accounts in that fund, as specified.

(9) Existing law specifies various amounts, and contingent revisions to those amounts, which certain counties are required to remit to the state for purposes of trial court funding beginning on July 1, 1997.

This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to the applicability of that provision.

(10) Existing law provides that a county shall be responsible for providing necessary facilities for judicial officers and support staff for judicial positions, as specified.

This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes in that provision.

(11) Existing law provides that when a court orders a change of venue in a criminal case to another county all costs incurred by that county, which are not payable by the state, as specified, shall be a charge against the county in which the action originated.

This bill would provide, instead, that when a court orders a change of venue to a court in another county all costs incurred by that court or county, which are not payable by the state, as specified, shall be a charge against the court or the county in which the action originated. The bill would further provide that costs that are included in the definition of court operations shall be considered court costs and are a charge against the court in the county in which the action originated; that all other costs shall be considered county costs and are a charge against the county in which the action originated; and that the presiding judge of the court, or his or her designee, shall authorize, and the treasurer shall pay, the amount of court costs out of the Trial Court Operations Fund as directed by the court.

(12) Existing law requires the Judicial Council to establish or expand court-appointed special advocate programs pursuant to a request-for-proposal process, upon application by a board of supervisors.

This bill would delete the requirement for application by a board of supervisors.

(13) The bill would impose a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties upon court personnel and the county treasurer.

(14) The bill would incorporate changes to Section 68085 of the Government Code made by Chapter 15 of the Statutes of 2000, and would incorporate changes to Section 77201.1 of the Government Code proposed by AB 2402 and SB 815, contingent upon their prior enactment.

(15) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 448 (SB 1551) Dunn. Long-term care facilities: family councils.

Existing law, the Long-Term Care, Health, Safety, and Security Act of 1973, prohibits a licensed skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility from prohibiting the formation of a family council, as defined, and requires that the family council shall be allowed to meet in the facility during mutually agreed upon hours, upon the request of a member of a facility resident's family or the representative's responsible party. The existing act includes classifications for violations of its provisions, and sets forth penalties therefor, including the issuance of citations and the assessment of civil penalties under specified circumstances.

This bill would revise the above provisions relating to family councils, including requiring that a family council be allowed to meet at least once a month in the facility, and replacing references to a resident's "responsible party" or "agent" with the term "representative." The bill would also impose specified requirements on the facility with respect to responding to

requests resulting from family council meetings, and notification of meetings. This bill would provide that violation of the bill's provisions relating to family councils would constitute a class "B" violation, as defined by a specified provision of the act.

Ch. 449 (SB 2016) McPherson. State property: Salinas.

Existing law authorizes the Director of General Services to execute grants to real property belonging to the state, whenever the sale or exchange of real property is authorized or contemplated by law, if no other state agency is specifically authorized and directed to execute the grant. Existing law also authorizes the director, upon the written request and consent of the state agency with control or jurisdiction over the property concerned and under specified circumstances, to sell, convey, or exchange properties that are not needed by any state agency at fair market value following notice to a specified committee and members of the Legislature.

This bill would authorize the director to transfer and convey, without charge or consideration, to the City of Salinas, all rights, title, and interests held by the state in the real property situated at 342 Front Street, Salinas, California.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 450 (SB 2160) Schiff. Dependent children: detention hearings.

Existing law provides for the appointment of counsel to represent a dependent child of the court in a detention hearing, as specified. Appointed counsel may be a county counsel, district attorney, public defender, or other member of the bar.

This bill would require the appointment of counsel for a child unrepresented by counsel, unless the court finds the child would not benefit from the appointment of counsel. The bill would delete a county counsel from the list of eligible counsel, and would require the court to determine, before appointing counsel, that counsel shall have a caseload and training that assures adequate representation of the child. The bill would also provide that both the child and counsel for the child, with the informed consent of the child if the child is found by the court to be of sufficient age and maturity to so consent, may invoke the psychotherapist-client privilege, the physician-patient privilege, and the clergyman-penitent privilege. The bill would also provide that counsel for the child shall have access to all records with regard to the child maintained by specified health care providers for certain purposes and delete existing provisions regarding counsel's access to a child's medical or child care records.

Existing law provides for appointment of a guardian ad litem for children alleged to be victims of abuse or neglect.

This bill would repeal existing law, operative July 1, 2001, and require the Judicial Council to adopt a rule of court by July 1, 2001, providing for the appointment of a guardian ad litem, and for caseload standards for appointed counsel. The bill would authorize related rules of court regarding guidelines for appointment of an attorney rather than a special advocate to represent the child, and caseload standards for guardians ad litem.

Ch. 451 (AB 1731) Shelley. Long-term health care facilities.

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of health facilities, including nursing facilities, by the State Department of Health Services. Existing law defines a nursing facility for purposes of these provisions.

This bill would revise the definition of nursing facility to mean a health facility licensed under state law that is certified to participate as a provider of care as a skilled nursing facility in the federal Medicare program or as a nursing facility in the federal medicaid program, or as both.

Existing law prohibits the operation, establishment, management, conduct, or maintenance of a health facility without having first obtained a license, or the continued operation, conduct, or maintenance of an existing health facility without having obtained a

license. Existing law also authorizes the court to appoint a receiver to temporarily operate an existing long-term health care facility under certain conditions.

This bill would expressly except the court-appointed receiver from the prohibition against operating a long-term health care facility without having obtained a license.

Existing law requires the filing of an application with the department for licensure as a health facility or for approval to provide a special service at a health facility. Under existing law the application must contain certain information, including any information required by the department for the proper administration and enforcement of these provisions. Existing law requires that the information provided to the department under this provision be made available to the public upon request.

This bill would require the filing of an application for approval to manage a currently licensed skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility under circumstances in which an application to operate the facility has not been filed by the applicant. This bill also would prohibit an individual's social security number from being made public pursuant to these provisions.

Existing law provides that a license for a health facility expires 12 months from the date of its issuance.

This bill would except from this provision the license of a long-term care facility operated by a court-appointed receiver. The bill, instead, would provide that this license shall not expire during the period of the receivership and 30 days thereafter.

Existing law requires each applicant for a license to operate a skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility to make certain disclosures regarding ownership and officers to the department.

This bill would revise these disclosure requirements. The bill also would require that the information required by these disclosure provisions be included in the department's automated certification licensing administration information management system.

Existing law authorizes the department to suspend or revoke a license or special permit issued to the health facility.

This bill would add the violation by a facility of designated federal statutes or regulations to the circumstances under which the department may suspend or revoke a license or special permit of certain nursing facilities.

Existing law authorizes the Director of Health Services to file a petition in the superior court for appointment of a receiver for any long-term health care facility whenever certain conditions exist.

This bill would authorize the director to appoint a temporary manager, as provided under the bill, to operate the facility and would establish procedures whereby a licensee could contest the appointment.

Existing law sets forth procedures under which the court may terminate the court-ordered receiver management of a long-term health care facility upon consideration of designated factors, under which the management of the facility may be returned to the licensee if certain conditions are met, and under which the state is reimbursed for funds advanced for expenses in connection with the receivership.

This bill would revise the factors the court is required to consider to terminate court-ordered receiver management. The bill would recast the provisions for return of management of the facility. The bill would revise the method of determining the state's reimbursement.

Existing law requires a long-term health care facility to submit a proposed relocation plan for affected patients to the department for comment if 10 or more patients are likely to be transferred due to any voluntary change in the status of the license or operation of a facility.

This bill would also require these facilities to submit the proposed relocation plan if 10 or more patients are likely to be transferred due to any involuntary change in the status of the license or operation of the facility.

Existing law requires that moneys collected as a result of civil penalties imposed against long-term health care facilities be deposited in the Health Facilities Citation Penalties Account in the Special Deposit Fund and prohibits the balance in the account from exceeding \$10,000,000.

This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to this provision.

Existing law requires the department to promote quality in long-term health care facility services through specified activities.

This bill would revise this provision to require the department to promote quality of care and quality of life for persons in these facilities. This bill would add to the specified activities of the department to achieve this goal.

Existing law requires the department to establish the Quality Awards Program to recognize skilled nursing facilities that provide exemplary care to residents.

This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to this provision.

Existing law requires the department to adopt regulations setting forth the minimum number of equivalent nursing hours, as defined, per patient required in skilled nursing and intermediate care facilities. Existing law provides that the minimum number of actual nursing hours per patient required in a skilled nursing facility shall be 3.2 hours.

This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to increase the minimum number of direct care nursing hours per patient day in skilled nursing facilities. The bill would require the department to determine the need, and provide recommendations, for any increase in the minimum number of nursing hours per patient day and perform designated analysis. The bill would require the department, on or before May 1, 2001, to prepare a report on its analysis and recommendations and submit the report to the Legislature.

Existing law requires the department to prepare and maintain a list of approved training programs for nurse assistant certification. Existing law specifies certain requirements for an approved training program of a skilled nursing or intermediate care facility.

This bill would revise the requirements for these training programs. The bill would also require the department, in consultation with other specified entities, to perform various duties with regard to examination review and the development of career ladder opportunities for certified nurse assistants.

Existing law authorizes any duly authorized officer, employee, or agent of the state department to enter and inspect any long-term health care facility, including, but not limited to, interviewing residents and reviewing records, at any time to enforce regulatory provisions.

Existing law requires certain persons who have responsibility for the care and custody of elder and dependent adults to report abuse, alleged abuse, or suspected abuse of an elder or dependent adult, as defined, including abuse in a long-term care facility, to the local ombudsman or the local law enforcement agency.

This bill would require a long-term health care facility to report to the department immediately, or within 24 hours, all incidents of alleged abuse or suspected abuse. The bill would make the failure to report a class "B" violation.

Existing law requires the department to assign an inspector to make a preliminary review of any complaint received against a long-term health care facility, notify the complainant of the name of the assigned inspector, send a copy of any citation issued to a facility to each complainant, and hold a minixit conference upon leaving the facility at the completion of an investigation.

This bill would revise these provisions to require the department to notify the complainant of the assigned inspector's name within 2 working days of the receipt of the complaint, to make an onsite inspection or investigation within 24 hours of the receipt of a complaint in any case in which there is a serious threat of imminent danger of death or serious bodily harm, to provide designated notice to the complainant, to send a copy of the citation to each complainant by registered or certified mail, and to advise the facility, in certain cases, that it

is unlawful to discriminate or seek retaliation against a complainant. The bill would define "complaint" for purposes of this provision.

Existing law requires licensees of skilled nursing facilities to notify the department within 24 hours of designated occurrences related to the facility's financial situation.

This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to this provision.

Existing law establishes in the department, until January 1, 2004, the Skilled Nursing Facility Financial Solvency Advisory Board with a specified membership and duties.

This bill would revise provisions related to board membership.

Existing law requires the department to develop and establish a consumer information service system to provide updated and accurate information to the general public and consumers regarding long-term care facilities in their communities.

This bill would require the department to develop, by January 1, 2002, a method whereby specified information related to complaints and state and federal sanctions imposed against long-term care facilities are provided to the public and consumers. This provision would become inoperative on July 1, 2003. This bill would also impose upon the department confidentiality and disclosure requirements in implementing the consumer information service system.

Existing law requires a long-term care facility, as defined, to post in a conspicuous location certain information regarding the Office of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman.

This bill would set forth specific locations where a skilled nursing and intermediate care facility is required to post a copy of the information regarding the Office of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman. This bill would provide for civil penalties if a licensee fails to post the notices required pursuant to this provision.

Existing federal law sets forth procedures under which a nursing facility is certified to participate as a provider of care in the federal medicaid program.

This bill would require the department to develop a procedure for and provide for the central review of federal deficiencies and supporting documentation that require the termination of certification for a nursing facility, as specified under the bill. The bill would require the department, on or before October 1 of each year, to provide to the Legislature a summary of federal enforcement actions taken against nursing facilities during the previous state fiscal year.

Existing law requires the department to conduct annual inspections of long-term health care facilities, except facilities that have not had serious violations within the last 12 months, and in any case to inspect every facility at least once every 2 years.

This bill would require the department to vary the cycle for conducting these inspections to reduce the predictability of the inspections.

Existing law classifies a citation issued against long-term health care facilities according to the nature of the violation, in order of decreasing seriousness, as class "AA," class "A," and class "B" violations, and provides for various civil penalties.

This bill would increase the civil penalties for a skilled nursing facility and an intermediate care facility as defined with regard to these violations.

Existing law requires the department to review the effectiveness of certain enforcement provisions in maintaining the quality of care provided by long-term health care facilities and submit a report on the enforcement activities.

This bill would require the department to submit the report on or before December 1, 2001, and annually thereafter, regarding these enforcement activities.

Under existing law, a licensee may, in lieu of contesting a citation, transmit to the state department the minimum amount specified by law, or 65% of the amount specified in the citation, whichever is greater, for each violation within 15 business days after the issuance of the citation.

This bill would revise this authority with regard to a licensee subject to the increased penalty provisions to allow payment within 30 business days after the issuance of the citation.

Existing law specifies the procedures for a licensee of a long-term health care facility to contest a citation or the proposed assessment of a civil penalty, which includes the option to adjudicate the validity of the citation in the municipal or superior court in the county in which the facility is located.

This bill would authorize the court to affirm, modify, or dismiss a citation, the level of the citation, or the amount of the proposed assessment of the civil penalty when a licensee files a judicial appeal to contest a citation.

Existing law requires the department to report certain enforcement actions taken against a facility to the State Board of Nursing Home Administrators. Existing law requires a long-term health care facility to prominently post each citation for a class "A" violation, as prescribed in regulations issued by the director.

This bill would require a skilled nursing facility or an intermediate care facility that has one or more remedies actually imposed for violation of state or federal requirements to provide written notification of the action to residents, to the responsible parties and the legal representatives of residents, and to all applicants for admission to the facility.

Existing law establishes various remedies for violation of state or federal requirements relating to the operation of long-term care facilities.

This bill would require a facility to post a notice of the remedy or remedies imposed for violation of these requirements.

Existing law requires the department to issue certain public information releases regarding long-term health care facilities that have not had any violations within a 12-month period. Existing law also requires the department to issue certain press releases regarding facilities against which specified state or federal sanctions have been imposed. Existing law requires the department to annually prepare and make available to offices of the department's facilities licensing section a report setting forth specified information regarding citations issued to licensees.

This bill would repeal these provisions.

Existing law authorizes the department to issue a provisional license to certain health facilities for 6 months, but in no case for longer than one year from the issuance of the provisional license.

This bill would authorize the department to rescind the license to operate a skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility and issue a provisional license, as provided under the bill, if certain things occur.

Existing law requires skilled nursing and intermediate care facilities to establish and make available, as prescribed, written policies regarding the rights of patients. Existing law requires that the procedures ensure that each patient admitted to the facility has certain rights and is notified of certain facility obligations, in addition to those specified by regulation.

This bill would add to the rights of a resident of a nursing facility the right to appeal the facility's refusal to readmit him or her if the resident has been hospitalized in an acute care hospital and asserts his or her right to readmission pursuant to bed hold provisions or readmission rights of either state or federal law. The bill would provide that the refusal of the facility shall be treated as an involuntary transfer under federal law. The bill would specify circumstances under which the resident would remain in the hospital pending a final determination by a hearing officer.

Existing law prohibits a long-term health care facility that participates as a provider under the Medi-Cal program from transferring or seeking to evict out of the facility any resident as a result of the resident changing his or her manner of purchasing the services from private payment or Medicare to Medi-Cal benefits and for whom an eligibility determination has not yet been made.

This bill would specify that transferring a resident within the facility, or seeking to evict a resident out of the facility is prohibited under this provision, except that a facility may transfer a resident from a private room to a semi-private room if the resident changes to Medi-Cal payment status. The bill would provide that this provision also applies to residents

who have made a timely application to Medi-Cal benefits and for whom an eligibility determination has not yet been made.

Existing law provides for the reimbursement of long-term health care facilities providing services under the Medi-Cal program according to an established methodology.

This bill would require the department to examine several alternative rate methodology models for a new Medi-Cal reimbursement system for skilled nursing facilities and to submit to the Legislature a report and proposal for any statutory changes necessary to implement certain objectives relating to changes in this methodology. The bill would also appropriate \$500,000 from the General Fund to the department for purposes of implementing these provisions.

Because a violation of health facility provisions is a crime, the bill would create a new crime, thereby constituting a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 452 (AB 2103) Strom-Martin. Primary health care services.

Existing law requires the State Department of Health Services to grant funds, for up to 3 years per grant, to eligible private, nonprofit, community-based primary care clinics, for the purpose of maintaining a health services program for seasonal agricultural and migratory workers and their families. Existing law imposes similar requirements on the department with respect to the provision of health services in underserved rural health areas.

This bill would require the department to allocate available funds, for a 3-year period, in accordance with specified criteria. The bill would require the department to seek input from stakeholders in designing the methodology for distribution of funds under these circumstances.

Ch. 453 (AB 2152) Aroner. Medi-Cal: durable medical equipment.

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Services, under which qualified low-income persons, including those with disabilities, are provided with health care services. One of the benefits covered under the Medi-Cal program is durable medical equipment, subject to utilization controls.

This bill would require that the utilization controls allow authorization of durable medical equipment needed to assist a disabled beneficiary in caring for a child for whom the disabled beneficiary is a parent, stepparent, foster parent, or legal guardian, subject to the availability of federal financial participation. It would also require the department to adopt emergency regulations to define and establish criteria for assistive durable medical equipment in accordance with specified provisions.

Ch. 454 (AB 2902) Committee on Health. Hospital facilities: seismic safety.

Existing law provides that the Alfred E. Alquist Hospital Facilities Seismic Safety Act of 1983, which establishes, under the jurisdiction of the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, a program of seismic safety building standards for certain hospitals built on and after March 7, 1973, shall remain in effect until, and is repealed as of January 1, 2001. Under that act, all regulatory submissions to the California Building Standards Commission made by the office pursuant to specified provisions of the act are deemed emergency regulations, as specified.

This bill would provide that only the above-described provision of the act relating to regulatory submissions is repealed as of that date.

Ch. 455 (SB 1996) Speier. Financial responsibility.

(1) Under existing law, a specified notice is required to be given to the buyer of a vehicle under a conditional sales contract that is required to be printed in contrasting red ink

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

informing the buyer that it is his or her responsibility to obtain liability insurance and that the insurance acquired by the lienholder does not provide liability coverage and does not satisfy the financial responsibility laws of California.

This bill would require licensed vehicle dealers who sell a dealer-required insurance policy at the time of the vehicle transfer and the policy does not insure the transferee against damages resulting from ownership or operation of the vehicle arising by reason of personal injury or death of any person, or from damage to property, to notify the transferee of that fact in writing on a specified document, other than the insurance policy. The bill would require the document to be signed and an exact copy to be furnished to the transferee by the dealer at the time of signature. The bill would require the document to contain a specified notice in English and Spanish with the Spanish translation version of the document to be developed by the Department of Motor Vehicles. The bill would require the department, upon request, to make available a translation of the specified notice in any of the languages used in the most recent statewide voter pamphlet.

Because failure to provide notice in these documents to certain transferees would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by expanding the scope of an existing crime.

(2) Under existing law, the department is required to require an applicant for renewal of a motor vehicle registration to submit a specified form, as developed by the department, regarding the applicant's motor vehicle liability insurance or provide certain documentation regarding alternative evidence of financial responsibility.

This bill, would authorize the Director of Motor Vehicles to authorize an insurer to issue a form that does not conform to the form specified above if the director determines that the company issuing the alternate form is or will begin reporting specified insurance information to the department through electronic transmission and approves the contents of the alternate form as providing an adequate means for persons to prove compliance with the financial responsibility laws.

The bill would authorize, for use in lieu of other evidence of financial responsibility, an evidence form that indicates coverage is provided by a charitable risk pool, as specified, if the registered owner of the vehicle is a nonprofit charitable organization that is exempt from taxation under federal law.

(3) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 4000.37 of the Vehicle Code proposed by SB 1403, to be operative only if this bill and SB 1403 are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, each bill amends Section 4000.37 of the Vehicle Code, and this bill is enacted last.

(4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 456 (SB 1766) Chesbro. Primary care clinics.

Existing law requires the reimbursement of selected primary care clinics for the delivery of medical services, including preventive health care and smoking prevention and cessation health education, to eligible beneficiaries whose income is under 200% of the federal poverty level. Existing law requires the State Department of Health Services to develop a formula for the allocation of funds available for this purpose. Existing law requires the department, in the 2001–02 fiscal year, to allocate available funds based on a selected clinic's reported levels of uncompensated care.

This bill would require, instead, that the department allocate available funds as provided under the bill. The bill would provide that this requirement shall become inoperative on July 1, 2004.

Ch. 457 (AB 36) Shelley. San Francisco Unified School District: fiscal management: fiscal expert.

(1) Under existing law, if at any time during the fiscal year, the Superintendent of Public Instruction determines that the county office of education may be unable to meet its financial obligations for the current or 2 subsequent fiscal years or if the county office has met certain other requirements, he or she is required to notify the county board of education and the county superintendent in writing of that determination and the basis for the determination. Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to take certain actions, including assigning a fiscal expert, paid for by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to advise the county office on its financial problems and conducting a study of the financial and budgetary conditions of the county office, to ensure that the county office meets its financial obligations.

This bill would require the San Francisco Unified School District to conduct an internal review of fiscal management and operations of the school district that includes certain elements, including, among others, a projection of all fund and cash balances of the district for the current subsequent 2 fiscal years, thus imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the school district to prepare preliminary and final reports to the Office of the Legislative Analyst and the Joint Legislative Audit Committee on the findings, projections, and proposals based on this internal review of fiscal management and operations, and would require the Office of the Legislative Analyst to review these reports and report any concerns and recommendations to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

(3) The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 458 (AB 801) Cardenas. School facilities.

Existing law, the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998, establishes the 1998 State School Facilities Fund from which the State Allocation Board may apportion funds to school districts for certain purposes, including new construction. Existing law requires each school district that elects to participate in the new construction program under the act to submit to the State Allocation Board a one-time report of existing school building capacity, pursuant to a prescribed calculation.

This bill would adjust the calculation when an applicant school district proposes to demolish a single story building and replace it with a multistory building on the same site, if specified conditions are met.

Ch. 459 (AB 908) Alquist. Education: gender equity training.

Existing law states the policy of the state that elementary and secondary school classes and courses be conducted without regard to the sex of the pupil enrolled in these classes and courses.

This bill would establish the gender equity train-the-trainer grant program for the award of grants from funds available for that purpose to the governing boards of school districts and county offices of education. The bill would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with the approval of the State Board of Education, to develop criteria for the grant applications, and the superintendent would select grant recipients. The Superintendent of Public Instruction would implement this program only in fiscal years in which sufficient funds have been appropriated for this purpose. To the extent funds are available in multiple years, the Superintendent of Public Instruction would be required to award grants in a manner that ensures that training is available in all parts of the state.

The bill would limit expenditures of state funds for purposes of the bill to \$130,000 in any fiscal year.

The bill would appropriate \$110,000 from the General Fund to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for purposes of the gender equity train-the-trainer grant program and would authorize \$10,000 to be expended on state administration of the grant program. To the extent that the funds appropriated by this bill are allocated to a school district or a community college district, those funds would be applied toward the minimum funding requirements for school districts and community college districts imposed by Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution.

Ch. 460 (AB 2159) Robert Pacheco. Student financial aid: Graduate Assumption Program of Loans for Education.

Existing law establishes a Graduate Assumption Program of Loans for Education, under which an applicant who has completed a baccalaureate degree program or who is enrolled in an academic program leading to a graduate level degree, and who agrees, upon graduation, to teach full-time at a California college or university, is eligible to receive a conditional warrant for loan assumption, to be redeemed by the Student Aid Commission when that person has received a graduate degree from an accredited California institution and is employed as a full-time teacher at a California college or university.

This bill would allow a California resident who attends an eligible school or college outside the state, a person enrolled in an academic program leading to a baccalaureate level degree, and a person who is enrolled in an academic program on at least a half-time basis, to be an applicant for the Graduate Assumption Program of Loans for Education. The bill would specify that a program participant who teaches on less than a full-time basis may qualify for prescribed levels of loan assumption by teaching for periods that are equivalent to specified periods of full-time teaching.

Ch. 461 (AB 2236) Leach. Instructional materials: textbooks.

Existing law requires governing boards of school districts to adopt rules, regulations, and procedures for prescribing standards for determining when instructional materials adopted by them and either loaned by them or in their possession are obsolete, and if the materials are usable or unusable for educational purposes.

This bill would permit a school district to review instructional materials to determine when those materials are obsolete pursuant to the rules, regulations, and procedures adopted by its governing board and report the results and staff recommendations at a public meeting of the school district governing board.

Ch. 462 (AB 2323) Ducheny. Joint Powers Authority: Center for International Education Synergy.

Existing law authorizes the formation of a joint powers agreement for specified purposes, in accordance with specified provisions of law.

This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature that the Center for International Education Synergy be established through a joint powers agreement entered into between the Sweetwater Union High School District, the Southwestern Community College District, and San Diego State University.

Pursuant to the Budget Act of 2000, \$1,000,000 is appropriated to San Diego State University from the General Fund for the acquisition of the Otay Mesa Off-Campus Center.

This bill would declare that this amount be deemed to be supplemental to, and separate from, any existing or future capital outlay funding for the California State University.

Ch. 463 (AB 2791) Alquist. School and essential services facilities: stop work notice.

Existing law, the Field Act, provides for seismic safety review and approval of school building design and construction by the Department of General Services. Existing law sets

forth requirements relating to the construction and seismic safety of essential services facilities, as defined.

This bill would, notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, authorize the Department of General Services to issue a stop work order when construction work on a public school, a community college, or an essential services facility, as defined, is not being performed in accordance with existing law and would compromise the structural integrity of the building thereby endangering the public. The bill would provide that a public board, body, or officer whose construction work on a public school, community college, or essential services facility is subject to a stop work order shall not be held liable in any action filed against the public board, body, or officer for stopping work as required by the stop work order, or for any delays caused by compliance with the stop work order, except as provided. The bill would also require the Department of General Services to allow construction of incidental and minor nonstructural additions or nonstructural alterations without invoking its stop work authority.

Ch. 464 (SB 1841) Poochigian. Charter schools: waivers.

Existing law requires a charter school to comply with the provisions of its charter and the laws pertaining to charter schools and exempts charter schools from the laws governing school districts, with specified exceptions. Existing law authorizes the governing board of a school district or a county board of education, on a districtwide or countywide basis or on behalf of one or more of its schools or programs, after a public hearing on the matter, to request the State Board of Education to waive all or part of any section of the Education Code or any regulation adopted by the State Board of Education that implements a provision of the code that may be waived, with certain exceptions.

This bill would also authorize the governing board of a charter school to request, and the State Board of Education to approve, a waiver of any otherwise applicable provisions of the Education Code until July 1, 2005. The bill would require the charter school to submit its application for a waiver to its chartering authority. The bill would provide that if the chartering authority is a school district or county office of education, it must forward certain documentation with the waiver request to the State Board of Education. The bill would require a charter school to meet the same criteria that a school district is required to meet when it requests a waiver, except that the chartering authority shall conduct a public hearing no later than 90 days following receipt of the waiver request. The bill would require the charter school to hold a public hearing prior to submitting the waiver request directly to the State Board of Education if the chartering authority fails to hold its public hearing within the time required. The bill would state that it does not expand upon nor diminish the State Board of Education's existing waiver authority.

Ch. 465 (SB 1913) McPherson. Compulsory education.

Existing law requires that each person subject to compulsory full-time education attend school as specified. Existing law requires that each parent, guardian, or other person having control or charge of the pupil shall send the pupil to school, as specified, and imposes penalties on the parent, guardian, or other person having control or charge of the pupil for noncompliance with the attendance laws.

This bill would, until January 1, 2005, specifically authorize a court to order a person who is convicted for failing to comply with the attendance laws, as specified, to immediately enroll the child in the appropriate school or educational program and provide proof of enrollment to the court.

This bill would require the Legislative Analyst, in conjunction with the California District Attorney's Association and the State Department of Education, to develop and submit a report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2004, as specified.

Ch. 466 (SB 2105) Lewis. Charter schools.

Existing law requires that a petition for the establishment of a charter school contain a reasonably comprehensive description of the manner by which staff members of a charter school will be covered by the State Teachers' Retirement System, the Public Employees' Retirement System, or federal social security. Existing law authorizes a chartering agency to charge for the actual costs of supervisory oversight of a charter school. Existing law permits a charter school to separately purchase administrative or other services from its chartering agency or other source.

This bill would require a school district or county office of education that is the chartering authority of a charter school to create any reports required by the State Teachers' Retirement System and the Public Employees' Retirement System at the request of the charter school. The bill would require the county superintendent of schools, employing agency, or school district that reports to those retirement systems to submit the required reports on behalf of the charter school, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize the chartering authority to charge the charter school for the actual costs of the reporting services. The bill would prohibit a school district or county office of education from requiring a charter school to purchase payroll processing services from it as a condition of providing the reporting services. The bill would also require information submitted on behalf of the charter school to be in a format conforming to the requirements of the retirement systems.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 467 (AB 1123) Cardoza. Distance learning: the California Distance Learning Policy.

Existing law requires the California Postsecondary Education Commission to develop a state policy on the use of distance learning technology, as defined, in education, to be considered and, if appropriate, adopted by the Legislature. Existing law requires the commission, in developing the policy, to address specified issues and to compile research on the effectiveness and cost effectiveness of distance education at various levels of education. Existing law requires that the policy be developed to recognize the several existing distance learning networks, to enhance their coordination and direction, and to provide statewide incentives to build partnerships that further distance learning, as specified. Existing law requires the commission, in developing the policy, (1) to propose a strategy to provide the 5 types of educational services of curriculum enhancement, expanded course offerings to rural and inner-city secondary schools, expanded course offerings at rural community colleges and off-campus centers, staff development courses for elementary and secondary teachers, and curriculum enhancement through the increased communication capability of schools, colleges, and universities and (2) to draw upon the experience and findings of the various campuses of the California State University that currently offer courses via distance education.

Existing law also requires the commission, in developing the policy, to identify existing sources of interactive distance learning instructional and staff development programming that can be utilized immediately by schools and colleges and to propose a strategy to utilize existing technologies to deliver instruction over distance, and link together school and college classrooms in rural and inner-city areas in the state.

Existing law further requires the commission, in preparing the policy statement, to consult with an advisory committee having prescribed membership.

This bill would repeal these provisions, and instead require the commission to convene an intersegmental working group to determine state funding priorities consistent with the institutional missions of the segments of higher education. The bill would specify principles

to be observed by the intersegmental working group in the development of priorities and the proposed expenditure of state revenue on technology infrastructure and applications.

This bill would require the intersegmental working group to be composed of representatives from public elementary and secondary education, the California State University, the California Community Colleges, the University of California, the independent accredited universities and colleges, private sector providers of distance learning services, the Office of the Secretary of Education, and the private sector.

The bill would require the commission to facilitate the development of statewide funding priorities for technology in higher education and to forward the recommendations of the intersegmental working group to the Legislature and the Governor on or before August 1, 2002.

Under existing law, these provisions would not be applicable to the University of California unless made applicable to the university by the Regents of the University of California by appropriate resolution.

Ch. 468 (AB 244) Ackerman. Corporations: evidences of indebtedness.

The California Constitution prohibits usury, which is the loan or forbearance of any money, goods, or things at a rate of interest in excess of specified ceilings, but exempts certain transactions and lenders from these provisions, and allows the Legislature to exempt additional classes of persons by statute. Existing statutory law, the Corporate Securities Act of 1968, provides that certain evidences of indebtedness, and their purchasers or holders, are exempt from state usury laws if the evidence of indebtedness is issued in compliance with specific provisions. Existing statutory law also provides that the usury exemption is applicable to an evidence of indebtedness issued in accordance with these provisions regardless of whether subsequent to its issuance the evidence of indebtedness is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to be a security.

This bill would provide that certain evidences of indebtedness in an amount of at least \$300,000 at the time of issuance, and the purchasers or holders thereof, shall be exempt from the usury provisions of the California Constitution under certain circumstances, as specified. This bill would state that these exemptions apply regardless of whether the evidence of indebtedness or guaranty is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction not to be a "security," but would clarify that these exemptions do not extend to evidences of indebtedness issued or guaranteed by an individual, a revocable trust, or a partnership with general partners, as specified. The bill would provide that it does not exempt any person from the California Finance Lenders Law.

This bill would state legislative intent that the standards contained in these provisions are approved with respect to commercial loans only and do not reflect any judgment by the Legislature regarding loans for personal, family, or household purposes and that the exemption contained therein shall not affect the application of existing licensing requirements, laws regarding unfair, unlawful, or deceptive acts or practices, or its availability to a successor in interest to the originating lender.

Ch. 469 (AB 950) Thomson. Travis Air Force Base Retention Program.

Existing law authorizes the redevelopment agencies for the County of Solano and the Cities of Fairfield, Suisun City, and Vacaville to expend tax increment funds generally designated for low- and moderate-income housing within territorial limits to develop housing outside those entities' territorial jurisdictions, subject to specified conditions, in order to implement the Travis Air Force Base Retention Program through the formation of a separate joint powers entity, as specified. The statute authorizing this use of funds would be repealed as of January 1, 2001, except as specified.

This bill would extend the date of the repeal of the statute to January 1, 2006, except as specified.

Ch. 470 (AB 1979) Wesson. Insurance: false and fraudulent claims.

Existing law requires an insurer, who in connection with any insurance contract providing liability insurance, provides a form for the purpose of making a claim against the insurer, to include a statement indicating that it is a crime to knowingly make false or fraudulent claims for the payment of a loss.

This bill would exclude a contract of reinsurance from the above requirement.

Ch. 471 (AB 2008) Committee on Housing and Community Development. Housing and community development.

(1) Existing law prescribes time periods for the submission of draft and adopted local general plan housing elements to the Department of Housing and Community Development and for the review of those elements by the department.

This bill would revise those time periods, as specified.

(2) The Mobilehome Residency Law regulates mobilehomes, mobilehome parks, and the relationship between management and homeowners, as specified.

This bill would exempt from the Mobilehome Residency Law any area owned, operated, or maintained by the state for employee housing or space for a mobilehome owned or occupied by a state employee, subject to a 60-day notice requirement upon termination of a tenancy.

(3) Existing law, until January 1, 2005, prohibits a redevelopment agency, city, or county from providing financial assistance to an automobile dealership, big box retailer, or business entity that sells or leases land to an automobile dealership or big box retailer that is relocating from the territorial jurisdiction of one community, city, or county to the territorial jurisdiction of another community, city, or county, but within the same market area, unless the receiving community, city, or county offers the other community, city, or county a contract that apportions sales tax generated by the dealership or retailer between the 2 communities, cities, or counties, as specified, and the agency, city, or county holds a public hearing and adopts a resolution making specified findings relating to whether or not a contract has been approved.

This bill would declare that those provisions are inapplicable to financial assistance transactions entered into on or before December 31, 1999, as specified.

(4) Existing law regulates permits to operate employee housing, deems a building or portion thereof to be substandard if certain conditions exist, and authorizes a hearing regarding the application of an applicable building standard or rule or regulation adopted by the Department of Housing and Community Development within a particular local area. Existing law authorizes the governing body of any county or city to prescribe fees for building permits, certificates, or other specified forms or documents. In addition, local ordinances or regulations governing alterations and repair of existing buildings are required to permit the replacement, retention, and extension of original materials and the use of original methods of construction as long as the California Building Standards Code and other requirements are met.

This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions to, among other things, change cross-references.

(5) Existing law authorizes a city or county to designate and charge a department organized to carry out, or an officer charged with the responsibility of carrying out, the administration of state laws regarding building standards with the enforcement of these provisions, the building standards published in the California Building Standards Code, or other specified rules or regulations.

This bill would extend the applicability of this authorization to a city and county and require, by March 1 of each year, the designated department or officer to provide in writing to the Department of Housing and Community Development the name, address, telephone number, and contact person of the designated department or officer.

(6) Existing law regulates the sale of manufactured homes and requires the registration of a manufactured home, mobilehome, commercial coach, truck camper, or floating home.

This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

(7) Existing law generally regulates mobilehome parks.

This bill would authorize the Department of Housing and Community Development to delegate all or any portion of its authority to enforce the provisions of existing law governing the regulation of mobilehome parks to a local building department or health department of any city, county, or city and county, if specified conditions exist.

(8) The Community Redevelopment Law prescribes procedures governing the merger of redevelopment project areas in the City of Sacramento for the purpose of allocating taxes, and contains provisions governing the redevelopment of Mather Air Force Base in Sacramento County.

This bill would repeal those provisions.

(9) Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to establish a program to replace housing units to be removed from the corridor of Interstate 105 in accordance with a specified federal consent decree.

This bill would repeal these provisions.

(10) Existing law defines “development loan” for purposes of prescribing the authority of the California Housing Finance Agency to make specified loans for housing developments. Existing law also requires the agency to report annually concerning, among other things, the sales prices of housing developments, and requires the agency to provide an opportunity for areawide clearinghouses to review housing developments.

This bill would revise the definition of “development loan” to include a residential structure, would substitute residential structures for housing developments in the reporting requirement, and would repeal the requirement for clearinghouse review of housing developments. The bill also would delete obsolete language and make other conforming changes.

Ch. 472 (AB 2069) Corbett. Attorneys: defense of insureds.

(1) Existing decisional law in this state deems that an attorney who is hired by an insurance company to defend an insured represents 2 clients, the insured and the insurer. Existing rules of professional conduct for attorneys, as interpreted by judicial decision relating to conflicts of interest, require a court to disqualify an attorney from representing a client if the attorney is representing a client with interests that are adverse to a former client and there is a substantial relationship between the subjects of the current and former representation. Those rules and decisions in all but a few instances also require a court to disqualify an attorney from representing a client where the attorney has another current client in a wholly unrelated matter whose interests are adverse to the first client.

This bill would require the State Bar of California to conduct a study, as specified, concerning the legal and professional responsibility issues that may arise as a result of the relationship between an attorney and an insurer when the attorney is retained by the insurer to represent an insured, and the attorney is subsequently retained to represent a party against another party insured by the insurer. The bill would require that a report of the study, with any recommendations, be submitted to the Legislature and the California Supreme Court on or before July 1, 2001.

(2) Existing law requires a court, prior to the filing of an action by a party against an attorney for a civil conspiracy with his or her client arising out of an attempt to contest or compromise a claim, to determine that there is a reasonable probability that the party will prevail in the action.

This bill would require the attorney rather than a party to raise that defense upon the first court appearance.

Ch. 473 (AB 2234) Wiggins. Prepaid rental listing services.

The Real Estate Law provides for the regulation and licensing of prepaid rental listing services by the Real Estate Commissioner. A willful violation of these provisions is a crime.

Existing law imposes various requirements on prepaid rental listing services, and among other things requires a contract for prepaid rental listing services to contain various provisions, including a requirement for the service to refund a prospective tenant's fee under certain circumstances, and provides a remedy in small claims court if the fee is not refunded when required.

This bill would modify the definition of "prepaid rental listing service" and provide that a contract for those services may be provided by the licensee to the prospective tenant and signed in electronic form, as specified. This bill would increase the amount of the bond required to be provided by a licensee to the department from \$2,500 to \$10,000. This bill would require that the amount of the fee charged to a prospective tenant that a licensee may retain as a service charge be increased initially from \$25 to \$50 and thereafter adjusted intermittently, as specified, by the Department of Real Estate. This bill would require that a licensee, within 10 days of receiving specified documentation, including a written statement signed by the prospective tenant under penalty of perjury and indicating that the prospective tenant did not obtain a rental through the services of the licensee, refund to a prospective tenant any fee paid over the permitted service charge for specified services. This bill would make other related changes to these regulatory provisions.

Because a violation of the bill's requirements would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by expanding the definition of an existing crime.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 474 (SB 877) McPherson. Deposition officers.

Existing law requires, with limited exceptions, that a deposition be conducted under the supervision of an officer who is authorized to administer an oath. If a deposition is being recorded by means of audiotape or videotape for specified purposes, the operator of the recording equipment must be authorized to administer any oath. Existing law prohibits these persons from having a financial interest in the action.

This bill would additionally require the services and products offered by these persons or the entities providing the services of these persons to be offered to all parties or their attorneys attending the deposition, as specified. The bill would also require, upon the request of any party or any party's attorney attending a deposition, any party or any party's attorney attending the deposition to enter in the record of the deposition all services and products made available to that party or to that party's attorney or to a 3rd party who is financing all or part of the action by the deposition officer or by the entity providing the services of the deposition officer. The bill would also prohibit a deposition officer or the entity providing the services of the deposition officer from providing any service or product consisting of the deposition officer's notations or comments regarding the demeanor of any witness, attorney, or party present at the deposition to any party or any party's attorney. The bill would prohibit a deposition officer or the entity providing his or her services from collecting any personal identifying information about the witness as a service or product to be provided to any party or 3rd party who is financing all or part of the action. A violation of these provisions would result in a civil penalty of up to \$5,000. The bill would also make technical changes.

Ch. 475 (SB 2015) Sher. Charitable fundraising.

Under the Supervision of Trustees and Fundraisers for Charitable Purposes Act, charitable corporations or trustees, commercial fundraisers, fundraising counsel, or coventurers who hold or solicit property for charitable purposes are required to file a registration statement and an annual financial report with the Attorney General. The act also authorizes the Attorney

General to make any additional rules and regulations that may be necessary for the administration of the act.

This bill would authorize the Attorney General to refuse to register, or to revoke or suspend the registration of, a charitable corporation or trustee, commercial fundraiser, fundraising counsel, or coventurer whenever the Attorney General finds that the person has violated or is operating in violation of the act. The bill would subject the actions of the Attorney General to the administrative adjudication provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. The bill would also authorize a late fee for the failure to register, be bonded, complete annual reports within specified time periods, timely file the annual registration/renewal form, or correct deficiencies in a registration or an annual report, as specified.

The bill would also make any person who violates the act liable for a civil penalty. It would authorize the Attorney General to accept an assurance of voluntary compliance through which any person alleged to be engaged in any method, act, or practice in violation of the act agrees to discontinue that method, act, or practice.

Ch. 476 (SB 2082) O'Connell. Animals: safety testing.

Under existing law, any pound or animal regulation department of a public or private agency where animals are turned over to a research facility is required to post a clearly visible notice that animals turned in to the agency may be used for research purposes.

This bill would prohibit manufacturers and contract testing facilities from using traditional animal test methods in this state for which an appropriate alternative method has been scientifically validated and recommended by the United States federal Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee for the Validation of Alternative Methods or other specified agencies. The bill would make a civil action for injunctive relief the exclusive remedy for enforcing these provisions.

Ch. 477 (AB 1422) Torlakson. Reporting of crimes.

Existing law makes it a felony or a misdemeanor for any person who, having knowledge of the actual commission of a crime, takes money or property of another, any gratuity or reward, or any engagement or promise thereof, upon any agreement or understanding to compound or conceal the crime, or to abstain from any prosecution thereof, or to withhold any evidence thereof, except as specified.

This bill would require, with specified exceptions, any person who reasonably believes that he or she has observed the commission of either a murder or rape where the victim is a child under the age of 14 years or a lewd or lascivious act with a child under the age of 14 years, as specified, to notify a peace officer by telephone or any other means. The failure to notify as required would be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$1,500, or by imprisonment in a county jail for up to 6 months, or both. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 478 (AB 2523) Thomson. Firearms: unlawful display.

(1) Existing law provides that every person who, except in self-defense, in the presence of another draws or exhibits any firearm, loaded or unloaded, in a rude, angry or threatening manner, or who in any manner unlawfully uses a firearm in any fight or quarrel, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not less than 3 months.

This bill would provide that if the violation occurs in a public place, as defined, and the firearm is a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, the violation of these provisions is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not less than 3 months and not more than one year, by a fine not to exceed \$1,000, or by both that fine and

imprisonment. This bill would also make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these and related provisions. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) Existing law provides that every person who, except in self-defense, in the presence of any other person, draws or exhibits any loaded firearm in a rude, angry, or threatening manner, or who unlawfully uses any loaded firearm in any fight upon the grounds of certain facilities, as specified, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for one, 2, or 3 years, or in a county jail for not less than 3 months and not more than one year.

This bill would punish the above-described offense by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or 2 or 3 years, or in a county jail for not less than 3 months and not more than one year.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 479 (AB 2536) Scott. Crime prevention.

Existing law establishes various crime prevention programs.

This bill would require the Department of Justice to produce public service announcements in both English and Spanish regarding recent changes in firearm laws, and a gun owner's responsibilities regarding safe storage of a firearm, as specified. This bill would also appropriate \$125,000 from the General Fund for purposes of the bill.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 480 (AB 2583) Cardenas. Claims against the state: payment.

Existing law requires the Attorney General to report to the Legislature when there is no sufficient appropriation available for the payment of a claim against the state.

This bill would appropriate \$48,280,000 from the General Fund to the Attorney General to pay a settlement payment to the United States government for a specified court action.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 481 (SB 1943) Ortiz. Youthful offenders.

(1) Existing law provides for the forfeiture of unclaimed money of \$5 or less in a prison inmate's trust account after he or she has been paroled to the Inmate Welfare Fund.

This bill would provide for the forfeiture of unclaimed money of \$5 or less in a youthful offender's trust account after discharge, escape, or absconding from supervision of the Department of the Youth Authority to the Benefit Fund to be used for the benefit of the resident wards.

(2) Existing law requires certain restitution orders, issued as a result of a minor's conduct, to be of a dollar amount sufficient to reimburse the victim or victims, as specified.

This bill would require those restitution orders to identify each victim, unless the court for good cause finds the order should not identify a victim or victims and the amount of each victim's loss; or, if the amount of restitution is unknown at the time of disposition, would require the court order to identify the victims, unless the court for good cause finds the order should not identify a victim or victims, and state that the amount of restitution is to be determined. The bill would also require restitution orders to identify co-offenders who are jointly and severally liable for restitution.

(3) Existing law expresses the intent of the Legislature that the Youthful Offender Parole Board and the Director of the Youth Authority meet at least 4 times a year, as specified.

This bill would specify, instead, that they meet at least twice a year.

(4) Existing law requires the Director of the Youth Authority to deduct the balance owing on specified restitution orders from a ward's trust account up to a maximum of 50% of the total held in trust, unless prohibited by federal law.

This bill would revise the restitution orders specified to which this provision applies. The bill would also require trust funds of a ward who cannot be located to be used to satisfy pending restitution orders of fines, as specified, and would require the remainder, if any, to be transferred to the Benefit Fund to be used for the benefit of the resident wards.

(5) Existing law authorizes the release to a victim or next of kin of specified information regarding a youthful offender committed to the Department of the Youth Authority for certain offenses. This bill would expand this provision to apply to further, specified offenses.

(6) Existing law authorizes a victim or his or her representative, or the victim's next of kin or his or her representative to attend a youthful offender parole hearing.

This bill would, instead, authorize the victim and one support person to attend. In the event that the victim is unable to attend the proceeding, 2 support persons designated by the victim may attend to provide information about the impact of the crime on the victim, or if the victim is no longer living, 2 members of the victim's immediate family may attend. The bill would also specify that support persons are restricted to providing information about the impact of the crime on the victim and providing physical and emotional support to the victim or the victim's family. The bill would also authorize the Department of the Youth Authority to exclude a victim or his or her support person or persons from a hearing, and would authorize the board to allow the presence of other support persons under particular circumstances surrounding the proceeding.

(7) The bill would amend a provision of law added by an initiative measure which by its terms requires a $2/3$ vote of each house for amendment by the Legislature.

Ch. 482 (AB 439) Pescetti. County employees' retirement: park rangers.

The Public Employees' Retirement Law and the County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 provide generally higher benefit formulas and higher contribution rates for safety members than those provided for general members.

Under the Public Employees' Retirement Law, "county peace officers," as defined, among others, are safety members.

This bill would define "county peace officers" to include parks and recreation department employees in the Park Ranger class series in Santa Clara County who perform specified duties.

Under the County Employees Retirement Law of 1937, sheriffs, deputies sheriff, and other specified individuals whose principal duties consist of active law enforcement are eligible for safety member status. Under that law, general members who become safety members may elect to receive service credit for prior service upon payment of specified additional contributions.

This bill would provide that peace officers in the Park Ranger class series, employed, as specified, by the County of Sacramento, may, at the election of the board of supervisors, be eligible for safety member status and receive credit as a safety member for prior service pursuant to the terms of a memorandum of understanding between the employer and employee representative.

Ch. 483 (AB 1009) Correa. Public employees' retirement: purchasing power protection.

Under existing law, the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System is required to annually transfer specified amounts to a supplemental account to fund purchasing power protection for monthly allowances paid to all retirees, survivors, and beneficiaries of the system.

This bill would instead (1) establish separate supplemental accounts for state and school employers for those purposes, (2) require all monthly allowances paid to retirees, survivors, and beneficiaries of contracting agencies to be increased, annually commencing January 1, 2001, to 80% of the purchasing power of their initial monthly allowances, as specified, (3)

provide a one-time purchasing power protection payment for the year 2000, as specified, and (4) require the cost of those increases to be paid from employer assets in the system.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute and shall be operative on July 1, 2000.

Ch. 484 (AB 1302) Thomson. Parole: sex offenders.

Existing law gives the Board of Prison Terms the power upon granting parole to any prisoner to impose on the parole any conditions that it may deem proper. Existing law gives the Board of Prison Terms full power to suspend or revoke any parole and to order returned to prison any prisoner upon parole.

This bill would provide that on or after January 1, 2001, whenever any paroled person is returned to custody or has his or her parole revoked for conduct that would require the paroled person to register as a sex offender, the parole authority would be required to report the circumstances that were the basis for the return to custody or revocation of parole to the law enforcement agency and the district attorney that has primary jurisdiction over the community in which the circumstances occurred and to the Department of Corrections. This bill would also require the Department of Corrections to inform the same law enforcement agency and district attorney upon the release of the paroled person, and, if different, the county in which the person is paroled or discharged, of the circumstances that were the basis for the return to custody or revocation of parole.

Ch. 485 (AB 1895) Ackerman. Corporations.

Existing law sets forth organizational procedures and filing requirements for corporations. Existing law also regulates the ownership and sale of, and investment in, securities registered on a national securities exchange, as provided by federal law.

This bill would make various changes relating to corporations and securities, including the following:

- (1) Adds a definition of "cumulative dividends in arrears" for shareholder distributions.
- (2) Revises the provision regarding professional corporations.
- (3) Changes a reference to securities listed on the National Market System of the Nasdaq Stock Market in various provisions of law.
- (4) Specifies the conditions regarding election of a director to fill a vacancy not created by removal of a director.
- (5) Authorizes a superior court to appoint directors of various types of nonprofit corporations if the corporation has no shareholders or initial directors have not been named and all of the directors die, resign, or become incompetent.
- (6) Specifies the conditions of a board's approval of business items if members leave before a vote.

Ch. 486 (AB 2291) Florez. County employees' retirement: Kern County board of retirement.

Under the existing County Employees Retirement Law of 1937, in specified counties, including the counties of Ventura and Kern, the board of retirement of the county retirement system consists of 9 members, including one elected retired member and one elected alternate member, as specified. However, the board of retirement in Ventura County is authorized to appoint an alternate retired member in specified circumstances.

This bill would extend that authority to the board of retirement in Kern County.

Ch. 487 (AB 2357) Honda. Victims of Domestic Violence Employment Leave Act.

Existing law prohibits an employer from discharging or discriminating or retaliating against an employee who is a victim of domestic violence for taking time off from work to obtain judicial relief to help ensure the health, safety, or welfare of the employee or his or her child. Existing law provides that an employee who has been discharged or discriminated or retaliated against in violation of these provisions is entitled to reinstatement and

reimbursement of lost wages and benefits. The failure of an employer to rehire, promote, or restore an eligible employee constitutes a misdemeanor.

This bill would enact the Victims of Domestic Violence Employment Leave Act, which with regard to employers with 25 or more employees would additionally prohibit an employer from discharging or discriminating or retaliating against an employee who is a victim of domestic violence and who takes time off to seek medical attention, to obtain services from a domestic violence program, to obtain psychological counseling, or to participate in safety planning.

With regard to all employers, regardless of the number of employees, the bill would require the employee to give the employer reasonable advance notice of the intention to take time off for any of the purposes summarized above, as provided, and an employer would be required to maintain the confidentiality of an employee who requests time off pursuant to provisions of existing law or under provisions added by the bill.

By revising and expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 488 (AB 2691) Corbett. Classified employees: personnel commission appointments.

Under existing law, any school district or community college district that has adopted the merit system is required to cause the personnel commission for the district to be appointed in a specified manner. Existing law requires, in a school district and community college district that had already adopted the merit system on September 17, 1965, that members of the personnel commission be appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction who is required to consider the recommendation of the governing board and other interested parties, and prescribes related matters.

This bill would authorize the classified employees of any school district or community college district that has already adopted the merit system on September 17, 1965, to petition the governing board of the school district or community college district, as appropriate, to request that the process to determine how personnel commission members are appointed be determined by a majority vote of the classified employees of the district. The bill would prescribe the content of the petition and the procedures for conducting the election to determine the manner of appointment. If the petition fails passage, the bill would provide that members of the personnel commission would continue to be appointed in accordance with the procedures of existing law described above.

Ch. 489 (AB 2840) Committee on Public Employees, Retirement and Social Security. Public employees' retirement: service credit costing.

Under the Public Employees' Retirement Law, service retirement allowances are calculated, in part, based on years of credited service. Members and, in one circumstance, retirees of the Public Employees' Retirement System may, under existing law, elect to receive service credit for public service, as defined, and other types of excluded service, as specified, subject to the payment of additional contributions, as specified.

This bill would revise and recast the provisions relating to the calculation and payment of those additional contributions and make related technical changes. The bill would require the Board of Administration of the system to inform members of certain rights under the bill's provisions, as specified.

Ch. 490 (SB 32) Peace. Workers' compensation: law enforcement.

Under existing law, a person injured in the course of employment is generally entitled to receive workers' compensation on account of that injury. Existing law provides that, in the case of certain state and local firefighting and law enforcement personnel, the term "injury" includes various medical conditions that are developed or manifested during a period while the member is in the service of the office, staff, department, or unit, and establishes a disputable presumption in this regard.

This bill would provide that in the case of certain state and local firefighting and law enforcement personnel, the term "injury" also includes hepatitis that develops or manifests itself during a period while the person is in the service of that office, division, department, or unit.

This bill, with respect to these persons, would also establish a disputable presumption that hepatitis developing or manifesting itself during the service period arose out of and in the course of employment or service. The presumption would also extend to a person covered by the bill following termination of service for a period of time based on years of service, but not to exceed 60 months beginning with the last day worked.

Ch. 491 (SB 43) Johnston. Employment: training panel.

Existing law provides for a special fund in the State Treasury known as the Employment Training Fund, to be expended for specified purposes relating to employment development. Provisions creating that fund are to be repealed on January 1, 2002.

This bill would delete that termination date, thereby extending these provisions indefinitely.

Existing law contains, subject to a January 1, 2002, repeal date, various programs for job training and employment investment. Among other things, existing law establishes an economic strategy panel and provides for work incentive programs, employment training, career opportunities, welfare-to-work programs, and family economic security. The employment training program contains provisions establishing employment training panels, and providing for local employment services.

The bill would change the definition of an eligible participant in training programs, revise provisions determining the composition of the Employment Training Panel, delete provisions affecting contracting with minority- and women-owned businesses, authorize the panel to develop a process for local workforce investment boards to apply for marketing resources for employment training programs, eliminate the panel's advisory research council, eliminate the new hire cost reimbursement system, eliminate the requirement that the Bureau of State Audits review and evaluate the panel, reduce the funds available for allocation by the panel for funding special employment training projects, delete archaic provisions, make changes that conform to changes in federal law, and eliminate the January 1, 2002, repeal date. The bill would also make related technical and clarifying changes.

Ch. 492 (SB 88) Sher. Overtime compensation.

(1) Existing law provides that 8 hours of labor constitutes a day's work. Under existing law, any work in excess of 8 hours in one workday and any work in excess of 40 hours in any one workweek and the first 8 hours worked on the 7th day of work in any one workweek is required to be compensated at the rate of no less than 1½ times the regular rate of pay for an employee.

This bill, except as specified, would exempt a professional employee in the computer software field from this overtime compensation requirement if the employee is primarily engaged in work that is intellectual or creative, the employee's hourly rate of pay is not less than \$41.00, and the employee meets other requirements.

(2) Existing law authorizes the Industrial Welfare Commission to establish exemptions from the requirement that an overtime rate of compensation be paid for executive, administrative, and professional employees, provided that the employee is primarily

engaged in the duties that meet the test of the exemption and the employee earns a monthly salary equivalent to no less than 2 times the state minimum wage for full-time employment.

This bill would further require the executive, administrative, or professional employee to customarily and regularly exercise discretion and independent judgment in performing those duties in order to qualify for the exemption.

(3) Existing law provides that registered nurses employed to engage in the practice of nursing shall not be exempted from the overtime compensation requirements by any order of the commission, unless they individually meet the criteria for exemption established for executive or administrative employees.

This bill would provide that the exclusion from overtime exemptions for a registered nurse does not apply to a certified nurse midwife, a certified nurse anesthetist, or a certified nurse practitioner who is primarily engaged in performing duties for which the respective certification is required.

(4) Existing law authorizes the commission to adopt or amend working condition orders with respect to meal periods. Other existing law prohibits, except as provided, an employer from employing an employee for more than 5 hours per day without providing the employee with a meal period of not less than 30 minutes, or for employing an employee for more than 10 hours per day without providing the employee with a 2nd meal period of not less than 30 minutes.

This bill would prohibit the commission from adopting a working condition order that conflicts with those 30-minute meal period requirements, except that the commission may adopt a working condition order permitting a meal period to commence after 6 hours of work if the commission makes a specified determination.

(5) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 493 (SB 1272) Ortiz. Community health care workers: violence reports.

Existing law requires the Division of Labor Statistics and Research, within the Department of Industrial Relations, to collect, compile, and present facts and statistics relating to the condition of labor in the state.

This bill would require an employer that employs a community health care worker, as defined, to keep a record of any violence committed against a community health care worker and to file a copy of that record with the division.

Ch. 494 (SB 1402) Johannessen. Republican Party: county central committees.

Under existing law, commencing with the statewide direct primary election on March 7, 2000, except for the members of the County of Orange central committee, the members of each Republican county central committee are elected at every statewide direct primary election, as specified.

This bill would eliminate the exception for the election of members to the County of Orange central committee, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

Under existing provisions of law relating to the selection of officers of the state Republican Party, after each election, an organizational or reorganizational meeting is required to take place within 30 days after new county central committee members receive certificates of election, except the Central Committee of the County of Orange, whose members assume office and are required to hold an organizational meeting on the first Monday in December of each even-numbered year.

This bill would provide that the members of the central committee shall assume office and hold their first meeting during the month of December or January following a general election and would provide that a member shall hold office for a 2-year term commencing with that first meeting.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay

the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 495 (SB 1696) Ortiz. County employees' retirement: retroactive benefit increases.

The existing County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 authorizes adoption of various formulae for calculation of retirement allowances and provides that a member's allowance shall be calculated under any one formula only for the period of time that the formula was in effect in the county.

This bill would (1) authorize a board of supervisors or governing body of a district to apply any formula retroactively to service credit earned during a designated period prior to the adoption of the formula and (2) subject to approval by the employee representatives, authorize collection of additional contributions attributable to that formula during the designated period, as specified.

Ch. 496 (SB 1966) Brulte. Elections: county and municipal initiative measures.

Existing law provides that during the circulation of a county or municipal initiative petition or before the board of supervisors or the legislative body, as the case may be, takes action thereon, the appropriate governing entity is authorized to refer the proposed initiative measure to any county or city agency or agencies, as the case may be, for a report on specified issues, including, among others, the effect of the measure on the internal consistency of the entity's general and specific plans, including the housing element.

This bill would further authorize the appropriate governing entity to refer the proposed initiative measure to any county or city agency or agencies, as the case may be, for a report on additional specified issues, including, among others, the effect of the measure on the ability of the county or city, as the case may be, to meet its regional housing needs; the impact of the measure on funding for infrastructure; the impact of the measure on the community's ability to attract and retain business and employment; and the impact of the measure on the uses of vacant parcels of land.

Ch. 497 (SB 2008) Solis. County employees' retirement law: benefits.

The existing County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 provides for the payment of allowances to retired members and to survivors, as specified. Under existing probate law, upon the death of a retired member or a person receiving a survivor's allowance, any allowance earned but unpaid as of the date of death becomes a part of the decedent's estate.

This bill would provide that, upon the death of a person receiving a retirement or survivor's allowance, any allowance earned but unpaid as of the date of death shall be paid to the decedent's designated beneficiary.

The existing County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 prescribes disability retirement benefits for any member who has completed a specified number of years of service and is permanently incapacitated as a result of injury or disease arising out of and in the course of employment. Existing law also provides an optional death allowance, equal to 50% of the member's final compensation, that is payable to the spouse or minor children, or both, of a member who dies prior to retirement as the result of such an injury or disease.

This bill would delete those provisions relating to the optional death allowance and would instead provide that, if the member dies as the result of such an injury or disease and would have been eligible for disability retirement as of the date of death, the optional death allowance shall be equal to the monthly disability retirement allowance the member would have received. The bill would make a related technical change.

Ch. 498 (AB 954) Aroner. Public resources.

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

Existing law sets forth a comprehensive plan for the conservation of the water of the San Francisco Bay and the development of its shoreline. Other existing law, the Suisun Marsh Preservation Act of 1977, sets forth a comprehensive plan for the preservation and protection of the Suisun Marsh. Existing law delegates authority for implementing these plans to the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission.

Existing law requires any person or governmental agency wishing to place fill, to extract materials, or to make any substantial change in the use of any water, land, or structure within the shoreline and body of the bay to, among other things, secure a permit from the commission. Under existing law, the commission may deny an application for a permit for a proposed project within the shoreline band only on the ground that the project fails to provide maximum feasible public access, consistent with the proposed project, to the bay and its shoreline.

This bill would provide that the foregoing limitation on the commission's powers only applies to a portion or portions of the shoreline band that are located outside the boundaries of water-oriented priority land uses, as established pursuant to specified provisions of existing law.

This bill would also provide that when considering whether a project provides maximum feasible public access in areas of sensitive habitat, the commission shall, after consultation with the Department of Fish and Game, and using the best available scientific evidence, determine whether the access is compatible with wildlife protection in the bay.

Ch. 499 (AB 1651) Committee on Veterans Affairs. Parks and recreation: disabled veterans: pass program.

Existing law requires the Department of Parks and Recreation to issue to a veteran, as defined, who is a resident of this state, a pass entitling the bearer to the use of all facilities in units of the state park system, upon application therefor, presentation of proof of disability or being held prisoner of war, and of honorable discharge from service, upon the payment of a \$3.50 fee. Existing law provides that, for purposes of those provisions, "veteran" means any member of the Armed Forces of the United States who has a 70% or greater service-connected disability or a service-connected disability rated at 100% for reasons of unemployability, or who was held as a prisoner of war by forces hostile to the United States, as certified by the Veterans' Administration, and who was honorably discharged from service.

This bill would revise the definition of "veteran," for purposes of those provisions, to mean any former member of the Armed Forces who has a 50% or greater service-connected disability, or who was held captive as a prisoner of war by forces hostile to the United States, as certified by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, and who was honorably discharged from service.

The bill would require the Department of Parks and Recreation to report, in writing, to the chairpersons of prescribed legislative committees regarding the frequency of the use of these passes.

Ch. 500 (AB 1775) Lowenthal. Petroleum coke dust.

(1) Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to monitor air pollutants in cooperation with the county air pollution districts, the air quality management districts, and other agencies in order to control air pollution.

This bill would require the operator of any facility within the Port of Los Angeles or the Port of Long Beach to comply with certain requirements regarding the management of petroleum coke, as provided in specified rules of the South Coast Air Quality Management District by January 1, 2001, except as specified. The bill would require the facility operators at the Port of Los Angeles and the Port of Long Beach to also enclose or replace specified equipment by January 1, 2002, and January 1, 2004, respectively. Because a violation of

those rules and requirements would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The bill would require the district, in conjunction with the state board, to annually submit a study to the Legislature that examines the violations of the district's rules regarding petroleum coke.

The bill would require the south coast district to monitor the size of the outdoor ready pile at the Port of Los Angeles to ensure compliance with a specified 50,000 metric ton limit, until that pile is enclosed.

The south coast district would be required, by January 1, 2003, to maintain a program to monitor particulates within the Port of Los Angeles and the Port of Long Beach and to assess prevalent coke particulates and improvements in air quality.

The bill would impose a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties upon a local air district.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for specified reasons.

Ch. 501 (AB 1877) Maldonado. Air pollution: rules and regulations.

Existing law requires air pollution control districts and air quality management districts to adopt and enforce rules and regulations to achieve and maintain state and federal ambient air quality standards. Existing law also authorizes an air pollution control district or air pollution management district to establish a permit system, requiring a person to obtain a permit before taking any action that may release air contaminants.

This bill would require a district, upon the request of an owner or operator of equipment subject to best available control technology or lowest achievable emission rate requirements, to review the applicable requirements and to determine whether the requirements should be required for a source category, under certain circumstances. The bill would also require the district to revise those requirements to a level achievable by a source or a source category if the district makes specified determinations. By imposing additional duties on local air districts, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 502 (AB 2135) Aroner. Vessels.

(1) Existing law governs the operation and equipment of vessels subject to the jurisdiction of this state.

This bill would require, commencing January 1, 2003, that any diesel powered vessel operating exclusively in California, engaged in the commercial transport of passengers, as specified, use only diesel fuel formulated as specified. The bill would make a violation of this provision an infraction, punishable by a fine of not more than \$500, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by creating an infraction. The bill also would impose a state-mandated local program by requiring local peace officers and harbor policemen to enforce that provision.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Ch. 503 (AB 2264) Cedillo. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon exposure: baseline health study.

Existing law makes various provisions for the prevention of disease and the promotion of health, and imposes various requirements on the State Department of Health Services in this regard.

This bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2002, to conduct a baseline health study of the effects of the possible exposure to soil contamination from Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) on the residents of the William Mead Homes public housing project, located in Lincoln Heights in the County of Los Angeles, and would require the study to focus on the health conditions of the residents of the William Mead Homes public housing project.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 504 (AB 2746) Nakano. Large passenger vessels: water quality.

Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Water Resources Control Board is the principal state agency with primary authority over water quality matters. Under the act, the board prescribes waste discharge requirements for the discharge of waste into the waters of the state.

This bill would, until July 1, 2003, create the Cruise Ship Environmental Task Force, to be convened by the California Environmental Protection Agency, comprised of representatives of the State Water Resources Control Board, the Department of Fish and Game, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, the Integrated Waste Management Board, the State Lands Commission, and the State Air Resources Board. The bill would authorize the California Environmental Protection Agency to request the participation of the United States Coast Guard as a member of the task force.

The bill would, until July 1, 2003, require the task force to gather reports and manifests of waste released and offloaded by large passenger vessels, as defined. The bill would require owners and operators of large passenger vessels to submit reports of releases of graywater or sewage not later than 10 days from the close of a calendar quarter in which the vessel has operated in the marine waters of the state to the State Water Resources Control Board. The bill would require the State Air Resources Board to measure and record the opacity of visible emissions, excluding condensed water vapor, of a representative sample of large passenger vessels.

Ch. 505 (AB 2930) Torlakson. Delta Protection Commission.

The existing Johnston-Baker-Andal-Boatwright Delta Protection Act of 1992 establishes the Delta Protection Commission, and prescribes the membership of the commission. The act provides that the term of office of members of the commission is 4 years, and prohibits a member from serving more than 2 terms. The act also provides for the abolition of the commission on January 1, 2010.

This bill would delete the 2-term limit for members of the commission, and instead, would permit a member to serve for one or more consecutive terms.

This bill would also repeal the provision abolishing the commission on January 1, 2010.

Ch. 506 (SB 1350) Committee on Local Government. Local Government Omnibus Act of 2000.

(1) Existing law provides for the registration of laundry marks by filing a description of the mark in the offices of the Secretary of State and the county clerk, and publishing a description of the mark in the county where the description was filed.

This bill would delete the provision for filing with the county clerk and change the required place of publication to the county where the principal place of business is located.

(2) Existing law requires a certified copy of a court decree changing a person's name to be filed in the office of the county clerk where the person lives.

This bill would delete that provision.

(3) Existing law requires the State Librarian to determine annually the amount of support for each public library and requires the amount appropriated to be based on the total amount of revenues previously received, and authorizes local agencies to waive that amount, as specified.

This bill would authorize local agencies to request from the State Librarian a specified waiver of the requirements as to the amount appropriated commencing with the 2000–01 fiscal year.

(4) Existing law requires the oath or affirmation of a disaster service worker of a county to be filed in the office of the county clerk, or, in certain instances, to be filed with the county auditor or the clerk of the board of supervisors.

This bill would delete the provisions relating to filing with the county auditor or the board of supervisors, authorize the filing to be in the official department personnel file of the worker, and authorize the oath to be destroyed after 5 years.

(5) Existing law establishes the California Central Valley International Trade Center in Tulare County to coordinate and work with ongoing international trade efforts in specified counties.

This bill would add Merced County to those counties.

(6) Existing law specifies the boundaries of Los Angeles County and Orange County.

This bill would revise those boundary specifications, as prescribed.

(7) Existing law provides that when a county boundary is changed, the boards of supervisors of the affected counties shall file with the State Board of Equalization and the assessors of the affected counties before the following January 1 certain documents concerning the new boundaries.

This bill would change that date to December 1.

(8) Existing law authorizes a board of supervisors to establish a revolving fund not to exceed \$100,000 for use by any county officer.

This bill would increase that amount to \$250,000.

(9) Existing law provides that the government of a general law city is vested in certain officers, including a city council of 5 members.

This bill would provide that the city council consists of at least 5 members.

(10) Existing law provides procedures for the cancellation or nullification of contracts that establish agricultural preserves and for the rescission of those contracts in order to place the land under a farmland security zone contract.

This bill would recodify and make technical, nonsubstantive changes in the provisions governing the procedures for the establishment and cancellation of farmland security zone contracts.

(11) Existing law requires a city or county to provide specified notice of a proposed lien for costs incurred in abating a nuisance.

This bill would require the notice to be mailed by certified mail to the last known address of the property owner.

(12) Existing law requires a community services district to approve various claims and demands by majority vote in an open meeting.

This bill would authorize certain warrants for claims and demands to be approved by the finance officer and ratified by the district board after payment.

(13) Existing law establishes procedures for the formation and conduct of the Rossmoor Special Community Services District.

This bill would repeal that law.

(14) Existing law requires the legislative body of a city or county to submit an annual report on the status of the general plan and progress in its implementation to various agencies on or before July 1 of each year.

This bill instead would require that the housing portion of that report be submitted to those agencies on or before October 1 of each year.

(15) Under existing law, when a local agency approves a vesting tentative map, that approval confers a vested right to proceed with the development in substantial compliance with specified ordinances, policies, and standards.

This bill would correct an obsolete reference to provisions relating to vesting tentative maps.

(16) The Urban Development Incentive Act provides for the planning and expedited permitting of large scale urban developments.

This bill would repeal those provisions.

(17) Under existing law, geologic hazard districts may borrow money from public agencies.

This bill would authorize those districts to borrow money from private sources.

(18) Existing law requires cities and counties to conform their general plans to the comprehensive land use plan of an airport land use commission.

This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to clarify that special districts are also subject to that plan.

(19) Existing law does not provide a procedure to transfer a Mello-Roos Community Facilities District from a county to a special district.

This bill would authorize Riverside County to transfer the governance of a community facilities district to the Rancho California Water District.

(20) The bill would also delete obsolete provisions and make various clarifying, conforming, and other changes relating to, among other things, joint exercise of powers agreements, farmland preservation, subdivisions, redevelopment, and flood control.

Ch. 507 (SB 1583) Costa. San Joaquin River Parkway.

Existing law establishes the San Joaquin River Conservancy in the Resources Agency to acquire and manage public lands within the San Joaquin River Parkway, which consists of the San Joaquin River and approximately 5,900 acres on both sides of the river between Friant Dam and the Highway 99 crossing.

Existing law requires the governing board of the conservancy to consist of 9 voting members and 4 nonvoting members, as specified. Under existing law, the 4 nonvoting members are the General Manager of the Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District, the General Manager of the Madera Irrigation District, the Director of Fish and Game, and the Director of Parks and Recreation.

This bill would alter the composition of the board to consist of 15 voting members. The bill would add the Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District, or his or her designee, and the Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Madera Irrigation District, or his or her designee, as new voting members, and would make the Director of Fish and Game and the Director of Parks and Recreation voting members. The bill would also make the Director of Finance and the Executive Officer of the State Lands Commission voting members of the conservancy. The bill would also provide for the appointment of 3 of the current voting members by the Governor instead of the appointment of one each by the Board of Supervisors of Fresno County, the Board of Supervisors of Madera County, and the Fresno City Council.

Ch. 508 (SB 1967) Kelley. Yacht and Ship Brokers Act.

(1) Existing law regulates limited liability companies and provides that nothing in that law is to be construed to permit a domestic or foreign limited liability company to render professional services, as defined. Existing law defines "professional services," for that

purpose, to mean any type of professional services that may be lawfully rendered pursuant to a license, certification, or registration authorized by the Business and Professions Code, or the Chiropractic Act.

This bill would include within the definition of “professional services” for that purpose any type of professional services that may be lawfully rendered under the Yacht and Ship Brokers Act.

(2) The existing Yacht and Ship Brokers Act authorizes the Department of Boating and Waterways to require the proof that it deems advisable concerning the honesty, truthfulness, and good reputation of the applicant for a yacht broker’s license or of the officers of any corporation making application before the issuance of the license. Existing law requires a licensed broker who accepts funds from others to deposit those funds into a neutral escrow depository.

This bill would also authorize the department to require that proof concerning each applicant for a salesperson’s license.

The bill would require any limited liability company licensed by the department as a yacht broker on July 1, 2001, in order to continue to be licensed after that date, to apply to the department as an individual, partnership, or corporation for a broker’s license on or before the expiration date of its existing license. The bill would require the department, by February 1, 2001, to provide notice of this requirement to any limited liability company licensed by the department.

The bill would expand the conditions for which the department may deny an application or suspend or revoke the licenses of a broker or salesperson.

This bill would also permit a consent to use funds in escrow for a purpose other than that specified in the written instructions to be given the yacht broker by a facsimile.

(3) Existing law requires that every civil action brought under the act be brought by the Attorney General.

This bill would authorize administrative actions to be brought under the act and to be brought through the Office of Administrative Hearings.

Ch. 509 (SB 2053) Committee on Governmental Organization. California State Lottery.

(1) The California State Lottery Act of 1984, an initiative measure approved by the voters at the November 6, 1984, general election (hereafter the act), provides that the term “Lottery Game” as used therein means any procedure authorized by the California State Lottery Commission whereby prizes are distributed among persons who have paid, or unconditionally agreed to pay, for tickets or shares which provide the opportunity to win such prizes.

This bill would instead provide that for purposes of the act, “Lottery Game” means any procedure authorized by the commission whereby prizes are distributed among persons who have paid, or who have unconditionally agreed to pay, for tickets or shares which provide the opportunity to win those prizes.

(2) The act requires that, notwithstanding any of its other provisions, to ensure the fullest competition with respect to contracts or procurement by the lottery, the commission adopt and publish competitive bidding procedures for the award of any procurement or contract involving an expenditure of more than \$100,000, and establish specified bidding and contracting standards and procedures applicable to certain subcontracts with disadvantaged small business concerns, as defined.

This bill would make these competitive bidding procedures and contracting requirements applicable to any subcontract involving an expenditure of more than \$100,000, and would direct the commission to establish, as part of its bidding procedures for general contracts, subcontracting guidelines that implement this requirement.

(3) The act provides that none of its provisions may be changed except to further its purpose by a bill passed by a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of each house of the Legislature and signed by the Governor.

This bill would declare that its provisions further the purpose of the act.

Ch. 510 (SB 2095) Johnston. Water Recycling in Landscaping Act.

(1) Existing law, known as the Water Conservation in Landscaping Act, requires a model water efficient landscape ordinance adopted by the Department of Water Resources to be enforced by a city, county, or city and county and have the same force and effect as if adopted by the local agency, unless the local agency has adopted a water efficient landscape ordinance or has adopted findings based on climatic, geological, or topographical conditions, or water availability that states that this ordinance is unnecessary.

This bill would require any local public or private entity that produces recycled water and determines that within 10 years it will provide recycled water within the boundaries of a local agency, to notify the local agency of that fact. The bill would require a local agency, within 180 days of receipt of the notice, to adopt and enforce a specified recycled water ordinance, unless the local agency adopted a recycled water ordinance or other regulation requiring the use of recycled water in its jurisdiction prior to January 1, 2001. By imposing new duties on local legislative bodies, the bill would create a state-mandated local program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 511 (AB 1481) Granlund. Parking meters.

(1) Existing law authorizes county sealers to certify the accuracy of all parking meters located in the county in which the sealer has jurisdiction, including parking meters owned or operated by a city, county, or city and county, and if the sealer determines that a specific meter is inaccurate, requires the sealer to notify the owner or operator. Existing law also authorizes the sealer to close the meter if it is not repaired or replaced within 30 days of this notification, in which case any person may park a vehicle there free of charge until the owner or operator replaces or repairs the meter.

This bill would delete the 30-day notification period and authorize sealers to immediately close inaccurate meters.

(2) This bill would also state specified findings and declarations of the Legislature regarding parking meter agencies and operators.

Ch. 512 (AB 1810) Wiggins. Weights and measures.

Existing law authorizes any sealer to levy a civil penalty against a person who violates specified laws or regulations governing weights and measures, with specified exceptions. Under existing law, payment of the civil penalty is a complete defense to criminal prosecution for the same acts. Existing law requires that, before a civil penalty is levied, the person charged with the violation be given written notice of the proposed action and the right to request a hearing, as specified. Existing law sets forth the procedures that apply to an appeal of the sealer's decision. Under existing law, these provisions are repealed on January 1, 2001.

This bill would extend that repealed date to January 1, 2006.

Existing law repeals specified provisions on January 1, 2001, which authorize counties to charge annual device registration fees to recover the costs of the county sealer in inspecting or testing weighing and measuring devices.

This bill would extend that repeal date to January 1, 2006.

Ch. 513 (SB 1428) Karnette. Highways: freeway service patrols.

Existing law authorizes, until January 1, 2002, the operation of freeway service patrols, as defined, under a memorandum of understanding between the Department of the California Highway Patrol, the Department of Transportation, and regional or local governmental entities.

This bill would delete the repeal date specified above and would thus extend indefinitely the authority to operate freeway service patrols. The bill would make other, conforming changes in existing law relating to freeway service patrols.

Ch. 514 (AB 2254) Gallegos. State Mining and Geology Board.

Existing law establishes the State Mining and Geology Board, consisting of 9 members appointed by the Governor. Existing law prohibits any member of the board from participating in any action of the board or attempt to influence any decision of the board that involves himself or herself, or any person with whom he or she is connected, as a director, officer, paid consultant, or full-time or part-time employee, or in which he or she has a financial interest, as defined.

This bill would prohibit more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the members of the board from being currently employed by, or receiving more than 25% of their annual income, not to exceed \$25,000 a year per member from, entities that own or operate mines in California.

This bill would require a member of the board who determines that he or she has a conflict of interest on a particular matter before the board to provide the clerk of the board with a brief written explanation of the basis for the conflict of interest, which shall become a part of the public record of the board.

Ch. 515 (SB 244) Solis. Surface mining and reclamation.

Existing law, the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975, governs surface mining operations and the reclamation of mined lands and provides, among other things, for the submission of reclamation plans to, and issuance of permits by, lead agencies to persons engaging in surface mining operations.

This bill would only apply to surface mining operations within the San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority. The bill would revise certain procedures for the submission and review of reclamation plans by a lead agency, as prescribed, and would additionally require the lead agency to notify, and provide copies of an application to conduct surface mining operations or an application for the approval of a reclamation plan to the appropriate California regional water quality control board of surface mining operations that may impact groundwater quality, as prescribed. By imposing new duties on lead agencies with regard to the review and approval of surface mining reclamation plans, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The existing act requires lead agencies to require specified types of financial assurances of each surface mining operation to ensure that reclamation is performed in accordance with the surface mining operation's approved reclamation plan, which the lead agency reasonably determines are adequate to complete reclamation in accordance with the surface mining operation's approved reclamation plan. The act requires that the amount of financial assurances required of a surface mining operation for any one year be adjusted annually to account for new lands disturbed by surface mining operations, inflation, and reclamation of lands accomplished in accordance with the approved reclamation plan.

This bill would, additionally, require that the amount of financial assurances required of a mining operation for any one year be in an amount not less than that required to ensure reclamation is completed in compliance with the act.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 516 (AB 2387) Keeley. California Ocean Resources Stewardship Act of 2000.

Existing law provides for the protection and preservation of the California coast.

This bill would enact the California Ocean Resources Stewardship Act of 2000. The bill would authorize the Secretary of the Resources Agency to enter into an agreement with an existing nonprofit corporation to establish a trust to be known as the California Ocean Trust to seek and provide funding for ocean resource science projects and to encourage coordinated, multiagency, multiinstitution approaches to ocean resource science. The bill would also require the Secretary of the Resources Agency to report on the steps taken to ensure the coordination of ocean resource management science.

Ch. 517 (AB 2257) Aroner. Health facility financing.

Under existing law, the California Health Facilities Financing Authority Act, there is a California Health Facilities Financing Authority that is empowered to make loans under certain conditions from the continuously appropriated California Health Facilities Financing Authority Fund to nonprofit corporations or associations for financing or refinancing of the acquisition, construction, or remodeling of health facilities, as defined, including hospitals.

Existing law authorizes the authority to issue revenue bonds for certain purposes.

This bill would define revenue bonds for those purposes.

Existing law provides that no project shall be eligible for approval under the California Health Facilities Financing Authority Act unless a certificate of need has first been obtained, a certificate of exemption has been obtained, or the project is exempt from certification of need or exemption review and approval, and suspends that requirement.

This bill would repeal that provision, and would make conforming changes.

This bill would revise statutory authority to issue revenue bonds under the California Health Facilities Financing Authority Act.

Existing law authorizes the authority to pledge any of the money in the continuously appropriated fund as security for payment of the principal and interest of any particular issuance of bonds under the California Health Facilities Financing Authority Act.

This bill would extend that statutory authorization to include the pledge of money in the fund to include certain secured or unsecured loans. Because the bill would expand the purposes for which a continuously appropriated fund may be used, the bill would make an appropriation.

Existing law limits the expenses the authority may incur in carrying out the California Health Facilities Financing Authority Act, with the exception of expenses for the initial organization and operation of the authority.

This bill would repeal that exception.

Existing law specifies the uses for a specified portion of the initial amount of bonds outstanding under the California Health Facilities Financing Authority Act.

This bill would repeal that provision.

Existing law provides for the continuously appropriated County Health Facilities Financing Assistance Fund, and authorizes the use of money in the fund to provide assistance to counties to pay the debt service on loans for, or otherwise assist, in the financing of certain facilities.

This bill would delete that fund.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 15438 of the Government Code, proposed by AB 2875, to be operative only if AB 2875 and this bill are both enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

Ch. 518 (AB 2034) Steinberg. Mental health funding: local grants.

Existing law requires the State Department of Mental Health to establish service standards relating to mental health programs. These standards include plans for services and evaluation strategies to coordinate and provide access to housing assistance, vocational rehabilitation, and veterans' services.

This bill would add to the target population and implement additional service standards.

Existing law requires the director to establish a methodology for awarding grants and to establish a designated advisory committee. The department is also required to select up to 3 counties for eligibility for demonstration grants to be used to provide comprehensive services to the severely mentally ill.

This bill would require the director to include additional advisory committee members. This bill would also require additional criteria to be used in awarding grants. The department would be authorized to continue funding previously selected counties and to select additional counties, as well as cities that operate independent public mental health programs, to provide comprehensive services to the severely mentally ill. The 3-county limitation would be deleted.

Existing law requires counties receiving grants to provide the department with program outcome data.

This bill would also require the counties receiving grants to provide the department with information relating to funding for housing.

Existing law reappropriates \$10,000,000 to the department from a specified item in the Budget Act of 1999 for the purpose of funding grants.

This bill would revise these provisions regarding the funding of grants.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 519 (AB 2161) Vincent. Mental health.

Existing law authorizes a minor who is 12 years of age or older to consent to mental health treatment or counseling services on an outpatient basis, or to residential shelter services, under certain circumstances, where those services are provided by any one of specified entities, including a marriage, family and child counselor.

This bill would additionally authorize a marriage and family therapist registered intern, while working under the supervision of certain licensed professionals, to provide those services. The bill would also make a technical change.

Existing law authorizes a health care provider who determines that there is a substantial risk of significant adverse or detrimental consequences to a patient in seeing or receiving a copy of mental health records requested by the patient to deny the patient's request, subject to designated conditions. One of the conditions is that the health care provider shall permit inspection by, or provide copies of the mental health records to, designated health care providers.

This bill would revise the list of designated health care providers to reflect a change in terminology and to add marriage and family therapist registered interns. It would also require any marriage and family therapist registered intern inspecting records to work under the supervision of certain licensed professionals.

Ch. 520 (SB 1452) C. Wright. Child welfare: mental health.

Existing law, the Children's Mental Health Services Act, authorizes the State Department of Mental Health to enter into annual performance contracts with participating counties for the delivery of mental health services to a target population defined as "seriously emotionally disturbed children." Existing law states the Legislature's intent that 100% of newly appropriated funds be dedicated to this target population.

Existing law specifies the criteria to be contained in the county program proposal and imposes additional requirements on participating counties after receiving state funds. Under existing law, the program procedures under the act include the award of funds to counties through a request for proposal bids process.

This bill would specify that eligible children also include, within the defined target population, those children that are referred by collaborating programs and that are within the definition of "seriously emotionally disturbed children." This bill would state the

Legislature's intent that 100% of newly appropriated funds be dedicated to this expanded target population.

The bill would state the Legislature's intent that participating counties be required to permit family members of a child receiving services to be involved in the county's program planning and design as well as the development of individual child treatment plans. This bill would also designate the age groups participating counties would be required to serve, given the available resources.

This bill would revise the program procedures under the act to implement instead a request for applications for funding process, to require the department to negotiate with counties to establish appropriate evaluation measures, and to require the department to audit and monitor use of children's system of care program funds.

This bill would require additional criteria, such as protocol development and program performance outcome distribution, to be contained in the county proposal. It would require participating counties to consult with family advocacy groups, have a plan to ensure that mental health services are planned to complement and coordinate with existing federal and state services, and meet other requirements within 3 years after receiving state funds. It would also revise program performance goals, require additional information to be included in annual performance contracts, and would require a county system of care serving defined age groups of children to make specified services available, to the extent possible, and, if not available, to identify a timeline for the development of these services.

Ch. 521 (AB 280) Zettel. Vehicles: speed limits.

Under existing law, the prima facie vehicle speed limit is 25 miles-per-hour under certain circumstances, including when passing a school building or the grounds thereof, if the school grounds are contiguous to a highway and a standard school warning sign is posted.

This bill would provide that the above described 25 mile-per-hour speed limit with respect to school grounds is applicable when approaching or passing the school grounds.

Existing law relating to speed traps defines "school zone" as that area of road contiguous to a school building or the grounds thereof and on which is posted a standard "SCHOOL" warning sign, while children are going to or leaving the school either during school hours or during the noon recess period.

This bill would instead define school zone for this purpose as that area of road approaching or passing a school building or the grounds thereof that is contiguous to a highway and on which is posted a standard "SCHOOL" warning sign, while children are going to or leaving the school either during school hours or during the noon recess period. The bill would also provide that "school zone" for those purposes includes the area approaching or passing any school grounds that are not separated from the highway by a fence, gate, or other physical barrier while the grounds are in use by children if that highway is posted with a standard "SCHOOL" warning sign.

To the extent these changes would expand the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 522 (AB 935) Brewer. Land sales: subdivisions.

Existing law requires any person who intends to offer subdivided lands within this state for sale or lease to register and file an application for a public report with the Department of Real Estate and authorizes the Commissioner of Real Estate to regulate, investigate, and report to the public regarding specified transactions pursuant to these provisions.

This bill would authorize the commissioner to include or prepare specified disclosure statements in a permit or public report on a single-site time-share project associated with other component resorts through a reservation system and pertaining to the effect of the reservation system on the purchase of an interest in the project. The bill would revise the definition of a “single-site time-share project” as it applies to these provisions, impose additional requirements on a single-site time-share project if the use of a reservation system is mandatory, and would provide that the use of a reservation system shall not be deemed to guarantee a right to use or occupy accommodations or facilities at more than the site where the interest is purchased.

Ch. 523 (AB 1419) Davis. Highways: relinquishment: State Highway Route 209.

Existing law requires the California Transportation Commission to relinquish to any city or county any portion of any state highway within the city or county that has been deleted from the state highway system by legislative enactment. These relinquishments become effective upon the first day of the next calendar or fiscal year, whichever first occurs after the effective date of the legislative enactment.

This bill would authorize the commission to relinquish State Highway Route 209 to the City of San Diego upon terms and conditions the commission finds to be in the best interests of the state, if the commission and the city enter into an agreement providing for that relinquishment. The relinquishment would become effective immediately following the commission’s approval of the terms and conditions of the relinquishment.

Ch. 524 (AB 1792) Villaraigosa. Vehicles: disabled persons’ parking: violations: fines and penalties.

(1) Existing law authorizes any disabled person or disabled veteran displaying special identification plates, as specified, or a distinguishing placard, as specified, to park for unlimited periods in certain zones. It is a misdemeanor for any person to whom the special identification plates or distinguishing placard has been issued to lend the placard to any person or knowingly permit the use for parking purposes of the placard or plates by one not entitled to it or for any person to use a placard or plates not issued to him or her except for the purpose of transporting disabled persons.

This bill would specify a \$250 minimum fine for the misdemeanors described above, thus imposing a state-mandated local program by increasing the level of services imposed upon the courts.

(2) Existing law requires the applicant for a permanent or temporary distinguishing placard to submit to the Department of Motor Vehicles a certificate signed by a physician or other authorized person substantiating the disability, except as specified, and authorizes the department to require an applicant for the special identification plates to submit the substantiating certificate. It is a misdemeanor for any person to knowingly make any false statement or knowingly conceal any material fact in any document filed with the department. It is a felony for any person to forge, counterfeit, or falsify, or utter, publish, pass, or attempt to pass, as true and genuine, any false, altered, forged, or counterfeited special license plate or permit, among other things, issued under the Vehicle Code.

This bill would require the department to require applicants for the special plates to submit the substantiating certificate, except as specified.

The bill would require the physician or other person who signs the certificate to maintain information sufficient to substantiate that certificate and, upon request of the department, make that information available for inspection by the Medical Board of California. Because a violation of this requirement would be punishable as an infraction under the Vehicle Code, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime.

(3) The bill would make certain technical, nonsubstantive changes.

(4) The bill would authorize the Department of Motor Vehicles to conduct an annual, random audit of applications submitted and processed by the department to verify the

authenticity of the certificates and information. This authorization would only apply to those applications that were initially submitted to the department after January 1, 2001.

(5) The bill would set forth legislative intent with regard to the disabled placard program.

(6) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 525 (AB 1890) Rod Pacheco. Prisoners: work outside prisons: security and clothing.

Existing law provides for the employment of state prisoners outside the prison grounds in road cleanup crews and fire crews, as specified.

This bill would provide that the Department of Corrections shall require these prisoners to wear distinctive clothing for identification purposes.

Ch. 526 (AB 2109) Bates. Orange County Transportation Authority: Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority: electronic bidding on contracts.

Existing law authorizes county transportation commissions, including the Orange County Transportation Authority, to enter into construction contracts and establishes a bidding process that requires that bids be presented under sealed cover with specified forms of bidder security. The Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority Act authorizes the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority to enter into contracts.

This bill would, until January 1, 2004, authorize each authority to accept bids for construction contracts that are presented by means of electronic bidding through the Internet and under sealed cover, as prescribed. On or before January 1, 2003, the California Research Bureau, after consultation with each of the authorities, would be required to prepare and submit to the Legislature a separate report with regard to each authority, on the effectiveness of the specified electronic bidding process.

Ch. 527 (AB 2273) Aroner. City of Richmond tidelands.

Existing law authorizes the City of Richmond to lease, for a term not to exceed 25 years, any wharves, docks, or piers constructed by it.

This bill, in addition to authorizing the lease of wharves, docks, and piers, would authorize the City of Richmond to lease other aids or improvements to commerce, navigation, and other trust purposes. The bill also would increase to 55 years the term of the leases the city is authorized to enter.

The bill would authorize the State Lands Commission to make certain conveyances of tide, submerged, and other lands, enter into agreements, execute patents, and receive and accept lands, for the purposes of effectuating enumerated exchanges, agreements, and adjustments related to the Richmond Harbor Development Area and lands included in Tideland Survey Number Eight.

The bill would authorize the City of Richmond to terminate the public trust over portions of granted tidelands under certain circumstances.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 528 (AB 2369) Keeley. State property and contracts.

(1) Existing law authorizes the Director of General Services, upon the written request and consent of the state agency with control or jurisdiction over the property concerned, to sell, convey, or exchange properties that are not needed by any state agency at fair market value under specified circumstances following notice to the Legislature. Existing law requires specified parcels to be disposed of in the identical manner as state property declared surplus pursuant to an existing provision of law.

This bill would revise the circumstances to include property that is being encroached on, where the adjacent landowner and the state agency with control or jurisdiction over the

property concerned, the director, and the Attorney General agree that the best resolution would be a sale of the property or an exchange of property of equal value. The bill would require that the specified parcels be declared surplus in the identical manner as state property is declared surplus pursuant to a specified provision of existing law.

(2) Existing law generally authorizes the Director of General Services to let state property for a period of not to exceed 5 years, subject to specified conditions, if he or she deems it to be in the best interest of the state.

This bill would authorize the director, notwithstanding these provisions, and with the consent of the state agency concerned, to let any state real property not exceeding 5 acres for a period not to exceed 25 years, to governmental entities to further the state's mission for providing emergency services, if he or she deems it to be in the best interest of the state. It would require the director to report annually to the Legislature on how the Department of General Services is utilizing this authority.

(3) Under the existing State Contract Act, where the nature of the work in the opinion of the Department of Water Resources, the Department of General Services, the Department of Boating and Waterways, the Department of Corrections, or the Department of Transportation is such that its services in connection with the work are not required, the applicable department may authorize the carrying out of the project directly by the state agency concerned if the estimated cost does not exceed \$250,000, except that this limitation does not apply to a project of a district agricultural association or the State Lands Commission.

This bill would increase the maximum amount for this purpose to \$400,000.

Ch. 529 (AB 2396) Longville. Credit unions.

The California Credit Union Law provides for the regulation of credit unions by the Division of Credit Unions, within the Department of Financial Institutions, and makes the willful violation of the provisions of this law a crime.

This bill would require a credit union to deposit its savings capital, undivided profits, and reserve funds only in specified financial institutions or specified financial instruments. Because the willful violation of these provisions would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 530 (AB 2408) Firebaugh. School facilities.

Existing law, the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998, requires a school district to which funding is made available under that act to hold title to all property acquired, constructed, or improved with those funds, including any leasehold interest if the project qualified for and received approval by the board prior to November 4, 1998.

This bill would authorize new construction or modernization on real property leased to a school district if certain conditions are met.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 531 (AB 2472) Romero. Public school employees: disclosure of improper governmental activities.

Under the California Whistleblower Protection Act, the State Auditor is authorized to conduct an investigative audit upon receiving confirmation that an employee or state agency, as defined, has engaged in an improper governmental activity. The act prohibits an employee from using his or her official authority or influence to intimidate, threaten, coerce, or command any person in order to interfere with that person's right to make a disclosure under the act. The act protects employees who, among other things, make disclosures to anyone of information that may evidence an improper governmental activity, refusal to obey an illegal

order, or any condition that may significantly threaten the health or safety of employees or the public if the disclosure is made for the purpose of remedying the condition.

The act also provides that a state employee who files a written complaint with his or her supervisor, manager, or the appointing power alleging actual or attempted acts of reprisal, retaliation, threats, coercion, or similar improper acts because he or she has made a protected disclosure under the act, may also file a copy of the written complaint with the State Personnel Board, as specified. Any person who engages in the above-specified acts is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a \$10,000 fine, and is also subject to civil liability, as specified, except for any action or inaction that is justified on the basis of evidence separate and apart from the fact that the person has made a protected disclosure.

This bill would enact the Reporting by School Employees of Improper Governmental Activities Act and the Reporting by Community College Employees of Improper Governmental Activities Act which would enact provisions similar to the California Whistleblower Protection Act applicable to employees of any public school employer, as defined, and would add provisions by which a public school employee is authorized to file a written complaint with the local law enforcement agency, as specified, alleging acts or attempted acts of reprisal, retaliation, threats, coercion, or similar improper acts. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, the bill would create a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 532 (AB 2511) Steinberg. Air quality: mobile source emissions.

(1) Under existing law, there is a motor vehicle inspection program designed to ensure that the reduction in vehicle emissions of hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, and oxides of nitrogen meet or exceed the reductions required by the federal Clean Air Act. The program is intended to endeavor to achieve these vehicle emission reductions as expeditiously as practicable, but not later than the deadlines established by the amendments enacted to the federal Clean Air Act in 1990. Existing law also establishes the Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Trust Fund, administered by the State Air Resources Board, to provide grants to offset the incremental cost of projects that reduce emissions of oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) from specified mobile sources in California.

This bill would enact the Sacramento Emergency Clean Air and Transportation Program, to be administered by the Sacramento Area Council of Governments. Pursuant to the program, grant awards for eligible onroad emission-reducing projects would be made by the council.

This bill would also enact the San Joaquin Valley Emergency Clean Air Attainment Program, to be administered by the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District. Pursuant to the program, grant awards for eligible onroad and off-road emission-reducing projects would be made by the district.

Chapter 91 of the Statutes of 2000 creates the Traffic Congestion Relief Fund and appropriates money from that fund for allocation for various projects, including programs that establish incentives for the reduction of emissions from heavy-duty diesel engines operating within the Sacramento region and the San Joaquin Valley region.

This bill would specify that moneys allocated from that fund for the above programs may be used to fund the programs established by this bill.

Ch. 533 (AB 2723) Wesson. Bottled water.

Existing law contains labeling requirements for bottled water, including requirements relating to the source of the water.

Existing law also contains bottled water quality standards.

This bill would enact bottled water and vended water labeling and notification requirements, and would make technical nonsubstantive changes in bottled water quality standards. Certain of the labeling and notification requirements would become operative on January 1, 2002.

Under existing law, the State Department of Health Services licenses water bottling plants.

This bill would also permit the department, by written permission, to allow a person to package water for use in public emergencies without obtaining a water bottling plant license, where the emergency has resulted in the interruption, or has compromised the quality of, the public drinking water supply.

Ch. 534 (AB 2933) Committee on Veterans Affairs. Cal-Vet Loan Program.

Existing law provides for farm and home purchase benefits for qualifying veterans under the Veterans' Farm and Home Purchase Act of 1974, and subsequent acts, which are collectively referred to as the Cal-Vet Loan Program.

This bill would require that one member of the California Veterans Board have expertise in real estate finance and that one member have expertise in senior health care.

The bill would require the Department of Veterans Affairs to take specified actions to efficiently process and approve Cal-Vet loans.

Existing law requires that an appraisal of the market value of property be filed with the department before the property is purchased.

This bill would require the department to establish certain guidelines and establish an outreach program regarding that appraisal process, as specified.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 535 (SB 165) Alarcon. Local government finance: special taxes.

Existing law specifies a procedure for the legislative body of a city, county, or district to propose to the voters an ordinance or resolution to adopt a special tax pursuant to constitutional requirements.

This bill would enact the Local Agency Special Tax and Bond Accountability Act, which would require that any local special tax measure subject to voter approval contain a statement indicating the specific purposes of the special tax, require that the proceeds of the special tax be applied to those purposes, require the creation of an account into which the proceeds shall be deposited, and require an annual report containing specified information concerning the use of the proceeds. The bill would impose similar accountability requirements with respect to any local bond measure that is subject to voter approval that would provide for the sale of bonds by a local agency.

Ch. 536 (SB 1299) Committee on Energy, Utilities and Communications. Energy resources conservation.

(1) Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to administer the State Energy Conservation Assistance Account, a continuously appropriated account, in the General Fund until January 1, 2001, to provide grants and loans to local governments and public institutions to maximize energy use savings. All loans outstanding as of that date are required to continue to be repaid as specified until paid in full, and all unexpended funds in the account on and after that date, except as specified, are required to revert to the General Fund.

This bill would extend the operation of those provisions to January 1, 2011, and would thereby make an appropriation by extending the time during which the funds in a continuously appropriated account are made available.

(2) Existing law, until January 1, 2002, requires the commission to enter into agreements with the Regents of the University of California, the Trustees of the California State University, the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, and the State Department of Education to expend specified funds for certain purposes relating to energy

conservation. Existing law creates the Local Jurisdiction Energy Assistance Account in the General Fund for the purposes of these provisions and requires the funds in the account to be disbursed by the Controller as authorized by the commission. All loans outstanding as of January 1, 2002, are required to continue to be repaid as specified until paid in full, and all unexpended funds in the account on and after that date, except as specified, are required to be deposited in the Federal Trust Fund and expended for the purposes for which federal oil overcharge funds are available.

This bill would extend the operation of those provisions to January 1, 2011, and would thereby make an appropriation by extending the time during which the specified funds are available for disbursement.

(3) The existing Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act requires the commission to submit quarterly reports to the Legislative Analyst and to the appropriate fiscal and policy committees of the Legislature that review bills relating to energy and public utilities.

This bill would, instead, require that those reports be submitted on a semiannual basis.

(4) The act requires the commission to prepare and submit to the Legislature an annual report on awards of grants made by the commission for public interest energy research and development projects.

This bill would require that annual report to be submitted to the Legislature not later than March 31 of each year.

Ch. 537 (SB 1345) Peace. State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission: grant program: solar energy systems.

Existing law, for purposes of provisions governing property rights, defines the term "solar energy system" to mean any solar collector or other solar energy device whose primary purpose is to provide for the collection, storage, and distribution of solar energy for space heating or cooling, or for water heating, or any structural design feature of a building, whose primary purpose is to provide for the collection, storage, and distribution of solar energy for space heating or cooling, or for water heating.

This bill would revise that definition of "solar energy system" to additionally include within that definition of a "solar energy system" any solar collector or other solar energy device whose primary purpose is to provide for electricity generation, or any structural design feature of a building whose primary purpose is to provide for electricity generation.

Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to expand and accelerate development of alternative sources of energy including solar resources.

This bill, until January 1, 2006, would require the commission, to the extent that funds are appropriated for that purpose in the annual Budget Act, to implement a grant program to accomplish specified goals including making solar energy systems cost competitive with alternate forms of energy. The bill would require the grants to be based on either the performance of, or the type of, the solar energy system, as determined by the commission, and would prohibit duplicate grants from other grant programs administered by the commission for solar systems that produce electricity, as specified. This bill would declare that any action taken by an applicant to receive a grant award, including, but not limited to, satisfying conditions specified by the commission, would not constitute the rendering of any type of benefit to the commission.

The bill, until January 1, 2006, would also require the commission, to the extent that funds are appropriated for that purpose in the annual Budget Act, to develop and implement a grant program to offset a portion of the costs of eligible distributed generation systems, as prescribed.

The bill would authorize the commission to use up to a total of \$250,000 of the collective funds appropriated for the above-referenced grant programs to fund the commission's costs in administering those programs.

Ch. 538 (SB 1645) Perata. Highways: State Highway Route 880: relinquishment.

Existing law requires the California Transportation Commission to relinquish to any city or county any portion of any state highway within the city or county that has been deleted from the state highway system by legislative enactment. These relinquishments become effective upon the first day of the next calendar or fiscal year, whichever first occurs after the effective date of the legislative enactment.

This bill would authorize the commission to relinquish to the City of Oakland a specified portion of the former right-of-way of State Highway Route 880, upon terms and conditions the commission finds to be in the best interests of the state, including a requirement that the Department of Transportation and the city enter into a cooperative agreement to improve the portion of right-of-way that is to be relinquished in accordance with plans to be developed by the department, as specified. The relinquishment would become effective immediately following the commission's approval of the terms and conditions of the relinquishment.

Ch. 539 (SB 2033) Figueroa. Structural Pest Control Board.

(1) Existing law establishes the Structural Pest Control Board to administer licensing and regulation provisions related to the practice of pest control and its various branches and authorizes the appointment of a registrar to serve as the executive officer and secretary of the board. The provisions establishing the board and authorizing the appointment of a registrar become inoperative on July 1, 2001, and are repealed on January 1, 2002.

This bill would delete these inoperative and repeal dates and would provide instead that the provisions establishing the board and authorizing the appointment of a registrar would become inoperative on July 1, 2005, and would be repealed on July 1, 2006.

(2) Under existing law, the board is authorized to charge and collect specified fees, including one for each pesticide use stamp purchased from it. Existing law provides that this particular fee may be deposited into, among other designated accounts, the Structural Pest Control Research Fund, which is continuously appropriated. Existing law also requires the board to establish a research advisory panel including, among other members, representatives from the University of California, for the purpose of soliciting and reviewing research proposals for recommendation to the board, which then distributes funds to qualified applicants.

This bill would require the panel, or other entity designated by the board, to solicit requests for proposals on behalf of the board. This bill would require the panel or other entity designated by the board to prepare and issue the research contracts and to authorize the transfer of funds to the applicants from the Structural Pest Control Research Fund, upon approval of the recommended proposals by the board by a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote. This bill would additionally provide for payment from this fund for processing requests for proposals, contracts, and monitoring contracted research, as specified. Because this bill would authorize a new expenditure from this fund, this bill would make an appropriation.

Ch. 540 (AB 1730) Cardenas. Lead poisoning prevention.

Existing law provides for a residential lead-based paint hazard reduction program implemented and administered by the State Department of Health Services. Existing law establishes within the State Department of Health Services a program to meet the federal requirements of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 and the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 and requires the adoption of regulations for this purpose.

Existing law, the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Act of 1991, requires the department to implement a program in which children are evaluated and screened for risk of lead poisoning, and provided with medically necessary followup services pursuant to appropriate case management.

Existing law imposes a fee on certain manufacturers and other persons formerly, presently, or both formerly and presently engaged in the stream of commerce of lead or products containing lead, or who are otherwise responsible for identifiable sources of lead. Existing law requires that the fees collected be deposited in the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Fund that is required to be expended for purposes of the act upon appropriation by the Legislature.

This bill would appropriate \$1,514,000 from the General Fund and \$317,000 from the Federal Trust Fund to the department for specified child lead poisoning programs.

This bill would also require the Bureau of State Audits to conduct a followup assessment of the effectiveness of specified State Department of Health Services child lead poisoning program regulations and to submit the results of the assessment to specified legislative committees by May 1, 2001.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 541 (AB 958) Scott. Transit design-build contracts.

(1) Existing law sets forth the requirements for the solicitation and evaluation of bids and the awarding of contracts by public entities for the erection, construction, alteration, repair, or improvement of any public structure, building, road, or other public improvement. Existing law authorizes specified state agencies, cities, and counties to implement alternative procedures for the awarding of contracts on a design-build basis.

This bill would authorize transit operators to enter into a design-build contract, as defined, according to specified procedures. The bill would require each contract to prohibit construction or alteration of any school building without the prior written approval of the plans by the Department of General Services. A transit operator that uses the design-build process would be required to report to the Legislative Analyst before December 1, 2005, on each public works project procured through the design-build process and completed on or before November 1, 2005, as specified.

(2) This bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2005.

Ch. 542 (AB 2015) Dickerson. Mobilehome parks: camping cabin.

(1) The Mobilehome Parks Act requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to establish statewide regulations for the construction, maintenance, occupancy, use, and design of mobilehome parks, including an area or tract of land, or a separate designated section within a mobilehome park known as a "recreational vehicle park." Any person who knowingly violates any provision of the act, including its related rules or regulations, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

This bill would redefine "recreational vehicle park" for purposes of the act to include also owners or users of camping cabins, as defined. It would authorize the installation or occupancy of camping cabins in only special occupancy parks or in specified state parks. The bill would impose specified requirements relating to the load capacity, exits, fire safety, and disabled access of camping cabins. Because the bill would expand the definition of a crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) Existing law requires each state park in which camping is permitted to have such parking facilities for house trailers as can be accommodated consistent with the object of providing camping facilities for the public in these parks.

This bill would require each state park in which camping is permitted to provide those parking facilities for recreational vehicles that can be accommodated consistent with that objective. It also would authorize the Department of Parks and Recreation to install or permit the installation of camping cabins.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

(4) This bill would provide that its provisions to amend Sections 18203.2 and 18215 of the Health and Safety Code and to add Sections 18219 and 18607 to that code shall become inoperative on January 1, 2001, if SB 2131 is enacted and becomes effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

Ch. 543 (SB 1915) Poochigian. Insurance: Armenian Genocide victims.

Existing law authorizes any Holocaust victim, as defined, or an heir or beneficiary of a Holocaust victim, who resides in this state and has a claim arising out of an insurance policy or policies purchased or in effect in Europe before 1945 from a specified insurer to bring a legal action to recover on that claim in any superior court of the state for the county in which the plaintiff or one of the plaintiffs resides, which shall be vested with jurisdiction over that action until its completion or resolution. Existing law also provides that any claim of this type shall not be dismissed for failure to comply with the applicable statute of limitation if the action is commenced on or before December 31, 2010.

This bill would enact similar provisions applicable to any Armenian Genocide victim, as defined, or an heir or beneficiary of that victim, who resides in this state and has a claim arising out of an insurance policy or policies purchased or in effect in Europe or Asia between 1875 and 1923.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 544 (AB 1886) Lowenthal. Training requirements: batterers' treatment program.

Existing law requires that a person convicted of a crime of domestic violence, as defined, and granted probation, be required to satisfactorily complete a batterers' treatment program. A batterers' treatment program is required to include specified components.

This bill would recharacterize these programs as batterers' intervention programs and would require facilitators of these programs to meet minimum training requirements, including 40 hours of basic-core training, and 52 weeks or no less than 104 hours in 6 months, as a trainee in an approved batterers' intervention program, as defined. The bill would require facilitators of batterers' intervention programs to complete a minimum of 16 hours of continuing education in either domestic violence or a related field, as specified. Additionally, the bill would authorize a person or agency with a specific hardship to request the probation department for an extension of time to complete the training or to complete alternative training options. The bill would exempt from its training requirements a person who provides batterers' treatment through a jail education program if it is determined that the person has adequate education or training in domestic violence or a related field, any person who provides documentation of satisfactory completion of equivalent course work or training, and a person who has completed the training requirements of a county probation department with training requirements that are equivalent to or more stringent than the requirements of this act. By increasing the duties of local officers, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 545 (AB 2371) Lempert. Fines.

(1) Existing law permits the referral of fines, state or local penalties, forfeitures, restitution fines, or restitution orders imposed by specified courts upon a person for criminal offenses

under certain conditions to the Franchise Tax Board for collection. Existing law authorizes a board of supervisors to establish priorities of payment with respect to amounts collected by the Franchise Tax Board. Existing law specifies that fines no less than \$250 may be referred to the board.

This bill would instead require a board of supervisors to establish those priorities of payment, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill would provide that restitution fines and restitution orders no less than \$100 may be referred to the Franchise Tax Board for collection as a pilot project, subject to the approval of the Director of Finance.

(2) Existing law provides that any judgment for a fine, including a restitution fine, may be enforced in the manner provided for the enforcement of money judgments generally.

This bill would provide that any portion of a restitution fine that remains unsatisfied after a defendant is no longer on probation or parole is enforceable by the State Board of Control, as specified.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 546 (AB 2580) Cox. Vandalism: cemeteries and places of worship.

(1) Existing law provides that a person is guilty of a felony or a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the state prison or by imprisonment in a county jail for a period not to exceed one year who maliciously commits specified acts relating to the destruction or mutilation of cemetery graves and markers.

This bill would transfer this provision from the Health and Safety Code to the Penal Code.

(2) Existing law provides that any person who knowingly commits any act of vandalism to a church, synagogue, building owned and occupied by a religious educational institution, or other place primarily used as a place of worship where religious services are regularly conducted is guilty of a crime punishable by imprisonment in a state prison or by imprisonment in the county jail for not exceeding one year.

Existing law further provides that any person who knowingly commits any act of vandalism to a church, synagogue, building owned and occupied by a religious educational institution, or other place primarily used as a place of worship where religious services are regularly conducted, which is shown to have been committed by reason of the race, color, religion, or national origin of another individual or group of individuals and to have been committed for the purpose of intimidating and deterring persons from freely exercising their religious beliefs, is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison.

This bill would make both of these provisions applicable to acts of vandalism to a cemetery.

By creating new crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 547 (AB 212) Aroner. Child care and development.

Existing law, the California Child Day Care Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of certain providers of child day care by the Department of Social Services. Under existing law, the Child Care and Development Services Act, the State Department of Education is designated as the state agency responsible for the promotion, development, and provision

of care for children in the absence of their parents during the workday or while engaged in other activities that require assistance of a third party. Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to establish rules and regulations for the staffing of all center-based child care and development programs under contract with the State Department of Education.

This bill would require that specified funds appropriated by the Budget Act of 2000 for child care and development shall be allocated to local child care and development planning councils based on the percentage of state-subsidized, center-based child care funds received in that county, to be used to address the retention of qualified child care employees in state-subsidized child care centers. The bill would require the State Department of Education to develop guidelines for use by local child care and development planning councils in developing county plans for the expenditure of funds allocated pursuant to those provisions, would require those guidelines to be consistent with certain goals, and would require those guidelines to be approved by the Secretary for Education and the Department of Finance. The bill would require that any funds provided to a county pursuant to those provisions be used in accordance with an approved county plan, and would authorize a county to retain up to 1% of the county's total allocation for reimbursement of administrative expenses associated with the planning process. The bill would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to provide an annual report to the Legislature, the Governor, the Secretary for Education, and the Department of Finance that includes, but is not limited to, a summary of the distribution of the funds by county and a description of how the funds were applied.

Ch. 548 (AB 2778) Jackson. Child care facilities.

Existing law creates the State Child Care Capital Outlay Fund that is administered by the State Allocation Board. The board may authorize the expenditure of any moneys in the fund for capital outlay projects, including the lease of relocatable facilities. Existing law establishes the Child Care and Development Facilities Loan Guaranty Fund for the purpose of guaranteeing private sector loans for the purchase, development, construction, expansion, or improvement of licensed child care and development facilities and for the purpose of administering the guarantees of these loans. Existing law establishes the Child Care and Development Facilities Direct Loan Fund for the purpose of making subordinated loans directly or through a public or private entity approved by the State Department of Education for the purchase, development, construction, expansion, or improvement of licensed child care and development facilities and for the purpose of administering these loans.

This bill would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to contract with a nonprofit organization that has staff with expertise in financing and capital expansion, are knowledgeable about the child care field, and have the ability to develop and implement a plan to increase the availability of financing to renovate, expand, and construct child day care facilities. The nonprofit organization would serve as a financial intermediary to perform certain functions relating to the development of child care facilities. The intermediary would be required to report to the superintendent by August 31, 2001. The superintendent would be required to submit the report and any comments or recommendations by the State Department of Education to the policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature and to the Governor by September 30, 2001.

Ch. 549 (SB 1004) Escutia. Child day care.

Existing law, the California Child Day Care Act, authorizes the department to prohibit any person from being a member of the board of directors, an executive director, or an officer of a licensee or a licensee from employing, or continuing the employment of, or allowing in a licensed facility, or allowing contact with clients of a licensed facility by, any employee, prospective employee, or person who is not a client who has engaged in specified acts.

This bill would require the department to prepare and provide each licensed family day care home provider with an addendum to the notification of parents' rights form identifying

any individual or individuals who have been excluded from the licensed family day care home, and would specify further duties of the department in this regard. The bill would also require the licensee to provide this information to the parent or guardian of each child under the licensee's care or supervision, in a specified manner.

Ch. 550 (SB 1619) Alpert. Playground safety.

Existing law requires all entities, except public agencies, operating playgrounds open to the public, including a day care setting, to upgrade their playgrounds by replacement or improvement as necessary to satisfy state playground safety requirements by January 1, 2003. Excluded from this requirement are foster family homes, certified family homes, small family homes, group homes, and family day care homes, which are licensed and regulated to meet child safety requirements enforced by the State Department of Social Services.

This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to convene a working group to develop alternatives to regulations establishing minimum safety standards for public playgrounds, and would require the working group to submit playground safety recommendations to the department by September 1, 2001.

The bill would require the working group to submit its recommendations to the Legislature by November 1, 2001.

Ch. 551 (AB 860) Thomson. Civil law: pets: mobilehomes: common interest developments.

(1) Existing law, the Mobilehome Residency Law, regulates the rules and regulations that the management of a mobilehome park may impose upon its residents, including those regarding the keeping of pets, as specified. Existing law provides that any rule or regulation prohibiting residents from keeping pets in the mobilehome park shall not apply to guide dogs, signal dogs, or service dogs.

This bill would provide that no lease agreement entered into, modified, or renewed on or after January 1, 2001, shall prohibit a homeowner from keeping at least one pet within the park, subject to reasonable rules and regulations of the park.

(2) Existing law, the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act, requires the declaration of a common interest development recorded on or after January 1, 1986, to contain a legal description of the development and the restrictions on the use or enjoyment of any portion of the development that are intended to be enforceable equitable servitudes. Existing law authorizes the declaration to contain any other matters the original signator of the declaration or the owners consider appropriate. The act also provides that the covenants and restrictions in the declaration of a common interest development shall be enforceable equitable servitudes, unless unreasonable.

This bill would provide, on and after January 1, 2001, that no governing documents of a common interest development entered into, amended, or otherwise modified on or after that date shall prohibit the owner of a separate interest in a condominium project from keeping at least one pet within the development, subject to the reasonable rules and regulations of the association, as specified.

Ch. 552 (AB 2041) Dutra. Redevelopment: affordable housing.

Under the Community Redevelopment Law, one of the fundamental purposes of redevelopment is to expand the supply of low- and moderate-income housing. Existing law also authorizes the Department of Housing and Community Development to make grants to nonprofit housing sponsors and local public entities in constructing, rehabilitating, and operating assisted housing for low- and moderate-income households.

This bill would authorize contiguous agencies located within adjoining cities in a Metropolitan Statistical Area to create and participate in a joint powers authority in order to pool their housing funds to pay for the direct costs of constructing, substantially

rehabilitating, or preserving the affordability of housing units that are affordable to very low or low income households.

The bill would also require that specified conditions be met and described in a mutually binding contract between the joint powers authority and each participating agency and a receiving entity for the use and transfer of pooled housing funds, and that the conditions include, among other things, a determination by the department that the community of each participating agency has adopted housing elements that are in compliance with existing law and that the proposed use of pooled funds by the receiving entity for these purposes is in compliance with these provisions.

The bill would, on or after January 1, 2008, prohibit a participating agency from creating a new joint powers authority or transferring funds to an existing joint powers authority unless a later enacted statute deletes or extends that date.

This bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2010.

Ch. 553 (AB 2157) Lowenthal. Housing: loans.

Existing law authorizes the California Housing Finance Agency to issue revenue bonds and make construction and mortgage loans to meet the multifamily rental housing needs of persons and families of low or moderate income. For that purpose, "mortgage loan" is defined as a long-term loan secured by a mortgage made for permanent financing of a housing development or residential structure.

This bill would expand that definition to any loan, as defined, that is made for financing to create or preserve the long-term affordability of a housing development or residential structure. The bill would make related changes. It would also require a loan document for a loan that is not secured by real property and is made to a natural person to state that the loan is a recourse obligation and made subject to or sold pursuant to a lien.

Ch. 554 (AB 2239) Corbett. Mobilehome parks: mobilehomes: sales and transfers.

Existing law provides that, during the term of a mobilehome owner's rental agreement, the management of a mobilehome park shall not require the removal of a mobilehome from the park upon its sale to a 3rd party, except under specified conditions for the purpose of upgrading the quality of the park.

This bill would limit the right of the management, upon a sale or transfer, to require repairs or improvements to a mobilehome, its appurtenances, or an accessory structure, when the mobilehome is to remain in the park. This bill would provide that, except as specified, the required repairs or improvements shall be to the mobilehome, its appurtenances, or an accessory structure that is not owned and installed by the management, and shall relate to their exterior. This bill would further provide that the repairs or improvements shall be based upon or required by a local ordinance, state statute, or regulation relating to mobilehomes, or a rule or regulation of the mobilehome park that implements or enforces a local ordinance, state statute, or regulation. This bill would also require management to provide a written summary of repairs or improvements required to a mobilehome in the case of a sale or transfer, as specified, within 10 business days after receiving a request for this information as part of a notice a homeowner is required to give 60 days before terminating his or her tenancy. This bill would state that its provisions are declarative of existing law, as specified.

Ch. 555 (AB 2256) Correa. Licensing: manufactured homes and mobilehomes.

Under the existing Mobilehomes-Manufactured Housing Act of 1980, the Department of Housing and Community Development is required to enforce various laws pertaining to manufactured housing, mobilehomes, park trailers, commercial coaches, special purpose commercial coaches, and recreational vehicles. The act also prohibits the department from granting an initial dealer's license to any applicant who has not met all of the specified education and experience requirements.

The bill would create a manufactured home or mobilehome dealer's license, add alternative criteria for meeting the requirements of a license, and raise the maximum payment from \$40,000 to \$75,000 that a claimant, as defined, who has obtained a final judgment against any manufactured home dealer, salesperson, or other seller or purchaser, may receive from the Manufactured Home Recovery Fund for, among other things, failure to honor warranties or guaranties, fraud, or willful misrepresentation with respect to any one sales transaction on a new or used manufactured home.

Ch. 556 (AB 2755) Bock. Housing: rehabilitation.

(1) Existing law contains various building code requirements applicable to the construction of residential structures, and various provisions relating to affordable housing.

Under existing law, when a developer of housing proposes a housing development, as defined, within the jurisdiction of a local government, the city, county, or city and county is required to provide the developer incentives for the production of lower income housing units within the development if the developer meets specified requirements, and to adopt an ordinance that specifies the method of providing developer incentives.

This bill would include in the definition of a housing development for purposes of the above provision, a project to substantially rehabilitate and convert a commercial building to residential use or the substantial rehabilitation of a multifamily dwelling that would increase the number of units. The bill would create a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties on local agencies by subjecting additional projects to existing requirements.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 557 (AB 499) Aroner. Medi-Cal: assisted living demonstration project.

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Services, under which qualified low-income persons are provided with health care services.

This bill would require the department to develop a federal waiver program to test the efficacy of providing an assisted living benefit, as described, to beneficiaries under the Medi-Cal program. The program would involve reimbursement for services provided to Medi-Cal recipients placed in residential care facilities. It would impose various duties upon both the department and the State Department of Social Services in implementing the bill.

The bill would impose certain conditions upon implementation of the waiver program, and would require an evaluation of that program.

Ch. 558 (AB 1199) Firebaugh. Aging programs.

Existing law, the Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act, establishes the Multipurpose Senior Services Program to provide specified services to frail elderly individuals 65 years of age and older who are certifiable for placement in a nursing facility. Existing law requires the California Department of Aging to formulate criteria for approval and designation of local Multipurpose Senior Services Program sites.

Existing law does not require existing Multipurpose Senior Services Program sites to be reproposed periodically.

This bill would instead provide that the department is not required to procure existing sites by the competitive bid process, unless it is deemed in the best interests of the state to do so.

Ch. 559 (AB 1819) Shelley. Elder abuse.

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

Existing law requires police officers and deputy sheriffs assigned field or investigative duties to complete an elder abuse training course certified by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. The training is required to include specified subjects.

This bill would expand and recast the specified subjects to include dependent adults and would add to the list of required subjects physical and psychological abuse of elder and dependent adults, and the role of the local adult protective services and public guardian offices. The bill would also require the Attorney General, in conjunction with the Health and Human Services Agency, to establish a statewide elder and dependent abuse awareness media campaign subject to an appropriation for that purpose.

Existing law establishes the Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Civil Protection Act which, among other things, requires specified mandated reporters to report instances of elder abuse, as defined, under certain circumstances and requires those reports to be investigated by local law enforcement and child protective agencies as specified. Elder abuse is defined to include mental suffering.

This bill would expand the definition of mental suffering to include, among other things, deceptive acts or false or misleading statements made with malicious intent to agitate, confuse, frighten, or cause severe depression or serious emotional distress. By expanding the definition of reportable elder or dependent abuse, this bill would impose increased duties on local officials.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 560 (SB 2111) Dunn. Long-term care insurance: rate guide: data collection.

Existing law requires the Insurance Commissioner to annually prepare a consumer rate guide for consumers for long-term care insurance, as specified, beginning on December 1, 2000. Existing law requires each insurer to provide, and the Department of Insurance to collect, specified data on long-term care policies and certificates, including all policies, whether issued by the insurer or purchased or acquired from another insurer, in the United States, on or after January 1, 1990. Existing law requires insurers to include, in the premium section of long-term care insurance personal worksheets, information on any increases or requests for increases in rates of prior policies sold in any state by the insurer.

This bill would revise these provisions by requiring the consumer rate guide to consist of a rate history portion and a policy comparison portion, as specified. This bill would require the premium section of long-term care insurance personal worksheets to include a reference to the consumer rate guide and where a copy may be obtained. This bill would make other related changes.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 561 (SB 580) Lewis. Stalkers.

Under existing law, stalking is a crime. Existing law contains various provisions for the notification of victims of stalkers of release from custody.

Existing law requires the Department of Corrections, county sheriff, or director of the local department of corrections to give notice to victims and other specified persons of the release of any person who is convicted of stalking or convicted of a felony offense involving domestic violence.

This bill would also require notice of any change in parole status or location, as specified. It would require additional attempts to locate victims whose address or telephone number is

incorrect, or who did not originally request notice. By imposing additional duties on local law enforcement officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill would also require that when a person convicted of stalking is to be released from confinement, the department notify the sheriff, police chief, or both, and the district attorney, for the community where the person was convicted and for the community into which the person will be released, as specified.

Existing law generally regulates conditions of parole, including restrictions on where parolees may be located upon release.

This bill would provide that an inmate released on parole for an offense involving stalking may not be returned to a location within 35 miles of the victim's residence or place of employment if the victim or witness has requested additional distance in the placement of the inmate upon parole, and if the Board of Prison Terms or the Department of Corrections finds that there is a need to protect the life, safety, or well-being of the victim.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 562 (SB 1318) Alpert. Public records: confidentiality.

(1) Existing law establishes a program until January 1, 2005, known as "Address Confidentiality for Victims of Domestic Violence" which authorizes specified persons to complete an application containing specified information in person at a community-based victims' assistance program to be approved by the Secretary of State for the purpose of enabling state and local agencies to respond to requests for public records without disclosing a program participant's residence address contained in any public record, including the program participant's voter registration, and requires the Secretary of State to act as that person's agent for service of process and to designate a substitute mailing address for program participants pursuant to specified procedures that state and local agencies are required to use at the request of a program participant. Under existing law, any person who makes a false statement in an application is guilty of a misdemeanor and any person who is granted confidentiality pursuant to these provisions may file a new affidavit of voter registration or reregistration and be considered an absent voter for subsequent elections until the county elections official is notified otherwise by the Secretary of State or the voter.

This bill would rename the program as "Address Confidentiality for Victims of Domestic Violence and Stalking" and would add victims of stalking to its provisions. The bill would prescribe additional supporting information for victims of domestic violence that may be included in an application and additional supporting information for victims of stalking that must be included in an application. By including victims of stalking, the bill would impose new duties on local public officials and expand the scope of an existing crime, thereby creating a state-mandated local program.

(2) Existing law also requires the Secretary of State to notify certain persons where there are specified court orders or court actions under these provisions and provides that a program participant who obtains a name change loses his or her certification as a program participant. Existing law also prohibits the county clerk, upon notification, from making available for inspection or copying the name and address of a program participant contained in marriage applications and records filed under these provisions.

This bill would revise the notification procedures and would provide instead that a program participant's certification may be terminated if he or she does not notify the

Secretary of State of a name change within 7 days. The bill would also repeal the prohibition relating to the county clerk.

(3) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 2166.5 of the Elections Code or Sections 6205 and 6206.5 of the Government Code proposed by AB 2214 or AB 205, that would become operative only if either or both of those bills and this bill are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

(4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Ch. 563 (SB 1486) Schiff. Aggravated trespass.

Existing law makes every person who enters and remains in any noncommercial dwelling without the consent of the owner guilty of a misdemeanor, with the exception of specified public officers and employees.

This bill would make every person, with the exception of specified public officers and employees, who enters a noncommercial residence without the owner's consent, while a resident, or another person authorized to be in the dwelling, is present at any time during the course of the incident, guilty of aggravated trespass punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by both that fine and imprisonment. This bill would also authorize the court, if a person is convicted of a misdemeanor violation of aggravated trespass, to order up to 3 years of supervised probation and to issue an order restraining the defendant from any contact with the victim, that may be valid for up to 3 years, upon consideration of specified factors.

By changing the penalty for a crime, this bill would create a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 564 (SB 1539) Lewis. Peace officer training: stalking.

Existing law establishes a Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training that among other things, establishes levels of standards and training for peace officers, as specified.

This bill would require the Department of Corrections to implement a course of instruction for parole officers in regard to managing parolees convicted of stalking, and in regard to notifying stalking victims in connection with a stalking offender's release from parole.

This bill would, in addition, require the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training to implement, by January 1, 2002, a course or courses of instruction for the training of peace officers in the handling of, and responding to, stalking complaints. The course or courses would be voluntary for peace officers, as specified.

Ch. 565 (AB 1950) Rod Pacheco. Conservatorships and guardianships.

Existing law provides procedures by which banks and trust companies are required to handle deposits from an estate, as specified, that are subject to a court order. Existing law also provides that a savings association may accept fiduciary savings accounts from specified parties for a named beneficiary or beneficiaries.

This bill would require banks, trust companies, and savings associations to send specified documents to the court having jurisdiction of a guardianship or conservatorship when a guardian or conservator, pursuant to letters of guardianship or conservatorship, opens an account for the estate, or changes the name of an existing account to reflect the guardianship or conservatorship.

Existing law requires that a guardian or conservator of a person be responsible for the care, custody, control, and education of a ward or conservatee, subject to a court's determination of the extent of those powers, as specified.

This bill would provide that a guardian or conservator of a person, in exercising his or her powers, may not hire or refer business to an entity in which he or she has a financial interest except with court authorization following a disclosure to the court in writing of his or her financial interest, as defined, in the entity. This bill would also provide that when a guardian or conservator of a person petitions a court for approval of property transactions, he or she must disclose certain family relationships, as defined, with other parties to the transaction. A violation of these provisions would result in rescission of the transaction and potential liability for damages and a civil penalty or a fine.

Existing law provides that a guardian, conservator, or limited conservator of an estate is responsible for the management and control of the estate, and shall use ordinary care and diligence in exercising his or her powers.

This bill would provide that a guardian or conservator or limited conservator of an estate, in exercising his or her powers, may not hire or refer business to an entity in which he or she has a financial interest except with court authorization following a disclosure to the court in writing of his or her financial interest, as defined, in the entity. This bill would also provide that when a guardian or conservator of an estate petitions a court for approval of property transactions, he or she must disclose certain family relationships, as defined, with other parties to the transaction. A violation of these provisions would result in rescission of the transaction and potential liability for damages and a civil penalty or a fine.

Existing law requires that a guardian or conservator use ordinary care and diligence in managing and controlling an estate. Existing law further provides that a guardian or conservator who breaches a fiduciary duty is liable for, among other items, loss in the value of the estate, lost profits, and interest on these amounts.

This bill would provide that any surcharge that a guardian or conservator incurs as a result of the above-described liability may not be paid by or offset against future fees or wages to be provided by the estate to the guardian or conservator.

Existing law provides that a guardian or conservator shall make a periodic accounting, as specified, of the estate of the ward or conservatee after one year from the time of appointment, and not less than biennially, unless otherwise ordered by the court. Existing law further provides that a guardian or conservator shall make a final accounting following the death of the ward or conservatee, to include an account for the period ending on the date of death and a separate account for the period subsequent to the date of death.

This bill would require that, as part of the above-described accountings, a guardian or conservator submit copies of specified account statements from financial institutions where estate money is deposited.

Existing law provides that the superior court has jurisdiction over guardianship and conservatorship proceedings.

This bill would prohibit any court official or employee, or any person related by blood or marriage, as defined, who is involved in the appointment of a conservator or guardian, or the processing of any document relating to a conservator or guardian, from purchasing, leasing, or renting the personal or real property from the estate of a conservatee or a ward whom the conservator or guardian represents. A violation of these provisions would result in rescission of the property transaction and potential liability for damages and a civil penalty or a fine.

Ch. 566 (AB 1912) Torlakson. Park trailers.

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

(1) The Mobilehome Residency Law generally regulates tenancies within a mobilehome park. The Recreational Vehicle Park Occupancy Law generally regulates tenancies in a recreational vehicle park. The Mobilehome-Manufactured Housing Act of 1980 generally regulates manufactured housing. For purposes of these provisions, a recreational vehicle is defined to mean either a park trailer or a motor home, travel trailer, truck camper, or camping trailer that meets certain requirements. A park trailer is a recreational trailer designed for human habitation for recreational or seasonal use only, which is built on a single chassis, may only be transported upon the public highways with a permit, and contains 400 square feet or less of gross floor area measured at the maximum horizontal projections, but does not exceed 12 feet in width or 40 feet in length in a traveling mode.

Existing law requires any licensed manufacturer, manufacturer branch, distributor, or distributor branch to affix an identification number to a park trailer and requires the Department of Transportation to regulate the safe operation of a park trailer, which, when moved upon a highway, is required to be moved pursuant to a permit.

This bill would revise the definition of park trailer to, among other things, remove the limitation on length and extend the limitation on width to 14 feet. The bill would make other related and conforming changes.

(2) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 11713.1 of the Vehicle Code proposed by SB 2060, that would become operative only if SB 2060 and this bill are both enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would also incorporate additional changes in Section 11713.3 of the Vehicle Code proposed by SB 1819, that would become operative only if SB 1819 and this bill are both enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

Ch. 567 (AB 2754) House. Stray animals.

(1) Existing law provides that the required holding period for a stray dog or cat impounded by a pound or shelter shall be 6 business days, except that under specified circumstances the holding period shall be 4 business days. Existing law provides that stray animals shall be held for owner redemption during the first 3 days of the holding period, not including the day of impoundment, and shall be available for owner redemption or adoption for the remainder of the holding period. Existing law provides that any stray animal that is impounded shall, prior to the killing of that animal for any reason other than irremediable suffering, be released to a nonprofit animal rescue or adoption organization if requested by the organization prior to the scheduled killing of that animal. Existing law provides that in addition to any required spay or neuter deposit, the pound or shelter, at its discretion, may assess a fee, not to exceed the standard adoption fee, for animals released. A violation of these provisions is an infraction, punishable as specified.

This bill would revise the above provisions to instead provide that, except as specified, the holding period would be 6 business days, not counting the day of impoundment, that any stray dog or cat that is impounded shall, prior to the euthanasia of the dog or cat, be released to a nonprofit animal rescue or adoption organization if requested by the organization prior to the scheduled euthanasia of that animal, and that in addition to any required spay or neuter deposit, the public or private shelter, at its discretion, may assess a fee, not to exceed the standard adoption fee, for animals adopted or released. The bill would require a person, upon relinquishing a dog or cat to a pound or shelter, to sign a statement that he or she is the lawful owner. Providing false information would make the person liable to the true owner in the amount of a fine of \$1,000. The bill would make conforming changes to a related provision involving other specified animals. By revising existing and creating new crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program upon local governments.

(2) Existing law provides that any animal relinquished by the purported owner that is of a species impounded by pounds or shelters shall be held for 2 full business days, not including the date of impoundment. Existing law provides that the animal shall be available for owner redemption for the first day, not including the date of impoundment; shall be

available for owner redemption or adoption for the 2nd day; and after the 2nd required day, the animal may be held longer, killed, or relinquished to a nonprofit animal adoption organization, as defined in the Internal Revenue Code. Existing law provides that these provisions shall become inoperative on July 1, 2001, and shall be repealed as of January 1, 2002. A violation of any of these provisions is an infraction, punishable as specified.

This bill would extend the operation of these provisions until July 1, 2002, and, thereafter, would instead provide that, except as specified, the holding period would be 6 business days, not counting the day of impoundment, and that any animal relinquished by the purported owner that is of a species impounded by public or private shelters shall be available for owner redemption or adoption during the entire holding period, and after the holding period, the animal may be adopted by a new owner, held longer, euthanized, or released to a nonprofit animal adoption organization. The bill would authorize these shelters to enter into cooperative agreements with any animal rescue or adoption organization. By revising existing crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program upon local governments.

(3) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 31754 proposed by AB 1786, to be operative if AB 1786 and this bill are both enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

(4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 568 (AB 2888) Committee on Consumer Protection, Governmental Efficiency and Economic Development. Professions and vocations.

(1) Existing law makes it a crime to engage in specified activities with respect to professional licenses, as defined, including using a fictitious license or any document that simulates a license.

This bill would additionally make it a crime to manufacture a license and to buy or receive a fraudulent, forged, or counterfeit license. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) Under existing law, an applicant has the right to request a hearing if his or her application for a license to practice a profession or vocation has been denied.

This bill would authorize the licensing board to take various dispositive actions with respect to the application following these hearings.

(3) Existing law requires a certificate to practice podiatric medicine that is issued by the Division of Licensing of the Medical Board of California upon the recommendation of the California Board of Podiatric Medicine and specifies certain criteria for the issuance of this certificate, including that the applicant has passed after June 30, 1958, the examination administered by the National Board of Podiatric Medicine Examiners of the United States, or an equivalent examination as specified, and has passed an oral and practical examination administered by the California Board of Podiatric Medicine.

This bill would change these criteria by specifying that, within the past 10 years, applicants must have passed all parts of the examination administered by the National Board of Podiatric Medical Examiners of the United States or an equivalent examination, as specified, and passed any oral and practical examination that the California Board of Podiatric Medicine may require of all applicants.

(4) Existing law authorizes a doctor of podiatric medicine to practice under a fictitious name if he or she obtains a fictitious name permit from the California Board of Podiatric Medicine. Under existing law, the board is required to issue the permit to an applicant if it finds, among other matters, that the proposed fictitious name contains specified permissible designations describing the applicant's practice.

This bill would include within the list of permissible designations describing the applicant's practice the terms "foot," "foot and ankle," "foot care," "foot health," and "foot specialist."

(5) Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of the practice of speech-language pathologists and audiologists by the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Board and authorizes the board to take disciplinary action against licensees for specified acts of misconduct, the commission of which also constitutes a crime.

This bill would add incompetence or gross negligence in the practice of speech pathology or audiology as a ground for disciplinary action. Because the commission of these acts would be a crime, the bill would expand the scope of an existing criminal offense and, thereby, would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would also delete provisions pertaining to the reinstatement of suspended and revoked licenses.

(6) The Nursing Practice Act requires licensure by the Board of Registered Nursing of persons engaged in the practice of nursing and authorizes the board to take disciplinary action against licensees for specified acts of misconduct, the commission of which also constitutes a crime. This act also authorizes the board to issue a clinical nurse specialist certificate to a registered nurse who meets specified criteria.

This bill would authorize the board to issue a temporary certificate to practice as a clinical nurse specialist and would include as a ground of misconduct misrepresenting oneself as being certified as a clinical nurse specialist. Because the violation of this provision would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(7) The Acupuncture Licensing Act provides for the licensure and regulation of the practice of acupuncture by the Acupuncture Board. Under this law, an exception is made from this licensure requirement for graduates of board-approved acupuncture schools who are participating in a postgraduate review course, not exceeding 6 months in duration.

This bill would increase this term from 6 months to one year and would correct references in this law to reflect that the board is the licensing and regulatory entity for this profession.

(8) Existing law provides for the issuance of licenses by the Bureau of Security and Investigative Services to individuals as well as to corporations and partnerships engaged in locksmith activities and requires corporate licensees to report to the bureau any change in their officers and to submit a license application for each new officer. Under existing law, the bureau is authorized to take disciplinary action against licensees for a violation of this provision and other specified acts of misconduct.

This bill would extend this reporting requirement to partnerships, requiring them to notify the bureau of the addition of any new partner and to submit a licensing application for him or her. This bill would also provide for the issuance of a Notice of Warning for the first violation of this section and for the imposition of a fine for subsequent violations. Because all revenues generated from this fine would be paid into the State Treasury for credit to the Private Security Services Fund, which is continuously appropriated, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill would also authorize the bureau to suspend or revoke the license of a corporation or partnership based upon acts of misconduct committed by its officers or partners.

(9) The Barbering and Cosmetology Act, which becomes inoperative on July 1, 2005, absent a statute extending or repealing this inoperative date, provides for the licensure and regulation of the practice of barbering and cosmetology by the Director of the Department of Consumer Affairs. Under this act, students are exempted from the licensing requirement while they are enrolled at an approved school.

This bill would provide for the creation of a Bureau of Barbering and Cosmetology under the supervision and control of the director and would make conforming changes to several provisions in the act to reflect the bureau's establishment. This bill would also delete the provisions making the act inoperative on July 1, 2005, thereby extending its provisions indefinitely but would make the continued existence of the bureau subject to legislative

review. This bill would also specify that the licensure exemption provided to students applies only to services performed in the schools in which they are enrolled.

(10) The Collateral Recovery Act, which regulates repossession agencies; the Private Investigator Act; the Private Security Services Act; and the Alarm Company Act, require corporate licensees to report any change in their corporate officers and to submit a licensing application for all new officers. Under the Alarm Company Act, an administrative fine of \$25 may be imposed for the 2nd and subsequent violations of this provision, the proceeds of which are deposited into the Private Security Services Fund, a continuously appropriated fund. Each of these acts also authorizes the revocation or suspension of the corporation's license for designated acts committed by the new officer, as specified. Under existing law, a violation of these provisions with respect to the Collateral Recovery Act, the Private Security Services Act, and the Alarm Company Act constitutes a crime.

This bill would extend these provisions to partnerships licensed under the provisions of these acts, requiring those licensees to report the addition of a new partner and to file a license application for him or her and would also make partnership licenses subject to suspension or revocation for designated acts committed by the new partner, as specified. Because the violation of these provisions would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program, and because multiple violations of this provision would be subject to a fine pursuant to the provisions of the Alarm Company Act, the proceeds of which would be deposited into a continuously appropriated fund, it would also make an appropriation.

(11) The Funeral Directors and Embalmers Law provides for the licensure of funeral directors and embalmers and the regulation of funeral establishments by the Funeral Directors and Embalmers Program, and the Cemetery Act provides for the licensure and regulation of cemetery practices by the Cemetery Program.

This bill would provide for these functions to be performed, instead, by the Cemetery and Funeral Bureau. This bill would also delete provisions that authorize the Cemetery Board to issue a temporary cemetery salesperson's license upon specified conditions.

(12) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 9745 of the Business and Professions Code, proposed by AB 2279, to be operative only if AB 2279 and this bill are both chaptered and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is chaptered last.

(13) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 569 (SB 2067) Bowen. Records.

Under existing law, the reproduction of various state agency records and county records is required to be done in compliance with regulations adopted by the Secretary of State.

This bill would require the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Department of General Services, to approve and adopt appropriate standards established by the American National Standards Institute or the Association for Information and Image Management, and would require that reproduction of those records be done in compliance with the minimum standards or guidelines, or both, recommended by the American National Standards Institute or the Association for Information and Image Management.

Ch. 570 (AB 1068) Ducheny. Department of Parks and Recreation: Admission Day.

There is in the state government a Department of Parks and Recreation with specified duties.

This bill would appropriate \$895,000 from the General Fund to the department for costs associated with the celebration of Admission Day.

The bill would declare that it would take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 571 (AB 1346) Runner. Public postsecondary education: resident classification.

(1) Existing law establishes uniform student residency requirements for purposes of ascertaining the amount of fees to be paid by students. Existing law entitles a student who is a natural or adopted child, stepchild, or spouse who is a dependent of a member of the armed forces of the United States stationed in this state on active duty to resident classification at the California Community Colleges until he or she has resided in the state the minimum time necessary to become a resident. Existing law entitles these students to resident classification at the California State University indefinitely.

Existing law also entitles a student who is a member of the armed forces of the United States stationed in this state on active duty, except a member of the armed forces assigned for educational purposes to a state-supported institution of higher education, to resident classification at the California State University until he or she has resided in the state the minimum time necessary to become a resident. Existing law also entitles these students to resident classification at any California community college campus.

This bill would entitle undergraduate students in these categories to resident classification, for the purposes of determining the amount of tuition and fees, indefinitely by deleting the requirement that these exceptions continue only until the student has resided in the state the minimum time necessary to become a resident. As to students in these categories seeking graduate degrees, the bill would entitle them to resident classification, for the purposes of determining the amount of tuition and fees, for no more than one academic year, as prescribed. To the extent that the bill would require community college districts to change their practices with respect to determining residency, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also make related changes.

The bill would request the Regents of the University of California to establish the same residency requirements as those established by this bill for students enrolled at the University of California.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

The bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 572 (AB 1739) Bock. Educational opportunities for veterans: Student Aid Commission.

Existing law establishes the Student Aid Commission as the primary state agency for the administration of state-authorized student financial aid programs available to students attending all segments of postsecondary education.

This bill would require the Student Aid Commission to conduct, in consultation with the Department of Veterans Affairs, a study concerning prescribed topics relating to educational opportunities for veterans. The bill would require the commission to report these findings to the Governor and the appropriate legislative policy and fiscal committees no later than December 31, 2001.

Ch. 573 (AB 1771) Committee on Agriculture. Agricultural pest control.

(1) Under existing law, the Secretary of the Department of Food and Agriculture and the Director of Pesticide Regulation are authorized to annually allocate funds to each county for specified purposes related to agricultural pest control according to a specified formula, but until July 1, 2000, existing law requires that \$5,500,000 of the total amount appropriated for this purpose be utilized solely for high-risk pest exclusion activities, as specified.

This bill would indefinitely extend this required allocation for high-risk pest exclusion activities, make the allocation authority of the secretary and director subject to appropriation in the annual Budget Act, and would make related conforming changes.

(2) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 574 (AB 1773) Romero. Intellectual property: ownership by public postsecondary faculty.

Existing case law provides that in the absence of evidence of agreement to the contrary, a teacher, rather than the institution for which he or she teaches, owns the common law copyright to his or her lectures.

This bill would prohibit any business, agency, or person from preparing, causing to be prepared, giving, selling, transferring, or otherwise distributing or publishing, any contemporaneous recording of an academic presentation, as defined.

The bill would permit any court of competent jurisdiction to grant relief that it finds necessary to enforce its provisions, including the issuance of an injunction and the recovery, from a nonstudent, of court costs, attorney's fees, and a civil penalty, as specified.

The bill would request the Regents of the University of California and the governing boards of private postsecondary institutions, would require the Trustees of the California State University, and would authorize the governing board of each community college district to develop policies to prohibit unauthorized recording and to adopt or provide for the adoption of specific regulations governing a violation of these provisions by students, along with applicable penalties for a violation of the regulations, and to also adopt procedures to inform all students of those regulations.

The provisions of this bill, under existing law, would only apply to the Regents of the University of California to the extent that the regents, by appropriate resolution, make those provisions applicable.

Ch. 575 (AB 2092) Reyes. Disabled veterans: benefit eligibility.

Existing law provides certain benefits with respect to disabled veterans, including a reduction in ad valorem real property taxes on the disabled veteran's home.

This bill would, as provided, specify that on or after January 1, 2001, a claimant is not ineligible for a disabled veterans' benefit, as defined, for lack of certification of disability of the veteran with respect to whom the benefit is sought, if there is a currently pending application with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs for certification of disability for that veteran and the subsequently received certification qualifies the veteran for the benefit.

Existing property tax law provides, pursuant to the authorization of the California Constitution, for the exemption from property taxation of specified amounts of the assessed value of the home of a disabled veteran, or a veteran's spouse if the veteran has, as a result of a service-connected disease or injury, died while on active duty in military service. Existing property tax law generally requires an affidavit for the disabled veterans' exemption to be filed no later than the February 15 following the relevant lien date.

This bill would, if the exemption would have been available but for the claimant not having received a disability rating from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, require the refund or cancellation of taxes on that portion of the assessed value of the property that would have been exempt under a timely and appropriate affidavit, provided a claimant meets certain filing requirements.

Section 2229 of the Revenue and Taxation Code requires the Legislature to reimburse local agencies annually for certain property tax revenues lost as a result of any exemption or classification of property for purposes of ad valorem property taxation.

This bill would provide that, notwithstanding Section 2229 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, no appropriation is made and the state shall not reimburse local agencies for property tax revenues lost by them pursuant to the bill.

Ch. 576 (AB 2812) Mazzoni. California Assessment of Academic Achievement.

Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to design and implement, and requires the governing board of a school district to conduct, a testing program based on a statewide pupil assessment program consisting of (1) systematic achievement testing of pupils in grades 2 to 11, inclusive, pursuant to the Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR) Program and (2) an assessment of basic academic skills and applied academic skills of all pupils in grades 4, 5, 8, and 10. Existing law states the intent of the Legislature that the achievement test used in grades 2 to 11, inclusive, be augmented with items that assess the specific grade-level content standards and produce valid and reliable scores for pupil achievement for each of the performance standards adopted by the board.

This bill would delete the intent of the Legislature regarding the augmentation of the achievement test and instead would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with approval of the State Board of Education, to provide for the development of an assessment instrument that measures the degree to which pupils are achieving the academically rigorous content standards and performance standards, to the extent standards have been adopted by the State Board of Education. The bill would require this standards-based achievement test to include, at a minimum, a direct writing assessment once in elementary school and once in middle or junior high school and other items of applied academic skills if deemed valid and reliable and if resources are made available for their use. The bill would require the State Board of Education, in approving a contract for the development or administration related duties of the standards-based achievement test, to consider prescribed criteria.

The bill would delete the requirements regarding the assessment of basic academic skills and applied academic skills of all pupils in grades 4, 5, 8, and 10 from the statewide pupil assessment program.

Existing law requires the State Board of Education to ensure that the statewide assessment system yields valid, reliable estimates of individual pupil performance, school performance, school district performance, and statewide performance of pupils that assesses basic academic skills and incorporates the use of direct writing assessment and other assessments of applied academic skills if deemed valid, reliable, and cost effective.

This bill would instead require the State Board of Education to ensure that the statewide assessment system yields valid, reliable individual pupil scores and, where applicable, aggregate school scores, school district scores, and statewide scores of pupils and assesses basic academic skills and the extent to which pupils are meeting content standards, including the use of a direct writing assessment or other applied academic skills if deemed valid and reliable and if resources are made available for their use.

Existing law requires the State Board of Education, following consideration of recommendations of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to award a contract or contracts to develop performance standards according to competitive bidding procedures.

This bill would delete this requirement.

Existing law required the State Board of Education to consider certain criteria when designating the nationally normed achievement test. Among those criteria is the ability of the test publisher to report results, as specified, by July 8.

This bill would extend the reporting deadline to August 8.

The bill would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Board of Education, on or before March 1, 2001, to report on the status of implementing the statewide pupil assessment program as specified.

Ch. 577 (AB 2212) Frusetta. Veterans: National World War II Veterans Memorial.

Existing law relating to the administration of personal income taxes allows individual taxpayers to contribute amounts in excess of their tax liability to various funds and accounts established for special purposes.

This bill would allow individual taxpayers to contribute amounts in excess of their tax liability to a National World War II Veterans Memorial. However, the bill would provide that

a voluntary contribution designation for this purpose cannot be added on the tax return until another voluntary contribution designation is removed. This bill would provide that all contributed amounts, net of administrative costs, be deposited in the National World War II Veterans Memorial Trust Fund, which would be established by this bill. This bill would specify that all moneys in that fund are, upon appropriation by the Legislature, allocated to the American Battle Monuments Commission for the construction of a National World War II Veterans Memorial as described by a certain provision of law.

Ch. 578 (AB 2265) Aroner. West Contra Costa Unified School District.

Existing law, the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998, establishes a program for allocation by the State Allocation Board of state per-pupil funding to school districts for new construction and modernization of school facilities, including hardship funding and supplemental funding for site development and acquisition. Existing law made the West Contra Costa Unified School District ineligible for funding until November 4, 1998.

This bill would appropriate \$1,600,000 from the General Fund and allocate \$800,000 of these moneys in the 2000–01 fiscal year, and appropriate \$800,000 annually thereafter, to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for allocation to the West Contra Costa Unified School District for projects that would otherwise have been eligible for state funding, between 1993 and 1998, inclusive, and would limit the amount of funds allocated to the school district to the amount that it otherwise would have been entitled to, plus interest. The bill would authorize use of those funds for any discretionary school district purpose. This bill would make these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2005, and repeal them on January 1, 2006.

This bill imposes a state-mandated local program by requiring the County Office Fiscal Crisis and Management Assistance Team to conduct assessments of the West Contra Costa Unified School District and complete improvement plans in the areas of instruction, finance, facilities, personnel management, and community relations. The bill would allocate the remaining \$800,000 of the appropriation to the County Office Fiscal Crisis and Management Assistance Team for those purposes. The bill would require the team to file status reports every 6 months with various entities, including the Legislature, on the school district's progress in meeting the recommendations of the various improvement plans.

This bill would make certain findings and declarations regarding the inapplicability of a general statute within the meaning of Section 16 of Article IV of the California Constitution.

The funds appropriated by this bill would be applied toward the minimum funding requirements for school districts and community college districts imposed by Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 579 (AB 2622) Dickerson. Farm products: rice seed certification.

Existing law creates the California Rice Commission, with a prescribed membership and with specified powers, duties, and responsibilities. The commission is authorized, among other things, to promote the sale of rice, educate and instruct the wholesale and retail trade with respect to proper methods of handling and selling rice, and conduct scientific research.

This bill would, in addition, enact the California Rice Certification Act of 2000 under which the California Rice Commission would appoint a committee, with a prescribed membership and with specified powers, duties, and responsibilities, including the duty to

recommend regulations relating to rice identified as having characteristics of commercial impact. The bill would set forth various definitions. The bill would provide for the certification of rice, the imposition of various assessments; the registration of any person engaged in the production or handling of certified rice, and the labeling of certified rice.

Existing law provides that any violation of a provision of the Food and Agricultural Code is a misdemeanor, unless a different penalty is expressly provided.

This bill would make certain acts violations of state law and would make those acts crimes, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would also provide for civil penalties and injunctive relief with respect to a violation under the bill.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 580 (AB 2659) Lempert. Education.

(1) Existing law, if the “Smaller Classes, Safer Schools and Financial Accountability Act” is passed at the November 7, 2000, general election, authorizes a school district or community college district to pursue the authorization and issuance of bonds by a 55% vote of the electorate and restricts the rate at which property taxes may be levied to service the debt incurred.

This bill would instead prohibit the issuance of the bonds unless the tax rate levied to meet the requirements of Section 18 of Article XVI of the California Constitution in the case of an indebtedness incurred by a school district, unified school district, or community college district at a single election would not exceed a specified amount per year per \$100,000 of taxable property when assessed valuation is projected by the district to increase in accordance with Article XIII A of the California Constitution. The bill would define, for specified purposes, a “general obligation bond.”

(2) Existing law prohibits the governing board of a school district or county board of education from denying a petition for the establishment of a charter school unless it sets forth specific findings, including findings that the petition does not contain reasonably comprehensive descriptions of certain criteria. Existing law authorizes the State Board of Education to grant a petition for the establishment of a charter school when the petition has been submitted to and denied by the governing board of a school district or a county board of education.

This bill would require the State Board of Education to develop criteria to be used for review and approval of charter school petitions presented to the board. The bill would require the board to adopt the criteria on or before June 30, 2001.

Ch. 581 (SB 376) Ortiz. School districts: declining enrollment.

Existing law requires the county superintendent of schools to determine a revenue limit for each school district in the county for each fiscal year. Existing law authorizes a school district that experiences a decline in units of average daily attendance (ADA) in excess of 8% due to a military base closure to elect to receive adjustments to its ADA calculation to ameliorate the effects of the decline in enrollment. Existing law requires the school district to commence repayment of the loan no later than the 4th year after the year preceding a decline in ADA.

This bill would also allow a school district that experiences a decline in units of ADA in excess of 5% to elect to receive adjustments to its ADA calculation to ameliorate the effects of the decline in enrollment if the Director of Finance determines that the school district is likely, within 8 years of that decline, to maintain a number of units of ADA that is equivalent to the number of units of ADA maintained by the school district prior to the decline. The bill would, in addition, permit the school district to commence repayment of the loan later than

the 4th year after the year preceding a decline in ADA, as determined by the Director of Finance.

Ch. 582 (SB 2188) Soto. After school programs.

Existing law establishes the After School Learning and Safe Neighborhoods Partnerships Program to create incentives to establish after school enrichment programs that partner schools and communities to provide academic and literacy support and safe constructive alternatives for youth. In selecting schools to participate in the program, the State Department of Education is required to give primary emphasis to the strength of the educational component, the quality of the educational enrichment component, the strength of the staff training and development component, and the scope and strength of collaboration between schools and communities.

This bill would require the department when selecting schools to participate in the program to also give primary emphasis to the capacity to facilitate better integration with the regular schoolday and with other extended learning opportunities.

Ch. 583 (SB 1330) Alpert. Student financial aid: Assumption Program of Loans for Education.

Existing law establishes an Assumption Program of Loans for Education, under which an applicant enrolled in an eligible institution of postsecondary education, or an applicant who agrees to participate in a teacher trainee or teacher internship program, and who further agrees to obtain a teaching credential in a subject area that is designated as a current or projected shortage area, or to provide classroom instruction in a school that serves a large population of pupils from low-income families, is eligible to receive a conditional warrant for loan assumption, to be redeemed pursuant to a prescribed procedure upon becoming employed as a teacher.

This bill would amend the statutes relating to the program so that they refer to agreements, rather than conditional warrants, as the instruments through which the loan assumptions are accomplished. The bill would also generally revise and recast other statutes relating to the program, and make numerous technical and conforming changes.

Ch. 584 (SB 1331) Alpert. School districts: fiscal crisis: hiring process.

Existing law establishes a County Office Fiscal Crisis and Management Assistance Team, operated by a county office of education, to provide fiscal management assistance and other services at the request of a school district or county office of education.

This bill would also require the team to conduct a review, make recommendations, and provide technical assistance to streamline and improve the hiring process and related personnel system of a school district if the district meets certain criteria. The bill would require these provisions to be implemented only to the extent funding is provided for these purposes, would require annual reports to the Legislature, and would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2006, unless a later enacted statute extends or deletes that date.

The bill would clarify that the \$1,000,000 reappropriated to the State Department of Education for allocation to the County Office Fiscal Crisis and Management Assistance Team contained in a specified item of the Budget Act of 2000 is also available for costs incurred by the team pursuant to this bill. This provision would not constitute an appropriation because the costs incurred by the team pursuant to this bill are within the purposes for which the \$1,000,000 was reappropriated.

To the extent this bill would require a county office of education operating the team under existing law to perform new or additional duties, it would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay

the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 585 (SB 1618) O'Connell. Interscholastic athletics.

Existing law requires the State Department of Education to exercise general supervision over the course of physical education in elementary and secondary schools of the state, as specified. Existing law, until January 1, 2001, describes the California Interscholastic Federation (CIF) as a voluntary organization consisting of school and school-related personnel with the responsibility for administering interscholastic athletic activities in secondary schools and sets forth legislative intent that the CIF, in consultation with the department, implement certain policies. Existing law required the CIF to report to the Legislature on its evaluation and accountability activities undertaken pursuant to those provisions on or before January 1, 1999.

This bill would extend those provisions pertaining to the CIF until January 1, 2002, and would delete obsolete, related provisions. The bill would also require that the report be submitted to the Governor and the Legislature on or before January 1, 2002.

Ch. 586 (SB 1759) Lewis. Charter School Revolving Loan Fund: defaults: interest payments.

Existing law establishes the Charter School Revolving Loan Fund and requires, if a charter school defaults on a loan from the fund, the chartering authority also to be liable for repayment of the loan.

This bill would instead require the charter school to be solely liable.

The bill would require moneys in the fund to be loaned at the interest rate earned by the money in the Pooled Money Investment Account as of the date of disbursement of the funds to the charter school, and would require interest payments to be paid into the Charter School Security Fund, which would be established by the bill. The bill would require moneys in the Charter School Security Fund to be available for deposit into the Charter School Revolving Loan Fund in case of default on any loan made from the Charter School Revolving Loan Fund. This bill would also require the Director of Finance to monitor the adequacy of the fund and report annually to the Legislature on the need, if any, to adjust the interest rate for loans from the fund or to revise any other aspect of the default recovery plan.

The bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 41365 of the Education Code proposed by SB 1728, that would become operative only if SB 1728 and this bill are both chaptered and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is chaptered last.

Ch. 587 (SB 1826) Kelley. Agricultural commissions.

(1) Existing law specifies requirements for membership on the California Avocado Commission, and requires producer members and alternate members on the commission to have a financial interest in producing, or causing to be produced, avocados for market. These requirements apply to independent and cooperative handlers. A cooperative handler is defined to mean a handler who handles fruit primarily for a cooperative producer.

This bill would specify that if no entity meets the requirements of a cooperative handler, as defined, any person then serving on the commission shall remain eligible through the remainder of his or her current term. Thereafter, any person elected to the commission shall serve without reference to independent or cooperative status.

(2) Existing law requires that all assessments be paid to the California Avocado Commission by the handler first handling avocados and that every handler is primarily and personally liable for the payment of the assessment. Failure of the handler to collect the

assessment from a producer does not exempt the handler from primary liability for the assessment.

This bill would make technical changes to this provision.

(3) Existing law specifies the powers and duties of the California Winegrape Growers Commission and authorizes persons subject to any local commission to designate the manner in which the assessments that he or she pays to the local commission may be used, as specified. The commission is authorized to accept contributions of private, state, or federal funds that may be available for these specified purposes, and to allocate funds by contract or agreement to other persons or to state or federal agencies conducting market or production research.

This bill instead would authorize the commission to accept contributions, or match private, local, state, or federal funds and employ or make contributions of funds to other persons or local, state, or federal agencies for purposes of maintaining, promoting, and enhancing the winegrape industry.

The bill also would authorize the commission to present facts to, and negotiate with, local, state, federal, and foreign agencies on matters that affect the winegrape industry.

(4) Existing law establishes the California Egg Commission to promote the marketing and production of eggs. Existing law provides for the levy of an assessment on egg handlers to support the activities of the commission, and requires that a referendum be conducted every 5th year on the continuation of these provisions. Existing law specified that this assessment shall not exceed one cent per dozen for shell eggs, or the equivalent thereof for egg products, but that the commission may establish a different assessment rate for eggs than for egg products so long as it does not exceed this maximum.

This bill would provide that an assessment greater than this maximum assessment may be charged but only if it is approved by a vote of handlers as specified. The bill also would delete the provision authorizing the commission to revise any assessment rate that was adopted prior to the 1984 marketing season.

Ch. 588 (SB 1898) Solis. Student financial aid: Student Opportunity and Access Program.

Existing law establishes the Student Opportunity and Access Program, which is administered by the Student Aid Commission, and requires the commission to apportion funds for the support of programs designed to increase the accessibility of postsecondary educational opportunities to low-income and ethnic minority students.

This bill would require the commission, in collaboration with the various segments of higher education, to develop and establish a pilot program entitled "Transfer: Making It Happen," which would assist community college students who are planning to transfer to a 4-year institution of higher education by providing academic preparation and information on financial aid opportunities.

The bill would require that, on or before December 1, 2004, the California Postsecondary Education Commission submit to the Governor and the Legislature a report including all of the findings and recommendations of an evaluation of the pilot program carried out during the 3rd year of the operation of the pilot program.

These provisions would be repealed as of January 1, 2006.

The bill would require the Student Aid Commission to expand the Student Opportunity and Access Program by adding up to 5 new sites in the 2000–01 fiscal year. The bill would also allow existing Student Opportunity and Access Program consortia to expand their services, as prescribed.

Ch. 589 (SB 2065) Costa. Agriculture.

Existing law generally sets forth various powers and duties of the Department of Food and Agriculture.

This bill would create the Food Biotechnology Task Force, which would be cochaired by the Secretary of the California Health and Welfare Agency, the Secretary of the California Trade and Commerce Agency, and the Secretary of the California Department of Food and Agriculture. The task force would consult with appropriate state agencies and the University of California. The task force would also be required to contract with the California Council on Science and Technology, the University of California, or other entities, as specified. The task force would be required to report issues studied, findings, basis for their findings, and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature by January 1, 2003. This bill would appropriate \$125,000 from the General Fund for the purposes of these provisions and express the intent of the Legislature to make further funds available to accomplish these purposes.

Existing law requires that certain seeds must bear on the label notice of the requirement to follow the conciliation or mediation dispute procedures governing disputes between labelers and authorized people.

This bill would add to the label the requirement to follow arbitration procedures.

Ch. 590 (SB 2066) O'Connell. School facilities.

(1) Existing law, the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998 (Greene Act of 1998), establishes a program for allocation by the State Allocation Board of state per-pupil funding to school districts for new construction and modernization of school facilities, including hardship funding and supplemental funding for site development and acquisition. Existing law requires the allocation to be based upon existing and projected unmet pupil capacity based upon existing teaching stations, as defined. Existing law requires the board to apportion funds only upon compliance with prescribed requirements relating to seismic safety approvals and certification of the availability of local matching funds.

This bill would require the board to impose certain penalties, to be deposited into the continuously appropriated 1998 State School Facilities Fund, and conditions upon school districts that submit applications with material inaccuracies. By depositing the penalties in a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation.

(2) Existing law, the State Relocatable Classroom Law of 1979, authorizes the board to lease portable classrooms to eligible school districts and provides funding for this purpose.

This bill would, notwithstanding contrary provisions of law, authorize the board to transfer certain funds from the State School Building Aid Fund to the 1998 State School Facilities Fund or to the State School Deferred Maintenance Fund for allocation by the board for purposes of those funds, and would make conforming changes.

(3) Existing law adopts the federal model contractors accreditation plan for contracts relating to identification of, and action regarding, asbestos-containing materials in school buildings, and requires that any person seeking accreditation register with the Office of Local Assistance.

This bill would delete the requirement of registration with the Office of Local Assistance.

Ch. 591 (AB 2321) Mazzoni. Special education.

Existing law sets forth a process for the resolution of disputes relating to identification, assessment, or placement of a pupil relative to special education.

This bill would require, subject to an appropriation for those purposes in the annual Budget Act or any other measures, the State Department of Education to select and allocate funds to 3 special education local plan areas to implement a 3-year pilot project for alternative due process hearing procedures. The bill would require the participating special education local plan areas to submit a report on the pilot project to the State Department of Education, the Legislature, the Legislative Analyst, and the Governor on or before January 1, 2003. The bill would require the Legislative Analyst to coordinate those reports, analyze the data, compile a comprehensive evaluation, and submit the evaluation to the State Department of Education, the Legislature, and the Governor on or before March 1, 2003.

This bill would repeal its provisions on January 1, 2004.

Ch. 592 (AB 1628) Kaloogian. Trusts.

Existing law requires a trustee to serve a notification upon specified persons when a revocable trust becomes irrevocable, as specified, or when there is a change of trustee of an irrevocable trust, informing the recipient of specified information and that he or she is entitled to receive a true and complete copy of the terms of the trust upon request. Existing law provides that no person receiving this notification by a trustee may bring an action to contest the trust more than (1) 120 days from the date the notification by the trustee is served upon him or her, or (2) 60 days from the day on which a copy of the terms of the trust is mailed or personally delivered to him or her in response to his or her request during that 120-day period.

AB 460 (Ch. 34, Stats. 2000), among other things, proposes to make various changes in the requirements for notification, including revision of (2) above, to provide that an action may not be brought more than 60 days from the day on which a copy of the terms of the trust is mailed or personally delivered. It also would make a related change with respect to a warning required to be included in the notice in certain circumstances.

This bill would incorporate all of the changes proposed to be made by AB 460 with respect to notification other than the deletion of the reference to the 120-day period.

Ch. 593 (AB 1748) Zettel. Immunizations: disclosure of information.

Existing law governing communicable disease prevention and immunization authorizes local health officers to operate immunization information systems. Existing law provides that certain health care providers, as defined, local health departments operating countywide immunization information and reminder systems, and the State Department of Health Services may disclose or share certain prescribed immunization-related information concerning individual patients, unless the patient refuses to consent to the sharing of this information. Existing law authorizes disclosure of patient information under specific circumstances, and also requires the health care provider administering the immunization to provide the patient with designated notice.

This bill would authorize local health officers and the state department to contract with an outside agency to perform immunization information system functions. The bill would revise the conditions under which immunization information may be disclosed, including authorizing local health officers and the state department to disclose specified information to county welfare departments, as defined. The bill would also apply certain provisions identifying the types of information subject to disclosure, and authorizing refusal of permission for recordsharing, to clients of county welfare departments, and their parents or guardians, where appropriate.

This bill would incorporate amendments to Section 120440 of the Health and Safety Code made by AB 2013, which would become operative only if both bills are chaptered and this bill is chaptered after AB 2013.

Ch. 594 (AB 2296) Dutra. County design-build contracts.

Existing law requires public entities to comply with certain procedures in soliciting and evaluating bids and awarding contracts for the erection, construction, alteration, repair, or improvement of any public structure, building, road, or other public improvement. Existing law authorizes specified state agencies, cities, and counties to implement alternative procedures for the awarding of contracts on a design-build basis.

This bill would authorize, until January 1, 2006, certain counties to enter into design-build contracts, as defined, according to specified procedures. The bill would require the design-build entity to adhere to specified minimum performance criteria and design standards and would permit deviation from those standards only by written consent of the county.

The bill would also require the Legislative Analyst to report to the Legislature on the use of design-build contracting.

Ch. 595 (AB 2314) Ducheny. Infrastructure financing districts: border zone.

Existing law authorizes counties and cities to create infrastructure financing districts in accordance with a prescribed procedure to finance public capital facilities, using a prescribed procedure, in the border development zone in the Mexican border region.

This bill would specifically include public safety facilities as public capital facilities that may be financed in this manner. The bill would also permit a district to finance the purchase of sewage treatment capacity and provide that this capacity need not be physically located within the boundaries of the district.

Ch. 596 (AB 2909) Committee on Transportation. Transportation.

(1) Existing law authorizes the Santa Clara County Transit District to let a design-and-build contract, as defined, for a transit center or station, or other transit project.

This bill would authorize the district to let a design-and-build contract for the Fremont-South Bay Commuter Rail Project.

(2) Existing law establishes the California Commuter and Intercity Transit Right of Way Preservation Act, which requires the Department of Transportation to submit a detailed survey on potential intercity rail routes.

This bill would repeal the California Commuter and Intercity Transit Right of Way Preservation Act.

(3) Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to determine the market value of a vehicle, as specified, upon the first sale of a new vehicle to a consumer and upon each sale of a used vehicle to a consumer for the purpose of computing the fee under the Vehicle License Fee Law. Under existing law, if a commercial vehicle, as defined, is modified or additions are made, as specified, at a cost of \$2,000 or more, the owner of that vehicle is required to report that modification or addition to department, for the purposes of making the specified computation. Operative on January 1, 2001, the amount of the modification or addition that requires the reporting will be reduced from \$2,000 to \$200.

This bill would exempt trailers and semitrailers from these requirements. The bill would delete the January 1, 2001, operative date and would instead continue indefinitely the \$2,000 threshold amount.

(4) Existing law requires the California Transportation Commission to relinquish to any city or county any portion of any state highway within the city or county that has been deleted from the state highway system by legislative enactment. Those relinquishments become effective upon the 1st day of the next calendar or fiscal year, whichever first occurs after the effective date of the legislative enactment.

This bill would authorize the commission to relinquish to the City of Covina a specified portion of State Highway Route 39, upon terms and conditions the commission finds to be in the best interests of the state. The relinquishment would become effective immediately following the commission's approval of the terms and conditions of the relinquishment. The portion of State Highway Route 39 relinquished as specified would cease to be a state highway on the effective date of the relinquishment.

(5) Existing law provides for the issuance by the Department of Motor Vehicles of junior permits and provisional driver's licenses for persons under the age of 18 years.

This bill would expressly prohibit, except for the permits and licenses described above, the issuance of a license to drive to a person under the age of 18 years.

(6) Existing law prohibits a vehicle from being driven to the left side of the roadway under certain conditions, including when approaching within 100 feet of, or when traversing, a railroad crossing. Existing law provides a specified penalty for driving a vehicle in violation of those provisions relating to railroad grade crossings.

This bill would make a change to conform these prohibitory provisions with the provisions imposing the specified penalty.

Ch. 597 (AB 2558) Hertzberg. Senior Volunteer Pilot Program.⁹

Existing law requires the California Department of Aging to administer a variety of senior programs, including those that promote the use of seniors as volunteers in the community.

This bill would require the California Commission on Improving Life Through Service, in consultation with an advisory board consisting of representatives of the State Department of Education, the California Department of Aging, the Corporation for National Service, and other public and private entities to establish a 3-year intergenerational neighborhood-based pilot program consisting of a minimum of 7 programs throughout the state, to promote senior volunteers to work with children and school staff.

This bill would appropriate \$1,000,000 from the General Fund to the commission for the implementation of this bill.

Ch. 598 (AB 1599) Torlakson. Labor.

(1) Existing law expresses the intent of the Legislature that school district personnel responsible for issuing work permits to minors have a working knowledge of California labor laws as they relate to minors, and further, that personnel be trained to provide the pupils practical personal guidance in career education.

This bill would require the Department of Industrial Relations to contract with a coordinator to establish a statewide young worker health and safety resource network. The primary function of the resource network would be to assist in increasing the ability of young workers and their communities statewide to identify and address workplace hazards in order to prevent young workers from becoming injured or ill on the job. The resource network would be required to coordinate and augment existing outreach and education efforts and provide technical assistance, educational materials and other support to schools, job training programs, employers and other organizations working to educate pupils and their communities about workplace health and safety and child labor law. The bill would state that those provisions would be implemented subject to an appropriation for those purposes in the 2000–01 Budget Act.

(2) The bill would state that the Legislature recognizes that funds made available by a specified item in the Budget Act of 2000–01 may be used by the Department of Industrial Relations to enter into a contract or an interagency agreement for costs related to the enforcement by appropriate authorities due to referrals made pursuant to specified provisions.

Ch. 599 (SB 977) Solis. School district reorganization.

Existing law provides for the formation and reorganization of school districts. Existing law defines, for this purpose, an action to reorganize a district to mean an action to form, dissolve, or lapse a school district, to annex all or part of the territory of a district to another district, to transfer all or part of a district to another district, the unification or deunification of a school district, or to otherwise alter the boundaries of a school district, or any combination of such actions.

This bill would prohibit an action to reorganize the boundaries of a school district without the consent of a majority of all of the members of the governing board of the school district if the school district has obtained an emergency loan from the state, the Superintendent of Public Instruction has determined that a state administrator is no longer necessary and has restored, prior to the effective date of this bill, the legal rights, duties, and powers of the governing board of the district, and the school district has a pupil population from a “low-income household” or a “very low income household,” as defined.

Ch. 600 (AB 599) Lowenthal. Sales and use taxes: worthless accounts.

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

The Sales and Use Tax Law provides that a retailer is relieved from liability for sales or use tax where the measure of the tax is represented by accounts that have been found to be worthless and charged off, as specified. Existing law also provides that a retailer may take as a deduction the amount found to be worthless and charged off, if the retailer has previously paid the tax.

This bill would provide, in the case of accounts held by a lender, that a retailer or lender would be entitled to a deduction or refund of the sales or use tax previously reported and paid by the retailer if certain conditions are met.

Ch. 601 (AB 659) Wiggins. Property tax exemptions.

The California Constitution authorizes the Legislature to classify personal property for differential taxation or for exemption by means of a statute approved by a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of the membership of each house.

This bill would, pursuant to this constitutional authorization, exempt from those taxes that attach as a lien on or after January 1, 2001, a wooden vessel of historical significance, as defined, and all personal property thereon used in its operation.

The California Constitution authorizes the Legislature to exempt from taxation property that is used exclusively for religious, hospital, or charitable purposes, and is owned or held in trust by a nonprofit entity. Pursuant to this constitutional authority, existing law exempts from property taxation low-income housing that is owned and operated by the housing entity of a federally designated Indian tribe.

This bill would modify this exemption to instead apply to that percentage of the value of the property that corresponds to that portion of the property used for lower income households. This modified exemption would require that at least 30% of the housing units of an exempt property be continuously available to, or occupied by, lower income households, as defined.

Pursuant to the same constitutional authority, existing law also partially exempts from property taxation property used exclusively for rental housing and related facilities, that is owned by either any of certain types of nonprofit entities or a veterans organization that meets exemption requirements, if either of certain qualifying criteria are met and if, among other things, the owner of the property certifies and ensures the existence of an enforceable and verifiable agreement with a public agency, or a recorded deed restriction, with respect to the property's usage.

This bill would apply this latter requirement exclusively to any claim for this partial exemption for the 2000–01 fiscal year or any fiscal year thereafter, and, except in the case of a limited partnership in which the managing general partner is a nonprofit corporation eligible for the exemption, allow the requirement to be met in a legal document other than an agreement with a public agency or a recorded deed restriction. This bill would, except in the case of a limited partnership in which the managing general partner is a nonprofit corporation eligible for the exemption, also establish, as an additional qualifying criterion for the partial exemption for the 2000–01 fiscal year or any fiscal year thereafter, the occupancy of 90% or more of the property by lower income households whose rent does not exceed that rent prescribed by a specified statute. This bill would, with regard to a single property or multiple properties, limit to \$20,000 of taxes the total exemption amount that may be allowed to a taxpayer for any fiscal year on the sole basis of the application of this additional criterion.

Section 2229 of the Revenue and Taxation Code requires the Legislature to reimburse local agencies annually for certain property tax revenues lost as a result of any exemption or classification of property for purposes of ad valorem property taxation.

This bill would provide that, notwithstanding Section 2229 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, no appropriation is made and the state shall not reimburse local agencies for property tax revenues lost by them pursuant to the bill.

This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.

Ch. 602 (AB 1036) Wesson. Property tax administration: loan program.

Existing property tax law authorizes eligible counties, as defined, to obtain a loan from the state pursuant to the State-County Property Tax Administration Loan Program for the funding of county property tax administrative costs. Existing law limits this loan program to the 1995–96 fiscal year to the 2000–01 fiscal year, inclusive, and establishes a loan amount for each county in accordance with a specified schedule.

This bill would extend the application of the State-County Property Tax Administration Loan Program to include the 2001–02 fiscal year.

Ch. 603 (AB 1080) Villaraigosa. Personal income taxes: teacher tax credit.

The Personal Income Tax Law authorizes various credits against the tax imposed by that law, including a credit, for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2000, to credentialed teachers in an amount equal to the lesser of (1) the applicable of specified amounts based upon years of service as a teacher, or (2) 50% of the amount of tax imposed upon the taxpayer's income that is attributable to service as a teacher.

This bill would clarify the calculation of this credit by revising and recasting those provisions setting forth the second alternative measurement of the amount of the credit.

This bill would provide that these changes apply to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2000.

Ch. 604 (AB 1615) Longville. Property tax revenue allocations.

Existing property tax law requires the county auditor, in each fiscal year, to allocate property tax revenue to local jurisdictions in accordance with specified formulas and procedures, and generally requires that each jurisdiction be allocated an amount equal to the total of the amount of revenue allocated to that jurisdiction in the prior fiscal year, subject to certain modifications, and that jurisdiction's portion of the annual tax increment, as defined. Existing law provides for the computation, on the basis of these allocations, of apportionment factors that are applied to actual property tax revenues in each county in order to determine actual amounts of property tax revenue received by each recipient jurisdiction.

This bill would deem to be correct those property tax revenue apportionment factors used in apportioning property tax revenues in the County of Riverside for fiscal years to the 1999–2000 fiscal year, inclusive, and would thereafter require that property tax revenue apportionments be made in that county on the basis of prior apportionment factors that have been corrected, as provided, as would be required in the absence of this bill.

This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity for a special statute.

Ch. 605 (AB 1870) Davis. Small business funding.

The Business Incubation Program Act establishes the Business Incubation Program, pursuant to which grants may be awarded by the Trade and Commerce Agency's Office of Small Business to assist in the development of, and delivery of services to small businesses by, business incubators. A "business incubator" is defined for these purposes as an entity that facilitates the formation and growth of new small businesses to increase their probability of success through the provision or sharing of specified types of equipment, services, and facilities.

This bill would include specified types of activities and services within the definition of "business incubator" for purposes of the program. It would require that programs and services provided through the program be flexible and responsive to the needs of small business, as specified. It would additionally require the office, when awarding grants, to give highest priority to proposals matching each state dollar requested with at least one dollar in private or nonstate public resources, either cash or in-kind.

Ch. 606 (AB 2229) Wiggins. Property taxation: sale of defaulted property.

Existing property tax law generally authorizes a county tax collector to sell tax-defaulted property 5 years or more after that property has become tax defaulted, and also authorizes a public agency, as provided, or a nonprofit organization, making certain written statements regarding the rehabilitation and use of property for low-income persons, to file a written objection to a proposed sale of tax-defaulted property. Existing law requires any written objection that is so filed to be accompanied by an application to purchase the property otherwise subject to sale. Existing law allows the sale of tax-defaulted property to proceed despite the filing of an objection and application by a public agency, and requires that a nonprofit organization file an objection and application prior to the date of sale.

This bill would revise and recast these objection and application provisions to prohibit a sale of tax-defaulted property after the filing of an objection and application by a public agency, and to require that a nonprofit organization file an objection and application to a sale of tax-defaulted property before the giving of notice of sale under a specified statute. This bill would permit a county tax collector to provide a copy of a notice of a proposed sale of tax-defaulted property to each nonprofit organization that has submitted, as provided, a written request for that notice. This bill would require a county board of supervisors or its designee to approve the purchase of tax-defaulted property by a nonprofit organization and would, subject to that approval, allow property to be purchased by a nonprofit organization after the property has been tax defaulted for at least 3 years and has become the subject of a nuisance abatement lien. This bill would delete the requirement that an agreement for the sale of tax-defaulted property to a nonprofit organization require that organization to meet conditions with regard to the rehabilitation and use of the property within 2 years, or a longer period as extended by the county board of supervisors. This bill would, in lieu of conditions as may be imposed by the Controller, permit the county board of supervisors to establish additional conditions, as provided, upon the sale of tax-defaulted property to a nonprofit organization. This bill would, in the case in which a sale of tax-defaulted property fails to attract an acceptable bid, allow the county tax collector, with the approval of the county board of supervisors or its designee, to offer the property at a new minimum price at the same sale, rather than the next scheduled sale. This bill would also allow a county board of supervisors, or its designee, to permit a nonprofit organization to purchase tax-defaulted property on an installment basis. This bill would also clarify the manner in which an executed agreement for the sale of tax-defaulted property is to be submitted to, and reviewed by, the Controller, and would eliminate provisions including those relating to the resale of tax-defaulted property by a purchasing public agency and a taxing agency's recovery of its costs. By imposing additional duties on county tax collectors and boards of supervisors with respect to the sale of tax-defaulted properties, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 607 (AB 2612) Brewer. Taxation: pipeline assessment and interest.

The Sales and Use Tax Law provides that interest is paid by taxpayers with respect to underpayments of tax at the modified adjusted rate, as defined by reference to a specified federal statute, and that interest is paid to taxpayers with respect to overpayments of tax as determined in accordance with a specified federal statute, which requires that the rate paid on overpayments be based on the rate of 13-week treasury bills, as specified.

This bill would declare the Legislature's intent to delete the requirement that interest on overpayments be based on the rate of 13-week treasury bills and instead require that interest on both underpayments and overpayments be determined in accordance with the specified federal statute, as modified.

Existing property tax law requires any property, not exempted from taxation by federal law or pursuant to the California Constitution, to be assessed at its full value. Existing law also

establishes a rebuttable presumption of valuation at full value, provided certain conditions are met, for each tax year from the 1984–85 tax year to the 2000–01 tax year for intercounty pipeline rights-of-way on publicly or privately owned property.

This bill would extend the application of this rebuttable presumption to the 2010–11 tax year.

Ch. 608 (AB 2817) Honda. Information technology: innovation projects grant program.

Existing law sets forth the duties of the Department of Finance in generally supervising matters concerning the financial and business policies of the state, and sets forth the duties of the Department of Information Technology in overseeing the information technology activities of the state.

This bill would require the Department of Finance and the Department of Information Technology, jointly, no later than 3 months from the date of the enactment of the 2000–01 Budget Act, to promulgate guidelines and a standard form for applications by certain state agencies for grants for information technology innovation projects. It would require applications submitted under these provisions to include specified information. It would require the Information Technology Innovation Council, which would be established pursuant to the bill, to evaluate the applications and make recommendations to the Department of Finance and the Department of Information Technology. The bill would require the Department of Finance to award the grants according to those recommendations, and would require the Department of Finance and the Department of Information Technology to report on various aspects of the projects funded by the grants to specified legislative committees at specified intervals.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 609 (SB 607) Chesbro. Alcoholic Beverage Tax Law: military exemption.

Under existing law, an excise tax is imposed on all beer, wine, and distilled spirits sold in this state and on beer, wine, and distilled spirits sold by manufacturers, rectifiers, or wholesalers, or sellers of those alcoholic beverages with respect to which no tax has been paid within areas over which the federal government exercises jurisdictions at rates based upon various formulas calculated according to volume and weight.

This bill would exempt distilled spirits sold by brandy manufacturers, distilled spirits manufacturers, rectifiers, importers, and distilled spirits wholesalers from the excise tax where the alcoholic beverages are sold to specified instrumentalities of the armed forces of the United States located within the geographical boundaries of the state.

This bill would take immediate effect as a tax levy, but its operative date would depend on its effective date.

Ch. 610 (SB 1375) Alarcon. Redevelopment: territorial jurisdiction.

Under the existing Community Redevelopment Law, the territorial jurisdiction of the redevelopment agency of a county over a project area within territory subsequently annexed to a city or included within the boundaries of a new city remains with the county redevelopment agency unless the territorial jurisdiction is transferred to the city redevelopment agency pursuant to specified procedures. The Community Redevelopment Disaster Project Law authorizes until January 1, 2001, the establishment of a redevelopment agency and the adoption and implementation of a redevelopment plan within a disaster area.

This bill would provide that the territorial jurisdiction of the redevelopment agency of a city over a project area within territory subsequently annexed to another city or included within the boundaries of a new city remains with the city redevelopment agency unless the territorial jurisdiction is transferred to the redevelopment agency of the other city pursuant to the specified procedures described above. The bill would revise those procedures to include transfers of territory from city redevelopment agencies to redevelopment agencies

of other cities. The bill also would apply those procedures to redevelopment projects in disaster areas. The bill would make a related change in the definition of the term “affected taxing entity.”

Ch. 611 (SB 1396) Burton. Property tax revenue shift: excess revenue allocation.

Existing property tax law requires the county auditor, in each fiscal year, to allocate property tax revenue to local jurisdictions in accordance with specified formulas and procedures, and generally requires that each jurisdiction be allocated an amount equal to the total of the amount of revenue allocated to that jurisdiction in the prior fiscal year, subject to certain modifications, and that jurisdiction’s portion of the annual tax increment, as defined. Existing property tax law also reduces the amounts of ad valorem property tax revenue that would otherwise be annually allocated to the county, cities, and special districts pursuant to these general allocation requirements by requiring, for purposes of determining property tax revenue allocations in each county for the 1992–93 and 1993–94 fiscal years, that the amounts of property tax revenue deemed allocated in the prior fiscal year to the county, cities, and special districts be reduced in accordance with certain formulas. It requires that the revenues not allocated to the county, cities, and special districts as a result of these reductions be transferred to the Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund in that county for allocation to school districts, community college districts, and the county office of education. Existing law also generally requires, for the 1995–96 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, that any revenues remaining after these allocations be allocated to the county superintendent of schools for purposes of special education.

This bill would, for the 2000–01 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, require any excess revenues, remaining after allocations to county superintendents of schools for purposes of special education, to be allocated among the county, cities, and special districts in proportion to the reduction and transfer amount of each of those local agencies. By imposing new duties upon local officials in the annual allocation of ad valorem property tax revenues, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Existing property tax law requires revenues, derived from tax assessments on the supplemental roll, to be allocated to jurisdictions within each county in accordance with specified allocation requirements and those property tax revenue apportionment factors used for the current year in apportioning revenues derived from the regular property tax roll.

This bill would, for fiscal years to the 1999–2000 fiscal year, inclusive, deem to be correct the supplemental roll revenue allocations and apportionments made in the County of Marin.

This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity for a special statute.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 612 (SB 1472) Ortiz. Credit unions.

The California Credit Union Law provides for the licensing and regulation of credit unions by the Commissioner of Financial Institutions. That law provides that a credit union organized and duly qualified as a credit union in another state of the United States, as defined, may organize and operate pursuant to these provisions if it is in compliance with certain requirements.

This bill would delete the provision relating to credit unions organized in other states and would instead enact separate, new provisions governing licensing of credit unions of other states and credit unions of foreign nations that intend to operate in California. These provisions, among other things, would require deposit or share accounts of these credit unions to be insured, provide for various fees to be paid to the commissioner, allow the commissioner to examine the books, accounts, and records of the credit union, and provide

for various enforcement provisions, including imposition of civil penalties by the commissioner. This bill would also prohibit a California credit union from establishing a branch office in another state without the approval of that state's licensing authority.

Ch. 613 (SB 1844) Kelley. Property taxation: personal property: audit threshold.

Existing property tax law requires a county assessor to audit the books of a taxpayer's profession, trade, or business at least once every 4 years, if locally assessable trade fixtures and business tangible personal property owned, claimed, or possessed by the taxpayer have a full value of at least \$300,000.

This bill would increase the audit threshold amount to \$400,000.

Ch. 614 (AB 2312) House. Taxation: insurers: gross premiums tax.

Existing law requires every insurer doing business in this state to pay to the state annually a tax based, generally, on the amount of gross premiums received during the year on its business done in this state.

This bill would require life insurers and life insurance agents to inform their clients about the gross premiums tax, as provided.

Ch. 615 (AB 2416) Machado. Budget augmentations: tax assistance.

This bill would appropriate \$60,000,000 in augmentation of the Budget Act of 2000 to provide funding for an additional \$13,181,000 for senior citizens' property tax assistance and an additional \$46,819,000 for senior citizens' property tax assistance.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 616 (SB 511) Alarcon. Enterprise zones.

The Enterprise Zone Act provides for the designation of enterprise zones by the Trade and Commerce Agency according to specified criteria, pursuant to which certain entities may receive regulatory, tax, and other incentives for private investment and employment. The act provides for the designation of enterprise zones by the Trade and Commerce Agency upon that agency's approval of applications from a city, county, or city and county. The act authorizes the expansion of existing enterprise zones based upon certain criteria.

This bill would authorize additional criteria upon which an enterprise zone may be based, authorize a joint powers authority to administer an enterprise zone, and require the Trade and Commerce Agency to provide special consideration or bonus points, or both, to enterprise zone applications meeting at least 2 of specified demographic criteria. This bill would revise the criteria for the expansion of existing enterprise zones, as specified.

Ch. 617 (AB 330) Floyd. Sales and use taxes: retailers and sellers: conventions and trade shows.

The Sales and Use Tax Law imposes a tax on the gross receipts from the sale in this state of, or the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, tangible personal property. That law imposes the sales tax upon "retailers," as defined, and requires every person desiring to engage in or conduct business as a "seller," as defined, to obtain a sales tax permit. Existing law provides that every retailer engaged in business in this state and making sales of tangible personal property for storage, use, or other consumption in this state, that engages in specified activity in this state shall, at the time of sale or at the time the storage, use, or other consumption becomes taxable, collect the tax from the purchaser.

Existing law provides that a retailer shall not be considered a retailer engaged in business in this state, except as specified, if that retailer's sole physical presence in this state is to engage in convention and trade show activities, as specified, and if the retailer does not engage in those convention and trade show activities for more than 7 days, in whole or in part, in this state during any 12-month period and did not derive more than \$10,000 of gross income from those activities in this state during the prior calendar year. However, the retailer

is liable for tax with respect to any sale occurring at, or pursuant to an order taken at or during, the convention and trade show activities.

This bill would instead provide that a retailer shall not be considered a retailer engaged in business in this state, except as specified, if that retailer's sole physical presence in this state is to engage in convention and trade show activities, as specified, and if the retailer does not engage in those convention and trade show activities for more than 15 days, in whole or in part, in this state during any 12-month period and did not derive more than \$100,000 of gross income from those activities in this state during the prior calendar year.

This bill would state the intent of the Legislature in limiting the definition of "retailer engaged in business in this state."

Counties and cities are authorized to impose local sales and use taxes in conformity with state sales and use taxes. Exemption from state sales and use taxes enacted by the Legislature are incorporated into the local taxes.

Section 2230 of the Revenue and Taxation Code provides that the state will reimburse counties and cities for revenue losses caused by the enactment of sales and use tax exemptions.

This bill would provide that, notwithstanding Section 2230 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, no appropriation is made and the state shall not reimburse local agencies for sales and use tax revenues lost by them pursuant to this bill.

The bill would incorporate changes made by AB 2412, to become operative if both bills are chaptered and this bill is chaptered last.

This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy, but its operative date would depend on its effective date.

Ch. 618 (AB 1784) Lempert. Internet Tax Freedom Act: continuation.

The California Internet Tax Freedom Act prohibits, with specified exceptions, the imposition, assessment, or attempt to collect (1) a tax on Internet access, Online Computer Services, or the use of the Internet or Online Computer Services, (2) a bit or bandwidth tax, or (3) any discriminatory tax on Online Computer Services or Internet access. This act provides that it is to become inoperative on January 1, 2002.

This bill instead would provide that the act shall become inoperative on January 1, 2005.

This bill would provide that it would become operative only if AB 2412 of the 1999–2000 Regular Session is enacted and becomes effective on or before January 1, 2001.

Ch. 619 (SB 1933) Vasconcellos. Taxation and the new economy.

Existing law provides for various taxes.

This bill would establish, until 2004, the California Commission on Tax Policy in the New Economy. The commission would examine the impact of Internet and other forms of electronic technology on various types of taxes. The commission would be required to submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature on its findings.

Ch. 620 (AB 1993) Romero. Peace officers: false evidence.

Existing law makes it a felony for a peace officer to file a report with the agency that employs him or her regarding the commission of a crime or investigation of a crime, if he or she knows and intentionally makes any statement in the report that the officer knows to be false.

This bill would make it a misdemeanor for any person to, or a felony for a peace officer to, knowingly, willfully, and intentionally alter, modify, plant, place, manufacture, conceal, or move any physical matter, with the specific intent that the action will result in a person being charged with a crime or with specific intent that the physical matter will be wrongfully produced as genuine or true at trial or any other specified proceedings. By defining a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 621 (AB 2021) Steinberg. Internet: minors.

(1) Existing law makes it a misdemeanor for a person to contribute to the delinquency of a minor.

This bill would make it an offense punishable as an infraction or a misdemeanor for a person to knowingly contact or communicate with a minor who is 12 years of age or younger, for the purpose of persuading and luring, or transporting, or attempting to persuade and lure, or transport, that minor away from a location known by the minor's parent or custodian to be a place where the minor is located, for any purpose, with the intent to avoid the consent of the minor's parent or legal guardian and without the express consent of the parent, legal guardian, or custodian. Additionally, the bill would exempt emergency situations, as defined, from its provisions. The bill would define the terms "contact" and "communication" to include the use of the telephone or the Internet, as defined. By defining new crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 622 (AB 2484) Romero. Civil rights: Attorney General.

Existing law authorizes the Attorney General to bring a civil action for injunctive and other appropriate equitable relief whenever a person or persons, whether or not acting under the color of law, interferes by threats, intimidation, or coercion, or attempts to interfere by threats, intimidation, or coercion, with the exercise or enjoyment of rights secured by federal or state law. This authority has been limited by case law to instances where the injured person has been discriminated against on the basis of his or her membership in a disadvantaged group.

This bill would authorize the Attorney General to bring a civil action to obtain equitable and declaratory relief to eliminate a pattern or practice of conduct by law enforcement officers that deprives the person of rights secured by state and federal law.

Ch. 623 (AB 2623) Rod Pacheco. Department of Justice: criminal background checks.

Under existing law, the Department of Justice provides criminal background information to counties and to various state departments, with respect to applicants for licensure, certification, or employment.

The bill would provide that if the requesting agency or entity denies a license, certificate, or employment based upon the information received from the department that is not fingerprint verified, that the agency or entity notify the applicant of its decision, and that the applicant would be permitted to appeal the decision on the grounds that the applicant is not the person so identified by the department. These provisions would become operative on July 1, 2002.

By imposing additional duties on local agencies and entities, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 624 (SB 1608) Brulte. Firearms: possession by felon.

Existing law provides for various studies and programs related to crime prevention and firearms.

This bill would require the Department of Justice to undertake a study regarding specified information in connection with violations of Sections 12021 and 12021.1 of the Penal Code, and to report to the Legislature no later than January 1, 2002. This bill would provide that its provisions shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2002, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2002, deletes or extends that date.

Ch. 625 (AB 400) Lempert. Psychology.

Existing law, contained in the Psychology Licensing Law, requires each applicant for licensure in the area of psychology to have attended an approved or accredited academic institution, as specified. Existing law establishes the Bureau for Postsecondary and Vocational Education in the Department of Consumer Affairs.

This bill would, generally require applicants to have attended an accredited institution, except as specified.

The bill would require each institution offering a doctoral degree in psychology, and subject to the authority of the bureau, to provide to each prospective student in professional psychology a California Unaccredited Psychology School Disclosure Form, which would include prescribed data and warnings. The bill would provide that an institution failing to satisfy any of the requirements of the bill would be subject to the revocation of its approval to operate or to a civil or administrative penalty not to exceed \$10,000.

Ch. 626 (AB 715) Firebaugh. Attorney General duties: criminal information reporting.

(1) Existing law requires the Attorney General to prosecute and defend all causes to which the state or state officers in their official capacities are parties, as well as all causes to which any county is a party, unless the interest of the county is adverse to the state or state officers in their official capacities.

This bill would repeal the above-described provisions regarding the prosecution and defense of causes to which any county is a party.

(2) Existing law prohibits the Attorney General from employing special counsel, except when those cases concern escheated property and the supervision of district attorneys.

This bill would provide that this prohibition does not affect the right of the Attorney General to employ counsel to represent or assist in the representation of a state agency, as defined, or a state employee if the representation meets specified standards.

(3) Existing law provides that, if an escheat proceeding is prosecuted by the regular staff of the Attorney General's office, the Attorney General shall recover the costs and charges of commencing and filing a suit to recover escheated property from the escheated funds, by presenting a claim.

This bill would repeal the requirement that the action be prosecuted by the regular staff of the Attorney General's office, and make other technical changes.

(4) Existing law requires the Attorney General to direct local law enforcement agencies to report to the Department of Justice, information that may be required relative to criminal acts or attempted criminal acts to cause physical injury, emotional suffering, or property damage where there is reasonable cause to believe that the crime was motivated, in whole or in part, by the victim's race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or physical or mental disability.

This bill would add national origin to the list of victim characteristics in this reporting requirement. By increasing the reporting duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(5) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 627 (AB 1449) Florez. Prisoners: battery.

Existing law provides that every person confined in the state prison who commits a battery upon the person of any officer or employee of the state prison by "gassing," as defined, is guilty of aggravated battery, a felony. Existing law also provides that these provisions will only remain in effect until January 1, 2001, and on that date are repealed as specified.

This bill would provide that the above-described provisions of law are applicable to any "peace officer" rather than "officer of the state prison," extend the prohibition in those provisions to any person confined in an institution under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Youth Authority or a local detention facility, require a report by the Department of the Youth Authority, as specified, and would delete the provisions that would repeal these provisions of law after January 1, 2001, thereby continuing those provisions indefinitely. This bill would additionally require actual contact with the victim's skin or membranes in order to constitute the offense. This bill would also make the offense punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony, as specified. The bill would make related changes.

By expanding the scope of, and extending the effective operation of, an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 628 (AB 1767) Zettel. Crimes: forfeitures.

Existing law provides that any computer, computer system, computer network, or any software or data, owned by the defendant that is used during the commission of specified offenses shall be subject to forfeiture.

This bill would add to the list of offenses for which a computer, computer system, computer network, or any software or data used in the commission of the offense would be subject to forfeiture.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 502.01 of the Penal Code proposed by SB 2106, that would become operative only if SB 2106 and this bill are both chaptered and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is chaptered last.

Ch. 629 (AB 1768) Steinberg. Sheriff's fees.

Existing law prescribes fees for serving, executing, and processing required court notices, writs, orders, and other services provided by sheriffs and marshals.

This bill would revise and increase these fees as specified. The bill would delete the per diem compensation for a keeper of property under a writ of attachment, execution, possession, or sale.

Ch. 630 (AB 1799) Baugh. Indemnification: erroneously convicted persons.

Existing law requires the State Board of Control to report to the Legislature the facts of a case involving a claimant who has sustained pecuniary injury as a result of having been

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

convicted of a crime for which the claimant was found to be innocent if, in addition, the claimant did not contribute to his or her arrest or conviction. The board is also required to include in its report to the Legislature, its recommendation that an appropriation be made to indemnify the claimant for the pecuniary injury, but the amount of the appropriation recommended is limited to \$10,000.

This bill would remove the \$10,000 limitation on the appropriation recommended and would instead make the recommended appropriation equivalent to the sum of \$100 per day of incarceration served subsequent to the claimant's conviction. The bill would also provide that the appropriation not be treated as gross income to the recipient under California law.

Ch. 631 (AB 1862) Torlakson. Identity theft: data base.

Existing law provides that every person who willfully obtains personal identifying information, as defined, of another person without the authorization of that person, and uses that information for any unlawful purpose, including to obtain or attempt to obtain credit, goods, services, or medical information in the name of the other person without the consent of that person is guilty of a public offense and shall be punished either by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, a fine not to exceed \$1,000, or both, or by imprisonment in the state prison, a fine not to exceed \$10,000, or both.

This bill would provide that a victim of identity theft may submit a court order obtained pursuant to any provision of law, along with fingerprints and other prescribed information to the Department of Justice. The bill would require the department to verify this information against information maintained by the Department of Motor Vehicles. The bill would require the Department of Justice to establish and maintain a data base to record information concerning victims of criminal identity theft and to allow criminal justice agencies, the victim, and other individuals and agencies authorized by the victim to access the data base, as specified. This bill would also require the Department of Justice to establish and maintain a toll free number to provide access to this information. The bill would provide that these provisions would become operative September 1, 2001.

Ch. 632 (AB 1951) Longville. Transportation: public transit: funding.

(1) Existing law requires that a specified portion of the funds in the Public Transportation Account in the State Transportation Fund be appropriated to the Controller for allocation to transportation planning agencies and county transportation commissions, as specified, for allocation to the transit operators in the area of the agency's or commission's jurisdiction. The allocations to the operators are required to be based on the ratio that the operator's revenue during the prior fiscal year bears to the total revenue of all operators within the agency's or commission's jurisdiction for the prior fiscal year.

Under existing law, the Southern California Regional Rail Authority consists of 5 member agencies, but may be expanded as specified, and the Altamont Commuter Express Authority consists of 3 member agencies.

This bill would require each authority to report to the Controller, on an annual basis, the ratio that the revenue, as defined, of each member agency of the authority during the prior fiscal year bears to the total revenue of the authority during that fiscal year, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the Controller to allocate to each member agency of the authority, from funds made available from the account, as specified above, an amount that is based on the ratio provided by the authority. The bill would require the allocation to be in addition to other specified allocations.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 633 (AB 2059) Vincent. Peace officers: welfare fraud investigators.

(1) Existing law provides that welfare fraud investigators and inspectors are peace officers whose authority extends to any place in the state for the purpose of performing their primary duty and other specified situations. Existing law generally provides that every peace officer shall satisfactorily complete an introductory course of training approved by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training prior to exercising the powers of a peace officer.

This bill would require that all welfare fraud investigators or inspectors appointed as peace officers on or after January 1, 2001, attend and complete a specialized investigators basic course approved by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training within one year of being hired, provided that welfare fraud investigators and inspectors appointed prior to January 1, 2001, who have been continuously employed in that capacity prior to January 1, 2001, by the county that made the appointment, or who have successfully completed the basic peace officer course within 3 years prior to appointment, or who possess a basic peace officer course certificate, would not be required to attend and complete this training. By imposing additional training costs on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 634 (AB 2232) Oller. Computer crimes: unauthorized access.

(1) Existing law provides that any person who knowingly and without permission provides or assists in providing a means of accessing a computer, computer system, or computer network, or who knowingly and without permission accesses or causes to be accessed a computer, computer system, or computer network, or who knowingly introduces any computer contaminant, as defined, into the same, is punishable as a first offense not resulting in injury by a fine not exceeding \$250, or where a violation results in a victim expenditure of an amount greater than \$5,000, or in an injury, or where the value of the services used exceeds \$400 or the offense is a 2nd or subsequent violation, by a fine not exceeding \$10,000, imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months or 2 or 3 years, or both, or by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or both.

This bill would provide that a first violation of these provisions not resulting in an injury is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$1,000.

This bill would also provide that with respect to a person who knowingly introduces any computer contaminant, a first violation that does not result in injury is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or both, and that a violation that results in injury, or a 2nd or subsequent violation, is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$10,000, by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or the state prison, or both.

(2) Existing law provides that any person who knowingly and without permission uses the Internet domain name of another individual, corporation, or entity in connection with the sending of electronic mail, and who thereby damages or causes to be damaged a computer, computer system, or computer network, is punishable as a first offense not resulting in injury by a fine not exceeding \$250.

This bill would increase the maximum fine for a violation of these provisions not resulting in injury to \$1,000.

(3) This bill would also expand the definition of "injury" as used in these and related provisions to include the denial of access to legitimate users of a computer system, network,

or program. By changing the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(4) This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 502 of the Penal Code proposed by AB 2727, to be operative if this bill and AB 2727 are both enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

(5) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 635 (AB 2727) Wesson. Computer crimes: civil liability.

Existing law provides that any person who knowingly accesses and without permission alters or damages any data, software, computer, computer system, or computer network in order to devise or execute a scheme to defraud, deceive, or extort, or to wrongfully control or obtain money, property, or data, or who takes or makes use of any data, software, computer, computer system, or computer network, or who knowingly and without permission disrupts computer services to authorized users thereof, is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$10,000, imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months or 2 or 3 years, or both, or by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding a year, or both.

Existing law also provides that, in addition to other available civil remedies, the owner or lessee of the computer, system, network, program, or data may bring a civil action against any person convicted under these provisions for compensatory damages, including attorney fees and any expenditure reasonably and necessarily incurred by the owner or lessee to verify no damage has occurred.

This bill would provide that this civil remedy is available with respect to damage or loss caused by reason of specified criminal acts, and would authorize suits for injunctive and other equitable relief. This bill would also authorize a court to award punitive or exemplary damages where a violation of these criminal provisions was willful, or where it is proven that the defendant has been guilty of oppression, fraud, or malice as specified, would allow the award of attorney fees to any party, and would impose a 3-year statute of limitations.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 502 of the Penal Code proposed by AB 2232, to be operative if this bill and AB 2232 are both enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

Ch. 636 (AB 2284) Dutra. Mortgages: escrow companies.

(1) The Real Estate Law requires a real estate broker to file certain information with the Real Estate Commissioner relative to the conducting of a transaction that involves the sale of or offer to sell a series of notes secured directly by an interest in real property, or the sale of undivided interests in a note secured directly by real property equivalent to a series transaction, otherwise known as a multilender transaction, as specified. Existing law provides that a violation of the Real Estate Law is a crime.

This bill would expand the nature of the information that is required to be filed with the commissioner in this regard. Because a violation of the bill's requirements would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by expanding the definition of a crime.

(2) The Real Estate Law requires a real estate broker engaging in certain mortgage-related activities to report certain information to the Department of Real Estate, and authorizes the department to conduct a trust fund examination of a broker who fails to submit the required information. The department may charge a broker an amount equal to 1.5 times the cost of the examination and other related activities.

This bill would authorize the commissioner to suspend a broker's license, or deny renewal of a broker's license, if the broker fails to pay the amount charged for this purpose, as specified. This bill would enact other related provisions.

(3) Existing law regulates common interest developments, providing for, among other things, that they shall be managed by a board of directors and how the board's meetings shall be conducted. Existing law provides that the board of directors shall meet in executive session if so requested by a member being disciplined, and that the member shall be entitled to attend the executive session.

This bill would require that when the board of directors of a common interest development association is to meet to consider or impose discipline upon a member, the board shall provide the member a written notification, as specified, at least 10 days prior to the meeting. This notification would state, among other things, that the member has a right to attend the meeting and address the board. This bill would also provide that, if the board imposes discipline on a member, the board shall provide the member a written notification of the disciplinary action within 15 days following the action, and that a disciplinary action shall not be effective without fulfilling specified requirements.

(4) Existing law provides for the use of a mortgage or a deed of trust as security in a transfer of real property, provides for a power of sale upon a breach of the obligation that a mortgage or a deed of trust secures, and establishes certain procedures that a mortgagee or trustee must follow when exercising a power of sale.

This bill would provide that a trustee is not subject to procedures regulating the practice of debt collection in connection with the performance of required procedures.

(5) Existing law provides that a sale of property pursuant to a power of sale under a mortgage or deed of trust may be postponed and establishes procedures for giving notice of the postponement and setting a new date of sale, among other things. Existing law also provides that, after specified postponements, a sale described above shall be conducted no sooner than 7 days after the earlier of specified events.

This bill would provide that notwithstanding the above, the sale shall be conducted no sooner than the expiration of a specified stay granted under federal bankruptcy law.

(6) Existing law allows certain parties to a mortgage or deed of trust to request beneficiary statements or payoff demand statements, as defined, that contain specified information.

This bill would provide that preparation and delivery of a beneficiary statement or a payoff demand statement does not change the date of sale established pursuant to a power of sale contained in a deed of trust or mortgage, as specified.

(7) The Escrow Law generally provides for regulation of escrow agents by the Department of Corporations. Existing law provides for creation of the Fidelity Corporation as a nonprofit mutual benefit corporation to indemnify escrow agents that are members of the corporation against loss, as specified, and requires that escrow agents engaged in specified types of business transactions to be members of the Fidelity Corporation. The expenses of the corporation are paid from various funds, in which are deposited fees and assessments collected from members.

This bill would amend the definition of real property escrows for the purpose of defining a type of business transaction that requires an escrow agent to be a member of the Fidelity Corporation and would provide for refunds of a member's membership fee under certain circumstances and within a specified timeframe.

(8) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 637 (AB 2292) Dutra. Vehicles: New Motor Vehicle Board.

Under existing law, 5 members of the New Motor Vehicle Board are required to constitute a quorum except that 3 members of the board, who are not new motor vehicle dealers, may constitute a quorum for the purposes of specified provisions of existing law.

This bill would provide that 3 members of the board, who are not new motor vehicle dealers, constitute a quorum to consider petitions involving disputes between franchisees and franchisors, as specified.

The bill would delete an obsolete cross-reference and revise other cross-references in related provisions, as specified.

Ch. 638 (AB 2302) Cardenas. Redevelopment: territorial jurisdiction.

Under the existing Community Redevelopment Law, the territorial jurisdiction of the redevelopment agency of a county over a project area within territory subsequently annexed to a city or included within the boundaries of a new city remains with the county redevelopment agency unless the territorial jurisdiction is transferred to the city redevelopment agency pursuant to specified procedures. The Community Redevelopment Disaster Project Law authorizes until January 1, 2001, the establishment of a redevelopment agency and the adoption and implementation of a redevelopment plan within a disaster area.

This bill would provide that the territorial jurisdiction over territory within a city and within a project area that is subsequently annexed to another city or included within the boundaries of a new city, would remain with the former city unless transferred to the latter city, as specified. The bill also would apply those provisions to redevelopment projects in disaster areas in a county or city.

Ch. 639 (AB 2405) Maddox. Abstract of judgment or decree: contents.

Existing law requires an abstract of a judgment or decree requiring the payment of money to be certified by the clerk of the court and to contain certain information, as specified. Existing law also provides that after entry of a money judgment, the clerk of the court shall issue a writ of execution upon application by the judgment creditor and the writ shall be directed to the levying officer in the county where the levy is to be made and to any registered process server, as specified.

This bill would authorize the judgment creditor to file an affidavit of identity, as defined, under penalty of perjury, that states the name of the judgment debtor listed on the judgment, and the additional name or names by which the judgment debtor is known. The bill would require the court to approve the affidavit of identity prior to the clerk of the court certifying an abstract of judgment or issuing a writ of execution containing any additional name or names by which the judgment debtor is known that are not listed on the judgment. The bill would authorize the court to determine, without a hearing or notice, whether the affidavit of identity states sufficient facts upon which the judgment creditor has identified the additional names of the judgment debtor and, if so, would require the court to authorize the certification of the abstract of judgment or issuance of the abstract of judgment with the additional name or names. The bill would provide, in any case in which the writ of execution lists any name other than the name listed on the judgment, the levying officer to wait 15 days after service of the notice of levy prior to enforcing the levy. The bill would provide remedies for 3rd parties whose property was erroneously subject to an enforcement of judgment proceeding based upon the affidavit of identity, as specified. The bill would also make related changes and impose related requirements.

Under existing law, a deposit account or safe-deposit box standing in the name of a person other than the judgment debtor, either alone or together with other 3rd persons, is not subject to levy unless authorized by court order. Existing law provides exceptions to the above for specified persons.

This bill would additionally provide an exception for the additional name of a judgment debtor listed on a writ of execution pursuant to an affidavit of identity.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 699.510 of the Code of Civil Procedure proposed by AB 1358, to be operative if this bill and AB 1358 are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

Because this bill would impose additional duties on local officials, and expand the crime of perjury, it would create a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Ch. 640 (AB 2429) Wildman. Education of prisoners.

Existing law sets forth a formula for the calculation of average daily attendance for schools or classes for adults in correctional facilities, and provides that a school district or county board of education may not claim or report any increase in average daily attendance in excess of the authorized limit of adult education average daily attendance unless the Legislature approves the increase for that fiscal year in the annual Budget Act.

This bill would instead provide, for the 2000–01 fiscal year, that a school district or county board of education may not claim or report any increase in average daily attendance generated in the 2000–01 fiscal year for schools or classes for adults in correctional facilities in excess of the average daily attendance claimed and authorized during the previous fiscal year multiplied by a factor of 1.025 to 1.14, as specified. The bill would also provide commencing with the 2001–02 fiscal year, that a school district or county board of education may not claim or report any increase in average daily attendance for schools or classes for adults in correctional facilities in excess of the average daily attendance authorized during the previous fiscal year multiplied by 1.025 unless the Legislature approves the increase for that fiscal year in the annual Budget Act.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 641 (AB 2729) Wesson. Vehicles: towing service.

(1) Existing law prohibits a towing service from providing a gift, commission, or compensations in consideration of arranging or requesting services, and prohibits any person or public entity from accepting these gifts, commissions, or compensations. Existing law also prohibits a towing service or the employee of a towing service from accepting anything of value from a repair shop for the delivery of a vehicle to the shop and prohibits a repair shop from paying anything of value to a tow truck service for delivery of a vehicle.

This bill would prescribe the punishments for first and subsequent violations of these provisions, and would provide additional measures relating to impounding tow trucks, including a requirement that the court order the Department of Motor Vehicles to suspend the driving privilege, as specified, if a tow truck driver is involved. Because of this requirement regarding the court, and because a violation of this provision would subject the offender to an increased period of confinement in the county jail, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 642 (AB 2733) Wesson. Driving education and offenses: road rage.

(1) Existing law includes automobile driver education among the areas of study in grades 7 to 12, inclusive. Existing law also specifies the topics to be covered in an automobile driver education course.

This bill would require the State Department of Education to prepare certain materials that focus on the reduction of future driving violations, with particular emphasis on aggressive driving behavior and behavior commonly known as “road rage,” and to make these materials available to school districts to use at the option of the district.

(2) Existing law makes it a misdemeanor or felony for a person to commit an assault upon the person of another with a deadly weapon or instrument, other than a firearm or by any means of abuse likely to produce great bodily injury.

This bill would authorize a court to order the suspension of the driving privilege of any operator of a motor vehicle who commits an assault on an operator or passenger of another motor vehicle, an operator of a bicycle, or a pedestrian and the offense occurs on a highway. In addition to or in lieu of the suspension, the bill would authorize the court to require the person convicted to complete an anger management course. The bill would provide for a 6 month suspension for a first offense and a one year suspension for a second offense, which the department would be required to impose upon receipt of an abstract of conviction.

(3) Existing law authorizes the Director of Motor Vehicles to prescribe rules and regulations regarding the conduct of courses offered at driving schools and traffic violator schools.

This bill would require the director, in connection with the issuance of rules and regulations relating to driving schools and traffic violator schools, to require, as a component of the curriculum, an examination of driver attitude and motivation that focuses on the reduction of future driving violations, with particular emphasis on aggressive driving behavior and behavior known as “road rage.”

Ch. 643 (AB 2849) Havice. Sexually violent predators.

Existing law defines “sexually violent predator” to mean a person who has been convicted, even if the offender did not receive a determinate sentence, of a sexually violent offense against 2 or more victims, and who has a diagnosed mental disorder that makes the person a danger to the health and safety of others in that it is likely that he or she will engage in sexually violent behavior.

This bill would recast those provisions and, among other things, would enumerate what constitutes a “conviction” for purposes of these provisions.

This bill would incorporate certain of the additional changes to Section 6600 of the Welfare and Institutions Code proposed by AB 1458, contingent on the prior enactment of that bill.

Ch. 644 (AB 2912) Committee on Judiciary. Referees.

Existing law provides that a referee may be appointed upon the agreement of the parties, and that when the parties do not consent, the court may, upon application of any party or its own motion, direct a reference under certain circumstances.

This bill would require that all nonconsensual appointments of referees be made by a written order that includes specified information, including a specified finding about the parties’ ability to pay the referee’s fees, and would prohibit a court from making a nonconsensual reference at a cost to the parties if the finding is not made.

The bill would require, in any case when a referee is appointed to hear and determine discovery motions and disputes, a copy of the order appointing the referee to be forwarded to the office of the presiding judge of the court and would require the Judicial Council to collect information on the use of referees in discovery proceedings and the fees charged to litigants, and to report these findings to the Legislature by January 1, 2003.

The bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 639 of the Code of Civil Procedure made by SB 2153 to become operative only if both bills are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

Existing law provides, in the case of a consensual general reference, that the decision of the referee or commissioner upon the whole issue must stand as the decision of the court, and upon filing of the statement of decision with the clerk of the court, or with the judge where there is no clerk, judgment may be entered thereon in the same manner as if the action had been tried by the court.

This bill would provide, in the case of all other references, the decision of the referee or commissioner is only advisory, and the court may adopt the referee's recommendations in whole or in part after independently considering the referee's findings and any objections and responses thereto filed with the court.

The bill would make other related changes.

The bill would direct the Judicial Council to adopt all rules of court necessary to implement these provisions. The bill would also direct the Judicial Council to collect information regarding the use of these referees and fees paid by the parties for the use of referees. The bill would require the Judicial Council to report to the Legislature regarding this information by January 1, 2003.

Ch. 645 (AB 2913) Kuehl. Community property.

Existing law provides that upon the death of a married person, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the community property of a husband and wife belongs to the surviving spouse and the other half belongs to the decedent.

This bill would provide that the community property of a husband and wife when expressly declared in a transfer document to be community property with right of survivorship, shall pass to the survivor upon the death of one of the spouses, without administration. The bill would also permit the right of survivorship to be terminated prior to the death of either spouse, as specified. This provision would be operative July 1, 2001, and would apply to instruments created on or after that date.

Ch. 646 (AB 2891) Committee on Revenue and Taxation. Property taxation.

Existing law with respect to supplemental property tax assessments specifies various limitation periods for assessments on the supplemental tax roll. Existing law also provides that these limitations periods do not commence unless certain filings or transmittals occur.

This bill would eliminate this latter provision and would require, if a change in ownership is unrecorded and a change in ownership state or preliminary change in ownership report is not filed, that a supplemental assessment be made no later than the 8th July 1 following the July 1 of the assessment year in which the event giving rise to the supplemental assessment occurred. This bill would also specify that there is no limitations period upon the making of a supplemental assessment if a statutory penalty for fraud is required to be added to that assessment.

Existing law with respect to supplemental property tax assessments provides for the application of property tax exemptions to those assessments provided, among other things, that, where the assessee is required to file an application for exemption, the assessee files an application for exemption for the next following property tax lien date.

This bill would, subject to certain exceptions, require, in those instances in which the filing of an application for exemption is required, that an assessee file an exemption application or an amendment to a current exemption application on or before the 30th day following the date of a supplemental assessment notice in order to receive a full exemption with respect to that assessment. This bill would also specify partial exemption percentages to be applied against a supplemental assessment, in the case in which a timely application for exemption is not filed, for various specified property tax exemptions. This bill would also specify that the filing of an exemption claim is not required with respect to the supplemental tax roll if

a supplemental assessment results from (1) the completion of new construction upon property that has previously been exempted on either the current, regular property tax roll or the regular property tax roll being prepared, or (2) a change in ownership of property where the purchaser of that property owns and uses or uses, as applicable, property that has been granted any of certain property tax exemptions on either the current regular property tax roll or the regular property tax roll being prepared, and the newly acquired property is put to the same use.

Existing property tax law generally requires that an escape assessment be made within 4 years after July 1 of the assessment year in which the subject property escaped taxation or was underassessed, but instead specifies a 6-year limitations period for the making of an escape assessment to which is added a statutory penalty for evasion or misrepresentation with respect to taxable personal property. Existing property tax law provides that these limitations periods do not commence until July 1 of the assessment year in which either a change in ownership statement or a preliminary change in ownership report is filed with respect to the event giving rise to the escape assessment.

This bill would eliminate these latter provisions with respect to the commencement of limitations periods for the making of an escape assessment. This bill would also specify, as an additional exception to the general 4-year limitations period for making an escape assessment, an 8-year limitations period for an assessment resulting from an unrecorded change in ownership for which neither a change in ownership statement or preliminary change in ownership report is filed with respect to the event giving rise to the escape assessment or underassessment. This bill would further require that an escape assessment be made for each year that a property escaped taxation or was underassessed if either a statutory penalty for fraud is required to be added to an escape assessment or a change in ownership statement with regard to a legal entity is not filed.

Existing property tax law with respect to assessments made by the State Board of Equalization provides for the assessment of property, including the assessment of property on a unitary basis in the case in which properties are operated as a unit in a primary function of the assessee. Existing law also requires the board to mail a notice of a state assessment between the first day of January and the first day of June in the case of a unitary assessee, and between the first day of January and the last day of June in the case of a nonunitary assessee. Existing law requires each of these notices to advise the assessee with respect to a declaration of intent to petition for reassessment, and also establishes procedures and deadlines for the appeal of state assessments.

This bill would eliminate the filing of declarations of intent to petition for reassessment of state-assessed property, whether that property is assessed on a unitary or nonunitary basis. This bill would allow a petition for reassessment of unitary property to be filed no later than July 20 of the year of the assessment notice, and would allow a petition for reassessment of nonunitary property to be filed no later than September 20 of the year of the assessment notice. This bill would also establish a 50-day deadline for filing a petition for reassessment in the case of an escape assessment. This bill would also require the mailing of notice of a nonunitary assessment by the last day in July, rather than the last day of June.

Existing property tax law with respect to assessments made by the State Board of Equalization requires the board to allocate assessed values among the counties in which the assessed properties are located, and requires the board, upon or prior to its completion of its assessment roll, to mail notice to each assessee of the allocated assessed values of the assessee's unitary properties. Existing law requires this notice to specify a 5-day period from the date of mailing of the notice for the assessee to file a petition for correction of these allocations.

This bill would require the board to mail notice to an assessee of allocated assessed values no later than June 15 and require that notice to advise the assessee that a petition for correction may be filed no later than July 20 of the year of that notice. This bill would also require the board to notify an assessee of a hearing on a petition for correction of an allocated assessment

no less than 10 working days, rather than 5 days, in advance of the hearing. This bill would further require that a petition for correction of an allocated assessment be determined by December 31, rather than July 1.

Ch. 647 (SB 2170) Committee on Revenue and Taxation. Property taxation.

(1) Existing property tax law specifies that exemptions shall be applied to the amount of the supplemental assessment, as defined, provided, among other things, that claims for exemption are filed.

This bill would restore provisions relating to veterans', homeowners', and disabled veterans' exemptions inadvertently deleted in prior legislation.

This bill would also provide that no additional exemption claim shall be required to be filed until the next succeeding lien date in the case in which a supplemental assessment results from a change in ownership of property where the purchaser of the property owns and uses or uses, as the case may be, other property that has been granted the college, cemetery, church, religious, exhibition, veterans' organization, free public libraries, free museums, or welfare exemption on either the current roll or the roll being prepared and the property purchased is put to the same use.

(2) Existing property tax law provides that an escape or supplemental assessment may be levied for every year that property escaped assessment or was underassessed whenever a change in ownership statement was not filed.

This bill would revise those provisions to generally limit the collection of back taxes to 4 years, to 8 years when the escape or supplemental assessment is the result of an unrecorded change in ownership, and to 6 years for underreported personal property holdings. By imposing new duties upon local assessors, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(3) Existing property tax law regulates appeals of assessments of state-assessed properties and appeals of the allocation of state assessments.

This bill would revise various deadlines and notice requirements with respect to those provisions.

This bill would eliminate the requirement to file a declaration of intent to petition for reassessment on unitary and nonunitary property.

(4) Existing property tax law provides for certain types of property tax assessments to be made outside the regular assessment period, provides for certain notices of those assessments to be given to assessees, and specifies that applications for reduction of those assessments are required to be filed within certain time periods.

This bill would clarify the various periods for the filing of an appeal of certain assessments made outside of the normal assessment period, would establish specified periods for the filing of an appeal of a supplemental, or penal or escape, assessment, together with an affidavit under penalty of perjury, in the case in which the assessee does not receive notice of the assessment at least 15 days prior to the normal deadline for the filing of an appeal. This bill would also specify the contents of the notice that is required to be provided to an assessee with respect to a penal or escape assessment. By creating a new crime in the form of perjury, this bill would establish a state-mandated local program.

(5) Existing property tax law specifies, for a county that has not adopted an ordinance under a specified statute with respect to the new valuation of damaged or destroyed property, the method of calculation of the taxable value of real property that has been damaged or destroyed, as provided, or that has been subject to voluntary removal by the taxpayer. Existing law establishes that calculation on the basis of the lesser of the base year value and the full cash value of the subject real property.

This bill would clarify, for purposes of calculating the taxable value of real property that has been destroyed or been subject to voluntary removal, that the base year value of the real property does not include that portion of the prior base year value of the property that was attributable to that portion of the property that was destroyed or removed.

Existing property tax law specifies that a documented vessel, as defined, shall be assessed at 4% of its full cash value only if that vessel is engaged or employed exclusively in any of certain undertakings.

This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change by eliminating obsolete reimbursement provisions contained in these provisions.

(6) Existing property tax law provides that certain assessor's appraisal information shall be disclosed to specified state agencies, and certain of those agencies shall reimburse the assessor for costs.

This bill would include the State Lands Commission as one of those state agencies to which that information shall be disclosed for costs.

(7) Existing property tax law provides that all contracts for the performance of appraisal work for assessors by individuals that are not employees of specified governmental entities shall be entered into only after at least 2 competitive bids.

This bill would provide that those individuals and contracts are subject to specified confidentiality rules and requirements, require that certain records be returned to assessors, and clarify that requests from taxpayers have specific authorization.

(8) The Personal Income Tax Law imposes a specified annual tax upon limited partnerships.

This bill would provide that specified limited partnerships that ceased doing business would not be subject to that tax, as provided.

(9) Existing laws provide that, for purposes of issuing a warrant of the collection of income and bank and corporation taxes, no levy may be issued on any property or right to property to be sold until a thorough investigation has been completed by the Franchise Tax Board.

This bill would clarify that trade or business property may not be levied upon unless the levy is approved by the board's assistant executive officer or the board finds that collection of the tax is in jeopardy.

(10) The Personal Income Tax Law provides a specified refundable child care credit.

This bill would provide that denial of credits or refunds shall be made as provided and would permit claimants a right of protest and appeal.

(11) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Ch. 648 (AB 1340) Honda. Sex offender registration.

(1) Under existing law, the Department of Justice is required to identify, on the basis of its records, high-risk sex offenders and to provide to each chief of police and sheriff in the state, and to any other designated law enforcement entity upon request, specified information regarding each identified high-risk sex offender. Existing law authorizes the Department of Justice and any law enforcement entity provided with information regarding a high-risk sex offender to cause this information, and additional information including the offender's address, to be made public by whatever means the agency deems necessary to ensure the public safety. Under existing law, law enforcement agencies and employees of law enforcement agencies are immune from liability for good faith conduct under these provisions.

This bill would provide that a law enforcement agency may authorize persons and entities who receive information regarding a high-risk sex offender to disclose the information to additional persons only if the agency determines that specified conditions have been satisfied regarding disclosure to the additional persons and identifies the appropriate scope of further disclosure. This bill would, for purposes of these provisions, include within the definition of law enforcement agency, the Department of Corrections and the Department of the Youth Authority.

(2) (a) Existing law requires the Department of Justice to continually compile specified information categorized by community of residence and ZIP Code regarding any person required to register as a sex offender for a conviction of any specified sex offense.

This bill would make this provision applicable to any person required to register as a sex offender because of a conviction for the attempted commission of any of the specified sex offenses.

(b) Existing law requires the Department of Justice to provide a CD-ROM or other electronic medium containing the information described in (a) regarding persons required to register as sex offenders to certain law enforcement agencies. These law enforcement agencies are required to make the CD-ROM or other electronic medium available for public viewing. Existing law requires any applicant for viewing, among other things, to provide identification showing the applicant to be at least 18 years of age. Under existing law, law enforcement agencies and employees of law enforcement agencies are immune from liability for good faith conduct under these provisions.

This bill would authorize a person under 18 years of age to accompany an applicant who is that person's parent or legal guardian for the purpose of viewing the CD-ROM or other electronic medium. The bill also would, for purposes of these provisions, include within the definition of "law enforcement agency," the Department of Corrections and the Department of the Youth Authority. The bill would also require the Department of Justice to submit an annual report on the operation of this program.

(c) Existing law provides that the provisions described in (a) and (b) above shall remain operative until January 1, 2001, and as of that date are repealed.

This bill would instead provide that the date of repeal shall be January 1, 2004, and by extending the operation of any program under the provisions which imposes duties on local officers and by extending the operation of existing crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

(4) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 290 of the Penal Code proposed by AB 2502, and would also incorporate changes proposed by SB 446, that would become operative only if both this bill and SB 446 are enacted and this bill is chaptered last.

Ch. 649 (SB 446) Dunn. Sex offenders: registration.

(1) Existing law provides that any person who is released, discharged, or paroled from a jail, state or federal prison, school, road camp, or other institution where he or she was confined because of the commission or attempted commission of specified sex offenses, or any person who is released from a state hospital to which he or she was committed as a mentally disordered sex offender, shall prior to discharge, parole, or release, be informed by

the official in charge of the place of confinement or hospital of his or her duty to register as a sex offender with local law enforcement agencies for the rest of his or her life while residing or located in California.

This bill would provide that the official in charge of the place of confinement or hospital shall also at the same time forward a current photograph of the person to the Department of Justice.

(2) Existing law provides that (1) on or after January 1, 1998, upon incarceration, placement, or commitment, or prior to release on probation, any person who is required to register with local law enforcement agencies as a sex offender shall preregister with the admitting officer at the place of incarceration, placement, or commitment, or with the probation officer if the person is to be released on probation; and (2) specified persons shall register, or reregister if the person has previously registered, with local law enforcement agencies as a sex offender upon release from incarceration, placement, or commitment.

This bill would provide that the preregistration and registration of these persons shall include a current photograph of the person. By imposing additional duties on local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would also make a related statement of legislative intent.

(3) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 290 of the Penal Code proposed by AB 2502, and would also incorporate changes proposed by AB 1340, that would become operative if both this bill and AB 1340 are enacted and this bill is chaptered last.

(4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 650 (AB 77) Cardenas. Small business development corporations.

The Small Business Development Corporation Law authorizes the formation of California small business financial development corporations, subject to the approval of the California Small Business Board in the Trade and Commerce Agency, to grant loans or guarantees for the purpose of stimulating small business development. The California Small Business Expansion Fund, created under the law, provides funds to be used to pay for defaulted loan guarantees and administrative costs of these corporations.

Existing law provides that state funds may only be expended for a small business development corporation established in a location approved pursuant to a statewide plan. Existing law requires the Trade and Commerce Agency to contract for an independent statewide assessment of capital needs in California as they pertain to the Small Business Financial Development Corporation program.

This bill, notwithstanding these provisions, would require the Trade and Commerce Agency to establish new small business financial development corporations in San Jose, Santa Ana, the San Fernando Valley, and Ontario.

It would also require each of the small business financial development corporations, upon the recommendation of the California Small Business Board and at least once each year, to make a presentation and overview of the corporation's business operations to the board.

Ch. 651 (SB 193) Polanco. Vehicles: special breast cancer treatment license plates.

Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue special interest license plates, as specified, containing a distinct design or decal of participating organizations, to any person, to be displayed in lieu of regular license plates.

This bill would add a special breast cancer treatment license plate to the special interest license plate program. The bill would require the additional funds collected by the issuance of these special interest license plates to be deposited in the Breast Cancer Treatment Account, created by the bill, in the Breast Cancer Fund to be used by the State Department of Health Services, when appropriated, to fund breast cancer treatment grant awards for uninsured or underinsured persons who are at, or below, the 200% federal poverty level, as specified.

Ch. 652 (SB 499) Burton. Imprisonment: parole.

Existing law provides that the Board of Prison Terms may report to the Governor the names of persons imprisoned in any state prison who ought to have a commutation of sentence or be pardoned and set at liberty for any cause, including evidence of battered woman syndrome, as defined.

This bill would require the board, in reviewing a prisoner's suitability for parole, as specified, to consider any information or evidence that, at the time of the commission of the crime, the prisoner had suffered from battered woman syndrome, but was convicted of the offense prior to the enactment of Section 1107 of the Evidence Code by Chapter 812 of the Statutes of 1991. This bill would also require the board to state on the record the information or evidence it considered pursuant to these provisions, and the reasons for the parole decision. This bill would require the board to report annually to the Legislature and the Governor, as specified.

Ch. 653 (SB 865) Hughes. Gangs: CLEAR project.

Existing law authorizes the City and County of Los Angeles to establish and operate for 2 years a Community Law Enforcement and Recovery (CLEAR) Demonstration Project, a multiagency gang intervention program. Existing law also provides that the CLEAR project shall remain operative until no later than 2 years from the date that the funds are initially appropriated by the Legislature for the project. Existing law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2001.

This bill would extend the repeal date until January 1, 2004. This bill would provide that implementation of this project would be contingent upon a Budget Act appropriation.

Ch. 654 (SB 1357) Johnston. High Technology Crime Advisory Committee: Department of Information Technology.

Existing law, scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2003, established the High Technology Crime Advisory Committee for the purpose of formulating a comprehensive written strategy for addressing high technology crime throughout the state and to advise the Office of Criminal Justice Planning on the appropriate disbursement of funds to regional task forces. Existing law requires the appointment of specified entities as members of the committee.

This bill would continue indefinitely the provisions relating to the High Technology Crime Advisory Committee, and would, in addition, require the appointment of a designee of the Department of Information Technology or a designee of the Science and Technology Agency, if SB 1136 is enacted, as specified, as a member of the committee.

Ch. 655 (SB 1433) Alpert. San Diego Bay commuter ferry service.

Existing law, notwithstanding certain statutes limiting transportation funding to prescribed purposes, authorizes cities within the County of San Diego to file a claim for transportation funding with the transportation planning agency to provide commuter ferry service on San Diego Bay for the purpose of serving peak period commute trips for pedestrians and bicycles.

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

This bill would further exempt such a claim from certain statutes relating to transportation funding eligibility.

Ch. 656 (SB 1662) Burton. Transportation: finance.

(1) Existing law establishes the Traffic Congestion Relief Fund (hereafter the TCRF) in the State Treasury and appropriates the money in the TCRF (a) to the Department of Transportation for allocation, as directed by the California Transportation Commission, to the department and certain regional and local transportation entities for certain listed transportation projects, (b) to the Controller for allocation to cities, counties, and cities and counties for street and road maintenance, rehabilitation, and reconstruction, (c) to the commission for the purposes of a specified funding exchange program, and (d) to the department for rehabilitation and repaving projects on state highways. Existing law establishes a list of transportation projects eligible for funding with money from the TCRF, specifies the lead applicant for each project, and establishes a procedure for the lead applicant to apply to the commission for funds for each project.

Existing law requires the Controller to transfer specified amounts on a quarterly basis from the General Fund to the Transportation Investment Fund (hereafter the TIF) in the State Treasury. The Controller, for each quarter during the period commencing on July 1, 2001, and ending on June 30, 2006, is required to transfer specified amounts from the TIF to the TCRF, to the Public Transportation Account, a trust fund in the State Transportation Fund, to the Department of Transportation, to the counties, including a city and county, and to the cities, including a city and county, for specified transportation purposes. Funds transferred to counties, cities, and cities and counties are required to be deposited in certain local accounts, as specified, in order to avoid the commingling of those funds with other local funds and may be used only for street and highway maintenance, rehabilitation, reconstruction, and storm damage repair, as defined. Cities, counties, and cities and counties are required to maintain their existing commitment of local funds for street and highway maintenance, rehabilitation, reconstruction, and storm damage repair in order to remain eligible for allocation of the specified funds.

This bill would make technical and clarifying corrections in these provisions, including changing the lead agency for certain transportation projects on the specified project list.

The bill would require the Controller to develop a system that provides access to funds allocated by the commission from the TCRF by electronic transfer of funds.

The bill would make an appropriation by adding a project to the transportation project list and specifying the amount to be allocated to that project.

The bill would appropriate \$13,900,000 from the Public Transportation Account in the State Transportation Fund to the Capitol Corridor Joint Powers Authority and the Bay Area Water Transit Authority, in specified scheduled amounts and for specific purposes.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 657 (SB 1784) Figueroa. Children: molestation.

Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to annoy or molest a child under the age of 18 years. Existing law provides that every person who violates this provision shall be punished upon any subsequent convictions under this section by imprisonment in the state prison. Existing law also provides that every person who violates this provision after a previous felony conviction under this provision, or a previous conviction of other specified provisions, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 2, 4, or 6 years.

This bill would extend the list of prior offenses that would make a subsequent violation of this provision punishable by imprisonment in the state prison to include certain felony offenses involving a minor under the age of 16 years.

Because this bill would change a misdemeanor to a felony, it would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 658 (SB 2023) Lewis. Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision.

Existing law provides for various interstate compacts in regard to persons convicted of offenses.

This bill would enact the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision. This compact would be effective upon adoption of the compact by 35 states. The compact would provide for the adoption of votes by a commission to govern the interstate movement of criminal offenders.

The bill would also provide for the California Council for Interstate Adult Offender Supervision, appointed as specified.

Ch. 659 (SB 2098) Hayden. Department of the Youth Authority: mental health.

Existing law authorizes the Department of the Youth Authority to appoint all employees required at institutions under the department's jurisdiction.

This bill would require any psychologist employed by, or under contract with, the department to be licensed to practice in this state. The bill would provide an exemption, however, from the licensing requirement for psychologists employed by the department on July 1, 1999, provided that their continued employment with the department does not change in regard to class, and would waive the licensing requirement in order for a person to gain qualifying expertise for licensure as a psychologist in this state.

Existing law authorizes the performance of necessary medical, surgical, or dental services for persons under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Youth Authority.

This bill would require the State Department of Mental Health to establish, by a specified date, standards and guidelines for the administration of psychotropic medications to those persons in a manner that protects their well-being. The bill would require the Department of the Youth Authority, in consultation with the State Department of Mental Health, to the extent that funding is available, to develop training in the treatment of children and adolescents in mental health disorders and training for all appropriate mental health professionals.

Ch. 660 (SB 2100) Vasconcellos. Healing arts: nonconventional treatment.

(1) Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of physicians and surgeons by the Medical Board of California and for the licensure and regulation by the Osteopathic Medical Board of California of physicians and surgeons who hold certificates subject to its jurisdiction.

This bill would require these boards, on or before July 1, 2002, to establish disciplinary policies and procedures to reflect emerging and innovative medical practices for licensed physicians and surgeons. This bill would request the University of California to review the state of knowledge and emerging research regarding alternative and complementary cancer treatments and therapies for the purpose of assisting the Governor and Legislature, as specified.

This bill would make various legislative findings and declarations in this regard.

Ch. 661 (SB 2113) Burton. Redevelopment plans: San Francisco.

The Community Redevelopment Law prescribes time limits on the effectiveness of, and the establishing and payment of debt and the receipt of property taxes pursuant to, redevelopment plans adopted on or before December 31, 1993, and authorizes a 10-year extension of those time limits, as specified. The Community Redevelopment Law also imposes specified requirements relating to replacement of low- or moderate-income housing units that are removed or destroyed.

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

This bill would authorize the Redevelopment Agency of the City and County of San Francisco, subject to the approval of the board of supervisors of that city and county, to incur indebtedness exclusively for Low and Moderate Income Housing Fund activities until January 1, 2014, or until the agency replaces all of the housing units demolished prior to the enactment of the replacement housing obligations, whichever occurs earlier, and to receive tax increment revenues to repay indebtedness incurred for those activities until no later than January 1, 2044, as specified. The bill would prohibit the agency from incurring that indebtedness until the Director of Housing and Community Development certifies the net difference between those housing units destroyed prior to January 1, 1976, and those rehabilitated, developed, or constructed, prior to that date.

Ch. 662 (SB 2196) Alpert. High-risk youth: first-time offenders and transitioning high-risk youth.

Existing law establishes the High-Risk Youth Education and Public Safety Program, which includes a specified component for high-risk first-time offenders and a specified component for pupils who are transitioning high-risk youth. The program assists county offices of education and school districts in implementing prevention and early intervention strategies for youth who are seriously at risk of becoming chronic, repeat offenders. Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to apportion, in addition to funds from all other sources, \$3,000 per year for each unit of average daily attendance reported at the annual apportionment for pupil attendance in a high-risk first-time offenders program and a transitioning high-risk youth program, to be apportioned as specified and limited to a specified amount, as determined by the product of the average number of pupils, per calendar year, enrolled to receive those services, multiplied by \$6,000 for high-risk first-time offenders, and \$5,000 for transitioning high-risk youth, to participating county superintendents of schools for the purposes of the program, as specified. Existing law requires that, at the final apportionment for the 3rd year of program operation, or at the final apportionment for the last year of program operation if the program operates for fewer than 3 years, the apportionment for a county office of education be reduced by a specified amount.

This bill would increase the apportionment for purposes of those programs, effective July 1, 2000, to \$6,000, would increase those multipliers, from \$6,000, for high-risk first-time offenders and \$5,000 for transitioning high-risk youths, to \$12,000 and would make corresponding changes in related provisions. The bill would also require that the reduction in the apportionment received by a county office of education take place at the final apportionment for the 5th year of program operation, as specified.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 663 (SB 1603) Peace. Juvenile offenders: release from custody.

Existing law provides that a probation officer may require a minor who has been taken into custody or his or her parent, guardian, or relative to sign a written promise to appear before the probation officer at a specified time as a condition for his or her release. Existing law, as amended by Proposition 21 (an initiative statute) at the March 7, 2000, primary election, also provides that a minor who is 14 years of age or older who is taken into custody by a peace officer for the commission or attempted commission of a felony shall not be released until the minor, his or her parent, guardian, or relative, or both, have signed a written promise to appear at a specified time or the minor has been given an order to appear in the juvenile court at a date certain.

This bill would delete the above provisions and would instead provide that, as a condition for the release of a minor to home supervision, as specified, a peace officer or the probation officer shall require the minor to sign, and may require his or her parent, guardian, or relative to sign, a written promise to appear. By imposing additional duties on local officers, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The bill would prohibit the release of a minor 14 years of age or older who is taken into custody for the commission or attempted commission of a felony until the minor has signed the written promise or until the minor has been given an order to appear in the juvenile court. The bill would also authorize the peace officer to require the minor's parent, guardian, or relative to sign a written promise to appear at the same place designated for the minor.

Because the bill would amend Proposition 21, it would require a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote for enactment.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 664 (AB 1382) Lowenthal. Housing: code enforcement incentive program.

Existing law contains various provisions relating to building standards and code enforcement.

This bill would establish the Code Enforcement Incentive Program pursuant to which the Department of Housing and Community Development, upon appropriation by the Legislature, would make funds available as matching grants to cities, counties, and cities and counties through December 31, 2003, to increase staffing dedicated to local building code enforcement efforts. The bill would require the department to award the grants on a competitive basis, as specified, and would exempt the grant program from provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act.

The bill would also require that grant recipients submit a report, on or before June 30, 2004, to their local legislative bodies and to the department regarding the results of the expanded code enforcement efforts, and would require the department to summarize the results and transmit the reports to the Legislature by December 31, 2004.

This bill would also establish the Community Code Enforcement Pilot Program pursuant to which the Department of Housing and Community Development would award grants to communities that develop a code enforcement pilot program meeting specified criteria that would operate until December 31, 2003. The bill would require the pilot program administrators to evaluate the pilot programs and report that information to the department by June 30, 2004, and would require the department to report to the Legislature by December 31, 2004. These provisions would be repealed on January 1, 2005, unless extended by a later enacted statute.

This bill would require that \$2,250,000 appropriated in a specified item of the Budget Act of 2000 be used by the Department of Housing and Community Development for the Community Code Enforcement Pilot Program, and would authorize the department to use any funds not awarded pursuant to that program by December 31, 2001, for the matching grants to cities, counties, and cities and counties for local code enforcement efforts as described above.

This bill would provide that these provisions supersede Chapter 82 of the Statutes of 2000.

Ch. 665 (AB 2054) Torlakson. Balance of jobs and housing.

Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to prepare a guidebook for use by governmental agencies in planning and developing a housing supply to meet the need created by employment growth. Existing law requires a city or county to include a housing element in its general plan, and, for that purpose, prescribes criteria for determining the city or county share of the regional housing needs, including a requirement that the distribution of regional housing needs take into account, among other things, market demand for housing and employment opportunities.

This bill would revise the legislative findings and declarations with regard to the need for the Inter-Regional Partnership (IRP) State Pilot Project to Improve the Balance of Jobs and Housing, and would revise provisions related to the research and development phase of the IRP State Pilot Project, as proposed to be established by AB 2864.

The bill would create a special fund in the State Treasury, the Jobs-Housing Balance Improvement Account, for the purposes of making grants to local agencies, cities, counties, and cities and counties and transferring funds to the Rental Housing Construction Fund, and for related administrative expenses of the department pursuant to the Jobs-Housing Balance Improvement Program, as that program is proposed to be created by AB 2864, and would make other changes relating to administration of that program.

The bill would become operative only if AB 2864 is enacted and becomes effective on or before January 1, 2001.

Ch. 666 (SB 1572) Alarcon. Housing assistance: termination: notice.

Existing law, known as Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, and other provisions of federal law, provide for housing assistance payments pursuant to contract to aid low-income families, and authorize loans, insurance, and interest reduction payments to assist in the provision of housing. Section 8 requires the owner of an assisted dwelling unit to notify the tenant not less than 90 days prior to the termination, as defined, of the assistance contract. Existing law also generally prescribes the notice to be given by a landlord or tenant to terminate a tenancy. Existing law requires until January 1, 2002, at least 9 months advance notice, as specified, to tenants, to the city or county and public housing authority, and to the Department of Housing and Community Development when the above-described forms of federal financial assistance are to be terminated or prepaid with respect to a multifamily rental housing development.

Existing law requires until December 31, 2000, an owner to give specified entities an opportunity to purchase the development upon terms that represent a bona fide intention to sell.

This bill, instead of the 9-month notice period, would require specified notices at least 12 months and at least 6 months in advance of the termination to be sent to the tenant and affected public entities, as defined. The bill would revise the definition of termination to include a decision to terminate rental restrictions for an assisted housing development, and would revise various conditions that must be met regarding offers to purchase an assisted housing development.

This bill would extend the operation of those provisions until January 1, 2011, and would make related changes.

Ch. 667 (SB 1593) Burton. Housing programs.

(1) The existing Multifamily Housing Program requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to administer deferred payment loans to be used to pay for the eligible costs of housing development projects. The program requires loans to be provided to projects that meet specified requirements and criteria, such as the ability of the project to serve households at the lowest income levels. Existing law requires the department to report annually to the Governor and the Legislature on housing programs administered by the department.

This bill would require the department to include annually in that report to the Governor and the Legislature a specified report on the Multifamily Housing Program.

(2) Existing law establishes the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program and prohibits the program from conflicting with the federal Steward B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. It also requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to adopt regulations regarding the administration of the program and prohibits these provisions from being construed to preclude a provider of emergency shelter or transitional housing from restricting occupancy on the basis of sex.

This bill would define the term “Safe Haven” for purposes of the program. It would require providers of emergency shelter or transitional housing to provide adequate facilities within their range of services so that all members of a family may be housed together.

(3) Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to ensure that not less than 20% of the moneys in the Emergency Housing and Assistance Fund are allocated to nonurban counties during any given fiscal year. It authorizes the department to determine limits on the amount for capital developments and prohibits the department, or a designated local board, from granting more than \$500,000 to any eligible organization within a region.

This bill would, among other things, require, if the funds allocated to nonurban counties are not awarded by the end of a specified period, to be allocated subsequently to urban counties. It would also require the department to consider, by June 30, 2001, increasing its limits on the amount for operating grants and capital grants, as specified, prohibit a grant of more than \$1,000,000 to any eligible organization within a region in a funding round, and authorize eligible designated local boards to use a specified percentage, not to exceed 2%, of the grant award to defray administrative costs.

(4) The existing California Statewide Supportive Housing Initiative Act requires the State Department of Mental Health to award grants to local government or private nonprofit agencies for services to a target population that is defined to include adults with low incomes having one or more disabilities or individuals eligible for services provided under the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act and may include specified other groups or individuals. The act establishes a Supportive Housing Program Council to assist with the implementation of the act. The act also requires the department to award grants for up to a 3-year period and in an amount that does not exceed \$450,000 for a single project, and \$1,000,000 for an application from a single jurisdiction for several projects. The act prohibits more than 10% of the amount appropriated in a fiscal year for purposes of the act from being used for state administration of the act.

This bill would, among other things, revise the definition of target population to include veterans, include the Director of the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee on the council, extend the time period for specified grants to not exceed 15 years, and raise the maximum amounts for the grants to \$2,000,000 for a single project and \$3,000,000 for an application from a single jurisdiction for several projects. It would also authorize 10% of the amount appropriated for purposes of the act to be used for state administration of the act, notwithstanding the allocation of specified funds in the Budget Act of 2000. The bill would also require the State Department of Mental Health to prepare and provide annually to the Legislature a report relating to specified information.

Ch. 668 (AB 1961) Machado. Machineguns: definition.

Existing law prohibits a person, firm, or corporation from possessing, transporting, manufacturing, or selling a machinegun unless authorized to do so. A machinegun is defined to mean, in part, any weapon that shoots, or is designed to shoot, automatically, more than one shot, without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger, and includes any frame receiver that can only be used with that weapon.

This bill would expand the above definition of a machinegun to include any weapon that can readily be restored to shoot, automatically, more than one shot. This bill would also include in the above definition any combination of parts from which a machinegun can be assembled if those parts are in the possession and control of the person. By expanding the definition of a machinegun, this bill would expand the scope of a crime and impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 669 (AB 2425) Corbett. Stalking.

(1) Under existing law, a person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or harasses another person and makes a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for his or her safety, or the safety of his or her immediate family is guilty of either a misdemeanor or a felony. A person who commits that offense when there is a temporary restraining order, injunction, or any other court order in effect prohibiting the behavior proscribed by that offense against the same party is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 2, 3, or 4 years. A person who is convicted a 2nd or subsequent time of violating either of these 2 offenses is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 2, 3, or 4 years.

This bill would increase the punishment for a 2nd violation of the first offense described above by imprisonment in the state prison for 2, 3, or 5 years. This bill would also increase the penalty for anyone who is convicted of the first offense described above after having previously been convicted of specified offenses; including the willful infliction of corporal injury, the intentional and knowing violation of a court order, as specified, or making a threat to commit a crime as specified, to imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of \$1,000, or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison for 2, 3, or 5 years. By expanding the definition of a crime this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) Existing law requires the county sheriff to give notice of the release on bail of a person arrested for stalking. The notice must be directed to the domestic violence unit of the prosecuting agency of the county or city where the victim resides, and that agency is required to inform the county jail as to the specific person or persons who must be contacted.

This bill instead would require the sheriff or other designated county official in the county where the arrestee is incarcerated to designate a telephone number available for public inquiry regarding the bail or release status of the arrestee, as specified. The bill would specify that the designated county official is not required to establish a new telephone number, rather it is only required to specify on the victim resource card the telephone number that a victim should call to obtain this information. By imposing new duties on local officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(3) Existing law requires that a prison inmate who has completed his or her term of imprisonment, be released into the community upon supervised parole for a specified period of time.

This bill would require the Department of Corrections, contingent upon a Budget Act appropriation, to ensure that any parolee convicted of the offense of stalking under the provisions stated in (1) who is deemed to pose a high risk of committing a repeat stalking offense be placed on an intensive and specialized parole supervision program for the period of parole. This bill would require the department to evaluate this parole program and make a report to the Legislature, as specified.

(4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Ch. 670 (AB 2663) Thomson. Sustainable agriculture.

Existing law requires the Legislature to provide for a continuing sound and healthy agriculture in California and to encourage a productive and profitable agriculture. Existing law enumerates major principles of the state's agricultural policy.

This bill would state that it is the intent of the Legislature that programs at the University of California relating to sustainable agriculture practices be adequately funded and incorporated into appropriate programs of the state and university to maximize the access of California farmers and ranchers to the information. This bill would also request that the Regents of the University of California fulfill this intent of the Legislature. This bill would also include in the principles of the state's agricultural policy, maximizing the ability of farmers, ranchers, and processors to learn about practices that will enable them to achieve specified state agricultural policies.

Ch. 671 (SB 815) Chesbro. Courts: remittance and reimbursement.

(1) Existing law specifies certain amounts which a county is required to remit to the state for purposes of trial court funding.

This bill would revise those amounts with respect to Contra Costa, Del Norte, and San Bernardino Counties, except as specified.

(2) Existing law specifies the funds required to be repaid by Merced County pursuant to a loan for deferred fire protection contract costs, and provides that the amount of the local matching funds made to obtain certain juvenile correction funds in a specified year is deemed a payment for deferred fire protection contract costs.

This bill would extend the period of participation in the juvenile correction program deemed repayment on that loan.

(3) The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 672 (SB 1681) Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review. Budget Act of 2000: augmentation and appropriation.¹⁰

Existing law, as set forth in the Budget Act of 2000, makes various appropriations for support of state government for the 2000–01 fiscal year. The Budget Acts of 1998 and 1999 also made various appropriations for support of state government for the 1998–1999 and 1999–00 fiscal years, respectively.

The bill would reappropriate funds appropriated in the Budget Act of 2000 to the Office of Emergency Services for the City of South San Francisco for a San Mateo County emergency shelter facility, to the office for the County of San Mateo for a South San Francisco emergency shelter facility.

The bill would provide that of certain funds appropriated to the State Coastal Conservancy, \$3,175,000 shall be expended for public access and \$3,000,000 shall be expended for the Southern California Wetlands Recovery Program.

The bill would eliminate funding appropriated to the State Coastal Conservancy for the Watts/Willowbrook Boys and Girls Club for completion of a club.

The bill would reappropriate funds appropriated to the State Coastal Conservancy for the Bay Area Ridge Trail for the Bay Area Ridge Trail Council for 14 trail-related projects in 7 bay area counties, to the conservancy for the Bay Area Ridge Trail for the Bay Area Ridge Trail Council for trail-related projects.

This bill would reappropriate funds appropriated to the State Coastal Conservancy for Cachuma RCD and Santa Ynez RCD and SB County Water Agency for salmonid habitat improvement, to the conservancy for Cachuma Conservation Release Board, Santa Ynez River Conservation District-Improvement District No. 1, and Santa Barbara County Water Agency for that purpose.

The bill would revise specified appropriations made to the Department of Transportation for local assistance.

The bill would reappropriate funds appropriated to the Department of Parks and Recreation for Delta Science Center for Marine and the Delta Aquatic Education and

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

Interpretive Programs, to the department for the East Bay Regional Park District for those programs.

The bill would reappropriate funds appropriated to the Department of Parks and Recreation for the City of Huntington Beach for specified storm drain modification, to the department for the County of Orange for that purpose.

The bill would revise specified appropriations made to the Department of Parks and Recreation, payable from the Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air, and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2000.

The bill would reappropriate funds appropriated to the Department of Parks and Recreation for the Santa Monica Mountains Trust for Leo Carillo State Beach, as specified, to the department for the Nature Trust of Santa Monica Mountains for that purpose.

The bill would reappropriate funds appropriated to Department of Water Resources for Yolo County for the Community of Esparto-Flood control improvements, to the department for Yolo County for the Community of Esparto and the Community of Madison-Flood control improvements.

The bill would provide for specified appropriations made to the State Water Resources Control Board, to be available for expenditure during the 2000–01, 2001–02, and 2002–03 fiscal years.

The bill would provide that specified funds appropriated in the Budget Act of 2000 shall be allocated to Los Angeles County for People in Progress, Inc. to fund the county's local matching fund contribution requirement.

The bill would provide that specified funds appropriated in the Budget Act of 2000 shall be allocated to the Marin Brain Injury Network.

The bill would revise specified appropriations made to the University of California related to educational programs and outreach.

The bill would revise specified appropriations made to the California Arts Council for local assistance.

The bill would reappropriate funds appropriated to the Department of Veterans Affairs for the Santa Clarita Historical Veterans Memorial to the department for the City of Santa Clarita Historical Veterans Memorial.

The bill would reappropriate funds appropriated in the Budget Act of 1999 to the Department of Parks and Recreation for the City of Westminster for the purchase of passenger vans to serve Vietnamese seniors, to the department for the City of Santa Ana for the purchase of passenger vans to serve Vietnamese seniors.

The bill would reappropriate funds appropriated in the Budget Act of 1998 to the Department of Parks and Recreation for Bear Mountain Parks and Recreation District for repavement of basketball courts, to the department for Bear Mountain Parks and Recreation District for soccer fields.

The bill would reappropriate funds appropriated in the Budget Act of 1999 to the State Coastal Conservancy for Palo Corona Ranch to the conservancy for the acquisition of properties to protect the Big Sur region and the Monterey Bay seashore, as provided.

The bill would declare that it is take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 673 (AB 1348) Runner. Business practices: trademark infringement.

(1) Existing law prescribes the grounds for civil action by the owner of a registered trademark in cases of trademark infringement.

This bill would add to those grounds for civil action, knowingly facilitating, enabling, or otherwise assisting a person to manufacture, use, distribute, display, or sell any goods or services bearing any reproduction, counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation of a registered trademark, without the consent of the registrant. The bill would specify the actions that need to be done to establish that a person is presumed to have acted knowingly, including a requirement that the owner of the registered mark, an officer of a corporation that is the owner of the registered mark, or the legal counsel of the owner of the registered mark deliver to the

alleged offender a specified statement under penalty of perjury, thus creating a new crime and a state-mandated local program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 674 (AB 1858) Romero. Consumer protection.

(1) Under the State Bar Act, all persons admitted and licensed to practice law in this state, other than justices and judges of courts of record during their term of office, are members of the State Bar. Existing law provides for the regulation of those engaged in the practice of law, including the means by which they solicit employment of their legal services, and authorizes the State Bar to bring a disciplinary action for a violation of these provisions.

This bill would require each member of the State Bar to include in all advertisements seeking employment of the member to provide services relating to immigration and naturalization, to include a statement that he or she is a member of the State Bar, licensed to practice law in this state. This bill would require a law firm or corporation to include in these advertisements a statement that all of its legal services are provided by an active member of the State Bar or under the supervision of an active member of the State Bar. This bill would specify that those required statements be in the same language as the advertisement. This bill would exempt from these requirements advertisements in telephone and business directories, as specified, that state only the name, address, and telephone number of the entity and would additionally exempt those members employed by public agencies or by nonprofit entities registered with the Secretary of State. This bill would make a violation of these requirements cause for discipline by the State Bar.

(2) Existing law regulates the practice of immigration consultants, defined as persons who provide nonlegal assistance or advice in an immigration matter. Existing law makes a violation of these provisions punishable as a crime and also provides for a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 to be assessed and collected in a civil action by any person injured by a violation of the provisions that govern the practice of immigration consultants.

This bill would increase the amount of the civil penalty to \$100,000 for each violation and would require an immigration consultant to include in any advertisement for services a statement that he or she is not an attorney, as specified. Because a failure to comply with this requirement would be punishable criminally as a violation of the provisions governing the practice of immigration consultants, this bill would expand an existing crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 675 (SB 567) Speier. Vehicles: child passenger restraint system: seatbelts.

(1) Under existing law, it is unlawful for any parent or legal guardian, when present in a motor vehicle, as defined, to permit his or her child or ward who is less than 4 years of age or weighs less than 40 pounds to be transported on the highway in the vehicle without using a specified child passenger restraint system. Existing law specifies the fines for a violation of this prohibition, provides for the allocation of those fines that are collected in accordance with a specific schedule, and provides that the fines may be waived by the court if the defendant establishes that he or she is economically disadvantaged.

This bill, instead, would require any parent or legal guardian to secure the child or ward in that child passenger restraint system unless the child or ward is at least one of the following:

6 years of age or older or weighs 60 pounds or more. In addition, the bill would increase the fines for violating this provision.

The bill, in addition to the authority to waive the fines, would authorize the court to reduce the fines with respect to persons not previously convicted of the offense or the offense described in (2) below or persons convicted of second or subsequent offenses, as specified. The bill would require persons subject to a reduced or waived fine to attend and complete an education program, and would allow the court to require other persons convicted of the offense to attend the education program. The bill would make certain conforming changes.

(2) Under existing law, it is unlawful for any parent or legal guardian, when present in a motor vehicle, as defined, to permit his or her child or ward who is between 4 and 16 years of age and weighs 40 pounds or more to be transported on the highway in the vehicle without using a safety belt.

This bill, instead, would prohibit a parent or legal guardian, when present in a motor vehicle, from allowing his or her child or ward from being transported upon a highway without providing and properly using a child passenger restraint system or a safety belt if the child is 6 years of age but less than 16 years of age or is less than 6 years of age and weighs 60 pounds or more. The bill would authorize the court to reduce or waive the fine upon a second or subsequent conviction if the defendant establishes that he or she is economically disadvantaged and the court refers the defendant to an educational program, except as specified. The bill would allow the court to order any person who is convicted of violating the above to attend the educational program. The bill would also require fines collected for violating this prohibition to be allocated in accordance with a specified schedule. Because this would increase the duties imposed on local entities, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(3) Existing law exempts from the requirements described in (1) and (2) above regarding the use of seatbelts and child passenger restraint systems on children, instances involving the transportation of children in emergencies.

This bill would limit the exemption to life-threatening emergencies and to children who are at least one year of age. The bill would thereby expand the scope of existing crimes, and would create a state-mandated local program.

The bill would make a corresponding change.

(4) Existing law authorizes a court to exempt from the child passenger restraint system requirements any child for whom it is determined that the use of the system would be impractical by reason of physical unfitness, medical condition, or size. The court is authorized to require proof of those conditions.

This bill, additionally, would authorize the court to require proof that an appropriate special needs child passenger restraint system is not available.

The bill would authorize a child weighing more than 40 pounds to be transported in the backseat of a vehicle while wearing only a lap safety belt when the backseat of the vehicle is not equipped with a combination lap and shoulder safety belt.

(5) Under existing law, every public or private hospital, clinic, or birthing center, is required, at the time of or before the discharge of a child under the age of 4 years, or weighing less than 40 pounds, to provide and discuss information on the law requiring child passenger restraint systems to the parents or the person to whom the child is released.

This bill would recast this requirement to require the information to be provided at the time of discharge of a child 6 years of age or less or weighing less than 60 pounds.

(6) The provisions of this bill revising the age and weight components described above would become operative on January 1, 2002.

(7) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 12810 of the Vehicle Code proposed by SB 1403, to become operative only if both bills are enacted and become operative on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

(8) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for

making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Ch. 676 (SB 929) Polanco. Optometry.

(1) Existing law provides that a technician in the office of a physician or an optometrist may fit prescription lenses.

This bill would instead refer to an assistant and would set forth additional duties that an assistant may perform under the direct responsibility and supervision of an ophthalmologist or optometrist.

(2) Under existing law, the practice of optometry includes, among other things, the examination of the human eye or eyes, or its or their appendages, and the analysis of the human vision system, either subjectively or objectively, and the use of pharmaceutical agents for the sole purpose of the examination of the human eye or eyes for any disease or pathological condition. Existing law allows certified optometrists to diagnose and treat certain conditions of the human eye or its appendages, and use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents to do so. The State Board of Optometry, with the advice and consent of the Division of Allied Health Professionals of the Medical Board of California, is also authorized to designate the specific topical pharmaceutical agents to be used for these purposes.

This bill would provide that the practice of optometry also includes the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, management, and rehabilitation of disorders and dysfunctions of the visual system. This bill changes a number of the identified conditions that certified optometrists may diagnose and treat, and requires consultation or referral to an ophthalmologist under certain circumstances, as specified. This bill would also make changes to the list of topical pharmaceutical agents that may be used for these purposes, and requires optometrists to again refer or consult with ophthalmologists under certain circumstances, as specified. In any case where the bill requires an optometrist to consult with an ophthalmologist, the optometrist is required to maintain a written record in the patient's file and furnish a copy upon request by the consulting ophthalmologist, and this bill would specify that all collaborations, consultations, and referrals be made to an ophthalmologist located geographically appropriate to the patient. The bill would also provide for certification of optometrists to treat primary open angle glaucoma in patients over the age of 18 if certain requirements are met.

(3) Existing law provides for a Therapeutic Pharmaceutical Agent Advisory Committee within the State Board of Optometry to consist of 6 members, 3 of whom are appointed by the Medical Board of California, and 3 of whom are appointed by the State Board of Optometry, as specified.

This bill would abolish that committee.

(4) Existing law imposes education and training requirements in order for an optometrist to obtain certification for the use of therapeutic pharmaceutical agents and requires the board to issue a certificate to those applicants meeting the prescribed criteria. It requires certificate holders to complete a minimum of 50 hours of continuing education every 2 years if legislation is enacted that requires the licensure of optometrists on a 2-year renewal cycle, and requires, if legislation is not enacted, a minimum of 25 hours of continuing education every year.

This bill would require certificate holders to complete a minimum of 50 hours of continuing education every 2 years in order to renew their certification, with 35 of those hours being designated for training on particular conditions or diseases, as specified.

(5) This bill would also express the intent of the Legislature that the law governing the scope of the practice of optometry not be amended prior to January 1, 2009, and that no legislation to this effect be introduced prior to January 1, 2008, with parties interested in this matter to commence negotiations no later than January 1, 2007, on any proposed changes to the scope of this practice.

Ch. 677 (SB 1339) Figueroa. Pharmacy: quality assurance program.

The Pharmacy Law provides for the licensing and regulation of the practice of pharmacy under the jurisdiction of the California State Board of Pharmacy.

This bill, on and after January 1, 2002, would require every pharmacy to establish a quality assurance program that, at a minimum, documents medication errors attributable, in whole or in part, to that pharmacy or its personnel, as specified. This bill would provide that records generated and maintained for the quality assurance program are not subject to discovery in arbitration, civil actions, or other proceedings, except as specified. This bill would further provide that its provisions shall not prohibit a patient from accessing the patient's own prescription records.

Existing law generally makes it a misdemeanor to knowingly violate the Pharmacy Law. All other violations of that law are infractions unless otherwise indicated.

Because a violation of the bill's requirements regarding a quality assurance program would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 678 (SB 1563) Leslie. Real property.

(1) Existing law, with respect to licensure under the Professional Land Surveyors' Act, authorizes the Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors to prescribe by regulation reasonable educational or experience requirements but not to exceed 2 years of postsecondary education in land surveying for admission to the first division of the licensure examination.

This bill would require the board to prescribe by regulation reasonable educational or experience requirements to include 2 years of postsecondary education in land surveying, 2 years experience in land surveying, or a combination of one year of postsecondary education and one year of experience in land surveying for admission to the first division of the examination.

(2) Existing law requires every map or plat issued by a licensed land surveyor or registered civil engineer to show the bearing and length of lines, scale of map and north arrow, the name and legal designation of the property depicted, and the date or time period of the preparation of the map or plat.

This bill would delete the requirement that these items be included on each map or plat issued by a licensed land surveyor or registered civil engineer.

(3) Existing law requires the perpetuation by specified means of the location of monuments that control the location of boundaries and improvements or that provide survey control when a highway, right-of-way, or easement is improved, constructed, reconstructed, or relocated.

This bill would additionally impose this requirement when a highway, right-of-way, or easement is maintained or resurfaced and would specify that it applies only if the monument could be destroyed, damaged, covered, or otherwise obliterated as a result of these activities.

(4) Existing law provides for the filing of a record of survey, after the making of a field survey with the county surveyor, and the record of survey to thereafter be filed with the county recorder.

This bill would require the county recorder to provide the preparer of the map with the filing data, as defined, within 10 days of the filing if a postage-paid, self-addressed envelope or postcard was submitted by the preparer. The bill would also require the county surveyor to provide the preparer of a corner record with applicable filing data, as defined, within 20 days of a final filing if a postage-paid, self-addressed envelope or postcard was submitted by the preparer and the county surveyor's office does not maintain an electronic data base of filed corner records that is accessible to the public. The bill would also make certain clarifying changes in the act, and conforming changes in provisions of the Subdivision Map Act, as specified. The bill would impose a state-mandated local program because it requires local officials to provide a higher level of service.

(5) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Sections 8761 and 8771 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by SB 1863, to become operative only if both bills are enacted and become operative on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

(6) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 679 (SB 1718) Sher. Warranties: new motor vehicles.

Existing law requires every manufacturer of consumer goods sold in this state, including motor vehicles, to maintain sufficient service and repair facilities to carry out the terms of its express warranties. Existing law further provides that if a manufacturer or its representative is unable to service or repair a new motor vehicle to conform to the applicable express warranties after a reasonable number of attempts, the manufacturer shall either promptly replace the vehicle or make restitution to the buyer, at the buyer's option. Existing law provides that it is rebuttably presumed that a reasonable number of attempts to conform a new motor vehicle to its warranty have been made if, within 18 months of delivery or 18,000 miles, whichever is first, (1) the same nonconformity has been subject to repair at least 4 times by the manufacturer or its agents and the manufacturer has been directly informed of the need for the repair at least once, or (2) the vehicle has been out of service because of repairs to nonconformities by the manufacturer or its agents for a cumulative total of more than 30 calendar days since delivery to the buyer.

The bill would additionally provide for the establishment of the presumption when a nonconformity that results in a condition likely to cause death or serious bodily injury if the vehicle is driven, has been subject to repair 2 or more times by the manufacturer or its agents and the buyer or lessee has at least once directly notified the manufacturer of the need for the repair. This bill would also make other related changes.

Existing law defines a new motor vehicle for the purposes of the above provisions to mean (1) a new motor vehicle used or bought primarily for personal, family, or household purposes or (2) a new motor vehicle used primarily for business and personal, family, or household purposes by a person or organization, as specified, to which not more than 5 vehicles are registered in this state.

This bill would revise the 2nd definition to include only a new motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight under 10,000 pounds bought or used primarily for business purposes, as specified.

Ch. 680 (SB 1745) Burton. Landlord-tenant.

Existing law, with certain exceptions, requires 30 days' notice for a change in the terms of, or termination of, a month-to-month tenancy.

This bill would enact provisions operative only until January 1, 2006, that would revise the procedure for providing that notice and require an additional 30 days' notice for a proposed rent increase that, either in and of itself or when combined with all other rent increases in the 12 months prior to the effective date of the increase, is more than 10% of the

amount of rent charged to a tenant at any time during the 12 months prior to the effective date of the increase. The bill would also provide that if a statute, state or federal regulation, recorded regulatory agreement, or contract provides for a longer period of notice, the personal service or mailing of the notice shall be in accordance with the longer period.

Ch. 681 (SB 1828) Speier. Dangerous drugs and devices.

The Medical Practice Act provides that it is unprofessional conduct for a physician and surgeon to prescribe, dispense, or furnish dangerous drugs or dangerous devices, as defined, without a good faith prior examination and medical indication therefor. The Pharmacy Law provides for the regulation and licensing of pharmacists, and regulates the furnishing and dispensing of dangerous drugs or dangerous devices.

This bill would prohibit any person or entity from prescribing, dispensing, or furnishing dangerous drugs or dangerous devices on the Internet for delivery to any person in this state, except as specified. This bill would also prohibit, pursuant to the Pharmacy Law, any person or entity from dispensing or furnishing, or causing the dispensing or furnishing of, dangerous drugs or dangerous devices on the Internet for delivery to any person in this state without a prescription issued pursuant to a good faith prior examination under specified conditions.

This bill would permit either a fine of up to \$25,000 per occurrence pursuant to a citation issued by the board or a civil penalty of \$25,000 per occurrence to be enforced by the Attorney General. The bill would require the fines and civil penalties to be deposited into the Contingent Fund of the Medical Board of California or the Pharmacy Board Contingent Fund. Because these contingent funds are continuously appropriated funds, the bill would make an appropriation. For notifications made on and after January 1, 2002, this bill would provide for the Franchise Tax Board to collect the fine or the civil penalties from tax refunds or lottery winnings otherwise payable to violators. This bill would also require violations by nonresidents to be reported to the appropriate professional licensing authority.

Because a violation of these provisions would also be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 682 (SB 2013) Committee on Health and Human Services. Food Stamp Program: application form.

Existing law provides for the Food Stamp Program, under which each county distributes food stamps allocated to this state by the federal government to eligible households.

This bill would require the State Department of Social Services, in conjunction with affected stakeholder groups, and subject to federal approval, to develop and implement a simplified and shorter application form for nonassistance food stamp cases. It would require the form to be evaluated for use in specified multiprogram applications.

The bill would prohibit the department from requiring any county to implement use of the simplified form until the county has been allowed sufficient time to reprogram its automated systems for the purpose of implementing the form.

The bill would also require the department to provide information on implementation, including a simplified form, to the appropriate legislative committees on or before July 1, 2001.

Ch. 683 (SB 2123) Figueroa. Private patrol operators.

The Private Security Services Act provides, among other matters, for the licensure and regulation of private patrol operators by the Bureau of Security and Investigative Services within the Department of Consumer Affairs and makes a violation of its provisions a crime.

Under existing law, employees of those licensees who perform the function of a security guard or security patrol person are required, upon accepting employment, to apply to the bureau for registration and to submit to it fingerprint cards for the purpose of a background check. Existing law provides for the issuance of a temporary registration card, allowing an employee of a licensee to work until the bureau issues a registration card or denies the application for registration.

This bill would make the provisions authorizing and pertaining to the issuance of a temporary registration card inoperative on June 30, 2003.

This bill would require the application and fee to register an employee of a licensed private patrol operator to be submitted, as defined, on or before the same business day that the person is assigned to work, or, if that day is a weekend day or federal holiday, on the first business day immediately following the weekend or federal holiday and would prohibit a licensed private patrol operator from assigning an employee to work with a temporary registration card unless the registration application and fee were submitted in accordance with these time provisions. This bill would also require a licensed private patrol operator to certify proof of current and valid registration of each employee, as specified, and to certify, as specified, that the employee has submitted fingerprints to the bureau. This bill would provide for fines assessed by the Director of Consumer Affairs for the failure of a licensed private patrol operator to comply with these requirements.

Because this bill would expand the duties of a private patrol operator, the violation of which would be punishable as a misdemeanor, it would create a new crime and thereby impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 684 (SB 1102) Murray. Peace officers: racial profiling training.

Existing law generally prescribes peace officer training conducted by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

This bill would prohibit law enforcement officers from engaging in racial profiling. It would require every law enforcement officer in the state to participate in racial profiling training, with the curriculum developed by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, in collaboration with a 5-person panel as specified. By imposing additional training duties on local law enforcement entities, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill would require a report by the Legislative Analyst to the Legislature, not later than July 1, 2002, regarding data collection in connection with racial profiling, as specified.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 685 (AB 1728) Villaraigosa. Gross income exclusion: reparations.

The Personal Income Tax Law allows various exclusions in computing the income that is subject to the taxes imposed by that law, including an exclusion for any amount received as compensation by a taxpayer pursuant to the German Act Regulating Unresolved Property Claims and any amount received by a taxpayer who is a Holocaust victim or the heir or beneficiary of a Holocaust victim as a result of a settlement of claims for any recovered asset.

This bill would additionally exempt any amounts received from the German Foundation known as Remembrance, Responsibility, and the Future, or any other source of humanitarian reparations made as reparations to persons who were required to perform slave or forced labor during World War II.

This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.

Ch. 686 (SB 1080) Sher. Toll bridges.

Existing law requires, for the purpose of implementing provisions regarding the use of exclusive or preferential use of highway lanes or highway access ramps by ultra low-emission vehicles (ULEV) and super ultra-low emission vehicles (SULEV), that the Department of Motor Vehicles make available for issuance distinctive decals, labels, or other identification for the described vehicles.

This bill would require, if the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, serving as the Bay Area Toll Authority, grants toll-free and reduced-rate passage on toll bridges under that commission's jurisdiction to any vehicle pursuant to law, the commission to grant the same toll-free and reduced-rate passage to vehicles displaying a valid ULEV or SULEV identifier issued pursuant to the above. To the extent that this would increase the level of service of the commission, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 687 (AB 943) Dutra. California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission.

(1) Existing law establishes a 9-member California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission and prescribes the duties of that commission, including the requirement that the commission collect, maintain, and provide comprehensive information on all state and all local debt authorization, sold and outstanding. It requires the commission to prepare an annual report compiling and detailing the total amount of outstanding state and local public debt and examining recent trends in the composition of that debt.

Existing law requires the treasurer or chief fiscal officer of a local agency to render annually a statement of investment policy to the legislative body of the local agency, as well as to any oversight committee. This officer is also required to render quarterly reports regarding the financial assets of the local agency to the legislative body, the chief executive officer, and the internal auditor.

This bill would additionally require each city, county, or city and county to submit copies of its 2nd and 4th quarterly reports, as well as the statement of investment policy, to the California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission. The bill would exempt a city from the reporting requirement if it has maintained 100% of its investment portfolio in the county treasury, the Local Agency Investment Fund, other specified investments, or a combination thereof, and would exempt a county or city and county that maintained 100% of its investment portfolio in the Local Agency Investment Fund, other specified investments, or a combination thereof. Any city, county, or city and county not required to submit a report would be required to file with the commission a certification that it is not subject to the reporting requirement. These reporting requirements would impose new duties on local agencies and therefore would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill would require the commission to collect, maintain, and provide information on local agency investments of public funds and to receive local government investor portfolio

information. It would also require the commission to report to the Legislature by May 1, 2006, its activities since the inception of the local agency investment reporting program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 688 (AB 1669) Committee on Judiciary. Civil procedure.

Existing law sets forth the requirements of federal law that shall apply to the collection of consumer debts; sets forth the procedure for the transfer or consolidation of civil actions; exempts certain petitions for protective orders, restraining orders, and injunctions from filing fee requirements; sets forth procedures for the relief of good faith improvers of land; specifies the procedure for a change of name; establishes early mediation pilot programs in 4 superior courts; sets the time limits for discovery in civil actions; regulates supplemental demands for the inspection of documents in a civil action; prescribes the form of an oath, affirmation, declaration; and specifies the effect of an appeal in a proceeding under the Probate Code.

This bill would revise the provisions regarding the requirements of federal law that shall apply to the collection of consumer debts; the procedure for the transfer or consolidation of civil actions; the exemption of certain petitions for protective orders, restraining orders, and injunctions from filing fee requirements; the procedures for the relief of good faith improvers of land; the procedure for a change of name; provisions governing early mediation pilot programs in 4 superior courts; the time limits for discovery in civil actions; the authorization for supplemental demand for the inspection of documents in a civil action; the form of an oath, affirmation, declaration; and the effect of an appeal in a proceeding under the Probate Code. The bill would also incorporate changes to Section 1277 of the Code of Civil Procedure proposed by AB 205 and AB 2155, contingent upon their prior enactment.

Existing law establishes the California Tahoe Conservancy, to be repealed January 1, 2001, by which date the conservancy shall report to the Legislature, as specified, and exempts the conservancy from liability for injuries caused by a natural condition of unimproved land. Existing law also authorizes specified law enforcement officers to inspect vehicles and vehicle components to establish rightful ownership or possession.

This bill would extend the date by which the California Tahoe Conservancy shall be repealed and by which the conservancy shall report to the Legislature to January 1, 2006, and expand the exemption for the conservancy from liability for injuries caused by a natural condition of unimproved land.

The bill would also add district attorney investigators to the law enforcement officers authorized to inspect vehicles and vehicle components to establish rightful ownership or possession.

Ch. 689 (AB 1808) Wayne. Sentencing.

(1) Existing law relating to sentencing provides that, with limited exceptions, when any person is convicted of 2 or more felonies and a consecutive term of imprisonment is imposed, the aggregate term of imprisonment for all these convictions shall be the sum of the principal term, the subordinate term, as defined, and any additional term imposed for applicable enhancements. Existing law provides that the subordinate term includes enhancements in the case of a violent felony, but not generally in other cases.

This bill would provide that the "subordinate term" includes enhancements in all cases.

(2) Existing law relating to sentencing provides that the number of enhancements that may be imposed shall not be limited for specified sex offenses.

This bill would provide that an unlimited number of enhancements may be imposed for a broader number of sex offenses.

(3) Existing law provides that a judge or magistrate may, in furtherance of justice, order an action to be dismissed. Existing law provides that this provision does not authorize a judge to strike any prior conviction of a serious felony for purposes of enhancement of a sentence under a specified provision of law.

This bill would provide that if the court has the authority under the above provision to strike or dismiss an enhancement, the court may instead strike the additional punishment for that enhancement in the furtherance of justice. This bill would provide that this provision does not authorize the court to strike the additional punishment for any enhancement that cannot be stricken or dismissed under the above provision.

Ch. 690 (AB 2156) Pescetti. Public contracts: bidding requirements.

Existing law provides that no state agency, municipal corporation, district, nor public officer responsible for letting public work contracts shall limit the bidding to any one concern or product, except as provided. Specification of a certain product is allowed in those instances where the product is designated to match others in use on a particular public improvement, unless the specification lists at least 2 brands or trade names of comparable quality and is followed by the words "or equal" so that bidders may furnish any equal products. Existing law requires specifications to provide a period of time prior to the award of the contract for submission of data substantiating a request for a substitution of "an equal" item.

This bill instead would require, with respect to state agencies, specifications to provide a period of time for submission of data prior to or after the award of the contract. The bill would provide that if no time period is specified, data may be submitted for 35 days after the award of the contract.

Ch. 691 (SB 180) Sher. Retail food facilities inspection information.

Existing law, the California Uniform Retail Food Facilities Law, provides for the regulation of health and sanitation standards for retail food facilities by the State Department of Health Services. Violation of any of these provisions is a crime.

This bill would require the State Department of Health Services, in consultation with local environmental health officers, representatives of the retail food industry, and other interested parties, on or before January 1, 2002, to establish standardized procedures for local health agencies to report information regarding each food facility inspection, reinspection, date of last inspection, period of any closure, and the facility name and address. It would require the department, within 60 days after it has established the standardized procedures, to publish these procedures.

This bill would also require the department, on or before January 1, 2002, to establish a standardized food facility inspection format.

This bill would require each local health agency that reports food facility information on an Internet web site, commencing July 1, 2002, to provide food facility inspection information in accordance with these procedures. Furthermore, since a violation of the provisions applicable to retail food facilities is a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Existing law requires each food establishment, except produce stands and swap meet prepackaged food stands, to be fully enclosed, in a building meeting specified criteria. Existing law excludes dining areas or open-air barbecue facilities, and outdoor displays that meet specified requirements.

This bill would additionally exclude outdoor beverage bars, as defined, contiguous with a fully enclosed food establishment, as defined, under the constant and complete control of the operator of the food establishment from the above enclosure requirements.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 692 (SB 370) Burton. Abortion.

Existing provisions of the Penal Code make it a felony, except as provided in the Therapeutic Abortion Act, (1) for a person to commit specified acts with the intent to procure the miscarriage of the woman, (2) for a woman to solicit a person to commit those specified acts with the intent to procure a miscarriage, and (3) for a person who solicits a woman to submit to any of those specified acts with intent to procure a miscarriage. Existing law makes it a crime for a person to practice, or advertise or hold oneself out as practicing, medicine, as specified, when the person at the time of doing so does not have a valid, unrevoked, and unsuspended license to practice as a physician and surgeon or is not otherwise authorized by law.

This bill would repeal the Penal Code provisions. The bill would also specify that a person is subject to the above penal provisions when he or she performs or assists in performing an abortion and does not hold a valid, unrevoked and unsuspended license to practice as a physician and surgeon, or does not have a certificate obtained in accordance with some other law authorizing him or her to so act.

Ch. 693 (SB 383) Haynes. Property taxation: transfer of base year value.

Existing property tax law permits persons over 55 years of age and persons who are severely and permanently disabled, as specified, to transfer the property tax base year value of their home to a replacement home in the same county, and, if an ordinance so providing has been adopted, authorizes the transfer of the base year value to a replacement home in a different county.

This bill would preclude an escape assessment from being levied if a transfer of base year value has been erroneously granted pursuant to an expired ordinance authorizing intercounty transfers of base year value.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 69.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, proposed by SB 1417, to be operative only if SB 1417 and this bill are both chaptered and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is chaptered last. These changes would become operative on the effective date of SB 1417.

This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.

Ch. 694 (SB 423) Johnston. Life insurance: guaranteed living benefits.

Existing law provides for the licensing and regulation of life insurers by the Insurance Commissioner, and in that regard, provides that certain types of insurance policies may be issued and delivered in this state.

This bill would authorize a life insurer to deliver or issue for delivery variable contracts or riders to variable contracts containing guaranteed living benefits, as defined, under certain conditions.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 695 (SB 1552) Alpert. Pupil Achievement: Public Schools Accountability Act of 1999.

(1) Existing law establishes the Public School Performance Accountability Program consisting of an Academic Performance Index, an Immediate Intervention/Underperforming Schools Program, and a High Achieving/Improving Schools Program. The Public School Performance Accountability Program requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with approval of the State Board of Education, to develop the Academic Performance Index (API), consisting of a variety of indicators, to be used to measure the performance of schools. A school selected to participate in the Immediate

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

Intervention/Underperforming Schools Program is required to comply with certain requirements, including, but not limited to, completing an action plan to improve the academic achievement of the pupils enrolled at the school. Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to annually publish API rankings, and requires the governing board of a school district to discuss the results at a regularly scheduled meeting.

Existing law appropriates \$96,150,000 from the General Fund to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for allocation to school districts that meet or exceed the requirements of the Governor's High Achieving/Improving Schools Program, for allocation and expenditure in the 2001–02 fiscal year.

This bill would make clarifying changes in those provisions pertaining to the indicators used to evaluate the performance of schools in the API. The bill would instead make that appropriation available for allocation and expenditure in the 2000–01 fiscal year, thereby making an appropriation.

The bill would provide that the action plan may propose to increase up to a full 12 months the amount of time for which certificated employees are contracted, if prescribed conditions are met.

(2) The High Achieving/Improving Schools Program requires, by January 31, 2002, each school district with schools participating in the Immediate Intervention/Underperforming Schools Program to submit to the Superintendent of Public Instruction an evaluation of the impact, costs, and benefits of the program.

This bill would instead require that evaluation to be submitted by November 30, subsequent to the first full year of action plan implementation by participating schools and on November 30 of each subsequent year. By imposing new duties on school districts regarding deadlines for submitting this evaluation, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(3) The Immediate Intervention/Underperforming Schools Program requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with the approval of the State Board of Education, to invite schools that scored below the 50th percentile on the statewide achievement tests administered in the Spring of 1998 and 1999 to participate in that program. Under existing law, schools selected for participation in the program are required to be notified by the Superintendent of Public Instruction no later than September 1 of each year.

This bill would require, by September 15 of each year, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with the approval of the State Board of Education, to identify schools that failed to meet their API growth targets and that have an API below the 50th percentile relative to all other public elementary, middle, and high schools and to invite those schools to participate in the program, and would prescribe various matters related to participation, including, awarding a \$50,000 planning grant to each school selected to participate on or before October 15, 2000, of each year.

(4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

(5) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 52057 of the Education Code, proposed by S.B. 961, to be operative only if S.B. 961 and this bill are both chaptered and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is chaptered last.

(6) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 696 (SB 2083) Speier. Medi-Cal.

Existing law permits a special commission to be created in San Mateo County and any other county designated by the California Medical Assistance Commission, in order to, among other things, enter into contracts for the provision of health care services to the county's Medi-Cal recipients and to subscribers in the Healthy Families Program.

This bill would also authorize the Board of Supervisors of San Mateo County to authorize the commission to provide health care delivery systems for other eligible persons.

Existing law specifies that a member of a commission or advisory to the commission established pursuant to the authority described above shall not be deemed to be interested in a contract entered into by the commission for purposes of certain prohibitions applicable to specified public officers and employees in certain circumstances, including the situation in which a commission contract authorizes the member or the organization the member represents to provide services to Medi-Cal beneficiaries under the commission's programs.

This bill would expand that provision to apply to any contract that authorizes the member of the commission or advisory committee or an organization the member represents to provide services under the commission's programs.

Ch. 697 (SB 1046) Murray. Occupational therapy: licensure.

Existing law requires that any person representing himself or herself as an occupational therapist or as an occupational therapy assistant meet certain requirements and qualifications related to the practice of those vocations. Existing law makes it a crime for any person not meeting those requirements and qualifications to use in connection with the person's name a title indicating or implying that he or she is an occupational therapist or occupational therapy assistant.

This bill would repeal those provisions, operative January 1, 2003, and would instead enact regulatory provisions providing for the licensure of occupational therapists and the certification of occupational therapy assistants by the California Board of Occupational Therapy created by this measure. The authority for the board would become inoperative on July 1, 2006, and would be repealed on January 1, 2007.

This bill would make it a crime to practice occupational therapy or to hold oneself out as an occupational therapist or an occupational therapy assistant without a license or certificate, as the case may be, and by creating this new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill would also create the Occupational Therapy Fund, into which licensure fees would be deposited by the board, for appropriation by the Legislature. This bill would also authorize a \$1,000,000 loan from the General Fund to the Occupational Therapy Fund, to be repaid with interest over a period of 5 years. The bill would appropriate \$610,000 of the loan proceeds to the board for use, as specified, in the 2000-01 fiscal year.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 101 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by SB 2031, to be operative if SB 2031 and this bill are both enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 698 (SB 2104) Morrow. Agricultural disasters.

The California Emergency Services Act requires the Governor to develop and coordinate implementation of the state emergency plan and those programs necessary for the mitigation of the effects of an emergency in this state.

This bill would require the Office of Emergency Services to develop and adopt by January 2002 a guidance document to the state emergency plan that would specify the response of the state and its political subdivisions to agriculture-related disasters.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 699 (AB 484) Kuehl. Film California First Program.

(1) Existing law establishes the Film California First Program, which authorizes the Trade and Commerce Agency to pay and reimburse the film costs, as defined, incurred by a public agency, as defined, according to specified procedures. Procedures and guidelines promulgated to clarify and make specific provisions of the program, or of any other film assistance program within the agency, are exempt from specified requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act for a specified period, and the agency is authorized to adopt emergency regulations for these purposes after that period.

This bill would revise the definitions of the terms “film costs” and “public agency” for purposes of the program, and would revise the procedures for state payment and reimbursement of those costs. It would provide that the exemption from specified provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, and the authorization to adopt emergency regulations, shall apply instead to the procedures and guidelines promulgated by the California Film Commission within the agency, with respect to the act or to any other film assistance program within the commission.

(2) Existing law requires the California Film Commission to prepare an annual status report of the Film California First Program, to include specified information.

This bill would require instead that the commission prepare annual preliminary reports, to include specified information, to be submitted to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, prior to the adoption of the annual Budget Act, and submit a final report to the committee no later than January 1, 2004. It would require the commission, in consultation with specified state agencies, to contract with an independent audit firm or qualified academic expert to prepare a report to be submitted to the committee no later than January 1, 2004.

Ch. 700 (SB 2061) Schiff. State Theatrical Arts Resources Partnership.

Existing law sets forth the duties of the Trade and Commerce Agency, and of the California Film Commission within the agency, in helping to maintain and improve the position of the state’s motion picture industry in the national and world markets.

This bill would establish the State Theatrical Arts Resources (STAR) Partnership within the commission. It would require the commission to collaborate with the Department of General Services and other appropriate state agencies in identifying surplus state properties that may be available for use under the partnership, to list available properties for the use of filmmakers and location scouts at an interactive web site, and to make those properties available for film and television movie production at a nominal fee. It would authorize the commission to initiate discussions with local film liaisons to help establish local STAR partnerships to identify local surplus or unused government property or assets that may be used for commercial motion picture production.

Ch. 701 (AB 1032) Thomson. Health coverage: federally recognized California Indian tribes.

Existing law creates the Access for Infants and Mothers Program, which is administered by the Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board, to provide coverage for perinatal and infant care to residents of this state meeting certain income and other eligibility requirements and paying certain subscriber contributions. Funding for the program is provided by the Perinatal Insurance Fund, a continuously appropriated fund.

This bill would provide that a member of a federally recognized California Indian tribe is a resident of this state for these purposes. This bill would authorize a federally recognized California Indian tribal government to make required subscriber contributions on behalf of a member of the tribe, as specified. Because this bill would result in an increase in revenues to the fund and an increase in expenditures from the fund, it would thereby make an appropriation.

Existing law creates the California Major Risk Medical Insurance Program, which is also administered by the board, to provide major risk health coverage to residents of this state who

are unable to secure adequate private health coverage because of preexisting medical conditions and who meet other eligibility requirements and pay certain subscriber contributions. Funding for the program is provided by the Major Risk Medical Insurance Fund, a continuously appropriated fund.

This bill would provide that a member of a federally recognized California Indian tribe is a resident of this state for these purposes. This bill would authorize a federally recognized California Indian tribal government to make required subscriber contributions on behalf of a member of the tribe. Because this bill would result in an increase in revenues to the fund and an increase in expenditures from the fund, it would thereby make an appropriation.

This bill would also make various legislative findings and declarations relative to the potential offer by health plans of health coverage to tribal members.

Ch. 702 (SB 1545) Costa. Housing: employee housing.

(1) The Employee Housing Act reserves to local jurisdictions specified planning and zoning requirements that include, among other things, the source of water supply and method of sewage disposal, except as specified.

This bill would impose specified processing requirements with respect to a building permit, grading permit, or other approval from a city or county building department for the rehabilitation of real property improvements that are or will be employee housing for agricultural employees, or from a city or county health department for the operation, construction, or repair of a water system or waste disposal system servicing employee housing for agricultural employees. The bill would also require the local building or health department to approve or deny a complete application or permit request within 60 calendar days and would provide that if the application or permit is not approved or denied within the 60-day period, the Department of Housing and Community Development may approve the application or permit request if it determines that the plans are consistent with all applicable building codes and health and safety requirements. It would also require the local building or health department to inspect the plans and improvements prior to and during rehabilitation and issue a certificate of completion if the work is consistent with the plans and all applicable codes and health and safety requirements.

Because the bill would increase the duties of local public officials, it would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) Under the Employee Housing Act, if a civil action has not been filed by the enforcement agency within 34 days after receipt of the complaint has been denied, or within 34 days after the administrative complaint has been denied, and if the agency determines that the conditions alleged in the complaint continue to exist, the complainant may bring a civil action for injunctive or declaratory relief.

This bill would provide instead that a complainant may bring a civil action for injunctive relief if the enforcement agency has not filed a civil action within 21 days after receipt of the complaint.

(3) Under the Employee Housing Act, if a complainant alleges, and the court finds, that residents of the employee housing were in imminent peril as a result of serious violations of the act, the complainant is not required to wait more than 5 days for the enforcement agency to bring the civil action and the complainant is authorized to do so after 5 days and is entitled to all rights and remedies pursuant to the act.

This bill would delete the 5-day waiting period.

(4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 703 (AB 877) Scott. Teacher credentialing: out-of-state teachers. ¹¹

Existing law requires out-of-state applicants to meet prescribed requirements for the preliminary multiple or single subject teaching credential.

This bill would eliminate those requirements and establish new requirements for the preliminary designated subjects teaching credential. The bill would require the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to issue a preliminary services credential with a specialization in administrative services or a professional services credential with a specialization in administrative services to an out-of-state trained administrator who meets prescribed requirements.

Existing law requires the commission to award a credential, permit, or certificate of eligibility to any applicant who holds or qualifies for an equivalent credential, permit, or certificate of eligibility awarded by a state that has established a reciprocity agreement with the commission.

This bill would eliminate this requirement.

Existing law requires the commission to conduct periodic reviews to determine whether any state has established teacher preparation standards that are at least comparable and equivalent to teacher preparation standards in California and initiate negotiations with those states to provide reciprocity in teacher credentialing. Existing law requires the commission to grant an appropriate credential to any applicant from another state who has completed teacher preparation that is at least comparable and equivalent to those standards in California, if certain circumstances exist.

This bill would revise the circumstances under which an out-of-state applicant may receive an appropriate teaching credential. The bill would require the commission to contract for reviews of certain standards of other states to allow out-of-state prepared teachers to meet specified California requirements for multiple subject and single subject teaching credentials based upon out-of-state teacher preparation determined by the commission to be comparable and equivalent to the preparation required in this state. The bill would require an initial review to commence in 2001 and supplemental reviews to be conducted every 3 years after the completion of the initial review.

Existing law requires the commission to issue a 5-year preliminary multiple subject teaching credential authorizing instruction in a self-contained classroom or a 5-year preliminary single subject teaching credential authorizing instruction in departmentalized classes to any applicant who has not been awarded a credential pursuant to a reciprocity agreement with another state and meets other prescribed requirements.

This bill would require the commission to issue these credentials to experienced out-of-state prepared teachers who meet prescribed requirements.

Existing law requires the commission to issue a professional clear multiple or single subject teaching credential or a 5-year preliminary specialist instruction credential authorizing instruction of pupils with disabilities to applicants who meet prescribed requirements.

This bill would modify the requirements which applicants must meet to obtain the credentials.

Existing law requires the commission to issue a 3-year preliminary multiple subject teaching credential authorizing instruction in a self-contained classroom or a 3-year preliminary single subject teaching credential authorizing instruction in departmentalized classes to qualified applicants who meet prescribed requirements.

This bill would delete this requirement.

Existing law authorizes any teacher from another state to be employed by a school district to provide instructional services if certain conditions are met. Existing law requires the

commission to grant a 5-year preliminary multiple or single subject teaching credential or education specialist credential to a teacher who meets certain requirements if the teacher has received an offer of employment from certain educational entities in this state.

This bill would revise the requirements and conditions for the issuance of the credentials.

This bill would also provide that coursework, programs, or degrees completed at an institution of higher education outside of the United States are acceptable toward certification when the commission or agency approved by the commission has determined that the coursework, programs, or degrees are equivalent to those offered by a regionally accredited institution in the United States. The bill would require the commission to issue a California multiple subject, single subject, or education specialist teaching credential to provide instructional services if certain conditions are met.

The bill would appropriate the sum of \$500,000 from the General Fund to the Commission on Teacher Credentialing for the purpose of contracting for periodic reviews to determine whether any state has established teacher preparation standards that are at least comparable and equivalent to teacher preparation standards in California.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 44227 of the Education Code proposed by AB 2339, that would become operative only if AB 2339 and this bill are both chaptered and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is chaptered last.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 704 (SB 1703) Escutia. Child care.

Existing law provides the priority for state and federally subsidized child development services except as provided for in child care for recipients of the CalWORKs program.

Existing law requires the superintendent to submit to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee a report documenting the performance of child care and development programs.

The bill would appropriate the sum of \$42,000,000 to the State Department of Education for specified child care purposes. The bill would declare appropriations for these purposes to be General Fund revenues appropriated to school districts for the purposes of Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution, and to be within the total allocations to school districts and community colleges from the General Fund proceeds of taxes appropriated pursuant to Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 705 (SB 1837) Figueroa. Securities: viatical settlement contracts: commodities transactions.

The Corporate Securities Law of 1968 provides for the regulation of securities and issuers of securities subject to that law.

Existing law defines "viatical settlement" for the purposes of the Insurance Code to mean an agreement between a person owning a life insurance policy upon the life of a person with a catastrophic or life-threatening illness or condition and another person by which the policy owner receives compensation or anything of value less than the death benefits in return for an assignment, transfer, sale, devise, or bequest of the death benefits or ownership of the insurance policy, but excludes from this definition the assignment of a life insurance policy to certain financial institutions as collateral for a loan. Existing law provides for the regulation of viatical settlements and the licensing of persons entering into or soliciting those settlements by the Insurance Commissioner.

This bill, for the purposes of the Corporate Securities Law of 1968, would define "viatical settlement contract" and "life settlement contract" to mean an agreement for the purchase, sale, assignment, transfer, devise, or bequest of any portion of the death benefit or ownership of a life insurance policy or certificate that is less than the expected death benefit of the life insurance policy or certificate, but would exclude from this definition the assignment, transfer, sale, devise, or bequest of a death benefit, life insurance policy, or certificate of

insurance by an insured or an original owner, as specified, to a person licensed under the Insurance Code. It would also exclude from that definition the assignment of a life insurance policy to a financial institution as security for a loan and the exercise of accelerated benefits under the terms of a life insurance policy, as specified. This bill, for the purposes of the Corporate Securities Law of 1968, would define "security" to include a viatical settlement contract or a fractionalized or pooled interest in a viatical settlement contract and a life settlement contract or a fractionalized or pooled interest in a life settlement contract. This bill would also define "issuer" with respect to a viatical settlement contract for the purposes of that law.

Existing law provides that certain securities transactions are exempt from qualification by the Department of Corporations.

This bill would provide that offers or sales of viatical or life settlement contracts are exempt from qualification, as specified.

Existing law exempts from qualification by the Department of Corporations an offer or sale of any security issued pursuant to a stock purchase plan or agreement, or issued pursuant to a stock option plan or agreement when the stock purchase or option plan or agreement is exempt pursuant to specified federal law and specified regulations are met.

The bill would apply the exemptions to any security issued pursuant to a purchase or option plan or agreement by a limited liability company. The bill would apply the exemption from qualification to an offer or sale of a security issued pursuant to a purchase or option plan or agreement when the security meets the conditions for the exemption at the time of issuance or grant.

Existing law provides for the licensing of broker-dealers engaging in securities transactions. This bill would exempt agents engaging in transactions involving viatical or life settlement contracts from that requirement if the agents are licensed life agents.

Existing law provides for the enforcement of actions for violations of the Corporate Securities Act of 1968 provisions.

This bill would permit a viatical or life settlement contract to be cancelled or rescinded for any reason and within 7 calendar days of remitting consideration for the transaction to the issuer or the issuer's agent.

The California Commodity Law of 1990 prohibits a person from selling or purchasing, or offering to sell or purchase, any commodity under any commodity contract or under any commodity option unless the person is exempted from this prohibition. Among those exempted from the prohibition is a person who is a member of a contract market designated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission or any clearinghouse thereof.

This bill would require that for the member to come within the exemption, the commodity transaction at issue must require membership in and be subject to the regulatory jurisdiction of that contract market.

Ch. 706 (SB 764) Committee on Insurance. Medicare supplement insurance.

(1) Existing law provides for the regulation of Medicare supplement insurance policies by the Insurance Commissioner, and for the regulation of Medicare supplement contracts issued by health care service plans by the Department of Managed Care. These provisions establish benefit standards for various coverage options offered by the policies and contracts, impose disclosure, marketing, and reporting requirements on insurers and health care service plans offering these policies and contracts, and provide for various other related regulations. The willful violation of the provisions governing health care service plans and the knowing or intentional violation of the provisions governing persons in the business of insurance are crimes.

This bill would repeal these provisions and enact other, similar provisions. Because the bill's provisions governing health care service plans and persons in the business of insurance

would change the definitions of crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 707 (SB 1814) Speier. Insurance: Medicare supplement: rate guide.

(1) Existing law provides that each Medicare supplement contract currently available from an issuer shall be made available to any person who submits an application prior to or during the 6-month period after he or she reaches age 65 and who is enrolled for benefits under Medicare Part B, and prohibits discrimination in the pricing of a contract because of the health status or medical condition of an applicant.

This bill would exclude those applicants who are 64 years and younger and have End-Stage Renal Disease. The bill would permit an issuer of a Medicare supplement contract to treat applicants who are under 65 years of age and are eligible for Medicare Part B as a separate risk classification.

(2) Existing law provides that an individual enrolled in Medicare Part B by reason of disability is entitled to open enrollment, as specified, for 6 months after he or she reaches age 65.

This bill would change the eligibility to 6 months after the person first becomes eligible for Medicare Part B, and would provide for a one-time open enrollment period for all individuals eligible for Medicare by reason of disability who do not have End-Stage Renal Disease.

(3) Existing law guarantees an individual the issuance of a Medicare supplement policy or contract when the employee's welfare plan that provides health benefits that supplement the benefits under Medicare terminates, or the plan ceases to provide all of those supplemental health benefits to the individual.

This bill would make the individual eligible if the plan ceases to provide some, all, or substantially all of those supplemental health benefits to the individual and the employer no longer provides the individual with insurance that covers all of the payment for the Part B 20% coinsurance.

(4) Existing law guarantees an individual the issuance of a Medicare supplement policy or contract when the individual, upon first becoming eligible for benefits under Medicare Part A at age 65 years, enrolls in a Medicare+Choice plan under Medicare Part C, and disenrolls from the plan by not later than 12 months after the effective date of enrollment.

This bill would permit the individual to postpone enrollment in Medicare Part A or Part B while eligible for employer sponsored coverage.

(5) Existing law guarantees to specified eligible individuals the issuance of a Medicare supplement policy or contract that has a benefit package classified as plan A, B, C, or F offered by any issuer.

This bill would add at least one plan that includes coverage for prescription medications as a guaranteed plan, as specified.

(6) Existing law requires every insurer marketing Medicare supplement insurance coverage in this state to follow specified marketing practices relating to the sale of Medicare supplement insurance coverage.

This bill would require the Insurance Commissioner to annually prepare a rate guide, as specified, that would cover all the Medicare supplement insurance policies and Medicare supplement contracts sold by each company that sells Medicare supplement insurance in California.

(7) Existing law provides for the regulation of Medicare supplement contracts issued by health care service plans by the Department of Managed Care, effective no later than July 1,

2000, or earlier pursuant to an executive order of the Governor. A willful violation of the provisions governing Medicare supplement contracts is a crime.

Because a violation of this bill's requirements with respect to Medicare supplement contracts would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

(8) The changes to existing law described in (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) above would be accomplished by amending provisions of law added by Senate Bill 764 of the 1999–2000 Regular Session. These amended provisions would only become operative if Senate Bill 764 of the 1999–2000 Regular Session is enacted, becomes operative, and this bill is chaptered after Senate Bill 764. If these conditions are met, these provisions would become operative on January 1, 2001.

(9) This bill would also enact provisions requiring notice, effective September 30, 2000, to certain individuals whose health coverage will terminate effective January 1, 2001, that issuers of Medicare supplement policies are required to offer and allow those individuals to enroll in certain plans, if currently offered by the issuer, that include coverage for prescription medications. This requirement would be repealed on January 1, 2001.

(10) This bill would declare that it would take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 708 (AB 303) Thomson. Groundwater.

Existing law declares that groundwater is a valuable natural resource in the state and should be managed to ensure its safe production and its quality. Existing law authorizes specified local agencies to adopt and implement groundwater management plans pursuant to specified provisions.

This bill would declare that additional study of groundwater resources is necessary to better understand how to manage groundwater effectively to ensure the safe production, quality, and proper storage of groundwater in the state.

The bill would enact the Local Groundwater Management Assistance Act of 2000. The bill would create the Local Groundwater Assistance Fund. The bill would authorize the money in the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be used by the Department of Water Resources to assist local public agencies by awarding grants to those agencies to conduct groundwater studies, or to carry out groundwater monitoring and management activities, or both. The bill would require the department to award grants based on the recommendations of a Technical Advisory Panel, the members of which would be required to be appointed by the Secretary of the Resources Agency. The bill would authorize the department to enter into contracts and to adopt regulations approved by the panel to carry out the grant program.

The bill would require the department to use prescribed funds appropriated in the Budget Act of 2000 for the purposes of the grant program, as specified.

The bill would make a related finding and declaration.

Ch. 709 (AB 1999) Dickerson. Conservation camps.

(1) Existing law establishes conservation camps, and provides for the transfer of inmates as specified to be housed and employed therein.

This bill would state findings and declarations of the Legislature regarding the benefits to the state of an expanded conservation camp program, and would direct the Department of Corrections to maximize the availability of conservation camp qualified inmates, subject to specified health and safety requirements. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to continue to expand the conservation camp program, and would direct the Secretary of the Resources Agency to provide by November 1, 2001, a report to the Legislature and

Governor on additional inmate and civilian conservation camp construction or expansion needs .

This bill would also require, subject to the appropriation of funds for this purpose in the annual Budget Act, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to reactivate a 20-person crew module at 17 specified conservation camps in order to provide necessary training, vehicles, and equipment, subject to the appropriation of funds for this purpose.

(2) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 710 (SB 141) Schiff. Park and recreation facilities.

Existing law provides for the Roberti-Z'berg-Harris Urban Open-Space and Recreation Program Act, administered by the Department of Parks and Recreation, which provides for annual grants to cities, counties, and districts for recreational purposes.

This bill would provide for the allocation to specified cities and a district of funds appropriated to the department for that purpose in the annual Budget Act, from a source other than a prescribed fund. The bill would require the department to allocate those funds using the same criteria, dollar rate, and procedures as it employs to allocate funds to certain local agencies eligible for funding under the block grant portion of the Roberti-Z'berg-Harris Urban Open-Space and Recreation Program Act.

Ch. 711 (SB 203) Solis. San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy.

Existing law provides for the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy with a governing board of 13 voting members and 7 nonvoting members.

This bill would add provisions clarifying the territory of the conservancy, would permit the conservancy to also be known as the Rivers and Mountains Conservancy, and would make changes to the names of entities represented on the board.

Ch. 712 (SB 553) Kelley. Urban water management plans.

(1) Existing law requires an urban water supplier, as defined, to prepare, adopt, and update an urban water management plan in accordance with specified requirements. Existing law requires the plan to include specified components, including a description of each water demand management measure that is being implemented, or scheduled for implementation.

This bill would revise the water demand management measures required to be described.

(2) The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 713 (SB 666) Sher. Surface mining and reclamation: deposit of federal funds: expenditures.

The existing Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 establishes a state abandoned minerals and mineral materials mine reclamation program for the purpose of administering funds received by the state under the federal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, or through amendments to specified federal general mining laws.

This bill would permit funds appropriated by the Legislature to be used for the state abandoned minerals and mineral materials mine reclamation program. The bill would make related conforming changes.

The bill would also, until January 1, 2003, permit the Director of Conservation to remediate or complete reclamation of abandoned mined lands that meet specified requirements and to make the costs of remediation a lien on the affected property.

Ch. 714 (SB 698) Peace. Conveyance of property: San Diego Unified Port District: City of San Diego.

Existing law authorizes the establishment of the San Diego Unified Port District for the acquisition, construction, maintenance, operation, development, and regulation of harbor works and improvements for the harbor of San Diego and for the promotion of commerce,

navigation, fisheries, and recreation. Existing law specifies the territory to be included within the district.

This bill would authorize the State Lands Commission to carry out an exchange of public trust lands within the Naval Training Center, San Diego, and require the commission to establish appropriate procedures for effectuating the exchange. The bill would authorize the commission, among other things, to receive and accept on behalf of the state any lands or interest in lands conveyed to the state by the San Diego Unified Port District or the City of San Diego, to convey to the San Diego Unified Port District or to the City of San Diego all of the right, title, and interest of the state in lands that are to be free of the public trust upon completion of the exchange of lands, and to convey to the San Diego Unified Port District or the City of San Diego all of the right, title, and interest of the state in lands that are to be subject to the public trust upon the completion of the exchange of lands.

Ch. 715 (SB 1087) Sher. Salmon and Steelhead Trout Restoration Account.

(1) Existing law provides for the Salmon and Steelhead Trout Restoration Account in the Resources Trust Fund and requires not less than 65% of the money in the account to be used for salmon habitat protection and restoration projects. Of that amount, existing law requires at least 75% to be used for watershed (upslope) and riparian area protection and restoration activities.

This bill would specify that those activities may include grants to remove substandard culverts, stream crossings, and bridges that constitute barriers to spawning of salmon and steelhead and passage of fish.

(2) Existing law requires up to 35% of the money in the account to be allocated for other specified uses, including California Forestry Incentive Program (CFIP) projects that meet CFIP guidelines.

This bill, instead, would include within the specified uses, fish and wildlife habitat improvements, as defined, that are authorized under the CFIP.

Ch. 716 (SB 761) Sher. Environmental quality.

(1) Existing law, the California Environmental Quality Act, requires the Office of Planning and Research to implement a public assistance and information program relative to implementation of the act.

This bill would require that program to establish and maintain a central repository for the collection, storage, retrieval, and dissemination of specified notices provided to the office, and to make the notices available through the Internet, as specified.

(2) The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 717 (SB 1544) Sher. Market squid.

(1) Existing law generally regulates the taking of squid for commercial purposes, including, among other things, prescribing permit and licensing requirements, specifying time restrictions, imposing fees and penalties, and requiring the Fish and Game Commission to adopt regulations to protect the squid resource and manage the squid fishery at a sustainable level.

These provisions become inoperative on April 1, 2001, and are repealed on January 1, 2002, unless a later enacted statute that becomes operative on or before January 1, 2002, deletes or extends the dates on which they become inoperative and are repealed.

This bill would make those provisions inoperative on April 1, 2003, and would repeal them on January 1, 2004. Since a violation of some of these provisions is a misdemeanor under existing law, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program by extending a crime that otherwise would be repealed.

(2) Existing law requires the Department of Fish and Game to establish the fees for a commercial market squid vessel permit and for a commercial squid light boat owner's permit in an amount not to exceed the reasonable administrative costs, or \$2,500, whichever is less.

This bill would establish the fee in an amount of \$400.

(3) Existing law continuously appropriates the money in the Fish and Game Preservation Fund to the Department of Fish and Game and the commission to carry out the Fish and Game Code. Because this bill would extend existing duties imposed on the department and the commission, the bill would make an appropriation.

(4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 718 (AB 2260) Shelley. School safety.

Under existing law, the Department of Pesticide Regulation has primary responsibility for enforcing pesticide laws and regulations. Existing law establishes and maintains various programs to promote health and prevent disease.

This bill would establish the Healthy Schools Act of 2000. The bill would require that the preferred method of managing pests at schoolsites be effective least toxic pest management practices and would further require that the state take the necessary steps, pursuant to specified provisions, to facilitate the adoption of effective least management practices at schoolsites. The bill would require each schoolsite to maintain records of all pesticide use at the schoolsite for a period of 4 years and make the records available to the public upon request, thus imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would require that licensed and certified pest control operators include information on any school pesticide application that they perform as part of their otherwise applicable pesticide use reporting requirements.

The bill would require, on an annual basis, the school district designee to provide to all staff and parents or guardians of pupils enrolled at a school written notification addressing, among other things, expected pesticide use, thus imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would require that the recipients be afforded the opportunity to register with the school district to receive information regarding individual pesticide applications. The bill would require the school district designee to post warning signs prior to application of pesticides at a schoolsite, thus imposing a state-mandated local program.

The bill would require the Department of Pesticide Regulation to promote and facilitate the voluntary adoption of integrated pest management programs as specified, maintain an internet website, and establish an integrated pest management training program. The bill would provide definitions of terms for the Healthy Schools Act of 2000.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 719 (AB 2016) Strom-Martin. Humboldt Bay Harbor District.¹²

Existing law establishes the State Lands Commission in the Resources Agency, consisting of the Controller, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Director of Finance, and prescribes the powers and duties of the commission.

This bill would appropriate \$1,580,000 from the General Fund to the State Lands Commission for allocation in the 2000–01 fiscal year to the Humboldt Bay Harbor District for the purpose of meeting local matching share requirements for federal navigation projects.

Ch. 720 (SB 1341) Burton. Water resources.

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

Under existing law, the Department of Water Resources operates the State Water Project and exercises specified water planning functions. Existing law requires the department to update The California Water Plan, which is a plan for the conservation, development, and use of the water resources of the state, every 5 years.

This bill would require the department to update The California Water Plan on or before December 31 2003, and every 5 years thereafter. The bill would require the department to provide written notice to interested persons of meetings of a prescribed advisory committee that assists the department in updating The California Water Plan. The bill would require the department to include in the California Water Plan a discussion of the potential for alternative water pricing policies, as prescribed.

The bill would require the department, as part of updating The California Water Plan, to conduct a study to determine the amount of water needed to meet the state's future needs and to recommend programs, policies, and facilities to meet those needs, as prescribed. The bill would require the department, by January 1, 2002, and one year prior to issuing each successive update to The California Water Plan, to release a preliminary draft of the assumptions and estimates upon which the study will be based. The bill would make related findings and declarations.

Ch. 721 (SB 221) Alpert. Oil spill prevention.

(1) Existing law, the Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act, prohibits the operation of a nontank vessel, as defined, of 300 gross registered tons or greater in the marine waters of the state unless the owner or operator prepares and submits an oil spill contingency plan to the administrator for oil spill response, in accordance with prescribed procedures and requirements, and the plan is approved. Existing law prohibits a nontank vessel, required to have a contingency plan, from entering marine waters of the state unless the owner or operator has provided to the administrator evidence of financial responsibility that demonstrates the ability to pay at least \$300,000,000 to cover damages caused by a spill, and the owner or operator has obtained a certificate of financial responsibility from the administrator for the vessel.

Existing law, operative until January 1, 2001, authorizes the administrator for oil spill response to establish a lower standard of financial responsibility for nontank barges and marine construction vessels, as defined, that is not less than the expected costs from a reasonable worst case oil spill into marine waters. Existing law defines the term "reasonable worst case spill" for purposes of those nontank barges and marine construction vessels. Existing law provides that after January 1, 2001, the law in effect before that date would again become operative.

This bill would delete the repeal of existing law and would revise the definition of the term "reasonable worst case spill" to apply only to the preparation of contingency plans. The bill would repeal the definitions of marine construction vessels and nontank barge and would revise the definition of nontank vessel to mean a vessel of over 300 gross tons other than a tanker or barge, as those terms are defined in existing law.

The bill would also, until January 1, 2003, authorize the administrator to establish a lower standard of financial responsibility for nontank vessels that have a carrying capacity of 6500 barrels of oil or less or 7500 barrels of oil or less under specified circumstances. The bill would prohibit the administrator from setting a standard that is less than the expected cleanup costs and damages from an oil spill into marine waters.

(2) The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 722 (AB 1772) Robert Pacheco. County waterworks districts.

The County Waterworks District Law specifically authorizes a county waterworks district to borrow funds from specified public entities and prohibits a district from deferring a loan repayment for more than 10 years.

This bill would authorize a county waterworks district to contract with any state agency to finance any district improvement if the term of the contract does not exceed 30 years. The bill would require a contract between the district and a state agency that creates an indebtedness or liability that exceeds the district's annual revenue to be repaid with revenue derived from the imposition of standby charges.

Ch. 723 (AB 2300) Florez. Joint powers authority.

(1) Existing law establishes procedures for a public agency to bring an action in superior court for the judicial validation of specified matters.

This bill would allow an answering party to file an action within 30 days after the dismissal of a validating action by the public agency and would prohibit the issuance of bonds after the dismissal unless the bonds are preauthorized pursuant to the bill.

(2) Existing law authorizes public agencies to enter into joint exercise of power agreements to jointly exercise any power common to the contracting agencies and to issue bonds pursuant to the Marks-Roos Local Bond Pooling Act of 1985. Among other conditions for the issuance of bonds, existing law requires that the local agency, within whose boundaries the capital public improvement to be financed by the bonds is to be located, publish notice of a hearing in a newspaper of general circulation.

This bill would impose those conditions on the authorization rather than the issuance of bonds, would exclude certain bond issuances from this requirement, and would also require that a notice containing prescribed information be sent by certified mail at least 5 days prior to the hearing to the Attorney General and the California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission.

(3) Existing law establishes a judicial procedure for court validation of matters undertaken by a public agency.

This bill would require that, in an action for validation filed by a joint powers authority with respect to the Marks-Roos Local Bond Pooling Act of 1985, the Attorney General and the Treasurer shall be served a copy of the complaint and answer filed by the respective parties. The bill would provide that the Attorney General and the Treasurer are interested persons for purposes of such an action. The bill would require that a resolution adopted by an authority authorizing bonds or the issuance of bonds be sent to the Attorney General and the California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission and would authorize the Attorney General and Treasurer to bring an action to determine the validity of bonds or the issuance of bonds under the act.

(4) Existing law designates the Treasurer as an elected representative of the state to approve the issuance of bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness, issued by or on behalf of the state, to the extent this approval is required by federal tax law.

This bill would designate the Attorney General as that representative if the Treasurer is unavailable and the Governor or his or her designee requests this approval.

Ch. 724 (AB 2033) Torlakson. Joint powers agreements.

Existing law authorizes public agencies to enter into joint exercise of power agreements to jointly exercise any power common to the contracting agencies and to issue bonds pursuant to the Marks-Roos Local Bond Pooling Act of 1985. Among other conditions for the issuance of bonds, existing law requires that the local agency, within whose boundaries the capital public improvement to be financed by the bonds is to be located, publish notice of a hearing in a newspaper of general circulation.

This bill would require that a copy of the resolution be sent by certified mail to the Attorney General and the California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission not later than 5 days after the adoption of the resolution authorizing, issuing, or accepting the benefit of bonds.

This bill would become operative only if AB 2300 is enacted and becomes operative.

Ch. 725 (AB 1813) Wildman. School facilities: site contamination funding: hazardous substance contracts.

(1) Existing law authorizes the State Allocation Board to provide 50% of the costs of the evaluation of hazardous substances at a site to be acquired by a school district and costs relating to removal of the hazardous substances, not to exceed a prescribed amount, and to provide funding for up to 100% of those costs by a school district eligible for financial hardship assistance, not to exceed a prescribed amount. Existing law further authorizes a school district that meets environmental hardship criteria, as specified, to apply to the board for site acquisition funding prior to approval of construction plans by the Division of the State Architect and State Department of Education.

This bill would provide that site acquisition funding for a school district that meets environmental hardship criteria is subject to the prescribed funding limits for the evaluation and removal of hazardous substances at sites to be acquired by a school district, and may not result in an increase in those funding limits to a school district.

(2) Existing law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to prequalify bidders for remedial or removal actions taken pursuant to the Carpenter-Presley-Tanner Hazardous Substance Account Act, by adopting and applying a uniform system of rating bidders.

Existing law requires a state agency head to select professional services of private architectural, landscape architectural, engineering, environmental, land surveying, or construction project management firms pursuant to specified procedures. Existing law imposes specified requirements upon state agencies expending funds for capital outlay projects.

This bill would, notwithstanding those provisions, authorize the department to advertise and award contracts for engineering, architectural, environmental, landscape architectural, construction project management, or land surveying services pursuant to the hazardous substance act or the law regulating hazardous waste, if the contract is individually in an amount equal to, or less than, \$1,000,000. The bill would specify procedures for the selection and ranking of prequalified firms and would authorize the department to adopt regulations to implement those procedures.

Ch. 726 (AB 2573) Briggs. Used oil.

(1) Existing law requires used oil to be managed as a hazardous waste until it has been shown to meet specified purity standards or is excluded from regulation as a hazardous waste because it is a recyclable material.

This bill would exclude, from that hazardous waste management requirement, dielectric fluid removed from specified oil-filled electrical equipment, if the dielectric fluid is filtered and replaced onsite or is managed in a specified manner and in accordance with the applicable requirements of the federal regulations governing used oil.

(2) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 25250.4 of the Health and Safety Code proposed by SB 1924, to be operative only if that bill and this bill are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

Ch. 727 (AB 2886) Kuehl. Water quality.

(1) Existing law authorizes a California regional water quality control board to undertake or contract for corrective action and to enter into oral contracts, if a situation relating to a petroleum underground storage tank requires prompt action by that board to protect human health or the environment.

This bill would authorize the Department of General Services, at the request of the State Water Resources Control Board (the board) or a regional board, to enter into those contracts on behalf of the board or a regional board and acting as the agent of the board or a regional board. The bill would make additional, related changes.

(2) Existing law authorizes the board to expend the money in the Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund for prescribed purposes, including the payment of the costs of the regional board or local agency for corrective action pursuant to specified provisions of law.

This bill would instead authorize the board to expend those funds to pay for the costs of corrective action pursuant to those provisions.

(3) The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (the act) prescribes water quality requirements to be carried out by the regional boards and the board and requires the analysis of any material required by the act to be performed by a laboratory with a prescribed accreditation. The act prohibits any person or public entity of the state from contracting with a laboratory for environmental analyses for which the department requires registration or accreditation, unless the laboratory holds a valid certificate of registration or accreditation.

This bill would require the analysis of any material required by the act to be performed by a laboratory with specified certification or accreditation and prohibit those entities from contracting with a laboratory for environmental analyses for which the State Department of Health Services requires certification or accreditation, unless the laboratory holds a valid certification or accreditation.

(4) The act requires the State Water Resources Control Board, in conjunction with the State Department of Health Services and a panel of experts established by the state board, to develop on or before September 30, 2000, source investigation protocols for use in conducting source investigations of storm drains that produce exceedences of bacteriological standards established pursuant to specified provisions of law. Existing law requires the state board to report to the Legislature, on or before March 1, 2001, on the methods by which it intends to conduct source investigations of storm drains that produce exceedences of bacteriological standards.

This bill would extend the date for developing those source investigation protocols to June 30, 2001, and would extend the date for reporting on the methods of conducting source investigations of storm drains to December 1, 2001.

(5) The act provides that a remediating agency, as defined, that has implemented an approved remediation plan shall not be deemed to be responsible for the discharge of abandoned mine waste, as prescribed. Under the act, the term "remediating agency" does not include any person or entity that is not a public agency, that, before implementing an approved remediation plan, had a direct financial interest in, or participated in, specified mining operations.

This bill would modify that provision to exempt any person or entity that is not a public agency, that, before implementing an approved remediation plan, owns or has owned a property interest, other than a security interest, in the abandoned mined lands being remediated, or is or has been legally responsible for, or had a direct financial interest in, or participated in, those specified mining operations. The bill would provide that the provision, as modified, clarifies, and is declaratory of, existing law.

(6) The act, until January 1, 2001, establishes an enforcement scheme with respect to minor violations of the act.

This bill would delete that repeal date, thereby continuing indefinitely that enforcement scheme.

(7) The bill would authorize the board to require a person who is submitting a report relating to a program administered by the board, to the board, a regional board, or a local agency, to submit the report in electronic format, as prescribed. The bill would require the board to adopt emergency regulations implementing an electronic submission program for the submission of reports required pursuant to existing law relating to underground storage tanks, as prescribed. The bill would require the board to prepare and submit to the Legislature a prescribed report and, except as otherwise provided, would prohibit a state agency from requiring before July 1, 2003, the electronic submission of certain reports in an electronic format other than the electronic format prescribed by the bill's provisions.

(8) The Water Replenishment District Act authorizes an operator of a water-producing facility, under certain circumstances, to make groundwater extractions that are not subject to any replenishment assessment if the board of a water replenishment district determines that there is a groundwater contamination problem. The act authorizes the board to require the submission of certain test results from a board-approved laboratory.

This bill would authorize the board to require the submission of test results from a laboratory holding a valid certification or accreditation.

Ch. 728 (SB 89) Escutia. Environmental quality: minority and low-income populations.

Existing law establishes the Office of Planning and Research as the coordinating agency in state government for environmental justice programs. Existing law defines "environmental justice" to mean the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws and policies.

This bill would require the Secretary for Environmental Protection, on or before January 15, 2002, to convene a Working Group on Environmental Justice, composed of various representatives, as specified, to assist the California Environmental Protection Agency in developing an interagency environmental justice strategy. The bill would require the working group to take various actions relating to the development and implementation of environmental justice strategies.

The bill would require the secretary, on or before January 15, 2002, to convene an advisory committee to assist the working group by providing recommendations and information to, and serving as a resource for, the working group. The bill would also require the secretary, not later than January, 1 2006, and every 3 years thereafter, to prepare and submit to the Governor and the Legislature a report on the implementation of the body of law of which this bill would be a part.

Ch. 729 (SB 1300) Sher. Air pollution.

(1) Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to inventory sources of air pollution within the air basins of the state and determine the kinds and quantity of air pollutants, including the contribution of natural sources, as specified.

This bill would require the inventory to also include the contribution of mobile sources and area sources of emissions, as specified.

(2) Existing law required the state board, not later than June 30, 1997, to develop, and adopt in a public hearing, a methodology for use by air pollution control districts and air quality management districts to calculate the value of credits issued for emission reductions from stationary, mobile, indirect, and areawide sources, as provided. Existing law requires the state board to periodically update the methodology as it applies to future transactions.

This bill would also require the state board to periodically review each district's emission reduction and credit trading programs to ensure that the programs comply with the methodology. The bill would require the state board to annually prepare and submit a report to the Legislature and the Governor that summarizes the actions taken by the state board to implement those provisions.

(3) Existing law provides for the establishment of county air pollution control districts, and requires that a county district be established in every county, unless the entire county is included within the Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District, the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District, the South Coast Air Quality Management District, the San Joaquin Valley Air Quality Management District, if that district is created, a regional district, or a unified district.

This bill would add the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District to the list of districts set forth above.

(4) Existing law establishes procedures for the selection of members of the governing boards of county air pollution control districts. Existing law requires that the members of the governing boards who are mayors or city council members be selected by the city selection committee and that the members of governing boards who are county supervisors be selected by the county.

This bill would further require that, in a county district where the county and cities have agreed that each city shall be represented on the board, each city shall select its own representative.

(5) Existing law requires every district board to establish a system by which all reductions in the emission of air contaminants that are to be used to offset certain future increases in the emission of air contaminants shall be banked prior to use to offset future increases in emissions.

This bill would exempt any district from that requirement that is not required to prepare and submit a plan for the attainment of state ambient air quality standards if specified conditions apply to that district. The bill would also exempt those districts from a requirement that a district grant emission reduction credits without any discount or reduction in the quantity of the emissions reduced at the source.

(6) Existing law requires a district to prepare a written analysis in making prescribed findings. Existing law authorizes a district to comply with the requirement for an analysis by preparing an alternative analysis demonstrating that the proposed new or amended rule or regulation does not impose a new emission limit or standard, make an existing emission limit or standard more stringent, or impose new or more stringent monitoring, reporting, or recordkeeping requirements, or that the proposed new or amended rule or regulation is a verbatim adoption or incorporation by reference of a prescribed standard or measure.

This bill, instead, would authorize a district to comply with the requirement for an analysis by finding that the proposed new or amended rule or regulation falls within one of the categories specified above.

(7) Existing law requires that, whenever a district intends to propose the adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule or regulation that will significantly affect air quality or emissions limitations, the district, to the extent data are available, shall perform an assessment of the socioeconomic impacts, as defined, of the adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rule or regulation.

This bill would provide that, to the extent that information on the socioeconomic impact of a regulation is required to be developed by a district pursuant to other specified law, that information may be used or referenced in the assessment.

(8) Existing law requires reductions in emissions to be calculated with respect to the actual level of emissions that existed in each district during 1990, as determined by the state board. Existing law also required reductions in emissions occurring after December 31, 1990, including, but not limited to, reductions in emissions resulting from measures adopted prior to December 31, 1990, to be included in this calculation.

This bill would limit the scope of this provision to each district that is designated nonattainment for a state ambient air quality standard but is designated attainment for the federal air quality standard for the same pollutant. The bill would also specify the procedure for calculating reductions in emissions for each district that is designated nonattainment for both state and federal ambient air quality standards for a single pollutant.

(9) Existing law requires a district to review and revise its attainment plan every 3 years to, among other things, incorporate specified new data or projections into the plan relating to emission reductions.

This bill would revise and expand the data and projection requirements, as provided. Because this provision would add to the duties of air pollution control districts, it would constitute a state-mandated local program.

(10) Existing law establishes a procedure for the selection of the membership of the governing board of the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District.

This bill would add to that procedure provisions relating to appointments to the governing board to represent a single city within the district. The bill would also provide that specified provisions relating to the appointment and compensation of officers and employees of county districts shall not be applicable to the Sacramento district.

(11) Existing law requires the state board to adopt additional performance standards to ensure that systems for the control of gasoline vapors resulting from motor vehicle fueling operations do not cause excessive gasoline liquid spillage when used in a proper manner. Existing law also requires the state board to adopt procedures for determining the compliance of any system designed for the control of gasoline vapor emissions during gasoline marketing operations, as specified, and provides for the certification of gasoline vapor control systems that meet prescribed requirements.

This bill would additionally provide that the state board shall adopt performance standards to prevent excessive evaporative emissions from liquid retained in the dispensing nozzle or vapor return hose between refueling events, and certify only those gasoline vapor control systems that meet specified requirements.

(12) The existing Carl Moyer Memorial Air Standards Attainment Program authorizes the state board to make grants for the purchase of low-emission, heavy-duty engines for vehicles, equipment, vessels, and locomotives. Existing law allows the administration of the program to be delegated to air pollution control districts and air quality management districts, and requires the state board to reserve funds for any district that adopts an eligible program, and that offers matching funds at a specified ratio.

This bill would allow the state board to adjust the ratio of matching funds required from a district, if it determines that an adjustment is necessary in order to maximize the use of, or the air quality benefits provided by, the program.

(13) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

With regard to any other mandate, this bill would provide that, if the commission on state mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to those statutory provisions.

Ch. 730 (SB 1824) Kelley. Certified unified program agencies: counties.

(1) Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to adopt implementing regulations and implement a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program. A city or local agency that meets specified requirements is authorized to apply to the secretary to implement the unified program, and every county is required to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program. Each certified unified program agency (CUPA) is required to institute a single fee system to fund the implementation of the unified fee system. Existing law requires the secretary, if no local agency has been certified in a county by January 1, 2000, to determine the methods by which the unified program shall be implemented and to select any combination of specified implementation methods.

This bill would require a city or other local agency that is implementing the provisions regulating the handling of hazardous materials or the storage of hazardous substances in underground storage tanks, and that wishes to administer the unified program, to request the secretary to include the agency in that implementation structure.

The bill would, as of July 1, 2001, establish the Rural CUPA Reimbursement Account in the General Fund and would authorize the secretary to expend the money in the account to make specified allocations to a county that implements the unified program pursuant to one

of those methods. The bill would require such a county to set the fees under the single fee system so that the fee amounts collected and the amount allocated by the secretary are sufficient to pay the necessary costs incurred by the county in implementing the unified program.

The bill would impose a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties upon counties with regard to the implementation of the unified program.

The bill would require the agency, by February 15, 2001, to submit a report to the Legislature recommending a funding source for unified program agencies that are implementing the unified program but have a limited number of entities regulated under the unified program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 731 (SB 1906) Sher. Beverage containers: enforcement.

(1) The existing California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor of specified beverage containers to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Conservation, for each beverage container, as defined, sold or transferred, for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund and provides for an increase in that payment, as specified. The money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the department to pay refund values, processing payments, and for other purposes. "Beverage" is defined, for purposes of the act, to include, among other things, carbonated and noncarbonated water, noncarbonated soft drinks and sport drinks, specified noncarbonated fruit drinks, coffee and tea drinks, and carbonated fruit drinks, if those products are sold in plastic, glass, bimetal, or aluminum containers in liquid, ready-to-drink form and intended for human consumption. Milk, medical food, and infant formula are excluded from that definition of beverage. The act requires beverage manufacturers to indicate a specified message on every beverage container sold or offered for sale by that beverage manufacturer. A violation of the act is a crime and the penalties for violations of the act are deposited in the fund.

This bill would additionally include, in that definition of beverage, vegetable juice in beverage containers of 16 ounces or less, thereby making an appropriation. The bill would also define the terms "infant formula," "noncarbonated soft drink," and "medical food" for purposes of that definition of beverage.

The bill would exempt any beverage container included within the coverage of the act on January 1, 2001, from specified labeling requirements, until January 1, 2002.

(2) Existing law excludes from the act any program involving the collection and payment of deposits for beverage containers sold, used, or consumed at national parks and monuments, military installations, or any other property owned by and under the jurisdiction of the United States.

This bill would provide that the act applies to a national park or monument, military installation, or any other property owned by, and under the jurisdiction of, the United States, to the extent permitted by federal law, with regard to a beverage container not otherwise subject to a program involving the collection and payment of deposits for beverage containers. The bill would define the term "a program involving the collection and payment of deposits" for this purpose. The bill would state that these changes do not constitute a change in, but are declaratory of, existing law.

(3) The existing act authorizes the department to pay a quality glass incentive payment to curbside recycling programs.

This bill would specify that payment is to be made to operators of curbside recycling programs. The bill would repeal that authority on January 1, 2003.

(4) The existing act requires the department to register the operators of curbside programs. The act also authorizes the department to take disciplinary action against, among others, any certificateholder.

This bill would provide that a registered operator of a curbside program is deemed a certificateholder for purposes of the act.

(4.5) Existing law authorizes the department to conduct an audit or investigation during the 2-year period before the onset of the audit or investigation.

This bill would, after January 1, 2002, increase the amount of time for which the department may conduct an audit to a 3-year period.

(5) The existing act requires the department to provide a report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2002, on the impact of a statewide public education and information campaign and to make recommendations for any future campaigns.

This bill would require that the report and recommendations be made on or before July 1, 2002.

(6) Existing law requires the processor to pay a dropoff or collection program, or other specified program, the refund value, certain administrative costs, and the processing payment for each empty beverage container received by the processor. Existing law requires the department to certify recycling centers and processors for purposes of the act, and authorizes the department to issue a certificate as a probationary certificate that is limited to a period of one year.

This bill would require the department to certify dropoff and collection programs, and would require the Director of Conservation to adopt, by regulation, requirements and standards for certification. The bill would prohibit a certified dropoff or collection program from receiving refund values or processing payments on an empty beverage container that was received from a noncertified recycler or on other specified beverage containers not subject to the act.

The bill would revise the provisions for the issuance of a probationary certificate, including authorizing the issuance of a probationary certificate for up to 2 years.

(7) Existing law imposes criminal and civil penalties for specified violations of the act, including submission of false or fraudulent claims for payment. Existing law authorizes the department to take disciplinary action against any certificate holder, officer, director, or managing employee.

The bill would specify procedures for the assessment of civil penalties, and would require the department to take into account specified factors when assessing these penalties. The bill would additionally authorize the department to take disciplinary action against any party responsible for, directing, contributing to, participating in, or otherwise influencing the operations of a certified or registered facility or program and would revise the disciplinary actions the department is authorized to take against that party.

This bill would include, as actions subject to criminal penalties, the redemption of out-of-state containers, as defined.

The bill would authorize the department to issue a cease and desist order when a person is engaged in recycling activity that violates the act, any regulation adopted pursuant to the act, or an order issued under the act. The bill would prescribe procedures for requesting a hearing regarding such an order and would require the Attorney General, upon request of the department, to petition the superior court for the issuance of a preliminary or permanent injunction, if a person fails to comply with the cease and desist order issued by the department.

The bill would prohibit any person from paying, claiming, or receiving any refund value, processing payment, handling fee, or administrative fee for imported beverage container material, previously redeemed containers, rejected containers, line breakage, or other ineligible material. The bill would also prohibit any person from redeeming or attempting to redeem those containers or materials, returning previously redeemed containers to the

marketplace for redemption, or bringing these containers or materials to the marketplace for redemption, as specified.

The bill would require any person importing more than a specified amount of beverage container material into the state to report the material and provide an opportunity for inspection.

The bill would prohibit any person from falsifying documents required pursuant to the act or the regulations adopted by the department. The bill would authorize the department to adopt emergency regulations to implement these prohibitions, and would provide that these emergency regulations are not to be repealed by the Office of Administrative Law and are to remain in effect until revised by the Director of Conservation.

(8) The bill would require the department, by March 1, 2001, after consulting with the recycling industry, to submit a report to the Legislature as to any recommended changes to the act regarding enforcement.

(9) Since a violation of the bill's requirements would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(10) The bill also would repeal obsolete provisions, and delete nonconforming cross-references.

(11) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 732 (SB 1924) O'Connell. Hazardous waste recycling: used oil.

(1) Existing law defines "recycled oil" for purposes of the provisions regulating the handling of used oil and provides specified standards of purity for recycled oil. Existing law exempts used oil that meets specified requirements from regulation by the Department of Toxic Substances Control and requires used oil to be managed as a hazardous waste, unless the used oil meets specified requirements. Existing law requires a used oil recycler to test all recycled oil, as specified. A violation of the laws regulating used oil is a crime.

This bill would revise the definition of "recycled oil" and the conditions under which used oil is exempt from regulation under the hazardous waste control laws for purposes of those provisions. This bill would revise the conditions under which a used oil recycler is required to test recycled oil.

The bill would also correct erroneous references. Since a violation of the bill's requirements would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

(3) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 25250.4 of the Health and Safety Code proposed by AB 2573, to be operative only if that bill and this bill are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

Ch. 733 (SB 2203) Committee on Environmental Quality. Environmental laboratories.

(1) Existing law requires laboratories that perform analyses for pesticide residues in food to obtain certification by the State Department of Health Services and permits these laboratories to also apply for accreditation under the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP) if it chooses to meet standards adopted by the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference (NELAC) and become eligible for recognition by other states and agencies that require or accept NELAP accreditation.

This bill would permit these laboratories to apply for NELAP accreditation in lieu of certification in certain circumstances.

(2) Existing law requires the department to adopt regulations governing the application criteria for acceptance and approval of approved 3rd-party laboratory accrediting organizations (ATPLAOs) in accordance with specified criteria.

This bill would delete this requirement and instead would authorize the department to contract with ATPLAOs in accordance with the criteria developed by NELAC or other federal agencies .

(3) Existing law requires a laboratory to pay a specified certification fee to the department at the time of application and annually thereafter.

This bill would revise this fee schedule.

(4) Existing law requires laboratories certified or applying for certification in certain fields of testing relating to pesticides in food to pay to the department a fee of \$400 for the preparation and handling of each proficiency testing sample set.

This bill would instead require laboratories, commencing January 1, 2002, to pay a fee directly to the designated proficiency testing provider for the costs of each proficiency testing sample set and the proficiency testing study.

Ch. 734 (SB 2049) Perata. Naval Air Station Alameda Public Trust Exchange Act.

Existing law grants to the City of Alameda all the right, title, and interest of the State of California, in and to all the salt marsh, tide, and submerged lands within the boundaries of the city in trust for prescribed uses and upon express conditions.

This bill would enact the Naval Air Station Alameda Public Trust Exchange Act, the purpose of which would be to facilitate the productive reuse of lands comprising the former Naval Air Station (NAS) Alameda in a manner that will further the purposes of the public trust for commerce, navigation, and fisheries. The bill would authorize the State Lands Commission to carry out an exchange of public trust lands within the NAS property, in accordance with the requirements of the bill, and would require the commission to establish appropriate procedures for effectuating the exchange.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 735 (AB 2117) Wayne. Watershed protection.

Existing law provides for a watershed protection program, and provides funds to assist in implementing watershed plans to reduce flooding, control erosion, improve water quality, and improve aquatic and terrestrial species habitats, to restore natural systems of groundwater recharge, native vegetation, waterflows, and riparian zones, to restore the beneficial uses of waters of the state in watersheds, and to provide matching funds for federal grant programs.

This bill would require the Secretary of the Resources Agency and the State Water Resources Control Board to select 3 watershed protection projects in order to evaluate the existing collaborative and cooperative mechanism between the Resources Agency, the Environmental Protection Agency, federal agencies, local agencies, landowners, and environmental groups to determine whether the process can be streamlined for the preparation and implementation of comprehensive watershed management plans that protect and improve water quality.

Ch. 736 (AB 1948) Dickerson. Watersheds.

Existing law provides various mechanisms for funding the restoration, maintenance, and management of watersheds.

This bill would require the Secretary of the Resources Agency to compile a report detailing major funding sources made available for watershed projects within the state since 1995, including specified information concerning, among other things, funding sources, performance measures, and the management and administration of funds. The bill would require the secretary to update the report every 3 years. The bill would require the secretary to make the report and the updated reports available on the Internet and to provide copies of

those reports to the Legislature and the Governor, as prescribed. The bill would provide that the bill shall become operative only if AB 2117 of the 1999–2000 Regular Session is enacted and becomes effective on or before January 1, 2001.

Ch. 737 (AB 2581) Maldonado. Oil and gas conservation.

(1) Existing law generally regulates the drilling and operation of wells. Existing law requires the owner or operator of any well, before commencing the work of drilling the well, to file with the State Oil and Gas Supervisor or the district deputy a written notice of intention to commence drilling, and prohibits the commencement of drilling until approval is given by the supervisor or the district deputy.

This bill would apply that provision solely to the operator of the well. This bill would also permit the supervisor to deny approval if an operator has failed to pay a civil penalty or remedy a violation it is required to remedy. The bill would require the Department of Conservation, in consultation with representatives of the oil industry and insurers, to report to the Governor and the Legislature on or before July 1, 2001, on options for insuring the existence of blowout insurance for persons engaged in drilling or redrilling exploratory oil and gas wells in areas where abnormally high or unknown subsurface gradients exist.

(2) Existing law requires any operator of an oil or gas well, or a class II commercial wastewater disposal well, who engages in the drilling, redrilling, deepening, or in any operation permanently altering the casing, of any well, to file with the State Oil and Gas Supervisor an indemnity bond, but permits the operator, with the approval of the supervisor, to make certain deposits in lieu of the bond.

This bill would require as one of several alternatives that the operator of a class II commercial wastewater disposal well not covered by an indemnity bond pay the supervisor a fee. Under existing law, all fees received by the supervisor under these provisions are deposited in the Hazardous and Idle-Deserted Well Abatement Fund, a continuously appropriated fund. By providing for an increase in the fees in a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation.

(3) Existing law permits the supervisor or district deputy to order the reabandonment of any previously abandoned well if the supervisor or the district deputy has reason to question the integrity of the previous abandonment.

This bill would prescribe the circumstances in which the operator responsible for plugging and abandoning a deserted well is not responsible for the reabandonment of the well.

(4) Existing law makes any person who violates the provisions governing the drilling and operation of wells subject to a civil penalty.

This bill would permit the supervisor to seek a court order directing that production from the well operations be discontinued until the violation is remedied and the civil penalty has been paid. This bill would also require the supervisor to consider, among other things, when determining the amount of the civil penalty, the pervasiveness of the violation.

(5) Existing law permits the supervisor or district deputy to order the plugging and abandonment of any deserted well, and specifies the circumstances in which a rebuttable presumption of desertion arises.

This bill would additionally provide that the rebuttable presumption of desertion arises if an operator has failed to maintain the access road to a well site passable to oilfield and emergency vehicles.

(6) Existing law permits the supervisor to postpone for a period not to exceed 10 days a hearing on an appeal from an order directing that an unreasonable waste of gas be discontinued or refrained from to the extent stated in the order.

This bill would permit the supervisor to postpone that hearing for a period not to exceed 30 days.

Ch. 738 (AB 1807) Longville. California Environmental Quality Act: Department of Transportation.

(1) Under the existing California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), if a lead agency determines that an environmental impact report is required, the lead agency is immediately required to send notice of that determination to each responsible agency, and those public agencies having jurisdiction by law over natural resources affected by the project. Existing law then requires those agencies to participate in the environmental review process, as specified.

Under this bill, if the lead agency determines that an environmental impact report is required, the lead agency would also be required to send notice to the Office of Planning and Research.

Existing law requires that transportation information resulting from a specified reporting or monitoring program required to be adopted by a public agency be submitted to the transportation planning agency in the region when the project has impacts that are of statewide, regional, or areawide significance.

This bill would also require the submission of the transportation information to the Department of Transportation under those circumstances.

By imposing new duties on local lead agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 739 (AB 2825) Battin. Biomass facilities: grant program.

(1) Chapter 144 of the Statutes of 2000 enacted the Central Valley Agricultural Biomass-to-Energy Incentive Grant Program, which permits air districts, as defined, to apply to the Trade and Commerce Agency to receive grants to provide incentives to facilities that convert qualified agricultural biomass, as defined, to fuel. Under existing law, specified terms are defined for purposes of the program.

This bill would revise the name of the program to the "Agricultural Biomass to Energy Incentive Grant Program." The bill would also revise the definition of the term "facility" to delete the requirement that the facility convert qualified agricultural biomass from the Central Valley, and to include only those facilities that do not produce electricity for sale to a public utility, as specified, and would revise the definition of the term "qualified agricultural biomass" to include only that qualified agricultural biomass that the State Air Resources Board determines has been historically open-field burned in the geographic jurisdiction of the air district from which the agricultural residues are derived for purposes of that program.

(2) This bill would repeal provisions in AB 2752, if that measure is chaptered, that require a lead agency to minimize any significant impact of a project on the free exercise of Native American religion.

(3) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 740 (SB 2202) Committee on Environmental Quality. Solid waste management: diversion: reports.

(1) The existing California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, establishes an integrated waste management program. Under existing law, the act requires each city, county, city and county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan containing specified components. For the first revision of the element, those entities are required to divert, by January 1, 2000, from disposal or transformation, 50% of the solid waste through source reduction, recycling, and composting subject to the element, except as specified.

This bill would require the first and each subsequent revision to provide for this diversion on and after January 1, 2000, and would require the board by July 1, 2001, to develop a model revised source reduction and recycling element. The bill would require the board to provide local jurisdictions and private businesses with information, tools, and mathematical models to assist with meeting or exceeding the diversion requirement.

(2) Existing law requires a city, county, or regional agency to submit an annual report to the board summarizing its progress in diverting solid waste from disposal. The report is required to include, among other things, information relevant to compliance with the solid waste diversion requirements.

This bill would authorize a city, county, or regional agency to include, in the report, information about existing and new programs that are not part of the original or modified source reduction and recycling element. The bill would also authorize those entities to include information regarding any factor that the jurisdiction believes affects the accuracy of the waste reduction calculations in the report to accurately reflect the changes in the amount of solid waste that is actually disposed, and information regarding certain programs that are being undertaken by the jurisdiction. The bill would authorize a jurisdiction to also provide the board, in the report, an estimate that jurisdiction believes reflects that jurisdiction's annual reduction or increase in the disposal of solid waste. The bill would require the board to adopt procedures for requiring additional information in the report and conferring with jurisdiction regarding the implementation of a diversion program or the calculations of the annual disposal reduction.

(3) Existing law requires a county or regional agency to submit an annual report to the board summarizing the adequacy of the siting element and summary plan.

This bill would require the board to adopt procedures to authorize a jurisdiction to submit an abbreviated version of the report if the board determines that jurisdiction meets specified conditions.

(4) Existing law requires a community service district that provides solid waste handling services or that implements source reduction and recycling programs to provide the city, county, or regional agency in which it is located information on the programs implemented by the district and the amount of waste disposed and diverted within the district. Existing law authorizes a city or county to form a regional agency with another city or county for purposes of complying with the act.

This bill would, as of July 1, 2001, revise the information that a district is required to provide, and would require a district to comply with the source reduction and recycling element and household hazardous waste element of the jurisdiction in which the district is located. The bill would authorize a district to impose a fee, in a specified manner, for the costs of complying with these requirements. The bill would impose a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties upon local agencies.

The bill would authorize the imposition of penalties upon a district in proportion to the districts' responsibility for its failure to implement those elements.

This bill would allow a regional agency to authorize such a district to be included as a member of the regional agency.

(5) Existing law requires disposal facility operators and recycling and composting facilities to submit periodic tracking information to counties.

This bill would require the board to submit a report to the Legislature by January 1, 2002, evaluating the implementation of the periodic tracking survey requirements.

(6) Existing law authorizes the board to issue an order of compliance with a specific schedule for achieving compliance, if the board finds that the city, county, or regional agency has failed to implement its source reduction and recycling element or its household hazardous waste element.

This bill would require the board to issue a notice of intent, pursuant to a specified procedure, at least 30 days before the board holds a hearing to issue an order of compliance.

(7) Existing law, which is repealed on January 1, 2001, requires all state agencies to purchase specified recycled products, including rerefined automotive lubricants, recycled antifreeze fluid, recycled solvent, and recycled paint, instead of nonrecycled products, whenever the recycled products are available at the same cost, or at a lower cost, than the total costs of the nonrecycled products.

This bill would delete the provision repealing those provisions on January 1, 2001, thereby continuing those requirements indefinitely.

(8) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 741 (SB 1298) Bowen. Air emissions: distributed generation.

(1) Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to consider and adopt specified findings before adopting rules or regulations that would affect the operation of existing powerplants. Under existing law, except as specified, any person who violates any statute, rule, regulation, permit, or order of the state board or of an air pollution control district or an air quality management district relating to air quality, as provided, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine, imprisonment, or both.

This bill would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2003, to adopt a certification program and uniform emission standards for electrical generation that are exempt from district permitting requirements, and would require that those standards reflect the best performance achieved in practice by existing electrical generation technologies.

The bill would require the state board, on or before January 3, 2003, to issue guidance to districts on the permitting or certification of electrical generation technologies under their regulatory jurisdiction, as prescribed.

Since a violation of the regulations adopted pursuant to the bill would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 742 (AB 2317) Ducheny. Environmental protection: California-Mexico border.

Existing law contains various provisions to protect the environment and makes moneys available for that purpose.

This bill would create the California Border Environmental and Public Health Protection Fund. The money in that fund would be available, upon appropriation, to the Secretary for Environmental Protection to assist local governments in implementation of projects to identify and resolve environmental and public health problems that directly threaten the health or environmental quality of California residents or sensitive natural resources of the California border region, to provide technical assistance, to provide funds for equipment and labor costs associated with emergency abatement of environmental and public health problems imposed on residents of California due to cross-border impacts of pollutants originating from Baja California, and to provide analytical and scientific equipment and services needed by border area public agencies to identify and monitor the sources of environmental and public health threats posed by the cross-border transmission of environmental pollutants and toxics. The bill would require the secretary, upon request, to make information available concerning the fund. These provisions would only be operative during those fiscal years for which funds are appropriated in the annual Budget Act to implement the bill or are otherwise made available, as specified.

Ch. 743 (AB 1608) Strom-Martin. School districts: class size reduction.

Existing law establishes the Class Size Reduction Program to provide funding to school districts to reduce class size in kindergarten and grades 1 to 3, inclusive, to not more than 20 pupils per certificated teacher. Existing law establishes 2 options under which a school district may apply for class size reduction funding. Under either Option One or Option Two, to qualify for funding under the program, each class in the program is required to be maintained with an annual average class size of not more than 20 pupils for the instructional time that qualifies the class for funding pursuant to the program. Existing law requires a school district to certify in its application to receive funding under the program that a certificated teacher has been hired by the school district and is providing direct instructional services to each class selected for class size reduction, and that there are not more than 20 pupils for each class.

The bill would, notwithstanding those provisions, allow a school district that maintains only one school that serves pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 3, inclusive, with no more than 2 classes per participating grade level and an annual average class size of not more than 20 pupils to determine average class size by calculating the total number of pupils enrolled in all grade levels in a school that will participate in the Class Size Reduction Program divided by the total number of classes in the school. The bill would make related changes in those provisions pertaining to the certification required to be provided in the funding application.

Ch. 744 (AB 886) Zettel. Reading training programs.¹³

Existing law establishes various programs that relate to reading development for elementary pupils, including the Reading Initiative Program, the Comprehensive Reading Leadership Program, and the Back to Basics Summer School Reading Program. Under existing law, the adopted course of study for grades 1 to 6, inclusive, is required to include instruction in the skill of reading.

This bill would appropriate \$600,000 to the Superintendent of Public Instruction to fund reading training programs in the Oakland Unified School District and the Lakeside Union Elementary School District.

This bill would make certain findings and declarations regarding the inapplicability of a general statute within the meaning of Section 16 of Article IV of the California Constitution.

This bill would make certain findings and declarations regarding the nature of the appropriation pursuant to this bill for the purposes of computations required by Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution, and related findings and declarations.

Ch. 745 (AB 2307) Davis. Children: foster care.

Existing law provides for child welfare services, which are public social services directed toward, among other purposes, protecting and promoting the welfare of all children, including those in foster care placement.

This bill would state the intent of the Legislature that preferential consideration be given to placement of children in foster care with a relative, and would require each community college district with a foster care education program to make available orientation and training to a relative caretaker of a foster child and would specify the course curriculum. The bill would also require a county to inform a relative caregiver of the availability of training and orientation programs when the child is placed with a relative caregiver and would state the intent of the Legislature that the county make every reasonable effort to forward the names and addresses of relative caregiver families who choose to receive the training and orientation information to the appropriate community colleges providing the training and orientation programs. By increasing the responsibilities of counties and community college districts in the implementation of the program, this bill would result in a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 746 (AB 2337) Ducheny. Community college finance. ¹⁴

Existing law requires the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, in calculating each community college district's revenue level for each fiscal year, to subtract, among other things, local property tax revenue specified by law for general operating support, exclusive of bond interest and redemption, from the total revenues owed.

The bill would appropriate \$5,406,836 from the General Fund for support of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, for purposes of augmenting a specified item of the Budget Act of 2000, of which \$2,100,000 would be required to be expended to provide part-time faculty office hours and \$3,306,836 to provide apprenticeships.

Ch. 747 (SB 1469) Costa. School buildings: relocatable buildings.

Existing law, the Field Act, requires that an owned relocatable building that is to be used for school purposes is subject to certain provisions requiring approval of plans and relating to the structural safety of school buildings. The Field Act provides that, notwithstanding those provisions, that an owned or leased relocatable building that does not meet those requirements may be used as a school building through September 30, 1997, if certain conditions are met, including that the relocatable building was in use for classroom purposes on or before September 30, 1997. The Field Act also requires any relocatable building that has received a certification of compliance from the Department of General Services as required by those provisions to be reinspected for structural integrity by the Division of the State Architect by December 31, 2002.

This bill would delete the condition that required the relocatable building to be in use for classroom purposes on or before September 30, 1997, and would add the condition that the relocatable building be manufactured and in use for classroom purposes on or before May 1, 2000. The bill would require the governing board of a school district to certify, for each relocatable building used as a school building pursuant to these provisions, that commencing September 30, 2007, the relocatable building is no longer being used as a school building. The bill would make other conforming changes in those provisions.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 748 (AB 2313) Correa. Education: gifted and talented pupils.

(1) Under existing law, the Gifted and Talented Pupil Program authorizes school districts that provided a mentally gifted minor program in the 1978–79 school year to participate in that program. Under existing law, the Superintendent of Public Instruction is required to apportion funds to eligible school districts in a specified manner that apportions funds to each participating school district based on a different dollar amount per pupil depending on the number of participating pupils in the program.

This bill would delete those provisions and add provisions that revise the method of apportioning funds for the gifted and talented program so that each participating school district receives a per-pupil amount based on average daily attendance, determined as specified. The bill would also remove certain restrictions on the use of funds for gifted and talented pupil programs.

(2) Under existing law, the Superintendent of Public Instruction is required to meet certain requirements in administering the Gifted and Talented Program, including giving priority in technical assistance to those districts receiving the greatest increase in funds.

This bill would delete that requirement.

(3) Under existing law, the governing boards of school districts that provide gifted and talented programs may establish programs consisting of special day classes, part-time grouping, enrichment activities, cluster grouping, independent study, acceleration, postsecondary education opportunities, and other program approaches authorized by the governing board of the school district. Existing law provides that if the school district provides any of these programs, it must provide them for a specified amount of time each week.

This bill would instead require that programs for gifted and talented pupils be planned and organized as an integrated differentiated learning experience within the regular school day, and may be augmented with other differentiated activities related to the core curriculum.

(4) Existing law requires the governing board of each school district providing gifted and talented programs to conduct an annual assessment of the program and to develop procedures that ensure the ongoing participation of parents of gifted and talented pupils in the planning and evaluation of those programs.

This bill would delete those provisions. The bill would instead require a school district, each time it submits an application for renewal of its GATE authorization, to submit a program assessment, in accordance with criteria adopted by the State Board of Education.

Ch. 749 (SB 871) Escutia. Class Size Reduction Program: facilities-related costs.

Existing law establishes the Class Size Reduction Program to provide funding to school districts to reduce class size in kindergarten and grades 1 to 3, inclusive, to not more than 20 pupils per certificated teacher.

Existing law establishes 2 options under which a school district may apply to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for funds from the program. Under Option One, a school district that provides a reduced class size for all pupils in each classroom for the full regular schoolday for each grade level may receive an apportionment equal to \$800 per pupil. Under Option Two, a school district that provides a reduced class size for all pupils in each classroom for at least $\frac{1}{2}$ of the instructional minutes offered per day at each grade level may receive an apportionment equal to \$400 per pupil.

Existing law permits a school district applying to implement the program in the 1998–99 school year to request that a portion of the maximum operating funds for which the district would be eligible if the district met the requirements of Option One be used for facilities-related costs necessary for the establishment of new classes.

This bill would revise these provisions to permit a school district applying to implement the program in the 2000–01 and 2001–02 school years to make a similar request.

Ch. 750 (SB 1360) Hayden. Los Angeles Unified School District.

Existing law, until January 1, 2001, authorizes the Los Angeles Unified School District's Director of the Internal Audit and Special Investigations Unit to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths or affirmations, take testimony, and compel the production of all information, documents, reports, answers, records, accounts, papers, and other data and documentary evidence deemed material and relevant to any inquiry or investigation undertaken by the director in the performance of his or her duties. Existing law requires the director to submit a report to the Legislature by July 1, 2000, and a final report by December 1, 2000, regarding the use and effectiveness of the subpoena power.

This bill would extend those provisions and the inspector general's authority to conduct investigations to January 1, 2005, and would revise the name of that unit to the Office of the Inspector General and the title of the director to the inspector general. The bill would authorize the inspector general to compel the production of data and documentary evidence deemed material, relevant, and that reasonably relate to an inquiry or investigation when he or she has a reasonable suspicion that a law, regulation, rule, or district policy has been or is being materially violated.

The bill would require the inspector general to submit annual interim reports to the Legislature by July 1 of each succeeding year through 2004 and would extend submission of the final report to December 1, 2004. The bill would specify the subject matters to be addressed in the reports.

The bill would provide that, with certain exceptions, any disclosure of information by the inspector general or that office that was acquired pursuant to a subpoena of the private books, documents, or papers of the person subpoenaed, is punishable as a misdemeanor, thereby creating a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 751 (SB 1602) Dunn. Year-round school grants: teaching station.

Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to allocate funding for the year-round school grant program pursuant to a prescribed schedule relating to the percentage by which the number of excess pupils reflects an increase in the capacity of the schoolsite.

This bill would require the superintendent to comply with prescribed provisions of the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998 in making these calculations, and would exclude one classroom for the first 800 pupils at a schoolsite, or 2 classrooms for schoolsites with over 800 pupils, from the definition of "teaching station" for purposes of determining existing school building capacity if certain conditions are met.

Ch. 752 (SB 1721) Hayden. California State University.

Existing law establishes the California State University, and authorizes the operation of its various campuses under the administration of the Trustees of the California State University.

This bill would authorize the Trustees of the California State University to establish an African American Political Institute and an Institute for Central American Studies at California State University, Northridge, and a Center for Portuguese Studies at California State University, Stanislaus, with nonpublic funds or with other funds that the California State University, Northridge, and the California State University, Stanislaus are authorized to expend for, and make available for, these purposes, respectively. The provisions enacted by the bill would be repealed as of January 1, 2010.

Ch. 753 (SB 1795) Alpert. School facilities: joint-use project.

Existing law, the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998, (hereafter the Greene Act of 1998) establishes a program in which the State Allocation Board is required to provide state per-pupil funding, including hardship funding, for new school facilities construction and school facilities modernization to applicant school districts. Existing law requires the State Allocation Board to apportion funds only upon compliance with prescribed requirements relating to seismic safety approvals and with certification of the availability of local matching funds. Pursuant to existing law, on and after November 4, 1998, the board may only approve and fund school facilities projects under the Greene Act of 1998.

This bill would, notwithstanding these provisions, authorize the board to fund joint-use projects to construct libraries, multipurpose rooms, and gymnasiums if certain conditions are met and would authorize the board to adopt related funding priority regulations.

Ch. 754 (SB 1256) Polanco. Hepatitis C. ¹⁵

Existing law, the Hepatitis C Education, Screening, and Treatment Act, requires the State Department of Health Services to make available protocols and guidelines developed by the National Institutes of Health and California legislative advisory committees on hepatitis C for educating physicians and health professionals and training community service providers. Existing law further provides that these guidelines may include education programs for specified high-risk individuals.

This bill would provide that these guidelines may also include outreach programs and would expand the categories of high-risk individuals for which these programs are targeted.

This bill would require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to report to the Legislature on or before March 1, 2001, regarding the use of funds earmarked by the federal Veteran's Administration to regional offices in California to educate, screen, and treat veterans with the hepatitis C virus. It would also require the Director of Corrections and Director of Health Services to perform various functions and duties with respect to providing outreach to, and testing of, certain targeted groups and would appropriate \$2,000,000 from the General Fund to the State Department of Health Services for these purposes.

The bill would require the Director of Health Services to include hepatitis C counseling, education, and testing, as appropriate, into local state-funded programs, and urge local public health officials to make hepatitis C virus screening available for uninsured individuals upon request.

Ch. 755 (AB 1613) Lempert. Regional open-space district: County of Santa Barbara.

Existing law permits proceedings for the formation of a regional park and open-space or regional open-space district in specified counties in the state to be initiated by resolution of the county board of supervisors adopted after a noticed hearing, and specifies the contents of the resolution.

This bill, in addition, would permit the formation of a regional open-space district in Santa Barbara County to be initiated by resolution of the county board of supervisors after a noticed hearing. The bill would specify the contents of the resolution, including a requirement to call an election, as prescribed.

Ch. 756 (AB 1855) Lowenthal. Redevelopment.

(1) The Community Redevelopment Law requires redevelopment agencies to use not less than 20% of taxes allocated to the agency for low- and moderate-income housing, as specified. These funds may be used outside of the project area upon a finding by the agency and the legislative body of the community that it will benefit the project area.

This bill would expressly authorize the Contra Costa County Redevelopment Agency to use these funds outside of a project area only upon a resolution by the agency and the board of supervisors, anywhere within county boundaries, including within the incorporated limits of the City of Walnut Creek, determining that it will benefit the project area. In addition, the agency may only use these funds within the incorporated limits of the City of Walnut Creek if the agency and the board of supervisors make specified findings and the agency complies with certain requirements.

(2) The Community Redevelopment Law, until January 1, 2001, requires that when dwelling units housing persons and families of low or moderate income are destroyed or removed from the housing market as part of a redevelopment project, an equal number of replacement units shall be rehabilitated, developed, or constructed, as specified. That law sets forth numerous duties of the redevelopment agency with respect to these replacement units, including the responsibilities of the agency regarding long-term affordability standards, and contains alternate provisions, to become effective on January 1, 2001, relating to low- and moderate-income replacement units that do not expressly provide for certain options available under the provisions in effect until January 1, 2001, including acquiring housing outside the project area under certain conditions, aggregating new or substantially rehabilitated dwelling units in one or more project areas, acquiring certain long-term affordability covenants, and permitting certain sales of owner-occupied low- and moderate-income units.

This bill would extend the provisions that would be repealed on January 1, 2001 to January 1, 2002, and would provide that the alternate provisions relating to low- and moderate-income replacement units are operative on January 1, 2002.

Ch. 757 (AB 2079) Granlund. Preneed funeral arrangements.

The Funeral Directors and Embalmers Law provides for the licensing and regulation of funeral directors and embalmers by a program under the supervision and control of the Director of Consumer Affairs. A violation of these provisions is a crime.

Existing law regulates agreements relating to preneed funeral arrangements, under which a consumer pays a funeral establishment in advance for services, property, or merchandise not immediately required. Under these provisions, the money or securities are held in trust, and income from the corpus of the trust may be used for certain purposes, including the payment of a reasonable annual fee for administering the trust, including a trustee fee, which is to be determined by the Funeral Directors and Embalmers Program.

This bill would delete the requirement for the annual administration fee to be determined by the Funeral Directors and Embalmers Program. This bill would provide that the annual fee for trust administration may be recovered by withdrawals from accumulated trust income, provided that the total withdrawals for this purpose shall not exceed the amount determined by the Cemetery and Funeral Bureau of the Department of Consumer Affairs, but not to exceed the total amount of posted trust income in the immediate 12 preceding months. This bill would make other related changes.

Because a violation of the bill's provisions would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by changing the definition of a crime.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 758 (AB 2230) Wiggins. Architectural and engineering services contracts.

Under existing law, special provisions govern contracts between state agencies or departments and persons or entities providing architectural, engineering, land surveying, environmental, or construction project management services. These provisions specify negotiation procedures and establish deadlines for contract formation.

This bill would provide that any contract subject to the above provisions shall provide that retained moneys may be paid into an escrow account held by a state or federally chartered bank in this state, if the estimated amount of money to be retained by the state agency or department under the contract is greater than \$10,000.

Ch. 759 (AB 2304) Davis. State contracts: personal and consulting services.

Existing law establishes various procedures for the procurement of state goods and services, including consulting services and personal services.

This bill would consolidate the provisions regulating consulting services and personal services.

This bill would revise these provisions with respect to covered contracts and notice by electronic media or the Internet and would make various technical changes.

Ch. 760 (AB 2557) Margett. Payment bonds: public works.

Existing law requires every original contractor who is awarded a public works contract by a state entity involving an expenditure in excess of \$5000 or by any other public entity involving an expenditure in excess of \$25,000 to file a payment bond. Existing law requires that payment bond to be in a sum equal to (1) 100% of the total amount payable by the terms of the contract when that amount does not equal or exceed \$5 million, (2) 50% of the total amount payable when that amount is not less than \$5 million and not more than \$10 million, or (3) 25% of the total amount payable when that amount exceeds \$10 million.

This bill would delete those provisions and instead require that the payment bond be in a sum equal to 100% of the total amount payable by the terms of the contract for all public works contracts.

Ch. 761 (AB 2838) Hertzberg. Local agency formation commissions.

(1) Under existing law, the Cortese-Knox Local Government Reorganization Act of 1985, the local agency formation commission in each county is required to review and approve or disapprove proposals for changes of organization or reorganization of cities and districts within the county. If a proposal is approved, further proceedings, including a hearing and an election if required, are conducted by the county or other public agency designated as the conducting authority.

This bill would rename the act as the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000, delete references in the act to the conducting authority, and transfer its duties and powers to the commission.

(1.5) Under existing law, an action to reorganize school districts may be initiated by a petition filed with the county superintendent of schools signed by 25% of the registered voters in the territory to be reorganized. Following the receipt of a petition signed by at least 10% of the qualified electors of a school district for unification or other organization, the county committee on school district organization is required to hold a public hearing.

This bill would require the county committee to provide written notice to the commission before initiating proceedings to consider any reorganization plan under either provision. The bill would also require the county committee to hold a public hearing on receipt of a resolution of a local agency, as specified, for consideration of unification or other reorganization.

(2) Under the act, noncontiguous territory may not be annexed to a city. However, statutory exceptions permit particular cities to annex noncontiguous territory that constitutes a state correctional facility or a state correctional training facility.

This bill would delete these exceptions and authorize any city to annex that noncontiguous territory upon approval of the local agency formation commission.

(3) Existing law authorizes a city or district to provide new or extended services by contract or agreement outside its jurisdictional boundaries if it receives written approval from the commission but provides that this approval requirement does not apply to contracts or agreements solely involving 2 or more public agencies.

This bill would permit this exception where the public service to be provided is an alternative to or substitute for public services already being provided, as specified. This bill would also require the executive officer, within 30 days of receipt of a request for approval by a city or district to extend services outside its jurisdictional boundary, to determine whether the request is complete and acceptable for filing and, if not, to transmit that determination to the requester, specifying the parts that are incomplete. When the request is deemed complete, the executive officer would be required to place the request on the agenda of the next commission meeting.

(4) Existing law specifies how required notice shall be published, posted, or mailed with respect to the proceedings of a local agency formation commission.

This bill would provide that required notice shall also be given in electronic format on a website provided by the commission to the extent that the commission maintains a website. The bill would require the commission to establish and maintain, or otherwise provide access to, notices and provide other commission information for the public through an Internet website, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

This bill would require the commission to provide written notice of a proposed reorganization that may affect school attendance for a district to the countywide school district and each school superintendent whose district would be affected.

This bill would additionally require the commission to provide mailed notice to all registered voters and owners of property within 300 feet of the exterior boundary of the property that is the subject of a commission hearing.

(5) Existing law defines "landowner" or "owner of land" for purposes of the act as any person shown as the owner of land on the last equalized assessment roll except where that person is no longer the owner.

This bill would change that definition to any person shown as the owner of land on the most recent assessment roll being prepared by the county at the time the commission adopts a resolution of application except where that person is no longer the owner, and would make related changes.

(6) Existing provisions of the act require that notices of hearings of a local agency formation commission be published at least 15 days prior to the date of the hearing.

This bill would change that period to at least 20 days prior to the date of the hearing.

(7) Existing law declares the intent of the Legislature that each commission establish policies and exercise its powers to encourage efficient urban development and consideration of preserving open-space lands.

This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature that each commission establish written policies and procedures not later than January 1, 2002. The bill would require the policies and procedures to include lobbying disclosure and reporting requirements and forms to be used for submittals to the commission.

(8) The act establishes the purposes of a local agency formation commission, such as discouraging urban sprawl and encouraging orderly formation and development of local agencies.

This bill would add to those purposes preserving open-space and agricultural lands and efficiently providing government services. The bill would also require a commission, when formation of a new governmental entity is proposed, to make a determination as to whether existing agencies can feasibly provide the needed service or services in a more efficient and accountable manner. The bill would require a commission to apply various factors when reviewing and approving or disapproving proposals that may convert open-space lands to other uses.

(9) The act establishes procedures for the selection of the 5 members of a local agency formation commission.

This bill would increase the number of members to 7 and would revise the selection procedures.

Existing law provides that the commission for Los Angeles County consists of 7 members.

This bill would increase that membership to 9 members.

(10) Existing law sets forth the various powers and duties of a local agency formation commission in reviewing and approving or disapproving proposals for changes of organization or reorganization. Among other things, a commission may require as a condition to annexation that a city prezone the territory to be annexed.

This bill would provide that a commission shall require that rezoning, and would require that approval of the annexation be consistent with the planned and probable use of the property based upon the review of the general plan and rezoning designations.

This bill would also authorize a commission to enter into an agreement with the commission of an adjoining county to determine procedures for considering proposals that may affect the adjoining county. The bill would also authorize a commission to review the consistency of a proposal within a city's general plan when a proposed action would require the extension of critical services.

This bill would authorize a commission to require the disclosure of contributions, expenditures, and independent expenditures made in support of or opposition to a proposal and to require lobbying disclosure and reporting requirements for persons who attempt to influence pending decisions by commission members, staff, or consultants, would prescribe how disclosure is to be made, and would require a commission to hold public hearings to discuss the adoption of policies and procedures governing disclosure, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

(11) Existing law requires the county board of supervisors to provide for necessary quarters, facilities, supplies, and the usual and necessary operating expenses of a local agency formation commission. The commission is required to submit an estimate of operating expenses to the board.

This bill would repeal that requirement and provide that the commission expenses shall be provided by the county, the cities, and the special districts. The bill would require that the estimate be submitted to the cities and the counties and would require the commission to adopt a budget following a noticed public hearing, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

(12) Existing law authorizes a local agency formation commission to establish a schedule of fees for the costs of proceedings under the Cortese-Knox Local Government Reorganization Act of 1985, including a fee for checking the sufficiency of any petition filed with the executive officer of the commission.

This bill would require the signatures on a petition to be verified by the county elections official. The bill would provide that the costs of verification shall be provided for in the same manner and by the same agencies that bear those costs for an initiative petition in the same jurisdiction.

The bill would also authorize a commission to waive a fee in the public interest and to request a loan from the Controller for petition proceedings for an incorporation, as specified.

(13) Existing law authorizes a local agency formation commission to appoint an executive officer and legal counsel.

This bill would require a commission to appoint an executive officer and legal counsel, would authorize the commission to appoint staff, and would provide for alternatives if there is a conflict of interest on a matter before the commission.

(14) Existing law requires a local agency formation commission to develop and determine the sphere of influence of each local governmental agency within the county and periodically review and update the adopted sphere of influence.

This bill would require the review and update not less than once every 5 years. For that update and review the bill would require a commission to conduct a service review of municipal services provided in the county. The bill would require a commission to make certain determinations concerning functions and services provided by existing districts before approving any special district sphere of influence or any sphere of influence that includes a special district.

(15) Existing law requires a local agency formation commission to develop, determine, and adopt a sphere of influence for each local governmental agency that provides facilities or services related to development no later than January 1, 1985.

This bill instead would require the commission to develop and determine the sphere of influence of each local governmental agency and update that sphere of influence not less than once every 5 years and would provide a procedure until January 1, 2007, for city and county representatives to reach agreement on the scope of the proposed or revised sphere of influence. The bill would authorize the commission to review and approve a proposal that extends services into unserved, unincorporated areas and to review the creation of new service providers, as specified.

(15.5) Existing law authorizes certain local agencies to establish sewer and water supply facilities on designated lands related to the development of certain territory within the Norton Air Force Base Redevelopment Project Area, as specified.

This bill would provide that a determination of a city's sphere of influence that includes any of that redevelopment project area shall not preclude any other local agency from providing facilities or services related to development, as specified.

(16) Under the act, a local agency formation commission may adopt regulations affecting the functions and services of special districts. As long as those regulations are in effect, the special districts must be represented on the commission.

This bill would repeal this representation requirement and would provide that if the commission has special district representation prior to January 1, 2001, a majority of the independent special districts may require the commission to repeal previously adopted regulations that limit the exercise of powers of special districts.

(17) Existing law creates the Special Commission on Los Angeles Boundaries with specified duties and implements that commission only to the extent that funds are appropriated in the annual Budget Act.

This bill would repeal these provisions.

(18) Existing law defines a special reorganization as a reorganization that includes the detachment of territory from a city or city and county and the incorporation of that entire detached territory as a city.

This bill would specify that proceedings for a special reorganization shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures otherwise prescribed for incorporation of a city.

The bill would also require that expenditures and contributions for political purposes related to a change of organization or reorganization proposal be disclosed and reported in the manner provided for local initiative measures.

(19) Existing law specifies the percentages of registered voters or landowners who must sign petitions for various changes or organization.

This bill would revise these percentages for city consolidations, city annexations, city detachments, district detachments or annexations, district dissolutions, district mergers, or the establishment of a district as a subsidiary district of a city.

(20) Existing law requires that commission review of a reorganization proposal include, but not be limited to, specified factors.

This bill would add to those factors the ability of the newly formed or receiving entity to provide services, the timely availability of adequate water supplies, the extent to which the proposal will assist the receiving entity in achieving its fair share of the regional housing needs, and information from landowners or relating to existing land use designations.

This bill would also require a commission, in considering a proposal including the formation of a new government, to make a determination of the efficiency of existing agencies in providing the needed service or services. The bill would authorize the commission to consider regional growth goals and policies established by local elected officials.

(21) Existing law provides that in any order approving a change of organization or reorganization, the commission may make approval conditional on any of specified factors.

This bill would authorize a condition prohibiting an agency being dissolved from taking certain actions unless an emergency situation exists.

(22) This bill would require the Office of Planning and Research, in consultation with the Controller, to convene a task force of representatives from local agencies and commissions to create statewide guidelines for the incorporation process.

(23) Existing law authorizes any person or affected agency to file a written request to amend or reconsider a commission resolution making determinations.

This bill would require the request to state new or different facts or applicable new law to warrant reconsideration of the resolution.

(24) Existing law requires the conducting authority to consider certain factors if a proposed change of organization is a district annexation.

This bill would require a commission to consider these factors for a city detachment or a district annexation, other than a special reorganization, would add as a factor any resolution objecting to the action that may be filed by an affected agency, and would require the commission to give great weight to such a resolution.

(25) Existing law requires, in the event of a jurisdictional change that would affect the service area or responsibility of one or more special districts, that the board of supervisors negotiate any exchange of property taxes on behalf of the district or districts.

This bill would require the board, prior to entering into negotiation, to consult with the affected districts, with notice to the district board members and executive officer, and adequate opportunity for comment.

(26) This bill would incorporate additional changes in specified sections of the Government Code proposed by AB 1495 and AB 2779, that would become operative if

either or both of those bills and this bill are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

(27) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 762 (AB 185) Hertzberg. Local government reorganization.

Existing law authorizes a local agency formation commission to review proposals for organization and reorganization of municipal entities, including proposals to incorporate cities. A commission is required, after a hearing, to adopt a resolution making determinations approving or disapproving a proposal, with or without conditions.

This bill would require that, if a commission approves a proposal for a special reorganization that includes the incorporation of a city with a population of more than 1,000,000, the resolution shall specify that the legislative body of the city shall consist of an even number of members, with at least 12 elected by districts. It also would require the commission to establish initial boundaries for those districts and to specify in the resolution that the mayor, who shall be a voting member of the council, shall be elected on a citywide basis.

Ch. 763 (SB 128) Polanco. State property.

(1) Existing law authorizes the Director of General Services, with the consent of the state agency concerned, to sell, convey, or exchange surplus real property belonging to the state at fair market value under specified circumstances.

This bill would authorize the director, with approval of the Director of the Department of Transportation, to sell, lease, or exchange the real property located at 120 South Spring Street in the City of Los Angeles, including structures thereon totaling approximately 395,000 square feet.

(2) Existing law prohibits a state or local government agency, in connection with competitive bidding for a public building or construction contract, from requiring a bidder to obtain a surety bond or insurance in connection with the project from a particular surety or insurance company, agent, or broker, and authorizes use of owner-controlled or wrap-up insurance on a "construction or renovation project" for which the total cost exceeds \$50,000,000 if the agency meets certain conditions and certifies that it has made certain determinations.

This bill would clarify that law by authorizing owner-controlled or wrap-up insurance for a construction or renovation program, rather than project, for which the costs exceed \$50,000,000.

Ch. 764 (SB 329) Peace. San Diego Regional Government Efficiency Commission.

Under existing law, there are a number of agencies involved with transportation and infrastructure issues in the County of San Diego.

This bill would enact the San Diego Regional Government Efficiency Commission Act, make related findings and declarations, create an 11-member San Diego Regional Government Efficiency Commission, require the commission to submit to the Legislature a plan and draft legislation for the consolidation of regional agencies within the San Diego region, and grant specified powers to the commission. The bill would state that legislation implementing the commission's plan shall not become operative unless a ballot proposition containing that proposal is approved by the voters, as specified. The bill would state that if

that proposition is approved, at an election conducted in March 2002, the operative date of the legislation shall be July 1, 2002, and if the proposition is approved at an election conducted in November 2002, the operative date of the legislation shall be January 1, 2003. The bill would require the County of San Diego to conduct that election in either March 2002 or November 2002.

By imposing a new program and other duties on local governmental entities this bill would create a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 765 (SB 762) Hughes. Real estate fraud: recording fees.

Existing law provides that in addition to other recording fees, upon the adoption of a resolution by the county board of supervisors, a fee of up to \$2 shall be paid at the time of recording of every real estate instrument, as defined. The fees collected, after deduction of any actual and necessary administrative costs incurred by the county, are required to be placed in the Real Estate Fraud Prosecution Trust Fund to be distributed by the county chief administrative officer, as determined by a Real Estate Fraud Prosecution Trust Fund Committee, to district attorneys and local law enforcement agencies for the purpose of determining, investigating, and prosecuting real estate fraud crimes.

This bill would provide that the amount deducted for actual and necessary administration costs pursuant to those provisions shall not exceed 10% of the fees paid.

Ch. 766 (SB 766) Escutia. Redevelopment: City of South Gate.

(1) Existing law relating to community redevelopment requires a redevelopment agency that undertakes any action to remedy or remove a release of hazardous substances on, under, or from property within a redevelopment project area to amend its redevelopment plan and to comply with other requirements.

This bill would exempt the adoption of a redevelopment plan for a specified area of the City of South Gate from various requirements and would require the city to create a citizens' advisory committee to advise the redevelopment agency on development of the project area, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would provide that it would not preclude the city or its redevelopment agency from using a prior environmental impact report prepared for the project area pursuant to regulations under the California Environmental Quality Act.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

(3) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 767 (SB 1144) Johannessen. Public works: local agencies.

Under the Local Agency Public Construction Act, the Cities of West Sacramento and Davis may provide for an alternative bidding procedure for the design and construction of

projects with a cost not exceeding \$50,000,000. These cities must comply with certain criteria in the alternative bidding procedure, including that the contract be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. These provisions will be repealed on January 1, 2001.

This bill would instead require that the contract be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder that meets the design, aesthetic, and quality standards of the city council. The bill would also extend the repeal date of these provisions to January 1, 2003.

Ch. 768 (SB 1535) Costa. Farm products processors: licensing.

(1) Existing law sets forth procedures governing the licensure by the Department of Food and Agriculture of farm products processors and their agents. Existing law requires that applicants for a processor's license sign a notice that the department may obtain criminal record information during the course of licensing investigation, as specified.

This bill would authorize the above-described notice to be signed by the applicant's designated representative.

(2) Existing law prescribes misdemeanors for specified violations involving processors of farm products and produce dealers.

This bill would authorize the department to recover specified investigative costs with respect to any of these violations. This bill would permit a person responsible for investigative costs as imposed by the provisions of this bill to obtain an audit of the department's investigative costs, as specified.

(3) Existing law prohibits, except as provided, a licensee, as defined, from employing a person as an agent, where that person has had a specified license revoked, or committed violations of specified provisions of the Food and Agricultural Code. Violation of these provisions is punishable as a misdemeanor.

This bill would, in addition, expand the prohibition to the employment, by the licensee, of any person who previously was an agent, and who meets the prohibitory criteria. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(4) Existing law makes it a misdemeanor for a person licensed as a farm products processor or as a produce dealer to fail, neglect, or refuse to remit to the director any assessments that are levied on producers pursuant to provisions of law relating to state commissions that aid the marketing of specified products.

This bill would include additional commissions that would be subject to this misdemeanor provision. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(5) This bill would also incorporate additional amendments to Sections 55901, 55922, 56631, and 56652 of the Food and Agricultural Code proposed by AB 2630, to be operative if AB 2630 and this bill are both enacted.

(6) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 769 (SB 1538) Knight. Military base reuse.

(1) Existing law specifies a single reuse entity for certain specified military bases subject to closure pursuant to the federal Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act and also specifies a procedure for the recognition of a single local reuse entity for any military base that is closed in the state. Existing law also requires that this entity be recognized as the planning authority for the base by all state agencies and provides that it is the only entity that is eligible for specified state benefits for use on the base. These provisions are repealed as of January 1, 2001.

This bill would extend the operation of these provisions to January 1, 2007.

(2) Existing law establishes the California Defense Retention and Conversion Council in the Trade and Commerce Agency until January 1, 2007, and provides that the council consists of specified members, including a nonvoting representative from each branch of the United States Armed Forces within California, appointed by the Governor. Existing law also requires the members to elect a chairperson of the council and provides that, at the request of a council member, the council may review specified actions or programs by state agencies that may affect military base retention and reuse.

This bill would require the military representatives to be flag officers, or their designees, from each branch of the United States Armed Forces representing a mission or installation in California to serve as liaisons to the council, and would require that the Secretary of Trade and Commerce serve as the chairperson of the council. The bill would require a majority vote of the council, in addition to the request of a council member, to review specified actions or programs by state agencies.

Ch. 770 (SB 1778) Johnston. State property: surplus.

(1) Existing law requires each state agency, on or before December 31 of each year, to make a review of all proprietary state lands, with specified exceptions, over which it has jurisdiction, to determine what, if any, land is in excess of its foreseeable needs and report thereon in writing to the Department of General Services. Existing law transfers to the department jurisdiction of all land reported as excess. Existing law requires the department, when authority to sell or otherwise dispose of lands declared excess is granted, to sell the land or otherwise dispose of the property pursuant to the authorization, upon any terms and conditions and subject to any reservations and exemptions as the department may deem to be for the best interests of the state.

This bill would authorize the Director of General Services, with the approval of the State Public Works Board, to sell, exchange, lease, or transfer for current market value or for any lesser consideration authorized by law, specified parcels in Solano County and in San Bernardino County, and to convey for less than fair market value a specified parcel in Sonoma County. The bill would exempt any sale, exchange, lease or transfer of property described by this bill from the California Environmental Quality Act and would except and reserve to the state specified mineral rights.

(2) Existing law authorizes the director, with approval of the State Public Works Board, to sell, exchange, lease, or transfer for current market value or lesser consideration specified parcels in Fresno, Los Angeles, and Santa Clara Counties.

This bill would delete the authority to dispose of that parcel in Los Angeles County.

(3) Existing law authorizes the Director of General Services to enter into negotiations with the City of Concord on behalf of the Military Department for the exchange of real property based on current market value.

This bill would authorize the Director of General Services, in consultation with the Military Department, to convey to Plumas County certain real property for public recreational use only at no cost, except to reimburse the Department of General Services for costs related to the transfer. It would also authorize the director, in consultation with the Military Department, to convey to Plumas County real property currently being used by Plumas County as a waste disposal transfer site at no cost, except to reimburse the Department of General Services for costs related to the transfer.

(4) This bill would also authorize the Director of Parks and Recreation, with approval of the Director of General Services, to exchange real property at the Ahjumawi Lava Springs State Park with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company for real property of equal or greater value.

Ch. 771 (SB 1815) McPherson. Central Coast Veterans Cemetery.

Existing law provides for the burial of veterans and veterans' widows and widowers, and the care of veterans' graves.

This bill would require the Department of Veterans Affairs, in voluntary cooperation with the Monterey County Board of Supervisors, to develop a master plan for a state-owned and state-operated Central Coast Veterans Cemetery to be located on the grounds of the former Fort Ord in Monterey County. The bill also would establish the Central Coast Veterans Cemetery Master Development Fund.

The bill would appropriate \$140,000 from the General Fund to the Central Coast Veterans Cemetery Master Development Fund for the master development plan of the cemetery, as specified.

The bill would require the department to research and prepare a State Cemetery Grant to be filed with the federal Department of Veterans Affairs for an amount representing 100% of the estimated cost for designing, developing, constructing, and equipping the cemetery.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 772 (SB 2041) Chesbro. Public utilities: Mare Island Utility District.

(1) Existing federal law required the closure of federal installations including Mare Island Naval Shipyard. Existing law designates the City of Vallejo as the local reuse entity and authorizes a Mare Island redevelopment plan. The Municipal Utility District Act authorizes the establishment of a utility district and provides, among other things, for its powers, organization, issuance of bonds, and incurring debt.

This bill would until January 1, 2011, establish the Mare Island Utility District, as defined, within this former federal facility.

The bill would provide for the composition of the 5-member board of directors for the district and require the district to commence operations upon the appointment of the directors. The bill would authorize transfer of the district's operation to specified governmental entities. The bill would prescribe the organization and powers of the district. The bill would also provide that the district would be indemnified from liability for environmental damage to the extent provided by an agreement between the City of Vallejo and the United States Navy. This bill would establish new duties for local agencies, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 773 (SB 2060) Speier. Vehicles: dealers: licenses.

(1) Existing law makes it unlawful for a vehicle dealer, as defined, to, among other things, fail to include in a newspaper advertisement of a vehicle for sale that certain charges will be added to the advertised total price at the time of sale.

This bill would expand this prohibition to include advertisements in magazines, direct mail publications, circulars, or handbills, and advertisements on any web page of a lessor-retailer's or dealer's Internet web site, as defined, that displays the price of a vehicle offered for sale. The bill would thus impose a state-mandated local program by expanding the definition of an existing crime. These provisions would become operative on July 1, 2001.

(2) The bill would incorporate changes in Section 11713.1 of the Vehicle Code proposed by this bill and AB 1912 to be operative only if both bills are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 774 (SB 2147) O'Connell. Department of the California Highway Patrol: museum.

Existing law provides that within the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency there is the Department of the California Highway Patrol which is under the control of a civil executive officer known as the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol.

This bill would authorize the commissioner to plan and construct a California Highway Patrol Museum on the department's academy grounds in the City of West Sacramento. The bill would provide for a museum board of directors, and would require the construction to be funded entirely with private contributions, with no public funds to be used, except for eligible federal funds.

The bill would provide for maintenance that would be performed by the department, as specified. The bill would require the commissioner to submit a prescribed report to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, as specified. The bill would provide that the project shall not be considered a public work, shall not be subject to any review or approvals by the Department of General Services, and shall be subject to prevailing wage laws.

The bill would specify that the museum shall be known as the CHP Commissioner Dwight O. "Spike" Helmick Museum.

Ch. 775 (SB 1049) Murray. State contracts: small businesses.

Existing law authorizes a state agency to award a contract for the acquisition of goods, services, or information technology that has an estimated value of greater than \$2,500, but less than \$50,000, to a small business, as long as the agency obtains price quotations from 2 or more small businesses.

This bill instead would authorize the award of the contract to a small business under these provisions if the contract has an estimated value of greater than \$5,000, but less than \$100,000.

Ch. 776 (AB 2890) Committee on Consumer Protection, Governmental Efficiency and Economic Development. Public contracts.

Under existing law, a state agency may award a contract for goods, services, or information technology that has an estimated value between \$2,500 and \$50,000 by obtaining quotations from at least 2 small businesses. For these contracts, a state agency does not have to comply with bidding and contract award requirements that govern contracts of greater value.

This bill would make corrective changes to these provisions, to clarify that contracts with a value greater than \$2,500 and less than \$50,000 do not have to comply with various provisions that generally govern public contracts.

Existing law generally governs the state procurement of materials, supplies, equipment, and services, and the acquisition of electronic data-processing and telecommunications goods and services.

This bill would make various technical and clarifying changes to these provisions and would delete outdated provisions.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 14838.5 of the Government Code, proposed by SB 1049, to be operative only if SB 1049 and this bill are both chaptered and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is chaptered last.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 777 (AB 750) Dutra. Spinal cord injury.

Existing law establishes various health research grant programs.

This bill would establish the Spinal Cord Injury Research Fund for the award of grants to conduct basic neurological research into the cure for spinal cord injuries and their effects. This bill would continuously appropriate the fund to the University of California to administer the grants. This program would be operative until January 1, 2006. This bill would be implemented only to the extent that funds are appropriated for its purposes.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 778 (SB 639) McPherson. Gambling: charitable raffles.

Existing law generally prohibits lotteries, but provides for the operation of the California State Lottery and authorizes bingo games to be conducted for charitable purposes pursuant to local ordinances. The California Constitution, as amended by initiative, also empowers the Legislature to authorize private, nonprofit, eligible organizations, as defined, to operate raffles to provide funding for beneficial and charitable works, subject to specified requirements.

This bill would implement that latter authority, and would provide that a raffle conducted by an eligible organization, as defined, for the purpose of directly supporting specified beneficial or charitable purposes in California, or financially supporting another private, nonprofit, eligible organization that performs those purposes, is not prohibited if, among other requirements, each ticket is sold with a detachable coupon or stub with identifying numbers, the draw is conducted in California under the supervision of a natural person who is 18 years of age or older, and at least 90% of the gross receipts generated from the sale of raffle tickets are used to benefit or provide support for beneficial or charitable purposes, as defined. The bill would limit the use of raffle funds to purposes in California. This bill would provide that an eligible organization is a private, nonprofit organization that has been qualified to conduct business in California for at least one year prior to conducting a raffle and is exempt from taxation pursuant to specified provisions of California law. The bill would provide that any person receiving compensation in connection with the operation of a raffle shall be an employee of the eligible organization that is conducting it, that in no event may compensation be paid from dedicated funds, and that no person or entity shall hold a financial interest in the conduct of a raffle except the eligible organization itself and other eligible organizations receiving funds as described. The bill would provide that an employee of an eligible organization who is a direct seller of raffle tickets shall not be treated as an employee for workers' compensation purposes or unemployment insurance purposes if certain requirements are met. The bill would provide that no raffle may be conducted by means of, or otherwise utilize, any gaming machine, apparatus, or device, and would provide that no raffle may be advertised, operated, or conducted, nor may raffle tickets be sold, traded, or redeemed, over the Internet, or within an operating racetrack inclosure or satellite wagering facility, or within a gambling establishment, as specified. This bill would also provide that no eligible organization shall conduct or participate in a raffle without first having obtained and thereafter maintained a registration from the Department of Justice, as specified. This bill would authorize the department to issue regulations to enforce these provisions, to assess an annual registration fee of \$10 to be deposited in the General Fund to cover the actual costs of establishing and operating this registration system, and would require the department to maintain a data base of registrants, with specified exemptions, and conduct specified proceedings in compliance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

This bill would require the Department of Justice to conduct a study and report to the Legislature by December 31, 2003, on specified issues concerning the impact of these provisions on raffles.

These provisions would become operative on July 1, 2001.

Ch. 779 (SB 1887) Vasconcellos. Horse racing: impact fees.

(1) Existing law authorizes agreements between racing associations and satellite wagering facilities concerning the transmission of signal, the inclusion of wagers in the appropriate parimutuel pool, and the payment of supplemental impact fees apart from the deductions and distributions from the amount handled specified under the Horse Racing Law. Existing law provides that nothing in these provisions shall be construed to require an association or fair to execute an agreement concerning these fees, and that notwithstanding these provisions, no impact fee or charge shall be paid by the operator of a satellite wagering

facility that was also licensed at any time during the prior year to conduct a live racing meeting in the northern zone.

This bill would expand this exclusion to include any satellite wagering facility in the northern zone that was licensed at any time prior to January 1, 2000.

(2) Existing law also provides that on-track license fees applicable to associations conducting thoroughbred racing in the northern zone shall be reduced by 0.3%, and that the amount thereby retained shall be paid to the association in the form of a commission.

This bill would also provide that specified on-track license fees applicable to wagers made within the inclosures of thoroughbred racing associations in the Counties of Alameda and San Mateo shall be permanently reduced, beginning in 2001, by an additional sum equal to the actual amount of impact fees respectively received by each association from the Santa Clara County Fair in 2000.

Ch. 780 (AB 2735) Cox. Birth certificates.

Under existing law, the State Registrar is required to amend or revise a birth certificate under certain circumstances.

This bill would permit an individual, or the parent, legal guardian, or conservator, of a minor or incompetent person, to apply to the State Registrar for the establishment and issuance of a new birth certificate and the sealing of the original, upon finding that the birthing hospital or local registrar made a gender error when completing the original birth certificate, or upon the filing of sworn affidavits by the attending physician and the mother or father or a relative who was at least 5 years old at the time of the applicant's birth that the applicant's gender was different from that indicated on the original birth certificate. This bill would require the applicant to pay to the State Registrar a \$19 fee for the establishment of a new record of birth under these circumstances. The bill would authorize the fee amount to be adjusted annually, in accordance with specified provisions.

This bill would specify the duties of the State Registrar, as well as local registrars and county recorders in this regard. By imposing new duties on local registrars and county recorders, the bill would create a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 781 (AB 885) Jackson. Onsite sewage treatment systems.

Existing law authorizes a California regional water quality control board to prohibit, under specified circumstances, the discharge of waste from individual disposal systems or community collection and disposal systems that use subsurface disposal.

This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board, on or before January 1, 2004, and in consultation with the State Department of Health Services, the California Coastal Commission, the California Conference of Directors of Environmental Health, counties, cities, and other interested parties, to adopt, specified regulations or standards for the permitting and operation of prescribed onsite sewage treatment systems that meet certain requirements.

The bill would require each regional board to incorporate the state board's regulations or standards into the appropriate regional water quality control plans.

The bill would make a statement of legislative intent relating to assistance to private property owners with onsite sewage treatment systems.

Ch. 782 (AB 1781) Robert Pacheco. State beaches: County of Los Angeles: deed restrictions.

Existing law requires the Director of Parks and Recreation, upon the adoption of a specified resolution by the County of Los Angeles, to grant to the County of Los Angeles, in trust for the people of California, all of the rights, title, and interest of the State of California in specified state beach property. Existing law prohibits any new project for new or expanded noncommercial development on that beach property from exceeding an estimated cost limitation for each project of \$250,000, as adjusted. Existing law requires that limitation to be specified in each deed.

This bill would exempt noncommercial projects necessary to bring public accessways and public facilities into compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended, from the estimated cost limitation. The bill would require the director to execute an amendment to any deed conveying the state beach property to incorporate the exemptions provided by the bill.

The bill would also limit the use of public funds for shoreline protective works at specified beaches to those determined by the County of Los Angeles to be necessary for the protection of public infrastructure or a public facility.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 783 (AB 2282) Davis. Public records: resolution of enforcement actions.

Existing law provides that public records are open to inspection at all times during the office hours of the state or local agency and every person has a right to inspect any public record, except as specifically provided. Existing provisions of the Governor's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1991 establish the California Environmental Protection Agency consisting of the State Air Resources Board, the California Integrated Waste Management Board, the State Water Resources Control Board and each California regional water quality control board, the Department of Pesticide Regulation, and the Department of Toxic Substances Control.

This bill would require, on and after April 1, 2001, every final enforcement order issued by the California Environmental Protection Agency and various boards and departments within the agency, under any provision of law that is administered by one of these entities, to be displayed for at least one year on the entity's Internet website, if the order is a public record that is not otherwise exempt from disclosure.

This bill would specify when an order is final for purposes of the bill and would require the agency to oversee the implementation of the bill.

Ch. 784 (AB 2365) Honda. Transportation funding.

(1) The Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority Act has been renamed to reflect the name change from the Santa Clara County Transit District. The act authorizes the continuation of the authority and the operation of a transit system. The act creates a 12-member board of directors that has the power to manage the transit system. The act authorizes the adoption of a retail transaction and use tax ordinance provided that it is approved by the voters at a special election.

The bill would authorize the authority to administer and implement an adopted countywide transportation expenditure plan funded by revenues from a retail transaction and use tax, as prescribed. The bill would set forth examples of projects authorized by the plan. The bill would require that the authority consult with specified state and local agencies. The bill would also state that this bill does not vary the terms of the cooperative agreement dated July 1, 1999, between the authority and Santa Clara County relating to the construction of transportation projects using specified funds, and the cooperative agreement is controlling in the case of any conflict between the agreement and this bill.

(2) The bill would make an appropriation by requiring that amounts appropriated under certain items of appropriation in the Budget Act of 2000 be used for specified transportation purposes.

Ch. 785 (SB 2001) Poochigian. Local planning: public notice.

(1) The Planning and Zoning Law provides that whenever a hearing is held for a permit or modification of a permit for a drive-through facility, the local agency shall incorporate, where necessary, notice procedures to the blind, aged, and disabled communities, as specified. Existing law also requires that whenever notice of a public hearing is required regarding the adoption of a general or specific plan, specified procedures are to be followed.

This bill would require that these notice procedures also be incorporated whenever a local agency considers the adoption or amendment of policies or ordinances affecting drive-through facilities. By imposing new duties on local agencies, including charter cities, the bill would create a state-mandated local program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 786 (SB 1109) Burton. Vessels.

Existing law provides that when a pilot for the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun goes aboard a vessel, the pilot becomes a servant of the vessel and its owner and operator. Existing law also provides that nothing exempts the vessel or its owner or operator from liability to persons or property for damage or loss caused by the vessel or its operation on the ground that the vessel was piloted by a pilot or that the damage or loss was incurred as a result of the pilot's error, omission, fault, or neglect.

This bill would prohibit the rates and charges for pilotage services from including the cost of primary marine insurance, except as specified in the bill. The bill would require a pilot for the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun to arrange to have available, upon written notice, trip insurance, with specified coverage limits, naming as insureds the pilot, any organization to which the pilot belongs, and their officers and employees, that insures the named insureds against any civil claim relating to acts or omissions of the insureds in connection with providing pilotage services, except willful misconduct.

The bill would require a vessel or its owner, operator, or demise or bareboat charterer hiring a pilot for the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun to either pay for trip insurance, as specified, or to defend, indemnify, and hold harmless a pilot and any organization of pilots to which the pilot belongs, and their employees and officers, from specified liability resulting from an act, omission, or negligence of the pilot, other than willful misconduct, and to defend the pilot, as specified.

Ch. 787 (SB 1404) Committee on Transportation. Government.

(1) The Outdoor Advertising Act regulates the placement of advertising displays adjacent to and within specified distances of highways that are part of the national system of interstate and defense highways and federal-aid highways. The act, except as specified, prohibits any advertising display from being placed or maintained on property adjacent to a section of a freeway that has been landscaped if the advertising display is designed to be viewed primarily by persons traveling on the main-traveled way of the landscaped freeway. The act defines relevant terms.

This bill would define additional terms as used in the act, amend certain definitions, and delete a definition. The bill would prohibit any advertising display that is visible from a state highway, rather than a bonus segment, as defined, if the display is flashing, intermittent, or involves moving light or lights. The bill would provide that all message centers, as defined, meet certain requirements, and would delete message centers from certain exemptions

allowing advertising displays meeting certain requirements to be placed within 660 feet of an interstate or a primary highway if in a business area. The bill would provide that advertising displays may not impair the vision of travelers as measured by values established in the Vehicle Code.

To the extent that these changes would expand the scope of an existing crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) Existing law regulates on-premises advertising displays and regulates any structure, housing, sign, device, figure, statuary, painting, display, message placard, or other contrivance, or any part thereof, that has been designed, constructed, created, intended, or engineered to have a useful life of 15 years or more, and intended or used to advertise, or to provide data or information in the nature of advertising, for specified purposes.

This bill would define “message center” and would provide that on-premise message center displays that are visible to traffic from any interstate or primary highway are required to meet certain conditions.

(3) Existing law requires certain funds in the Public Transportation Account in the State Transportation Fund to be appropriated by the Legislature to the Controller for allocation to transportation planning agencies, county transportation commissions, and the San Diego Metropolitan Transit Development Board for specified transit purposes. The Controller is required, not later than January 10th of each year, to send to each of those entities an estimate of the amount of funds to be allocated to the entity under these provisions during the next fiscal year.

This bill would change the date specified above to January 31st.

(4) Existing law requires the California Transportation Commission to relinquish to any city or county any portion of any state highway within the city or county that has been deleted from the state highway system by legislative enactment. These relinquishments become effective upon the first day of the next calendar or fiscal year, whichever first occurs after the effective date of the legislative enactment.

This bill would authorize the commission to relinquish to the City of Arroyo Grande a specified portion of State Highway Route 227, upon terms and conditions the commission finds to be in the best interests of the state, including that the city maintain within its jurisdiction signs directing motorists to the continuation of Route 227. The relinquishment would become effective immediately following recordation by the county recorder of the relinquishment resolution containing the commission’s approval of the terms and conditions of the relinquishment. The portion of Route 227 relinquished as specified would cease to be a state highway on the effective date of the relinquishment.

(5) Existing law provides for the vacation of a public street, highway, or public service easement in accordance with specified procedures.

This bill would correct a statutory cross reference set forth in those provisions.

(6) Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to prepare and publish a printed summary describing the penalties for noncompliance with provisions relating to the state’s compulsory financial responsibility law, and include the summary with specified motor vehicle registration and driver license documents.

This bill would make changes in the notice to conform to changes in the compulsory financial responsibility law.

(7) Existing law excludes violations as a pedestrian or while operating a bicycle from the requirement that court clerks report Vehicle Code violations to the Department of Motor Vehicles.

This bill would also exclude violations while operating a motorized scooter.

(8) Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to, in cooperation with parking citation processing agencies, develop a plan to establish a pilot program by which parking penalties and administrative fees may be collected without regard to whether a vehicle is transferred.

This bill would delete that requirement.

(9) Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue identification cards and authorizes the cancellation of the identification cards under certain circumstances.

This bill would authorize the department to refuse to issue or renew an identification card to any person if the department determines that the person has knowingly used a false or fictitious name in any application, if the department determines that the person has impersonated another in making an application, or if the department determines that the person has knowingly made a false statement, knowingly concealed a material fact, or otherwise committed any fraud on any application. The bill would also authorize the department to declare an identification card invalid on any of these same grounds. The bill would also require the holder of an invalid card to surrender the card to the department and a violation of this provision would be punishable as an infraction thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

(10) Existing law specifies that upon application for an original class C or M driver's license, or for the renewal of a class C or M driver's license, there shall be paid to the Department of Motor Vehicles a fee of \$12 for a license that will expire on the 4th birthday of the applicant following the date of the application. Existing law also specifies that upon application for an original driver's license, or for the renewal of a driver's license or for a license to operate a different class of vehicle, there shall be paid to the department a fee of \$15 for a license that will expire on the 5th birthday of the applicant following the date of the application.

This bill would provide that the \$12 fee is for the issuance of an original 4-year class C or M driver's license and the \$15 fee is for a renewal 5-year class C or M driver's license or a change in vehicle class.

(11) Existing law prohibits specified vehicles from being driven on a highway in excess of 55 miles per hour and also prohibits a commercial motor vehicle from being operated on a highway at a speed exceeding an established maximum speed limit by 15 miles per hour or more and declares that a violation of this provision is punishable as a misdemeanor and is a serious traffic violation, as defined.

This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change in these provisions.

(12) The Motor Carriers of Property Permit Act provides for the regulation of certain for-hire motor carriers of property by the Department of Motor Vehicles and the Department of the California Highway Patrol. The act refers to certain obsolete statutory provisions and definitions relating to specified motor carriers.

This bill would delete the obsolete statutory references and definitions.

(13) Existing law requires an application for refund from the Department of Motor Vehicles for an erroneous or excessive collection of fees or penalties to be presented to the department in writing within three years from the date of payment of the erroneous or excessive fee or penalty.

This bill would delete the requirement that the application be in writing, and, instead, would require that the application be in a format prescribed by the department.

(14) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 788 (SB 2178) McPherson. Transportation: State Highway Route 17 bus feeder service: funding.

Existing law prohibits the Department of Transportation from providing funding to Amtrak for the purpose of entering into a contract with a motor carrier of passengers for the intercity transportation of passengers by motor carrier over regular routes unless prescribed conditions are met, including a requirement that service be provided only for passengers on trips where the passengers have had prior movement by rail or will have subsequent movement by rail, evidenced by a combination rail and bus one-way or roundtrip ticket.

This bill, until a specified date, would exempt from the specified requirement service provided for disabled passengers who rely substantially on the use of wheelchairs and travel by motor carrier over any regular route that operates on a specified portion of Route 17.

The bill would require the department to encourage certain transportation entities to develop and execute a memorandum of understanding that addresses long-term solutions to the transportation needs of passengers traveling by bus on the specified route .

The bill would declare that it is take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 789 (SB 1819) Dunn. Motor vehicle franchises: restriction.

(1) Existing law prohibits any motor vehicle manufacturer, manufacturer branch, distributor, or distributor branch that is licensed under the Vehicle Code from engaging in certain conduct involving a dealer having a franchise for the sale of new vehicles or vehicle parts including prohibiting those manufacturers, branches, and distributors from competing with a dealer, as specified, or engaging in unfair discrimination in favor of any dealership owned or controlled by those entities.

This bill would allow these manufacturers, branches, and distributors or any entity that is controlled by a manufacturer, branch, or distributor to compete under specified limited circumstances and would specify conduct that constitutes unfair discrimination.

The bill would also require every manufacturer, branch, and distributor that owns or operates a dealership, as specified, to give written notice to the board each time a manufacturer, branch, or distributor assumes operation of a dealership or acquires or divests itself of an ownership interest in a dealership.

Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The bill would also set forth legislative findings and declarations regarding independent, franchised new motor vehicle dealers.

(2) This bill would incorporate changes to Section 11713.3 of the Vehicle Code made by AB 1912 if both this bill and AB 1912 are chaptered and this bill is chaptered last.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 790 (SB 1832) Chesbro. Forest legacy program.

Existing law contains a finding and declaration by the Legislature that the forest resources and timberlands of the state are among the most valuable of the natural resources of the state and that there is great concern throughout the state relating to their utilization, restoration, and protection.

This bill would enact the California Forest Legacy Program Act of 2000, pursuant to which the California Forest Legacy Program would be established to conserve private forest lands. The bill would permit the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to acquire conservation easements of eligible properties according to criteria contained in the bill. The bill would also permit federal and state agencies, local governments, and nonprofit land trust organizations to hold conservation easements acquired pursuant to the program. The provisions of the bill would be repealed on January 1, 2007, unless a later enacted statute deletes or extends that date.

Ch. 791 (AB 1703) Florez. High-speed rail service.

(1) Existing law establishes the High-Speed Rail Authority with specified membership appointed by the Governor, the Senate Committee on Rules, and the Speaker of the Assembly. Existing law requires the authority to, among other things, direct the development and implementation of intercity high-speed rail service that is fully integrated with the state's existing intercity rail and bus network. Existing law provides for the termination of the

authority on June 30, 2001, unless a specified financial plan is approved by the Legislature or the voters.

This bill would extend the termination date of the authority until December 31, 2003, unless the Legislature repeals those provisions or provides for a different termination date and would provide for the expiration of the terms of the members of the authority, as prescribed.

(2) Existing law requires the authority to prepare a plan for the construction and operation of a high-speed train network and to submit the plan to either the Legislature and the Governor for approval by the enactment of a statute or to the voters for approval. The authorization and responsibility for planning, construction, and operation of high-speed passenger train service at speeds exceeding 100 miles per hour is exclusively granted to the authority.

This bill would continue the authority to prepare the plan only upon an appropriation in the Budget Act for that purpose, and would limit the submission of the plan to the Legislature and the Governor.

This bill would increase the speed described above from 100 miles per hour to 125 miles per hour.

Ch. 792 (AB 2599) Cardenas. Cervical Cancer Community Awareness Campaign.

Under existing law, the State Department of Health Services is responsible for the administration and oversight of various programs for the prevention and treatment of diseases.

This bill would require the department to conduct the Cervical Cancer Community Awareness Campaign with specified objectives, including the study of and research regarding cervical cancer in relation to women in the state. The bill would require the department to adopt regulations to implement the Cervical Cancer Community Awareness Campaign. However, the bill would specify that the campaign shall not be implemented unless and until funds are appropriated for that purpose in the annual Budget Act.

Existing law provides for the Cancer Research Fund, from which funds are available upon appropriation by the Legislature, for various cancer research programs.

This bill would establish the Cervical Cancer Fund in the State Treasury to be expended by the department upon appropriation by the Legislature for the Cervical Cancer Community Awareness Campaign required under the bill.

Ch. 793 (AB 1873) Wiggins. School-to-career opportunities.¹⁶

Existing law provides for the allocation of certain federal Job Training Partnership Act funds to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for distribution to school districts, county offices of education, community college districts, and other entities for adult education, regional occupational programs, and other related programs serving welfare recipients, as specified. Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to use 30% of certain funds available under the federal Job Training Partnership Act to support the work-based learning component of a school-to-career program.

This bill would make legislative findings and declarations regarding the importance of preparing pupils for an economy that demands strong academic and career skills. The bill would create the Interagency Partnership for School-to-Career Programs as a formal collaboration among the Secretary for Education, the State Department of Education, the Chancellor's Office of the California Community Colleges and the Health and Human Services Agency, for the purpose of administering a grant program to local entities who meet certain requirements.

The bill would appropriate \$5,000,000 from the General Fund to the Office of the Secretary for Education for the purposes of those provisions. To the extent that funds appropriated by this bill are allocated to a school district or a community college district, those funds would be applied toward the minimum funding requirements for school districts

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

and community college districts imposed by Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution.

Ch. 794 (SB 269) Ortiz. Local public health administration: state aid.¹⁷

Under existing law, state aid is provided to local health departments for purposes of public health administration, including for communicable disease control and community and public health surveillance activities. Under existing law, allocation of these funds is made to the administrative bodies of qualifying local health jurisdictions described as public health administrative organizations, and includes a basic allotment of \$100,000 per local health jurisdiction or \$0.212426630 per capita, whichever is greater.

This bill would enact the “Public Health Improvement Act of 1999,” which would make the allocation of these funds subject to the availability of funds in the annual Budget Act or some other act, appropriate \$4,935,000 from the General Fund for this purpose, provide for a specified allocation of the funds appropriated, and would state related legislative intent.

Ch. 795 (SB 962) Escutia. Public assistance payments by direct deposit.

Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services to provide for the delivery of public assistance payments.

Existing law specifies that any person entitled to the receipt of public assistance payments may authorize payment to be directly deposited by electronic funds transfer into that person’s account in a financial institution, and requires each county treasurer to make an agreement with one or more financial institutions participating in the Automated Clearing House pursuant to the local rules, and to establish a program for the direct deposit by electronic funds transfer of payments to any person entitled to public assistance benefits and who authorizes the direct deposit of funds into the person’s account in a financial institution.

Existing law limits that requirement to counties in which the board of supervisors has adopted a resolution to implement an electronically based system for delivering public assistance payments.

This bill would impose that requirement upon each county that offers a program for direct deposit by electronic funds transfer to its employees. By imposing the requirement of providing benefits through electronic funds transfer to those counties, this bill would result in a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 796 (AB 556) Davis. Drugs and devices: conformity to federal law.

Existing law, the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, contains provisions regarding the designation, labeling, and advertisement of drugs and devices, as defined, for sale in the state. Under existing law, a violation of any of these provisions is punishable as a misdemeanor.

This bill would conform these provisions to the federal Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act of 1997 with regard to the regulation of products subject to the federal Food and Drug Administration jurisdiction.

Since a violation of the provisions applicable to the sale of drugs and devices is a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 797 (AB 1846) Lowenthal. Senior housing.

Existing law contains various provisions that require building standards and accessibility guidelines to ensure that public buildings and accommodations are open and available to persons with disabilities.

Existing law requires the California Department of Aging, among other things, to administer the Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act which establishes various programs that serve older individuals, including aging information and education programs.

This bill would establish the Senior Housing Information and Support Center within the department, for the purpose of providing information and training relating to specified subjects, including housing options and home modification alternatives designed to support independent living, and available innovative resources and senior services.

This bill would also require the department, in consultation with the California Commission on Aging, to enter into a contract with an entity for the development of information and materials relating to the concept of "aging in place" and the benefits of home modification for seniors.

This bill would require the department to distribute these materials to area agencies on aging and other appropriate entities.

This bill would provide that implementation of the bill would be subject to appropriations contained in the Budget Act.

Ch. 798 (AB 1941) Strom-Martin. Palm Drive Health Care District.

Existing law, the Local Health Care District Law, authorizes the board of directors of a local health care district to issue revenue bonds pursuant to the Revenue Bond Law of 1941, but limits the amount of those bonds to 50% of the average of the district's gross revenues for the preceding 3 years.

This bill would instead authorize the Board of Directors of the Palm Drive Health Care District, on or before January 1, 2004, by resolution adopted by a vote of $\frac{4}{5}$ of the membership of the board, to issue bonds of not more than a maximum of 50% of the average of the Palm Drive Hospital's gross revenues for the 1997-98, 1998-99, and 1999-2000 fiscal years, pursuant to the Revenue Bond Law of 1941, to provide funds for the acquisition, construction, improvement, financing, or refinancing of enterprises.

The bill would also require a district that leases or transfers its assets to a corporation in accordance with specified provisions to act as an advocate for the community to the operating corporation, and to annually report to the community on the progress made in meeting the community's health needs.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 799 (AB 2037) Corbett. Children: alcohol or drug exposed or HIV positive.

Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services to conduct a demonstration project to provide certain services to children who are alcohol or drug exposed, as defined, or who are human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) positive, as defined. To be eligible to receive services under the project, a child has to be aged newborn to 36 months.

This bill would increase the age of eligibility to 60 months if funds are available within the existing appropriation for counties maintaining a program for a minimum of 3 years, or, for other counties, if funds for this purpose are available through the California Children and Families Program.

Ch. 800 (AB 2080) Granlund. Medi-Cal: long-term care services.

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Services, under which qualified low-income persons are provided with health care services.

Existing law provides that when a patient in a nursing facility who is on non-Medi-Cal status converts to Medi-Cal coverage, any security deposit paid to the facility by the patient or on his or her behalf, as a condition of admission to the facility, shall be returned and the obligations and responsibilities of the patient or responsible party shall be null and void.

This bill would, instead, designate a patient as a resident, and would provide that these obligations shall, during the time period the resident is covered by the Medi-Cal program, be limited to the obligations and responsibilities provided for under the Medi-Cal program.

Existing law also permits a facility to require, as a condition of admission, that where the patient has an agent, the agent sign or cosign the admissions agreement and agree to distribute to the facility, promptly when due, the share of cost and any other charges not paid for by the Medi-Cal program which the patient and his or her agent has agreed to pay.

This bill would require a resident and his or her agent to pay a facility the share of cost for which the resident is responsible under the Medi-Cal program.

The bill would authorize the resident or agent to apply for a hearing, if the resident or agent disputes the amount of share of cost owed to a facility.

Existing law provides that the amount of the agent's financial obligation under these provisions is limited to the amount of the funds received but not distributed to the facility.

This bill would provide an exception to this provision.

Existing law provides that any agent who willfully violates the above-described provisions is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Because the bill would change the definition of a crime, the bill would constitute a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 801 (AB 2276) Cedillo. Health facilities.

Existing law provides for the regulation of nonprofit public benefit corporations.

This bill would require the Attorney General to prepare a plan for an evaluation of whether additional standards for charitable care and community benefits should be established for private, not-for-profit corporations that operate or control a general acute care hospital, as defined. The Attorney General would be required to submit the plan to the appropriate committees of the Legislature by March 1, 2001.

Existing law, the Cedillo-Alarcon Community Clinic Investment Act of 2000, which will take effect on January 1, 2001, authorizes the California Health Facilities Financing Authority to award grants to any eligible participating primary care clinic for purposes of financing capital outlay projects and requires the authority to develop selection criteria and a process for awarding these grants.

This bill would authorize the authority to adopt emergency regulations to implement that act.

Ch. 802 (AB 2394) Firebaugh. Healing arts: cultural and linguistic competency.

Existing law includes provisions generally applying to the licensure and certification of all healing arts practitioners.

This bill would establish the Task Force on Culturally and Linguistically Competent Physicians and Dentists, chaired by the State Director of Health Services and the Director of Consumer Affairs, and would specify the task force's duties, including, among other things, developing recommendations for a continuing education program that includes language proficiency standards of a foreign language to meet linguistic competency, and identifying

the key cultural elements necessary to meet cultural competency, and reporting to the Legislature and to licensing boards within 2 years of its establishment.

This bill would establish a subcommittee of the task force and would require the subcommittee to submit a report to the task force by March 1, 2001, to be forwarded to the Legislature with any additional comments by April 1, 2001, on the feasibility of establishing a pilot program that would allow Mexican and Caribbean licensed physicians and dentists to practice in nonprofit community health centers in California's medically underserved communities. This bill would specify that the Medical Board of California and the Dental Board of California shall pay the state administrative costs associated with the task force and its subcommittee.

Ch. 803 (AB 2427) Kuehl. Genetic diseases: genetic screening.

The Hereditary Disorders Act requires the State Department of Health Services to establish a program to provide genetic screening services. The department is required to charge a fee and deposit the fee into the Genetic Disease Testing Fund, which is continuously appropriated for certain purposes.

This bill would provide that fees would be established and adjusted by the Director of Health Services. This bill would expand the purposes for which the moneys in the fund may be expended, thereby making an appropriation. This bill would also state the Legislature's findings regarding the maintenance of genetic screening programs.

Existing law requires the department to establish a program for genetic disease testing and authorizes the department to provide facilities to and contract with qualified laboratories. Existing law requires the department to charge a fee for additional screening and lists the additional genetic conditions that may be tested for under the program.

This bill would instead require the department to establish a program for the development and evaluation of genetic disease testing. It would permit the department to charge a fee for developmental screening and would delete the list of genetic conditions that may be tested for under the program.

Existing law requires the department to report to the Legislature regarding program progress by June 30, 2000.

This bill would require the department to report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2002. This bill would also appropriate \$3,900,000 to the department from the Genetic Disease Testing Fund to fund the cost of the trial of the program and a followup report.

Ch. 804 (AB 2668) Battin. Medi-Cal: long-term care services: persons with developmental disabilities.

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Services, under which basic health care services are provided to qualified low-income services. Among those services covered under the Medi-Cal program are services provided in long-term health care facilities.

This bill would provide for coverage of services provided to individuals with developmental disabilities residing in certain types of long-term health care facilities.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 805 (SB 1865) Perata. Air pollution: civil and criminal penalties.

(1) Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board, air pollution control districts, and air quality management districts to adopt regulations for classifying and enforcing minor violations, and required the state board to report to the Legislature, on or before January 1, 2000, on the implementation of the regulations. Existing law also provides for the repeal of these provisions on January 1, 2001.

This bill would extend the date for repeal of those provisions to January 1, 2006, and would require a report to the Legislature on actions taken by the state board on or before January 1, 2005. The bill would impose a state-mandated local program by requiring air

pollution control districts and air quality management districts to submit information to the state board for purposes of that report.

(2) Existing law provides that any person who emits an air contaminant that causes actual injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to a considerable number of people is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine, imprisonment, and a civil penalty.

This bill would increase the fine and the maximum time for imprisonment for a violation that causes actual injury.

(3) Existing law provides that any person who negligently emits an air contaminant in violation of any rule, regulation, permit, or order of the state board or a district pertaining to emissions, to be subject to a fine, imprisonment, and a civil penalty.

This bill would increase the maximum fine.

This bill would also provide that any person who negligently emits an air contaminant that causes injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to a considerable number of persons that also causes great bodily injury, as defined, to, or death of, any person is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine, imprisonment, and a civil penalty.

(4) Existing law provides that any person who emits an air contaminant in violation of any rule, regulation, permit, or order of the state board or a district pertaining to emissions, and who knew of the emission and failed to correct the violation within a reasonable period of time is subject to a fine, imprisonment, and a civil penalty.

This bill would increase the maximum fine and penalty.

This bill would also provide that any person who owns or operates any source of an air contaminant that causes injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to a considerable number of persons that also causes great bodily injury, as defined, to, or death of, any person and who knew of the emission and failed to take corrective action within a reasonable time is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a specified fine and penalty.

(5) Existing law provides that any person who willfully and intentionally emits an air contaminant in violation of any rule, regulation, permit, or order of the state board or a district pertaining to emissions is subject to a specified fine, imprisonment, and penalty.

This bill would expand that provision to include any person who willfully and intentionally or with reckless disregard for the risk of great bodily injury or death, emits an air contaminant that results in great bodily injury or death. This bill would also increase the maximum allowable fine and civil penalty. The bill would also provide that any person who emits an air contaminant that causes injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to a considerable number of persons, that results in any unreasonable risk of, or that causes great bodily injury to, or death of, any person, and who does so willfully, intentionally, or with reckless disregard for the risk is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a specified fine and penalty.

This bill would also provide for a higher maximum allowable penalty for corporate violators.

(6) Existing law provides that the recovery of a civil penalty for an air quality violation precludes criminal prosecution, and that the filing of a criminal complaint requires the dismissal of any civil action for the same offense.

This bill would exempt from that requirement any portion of a civil action requesting injunctive relief.

(7) Existing law provides specified circumstances for a court to consider in determining the amount of civil penalty to assess a violator of specified air pollution provisions.

This bill would require that a court consider the same circumstances when considering the amount of criminal fine to impose on a violator of specified air pollution provisions.

(8) Existing law provides that any person who knowingly, and with intent to deceive, falsifies any document required to be kept pursuant to any rule, regulation, permit, or order of the state board or a district pertaining to emissions is subject to a civil penalty.

This bill would increase the maximum allowable civil penalty, and would provide that the person is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine and imprisonment.

This bill would create additional crimes and would expand the scope of existing crimes, thereby imposing state-mandated local programs.

(9) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Ch. 806 (SB 1970) Costa. Economic poisons: regulation.

(1) Existing law provides for presentation of evidence to the Director of the Department of Food and Agriculture, for purposes of convening a hearing by a trial board in regard to the neglect, incompetence, or misconduct in office of a county agricultural commissioner, as specified.

This bill would, instead, authorize presentation of the evidence to the Secretary of Food and Agriculture or the Director of the Department of Pesticide Regulation, for the above-specified conduct. The secretary would be authorized to convene the trial board when the alleged offenses come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Food and Agriculture and the director would convene the trial board when the alleged offenses come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Pesticide Regulation.

(2) Existing law provides that, except as provided, the director may, after investigation and hearing, adopt regulations to govern the possession, sale, or use of any pesticide which the director finds necessary, as specified.

This bill would revise procedures relating to adopting regulations.

(3) Existing law authorizes the levy of civil penalties for specified violations and provides the person charged with a violation with the opportunity to review the director's evidence and present evidence on his or her behalf at the hearing.

This bill would revise this procedure by authorizing the person to review the evidence prior to the hearing.

(4) Existing law provides for the levying of civil penalties for specified violations regarding pesticides. Those penalties are imposed by a county agricultural commissioner after a hearing by that commissioner.

This bill would provide that it is unlawful to refuse or neglect to pay a civil penalty levied as described above.

Additionally, this bill would authorize the director to initiate and maintain enforcement actions for violations committed in multiple jurisdictions or in other specified cases, or to refer those violations to the district attorney or the Attorney General. In cases where the director takes enforcement action, the director would be authorized to impose a fine up to \$5,000 for each violation after a noticed hearing. Procedures for judicial review of the director's decision would also be provided. The director's authority under these provisions would only apply prospectively to violations occurring on or after January 1, 2001, and would only remain in effect until January 1, 2006, unless a later enacted statute deletes or extends that date.

(5) Existing law provides for the refusal, revocation, or suspension of a permit regarding the use of pesticides for specified violations.

This bill would, in addition, provide for the refusal, revocation, or suspension of a permit regarding the use of pesticides, as specified, for the failure to pay a civil penalty or comply with a final, lawful order from an agricultural commissioner.

Ch. 807 (SB 2165) Sher. Waste discharge requirements.

(1) The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act prescribes certain civil penalties, including specified mandatory minimum penalties, for violations of specified waste discharge requirements set forth in that act or the Clean Water Act.

This bill would revise these provisions. The bill would prescribe circumstances under which the mandatory minimum penalty requirements would not apply. Certain exceptions would remain in effect only until January 1, 2002. The bill would require the assessment of a mandatory minimum penalty of \$3,000 for the first serious violation, as defined, and each additional serious violation in any period of 6 consecutive months, as defined, except that if no serious violation has occurred in the prior 6 months, the bill would authorize the State Water Resources Control Board or a regional water quality control board, in lieu of assessing the penalty applicable to the first serious violation, to require the discharger to spend an amount equal to the penalty for a supplemental environmental project or to develop a pollution prevention plan.

The bill would also require the assessment of a mandatory minimum penalty of \$3,000 for 4 or more violations of prescribed waste discharge requirements that occur in any period of 6 consecutive months, except as specified.

(2) The act authorizes the state board, a regional board, or a publicly owned treatment works to require a discharger to complete and implement a pollution prevention plan if certain requirements are met.

This bill would extend that authority to those public entities if a discharger is subject to a cease and desist order or a time schedule order.

Ch. 808 (AB 1358) Shelley. Child support enforcement.

Existing law, as revised in 1999, provides for the implementation and administration of procedures for the enforcement of child support obligations and sets forth the duties and functions of specified state and local entities for this purpose.

Existing law requires each county to maintain a local child support agency for the purpose of establishing, modifying, and enforcing child support obligations. Existing law provides for the transfer of child support collection duties from the district attorney to the local child support agency by January 1, 2003.

This bill would make conforming changes to provisions governing the entities authorized to enforce the collection of child support by deleting references to the district attorney and instead adding references to the local child support agency. The bill would make technical changes. The bill would also require local child support agencies to delete specified criminal history information from a file when the agency closes a child support enforcement case. By imposing additional duties on local employees, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Existing law requires a court, when ordering a party to pay an amount for support or modifying an order thereof, to include an earnings assignment order for support requiring the employer of the obligor to pay the obligee that portion of the obligor's earning due the obligee.

This bill would provide that an earnings assignment for support would be issued, and would be effective and enforceable, notwithstanding the absence of the name, address, or other identifying information regarding the obligor's employer.

Existing law prohibits the release of information, including the disclosure of the whereabouts of one party or the child to another party, or to the attorney of any other party, if a protective order has been issued by a court or administrative agency, a good cause claim has been approved or is pending, or the public agency responsible for establishing paternity or enforcing support has reason to believe that the release of the information may result in physical or emotional harm to the party or the child.

This bill would require, when a local child support agency is prohibited from releasing information for the reasons stated above, that the information be omitted from any pleading

or document to be submitted to the court. The bill would provide for the release of this information only upon an order of the court.

Existing law requires each county to maintain a local child support agency that is responsible for establishing, modifying, and enforcing support obligations.

This bill would authorize attorneys employed within the local child support agency to direct, control, and prosecute civil actions and proceedings in the name of the county in support of child support activities on behalf of the Department of Child Support Services and the local agency.

Under existing law, after a support order, including a temporary support order and an order for medical support only, has been entered in an action, the parent who requested or who is receiving support enforcement services of the local child support agency becomes a party to the action.

This bill would require the local child support agency, once both parents are parties to an action in cases where Title IV-D services are currently being provided, to mail the nonmoving party in the action, within 5 days of receipt, all pleadings relating solely to the support issue in the action that have been served on the local child support agency by the moving party. The bill would create a rebuttable presumption that service upon the child support agency constitutes valid service on the moving party, and where this procedure is used to effectuate service on the nonmoving party, the pleadings shall be served on the local child support agency 30 days prior to the hearing.

Existing law requires the local child support agency or the Attorney General to provide written notice to recipients of child support enforcement services of the initial date and time, and purpose of every hearing in a civil action for paternity or support.

This bill would require, once the parent who has requested or who is receiving support enforcement services becomes a party to the action, the local child support agency or Attorney General to serve on a parent all pleadings relating to support that have been served on the local child support agency by the other parent and for the pleading to be accompanied by a notice.

The bill would also provide that, commencing July 1, 2000, the Department of Child Support Services shall pay only those county claims for federal or state reimbursement which are filed with the department within 9 months of the end of the calendar quarter in which the costs are paid, except as specified.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 699.510 of the Code of Civil Procedure proposed by AB 2405, to be operative if this bill and AB 2405 are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 3751.5 of the Family Code proposed by AB 2130, to be operative if this bill and AB 2130 are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 11552 of the Government Code proposed by SB 150, to be operative if this bill and SB 150 are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 12419.3 of the Government Code proposed by AB 2906, to be operative if this bill and AB 2906 are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 26746 of the Government Code proposed by AB 1768, to be operative if this bill and AB 1768 are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 11105 of the Penal Code proposed by SB 2161, to be operative if this bill and SB 2161 are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 13300 of the Penal Code proposed by SB 2161, to be operative if this bill and SB 2161 are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 809 (AB 2130) Corbett. Family health insurance coverage.

Existing law requires an insurer, in any case in which health insurance is provided to a child pursuant to a court or administrative order, to provide information about the coverage to both parents or the person having custody of the child and to the district attorney upon request, as specified.

This bill would require the insurer to include in that information the health insurance membership or identification card regarding the child, the evidence of coverage and disclosure form, and any other information provided to the covered parent about the child's health care coverage to the noncovered parent having custody of the child or any other person having custody of the child and the district attorney upon request. The bill would require the insurer upon being provided one of several specified documents, to notify in writing the covered parent and the noncovered parent or person having custody of the child any time the child's health care coverage is terminated. The bill would require an insurer to provide the noncovered parent or person having custody of the child information about the health insurance coverage for the child when the noncovered parent or person having custody of the child requests the information either by telephone or in writing.

Ch. 810 (SB 265) Speier. Health care coverage: federally eligible defined individuals.

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Care, and provides that a willful violation of these provisions is a crime. Existing law also provides for the licensure and regulation of disability insurers by the Department of Insurance.

This bill would prohibit a health care service plan or disability insurer providing coverage under an individual plan contract or individual insurer benefit plan from declining to offer coverage to, or denying enrollment of, a federally eligible defined individual, or imposing any preexisting condition exclusion with respect to the coverage. This bill would require each plan and insurer to fairly and affirmatively offer, market, and sell to federally eligible defined individuals certain plan contracts and benefit plans that are sold to individuals or to associations that include individuals in each service area served by the plan or insurer.

The bill would impose various requirements relating to coverage required to be offered to federally eligible defined individuals and to associated premiums.

Because a willful violation of the bill's requirements with respect to health care service plans would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by expanding the definition of a crime.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 811 (SB 745) Escutia. Mental health: contracts: disputes.

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Services, pursuant to which medical benefits are provided to public

assistance recipients and certain other low-income persons. Existing law further provides that the State Department of Mental Health shall implement managed mental health care for Medi-Cal beneficiaries through fee-for-service or capitated rate contracts with mental health plans.

This bill would require the State Department of Mental Health to require any mental health plan that provides Medi-Cal services to enter into a memorandum of understanding containing specified requirements with any Medi-Cal managed care plan that provides Medi-Cal health services to some of the same Medi-Cal recipients served by the mental health plan.

The bill would require the establishment of a procedure to ensure access to outpatient mental health services, as required by the Early Periodic Screening and Diagnostic Treatment program standards, for any child in foster care who has been placed outside his or her county of adjudication. The imposition of these requirements on counties of adjudication would create a state-mandated local program.

This bill would further require the State Department of Health Services to ensure that coverage is provided for necessary prescription medications and related medically necessary medical services that are prescribed by a local mental health plan provider, and that are within the Medi-Cal scope of benefits, but are excluded from coverage under the above-described requirements applicable to the State Department of Mental Health.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 812 (SB 898) Dunn. Long-term care renewal provisions.

Existing law provides that every individual long-term care insurance policy shall contain a renewal provision that is either guaranteed renewable or noncancelable.

This bill would also require group long-term care policies and certificates to be either guaranteed renewable or noncancelable.

This bill would require approval of the Insurance Commissioner before individual or group long-term care insurance may be offered, sold, issued, or delivered in this state, and would specify the duties of insurers and the commissioner in this regard. This bill would limit premium increases for these policies, as specified. The bill would enact other related provisions. These provisions would apply to policies and certificates issued on or after July 1, 2002, as specified.

This bill would also require premium rate schedules and new policy forms to be filed with the commissioner by January 1, 2002, for all group long-term care policies to be sold on or after January 1, 2003, and for all previously approved individual long-term care policies to be sold on or after January 1, 2003, unless the deadline is extended by the commissioner.

Ch. 813 (SB 1742) Hughes. Adult abuse.

Existing law provides for misdemeanor and felony sanctions, including imprisonment and fines, for offenses involving the abuse of an elder or dependent adult, depending upon the circumstances.

Existing law provides for various procedures for the protection of elders and dependent adults by the public guardian and by programs implemented by the State Department of Social Services.

Existing law authorizes a public guardian who is authorized to take possession or control of property to issue a written certification to that effect, and would require a financial

institution or other person to provide the public guardian with information concerning property of a proposed ward or conservatee and surrender property of that person to the public guardian that is subject to loss, injury, waste, or misappropriation.

This bill would authorize certain peace officers to issue a declaration that an elder person, as defined, is substantially unable to manage his or her financial resources or to resist fraud or undue influence, there exists a significant danger that the elder person will lose all or a portion of his or her property as a result of fraud or misrepresentation or the mental incapacity of the elder person, there is probable cause to believe a crime is being committed against that person, the crime is connected to his or her inability to manage his or her financial resources or to resist fraud or undue influence, and he or she suffers from that inability as a result of deficits in one or more mental functions. Upon receipt of the declaration, the public guardian would be authorized to rely on the information contained in the declaration to take immediate possession and control of the property of the elder person. The bill would authorize the public guardian to issue a certification of that fact, which certification would require financial institutions and other persons to submit information about, and possession of, property of the victim. This bill would also establish a process whereby a person identified as a victim in a declaration may bring an ex parte petition in the superior court for an order quashing the certification.

The bill would also require the public guardian to seek individuals to manage the estate of the elder person, under certain circumstances and in accordance with specified criteria.

Ch. 814 (SB 1748) Perata. Mental health services programs.

Existing law requires the State Department of Mental Health to administer various mental health programs.

This bill would specify the representatives of the task force funded by the Budget Act of 2000 to address and identify options for meeting the staffing needs of state and county health, human services, and criminal justice agencies, and would require the task force, among other things, to study the shortage of mental health workers in publicly funded mental health services and develop recommendations for expansion of their services, including the establishment of regional training centers that would perform prescribed functions. It would require the department to provide staffing for the task force and would also require the task force to issue a progress report to the Legislature on its findings on or before May 1, 2001, and to issue a final report to the Legislature on or before May 1, 2002.

The bill would require the department to establish a grant program for students in California colleges and universities that offer graduate school programs leading to certain degrees in order to attract students into employment in publicly funded mental health services. It would also require the department to offer forgivable loans to current full-time employees of counties and to full-time employees of nonprofit agencies whose services are funded primarily through county mental health contracts and who meet other specified criteria.

Ch. 815 (SB 1807) Vasconcellos. Addiction: treatment.

Existing law provides that it is the policy of the state to encourage each county and city and county to make use, whenever applicable, of testing procedures to determine addiction to controlled substances or the absence thereof, and to foster research in means of detecting the existence of addiction to controlled substances and in medical methods and procedures for that purpose.

This bill would, in addition, make a legislative finding and declaration that licensed physicians, experienced in the treatment of addiction, should be allowed and encouraged to treat addiction by all appropriate means.

Under existing law, the State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs is responsible for licensing narcotic treatment programs to use replacement narcotic therapy in the treatment of addicted persons whose addiction was acquired or supported by the use of a narcotic drug

or drugs, not in compliance with a physician and surgeon's legal prescription. The department is authorized to license narcotic treatment programs on an inpatient or outpatient basis, or both.

This bill would require the department to establish a program for the operation and regulation of office-based opiate treatment programs that would either be affiliated and associated with a primary licensed narcotic treatment program or hold a primary narcotics treatment program license.

Existing law authorizes the court to defer the entry of judgment of defendants who plead guilty to certain drug offenses and to dismiss the criminal charges if the defendant successfully completes a deferred entry of judgment program. Existing law also authorizes the court to suspend criminal proceedings without a guilty plea for designated defendants under a preguilty plea drug court program.

Existing law requires that all referrals for deferred entry of judgment granted by the court be only to programs certified by the county drug program administrator.

This bill would authorize any person who is participating in a deferred entry of judgment program or a preguilty plea program to also participate in a licensed methadone or levoalphacetylmethadol (LAAM) program if certain conditions are met.

Ch. 816 (SB 1875) Speier. Health facilities and clinics: medication-related errors.

Existing law generally regulates the licensure of health facilities and clinics, as defined, and prescribes the duties of the State Department of Health Services in this regard. Under existing law, any person who violates provisions regulating health facilities, or who willfully or repeatedly violates any rule or regulation adopted thereunder is guilty of a misdemeanor.

This bill would make it a condition of licensure that these facilities, with certain exceptions, implement a formal plan, on or before January 1, 2005, to eliminate or substantially reduce medication-related errors in the facility.

Since a violation of the provisions applicable to health facilities is a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 817 (SB 1896) Ortiz. Community care facilities: small family homes.

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of community care facilities, residential care facilities for persons with chronic life-threatening illness, and residential care facilities for the elderly by the State Department of Social Services.

Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to enforce all laws and ordinances, any rules and regulations adopted under the Health and Safety Code, and building standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal and published in the State Building Standards Code relating to fire prevention and protection.

This bill would require the department and the Office of the State Fire Marshal each, in consultation with the State Department of Developmental Services, to promulgate departmental regulations consistent with the regulatory requirements of the California Building Standards Code for fire and life safety for the respective occupancy classifications into which the State Department of Social Services' community care licensing classifications fall.

The bill would prohibit the imposition by a local fire official of fire safety requirements stricter than specified state and local requirements, with respect to facilities that care for 6 or fewer clients.

Existing law prohibits a residential care facility for the elderly from admitting or retaining a resident who is bedridden, other than for a temporary illness or for recovery from surgery. Bedridden is defined for purposes of this provision.

This bill would provide that a bedridden person may be admitted to, and remain in, residential care facilities for the elderly that secure and maintain an appropriate fire clearance and would require that a fire clearance be issued to a facility in which a bedridden person resides if the fire safety requirements are met or alternative methods of protection are approved. The bill would revise the definition of bedridden.

The bill also would define bedridden for purposes of the regulation of community care facilities and residential care facilities for persons with chronic life-threatening illness and would provide a similar authorization for bedridden persons to be admitted to and remain in these facilities.

Ch. 818 (SB 1932) Solis. Taxpayer contributions: California Lung Disease and Asthma Research Fund.

Provisions relating to the administration of personal income taxes allow individual taxpayers to contribute amounts in excess of their tax liability for the support of specified funds.

This bill would additionally allow taxpayers to designate on their tax returns that a specified amount in excess of their tax liability be transferred to the California Lung Disease and Asthma Research Fund, which would be created by this bill. However, the bill would provide that a voluntary contribution designation for this fund shall not be added on the tax return until another voluntary contribution designation is removed.

This bill would provide that all money contributed to the fund pursuant to these provisions would be subject to appropriation by the Legislature, as specified.

This bill would also provide that these voluntary contribution provisions are repealed on January 1 of the fifth taxable year following the taxable year the fund first appears on the tax return. The provisions are repealed for taxable years beginning on or after January 1 of the calendar year in which the Franchise Tax Board estimates by September 1 that the contributions made on returns filed in that calendar year will be less than \$250,000, and an adjusted amount for subsequent taxable years.

Ch. 819 (SB 1992) Chesbro. Care facilities.

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of community care facilities, residential care facilities for persons with a chronic, life-threatening illness, residential care facilities for the elderly, and child day care facilities administered by the department. Existing law provides criminal sanctions for a violation of these provisions.

Existing law requires the department or any other approving authority to perform a criminal record check on an applicant for a license or special permit to operate or manage a community care facility, residential care facility for persons with a chronic, life-threatening illness, residential care facility for the elderly, child day care facility, or for a license, special permit, or certificate for a foster family home or certified family home, and on other persons, including nonclients, who reside in these facilities, staff, and employees. Existing law requires that an application be denied, unless an exemption is granted, if it is found that the applicant or any of the other designated persons has been convicted of or arrested for prescribed crimes.

The bill would revise and add to the persons exempt from the criminal record check requirements. The bill would add to the offenses for which an exemption is prohibited and would add to the crimes for which the department is required to immediately terminate, remove, or bar a person from the facility.

Existing law requires the department to cease processing an application for licensure under these provisions if the subject of the criminal record check is awaiting trial for a crime other than a minor traffic violation.

This bill, instead, would authorize, rather than require, the department to cease processing pursuant to this provision.

Existing law specifies procedures for the use of live-scan technology to implement a statewide electronic fingerprinting system that includes live-scan sites at the district offices of the Community Care Licensing Division of the department.

This bill would authorize the department to expand the number of live-scan terminals into offices of other governmental entities and nonprofit organizations.

Existing law also provides for the registration of child care providers.

This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

Ch. 820 (SB 2077) Ortiz. Continuing care contracts: retirement communities: elderly.

Existing law contains provisions relating to supervision of life care contracts, also known as continuing care contracts, including requirements governing continuing care communities and contracts.

This bill would revise and recast these provisions, including changes to the definitions used in these provisions, rights of continuing care community residents, requirements for the obtaining of a certificate of authority for a continuing care community, and continuing care contract requirements.

Existing law creates the Continuing Care Provider Fee Fund, which is continuously appropriated to the State Department of Social Services for purposes of administering continuing care retirement community provisions. The fund consists of fees paid to the department pursuant to these provisions.

This bill would make various changes in provisions relating to the establishment of fees, including requirements pertaining to the establishment of fees for changes in continuing care provider organizations, thus increasing payments to the fund and thereby constituting an appropriation.

This bill would also establish liquid reserve requirements that providers shall be required to meet, and would authorize the department to increase liquid reserve requirements in certain circumstances. The bill would establish refund reserve requirements for certain providers.

This bill would, until January 1, 2005, establish requirements for the department to implement a trial program, and report to the Legislature, on assessing long-term care provider solvency. The trial program would require each provider to obtain an actuarial study and file it with the department, except under specified circumstances.

Existing continuing care provisions specify that any entity that sells deposit subscriptions that either proposes to promise to provide care without having a current and valid permit to sell these subscriptions or fails to place any consideration into an escrow account is guilty of a misdemeanor.

This bill would provide that these misdemeanors relate to any entity that accepts deposits, rather than any entity that sells deposit subscriptions.

Because the bill would change the definition of a crime, it would constitute a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 821 (SB 1342) Burton. Forensic testing: post conviction.

Existing law authorizes the defendant in a criminal case to file a motion for a new trial upon specified grounds including, but not limited to, the discovery of new evidence that is material to the defendant, and which could not, with reasonable diligence, have been discovered and produced at the trial.

This bill would grant to a defendant who was convicted of a felony and currently serving a term of imprisonment, the right to make a written motion under specified conditions for

the performance of forensic DNA testing. The bill would require that the motion include an explanation of why the applicant's identity was or should have been a significant issue in the case, how the requested DNA testing would raise a reasonable probability that the verdict or sentence would have been more favorable if the DNA testing had been available at the trial resulting in the judgment of conviction, and a reasonable attempt to identify the evidence to be tested and the type of DNA testing sought. The motion would also have to include the results of any previous DNA tests and the court would be required to order the party in possession of those results to provide access to the reports, data and notes prepared in connection with the DNA tests to all parties. The bill would also provide that the cost of DNA testing ordered under this act would be borne by either the state or by the applicant if, in the interests of justice the applicant is not indigent and possesses the ability to pay.

The bill would also require, except as otherwise specified, the appropriate governmental entity to preserve any biological material secured in connection with a criminal case for the period of time that any person remains incarcerated in connection with that case. These provisions would remain in effect until January 1, 2003. By increasing the duties of local officials this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Ch. 822 (SB 1818) Speier. DNA data base.

Existing law establishes the DNA and Forensic Identification Data Base and Data Bank and requires the Department of Justice to be responsible for the management and administration of the data base and data bank identification program. The program includes DNA samples for offenders of specified sex offenses and violent felonies.

This bill would require the Department of Justice to develop a DNA data base for all cases involving the report of an unidentified deceased person or a high-risk missing person, as defined, and to match and compare samples of recovered unidentified deceased persons with those of reported missing persons. The data base would be comprised of DNA data from genetic markers that are appropriate solely for human identification but have no capability to predict biological function. The department would be required to compare DNA samples taken from the remains of unidentified deceased persons with DNA samples taken from the parents or appropriate relatives of high-risk missing persons, and then to return the evidence to the local coroner after taking a sample of the remains for DNA analysis.

The bill would require the responsible investigating law enforcement agency to inform the parents or other appropriate relatives that they may give a voluntary sample for DNA testing and may collect a DNA sample from a personal article of the missing person if available. The investigating agency may not wait any longer than 30 days after a report is made of a missing person under high-risk circumstances to inform the parents or relatives of their right to give a sample. All samples and DNA extracted from a living person would be required to be destroyed after a positive identification is made and a report issued. The bill would make all DNA samples confidential and would authorize disclosure only to specified persons for the purpose of investigating and prosecuting crime. The bill would impose a \$2 fee increase on death certificates issued by local government agencies or the state to fund the "Missing Persons DNA Data Base," to remain in effect until January 1, 2006, or until federal funding for the operation of the data base becomes available before that date. The bill would provide that the provisions of the bill relating to funding would remain in effect only until January 1, 2006, and as of that date would be repealed, unless a later enacted statute, enacted before January 1, 2006, deletes or extends that date. The death certificate fee increase would begin on and the funds would be directed to the Missing Persons DNA Data Base Fund beginning on January 1, 2001. The funding for the first year would be used to develop the data base and laboratory infrastructure and the department's protocols and personnel. The department would be required to begin case analysis in 2002. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Additionally, this bill would make persons who collect, process or store DNA or samples used for DNA testing, as specified, and who violate the provisions of the bill relating to

disposal or confidentiality, liable to the DNA donor for civil damages of \$5,000 plus attorney's fees and costs. This bill also would make it a misdemeanor for a person who collects, processes, or stores DNA or samples used for DNA testing to violate the disposal and confidentiality requirements, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Ch. 823 (AB 2814) Machado. DNA testing.

(1) Existing law requires persons convicted of specified offenses to provide 2 specimens of blood, a saliva sample, and a thumb and palm print impression for law enforcement identification analysis. Included in this group is a person who has been sentenced to death, to imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole, or any life or indeterminate term of imprisonment, and who is confined in a specified facility and has been convicted in California of a specified qualifying offense or a similar crime under the laws of the United States or any other state that would constitute one of the specified qualifying offenses.

This bill would amend the above provision relating to persons confined in a specified facility to include a person who has been adjudicated a ward of the court in California, or a person who has been convicted or had a disposition rendered in any other court, including any state, federal, or military court, of an offense which, if committed or attempted in this state would have been punishable as one of the specified offenses. The bill also would provide that a biological sample taken from a person who has not been convicted, during the course of a criminal investigation, may only be compared to samples taken from that specific investigation unless a court order authorizes a comparison with samples taken during another criminal investigation.

(2) Existing law requires the Department of Justice DNA Laboratory to review its data bank to determine whether it contains DNA profiles from persons who are no longer suspects in a criminal case. Evidence accumulated pursuant to these provisions from any crime scene with respect to a particular person must be stricken from the data bank when it is determined that the person is no longer a suspect.

This bill would require the Department of Justice DNA Laboratory to purge the file of a person who is no longer a suspect in a criminal investigation within 2 years of the date of the filing of the information or indictment or when the laboratory receives notice that the suspect was acquitted or the charges against the suspect were dropped.

The bill would also make all evidence and forensic samples containing biological material retained by the Department of Justice DNA Laboratory exempt from any law requiring disclosure to the public or the return of the specimens.

Ch. 824 (SB 1368) Brulte. Child abandonment: newborns.

Existing law makes it a crime for a parent of a minor child, without lawful excuse, to not furnish necessary clothing, food, shelter, or medical or remedial care for the child, or to refuse, without lawful excuse, to accept the child in his or her home or provide alternate shelter. Existing law also makes it a crime for a parent of a child under the age of 14 years to desert the child with intent to abandon, or for any person to knowingly or willfully

abandon or, having the ability to refuse to do so, fail to maintain his or her child under the age of 14 years.

This bill would provide that no parent or other person having lawful custody of a minor child 72 hours old or younger may be prosecuted for a violation of the above crimes if he or she voluntarily surrenders physical custody of the child to any employee on duty at a public or private hospital emergency room, or any additional location designated by the board of supervisors. The bill would require each such hospital or other designated entity to designate the employees required to take custody of these children.

This bill also would require the employees designated as specified above to take physical custody of a minor 72 hours old or younger if the parent or other person having lawful custody of the child voluntarily surrenders physical custody of the child to that person. The bill would require the person taking physical custody of such a child to provide a medical screening examination and any necessary medical care to the child, and to provide the person surrendering custody a specified medical information questionnaire. The bill would require the person taking physical custody of such a minor to place a coded identification ankle bracelet on the child, and to notify child protective services or the county agency providing child welfare services of that fact as soon as possible but in no event later than 48 hours after taking custody of the child; and would require that agency to assume temporary custody of the child, as specified, and to immediately notify the State Department of Social Services. The bill would authorize a person who surrenders custody to reclaim custody of a child, as specified, from the agency taking custody under the bill within 14 days of the surrender of custody and the filing of a petition to declare the child a dependent child of the juvenile court by means of the coded identification ankle bracelet. The bill would require the filing of a petition to adjudge such a child a dependent child of the court and would provide that such a child qualifies to be adjudged a dependent child of the court on the basis of such a surrender if not reclaimed within 14 days, would authorize the termination of the dependency proceedings under specified circumstances, and would make corresponding changes. The bill would also specify the duty of a hospital when a person who has surrendered custody requests return of the child that is still in the custody of the hospital prior to the filing of such a petition. The bill would require the department to instruct counties as to the process to be used to ensure that each child, physical custody of whom has been voluntarily surrendered, is determined to be eligible for Medi-Cal benefits for a specified period of time.

The bill would specify that no person or entity that accepts a surrendered child shall be subject to civil, criminal, or administrative liability for accepting the child and caring for the child in the good faith belief that action is required or authorized by the bill, including, but not limited to, instances where the child is older than 72 hours or the person surrendering the child did not have lawful physical custody of the child. However, the bill would also specify that it does not confer immunity from liability for personal injury or wrongful death, including, but not limited to, injury resulting from medical malpractice.

The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2006, unless that date is extended or deleted by later enacted legislation. The bill would also require the State Department of Social Services to file specified reports with the Legislature regarding the effect of the bill.

The bill would impose a state-mandated local program by requiring new duties of local public entities and employees.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 825 (SB 1177) Perata. Health care.

The Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975 provides for the regulation and licensure of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Care and includes provisions pertaining to the payment of provider claims by a health care service plan and to the resolution of claims disputes. Under these provisions, interest at the rate of 10% per annum accrues if an uncontested provider claim is not reimbursed by the plan within a prescribed time period. Under existing law, the director of the department is required to administer and enforce the act and is provided with certain powers in this respect, including the power to conduct investigations affecting the interests of plans, subscribers, enrollees, and the public. The willful violation of the provisions of the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975 is a crime.

This bill would prohibit a health care service plan from engaging in an unfair payment pattern, as defined, in its reimbursement of a provider, would authorize the director to investigate a report of this conduct, and would permit a provider to report this conduct to the department. This bill would authorize the director, upon a final determination that a plan has engaged in an unfair payment pattern, to impose sanctions on the plan. This bill would additionally increase the interest rate on an uncontested provider claim that is not paid by the plan within a prescribed time period to 15% per annum and would impose a \$10 charge on a plan that fails to automatically include this interest amount in its payment to a provider.

This bill would require a health care service plan to ensure its dispute resolution mechanism is available to noncontracting providers and to submit an annual report to the Department of Managed Care regarding this mechanism. This bill would additionally require the department, on or before July 1, 2001, to adopt regulations pertaining to the dispute resolution mechanism utilized by health care service plans.

This bill would also provide for a plan to report to the department instances of a provider engaging in an unfair billing pattern. This bill would require the department to make recommendations to the Legislature and Governor by July 1, 2001, regarding a system to respond to unfair billing patterns.

Because this bill would specify additional forms of prohibited conduct under the Knox-Keene Health Service Plan Act of 1975, the violation of which would be punishable as a criminal offense, the bill would create new crimes, and would thereby impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 826 (SB 2132) Dunn. County health services: tobacco tax.

The Tobacco Tax and Health Protection Act of 1988 (Proposition 99) was adopted by the voters at the general election held on November 8, 1988, imposing a tax on the distribution of cigarettes in addition to the tax imposed pursuant to the Cigarette Tax Law as of the effective date of the adoption of Proposition 99, and imposing a tax on the distribution of certain tobacco products pursuant to a specified formula. Existing law provides for the establishment of the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Surtax Fund, containing certain accounts, including the Hospital Services Account, the Physician Services Account, the Health Education Account, the Research Account, the Public Resources Account, and the Unallocated Account, and requiring that money in those accounts be used for specified purposes.

This bill would appropriate \$24,803,000 from the fund for the 2000–01 fiscal year, and would provide for the allocation of \$22,324,000 of that amount through the California Healthcare for Indigents Program (CHIP) and \$2,479,000 of that amount through the Rural Health Services (RHS) program. The bill would limit the use of those funds to the reimbursement of uncompensated hospital emergency services.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 827 (AB 1455) Scott. Health care service plans.

The Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975 provides for the regulation and licensure of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Care and includes provisions pertaining to the payment of provider claims by a health care service plan and to the resolution of claims disputes. Under these provisions, interest at the rate of 10% per annum accrues if an uncontested provider claim is not reimbursed by the plan within a prescribed time period. Under existing law, the director of the department is required to administer and enforce the act and is provided with certain powers in this respect, including the power to conduct investigations affecting the interests of plans, subscribers, enrollees, and the public. The willful violation of the provisions of the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975 is a crime.

This bill would prohibit a health care service plan from engaging in an unfair payment pattern, as defined, in its reimbursement of a provider and would authorize the director to investigate a report of this conduct, and would permit a provider to report this conduct to the department. This bill would authorize the director, upon a final determination that a plan has engaged in an unfair payment pattern, to impose sanctions on the plan. This bill would additionally increase the interest rate on an uncontested provider claim that is not paid by the plan within a prescribed time period to 15% per annum and would impose a \$10 charge on a plan that fails to automatically include this interest amount in its payment to a provider.

This bill would require a health care service plan to ensure its dispute resolution mechanism is available to noncontracting providers and to submit an annual report to the Department of Managed Care regarding this mechanism. This bill would additionally require the department, on or before July 1, 2001, to adopt regulations pertaining to the dispute resolution mechanism utilized by health care service plans.

This bill would also provide for a plan to report to the department instances of a provider engaging in an unfair billing pattern. This bill would require the department to make recommendations to the Legislature and Governor by July 1, 2001, regarding a system to respond to unfair billing patterns.

Because this bill would specify additional forms of prohibited conduct under the Knox-Keene Health Service Plan Act of 1975, the violation of which would be punishable as a criminal offense, it would create new crimes, and would thereby impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 828 (AB 2611) Gallegos. Health facilities: emergency services.

Existing law provides for the regulation of hospitals.

This bill would require the Senate Office of Research to conduct a comprehensive study of the hospital emergency room department on-call coverage issue in California, to convene a working group of affected California stakeholders, and to report to the Legislature by January 1, 2002, with recommendations to address the California hospital emergency room on-call issues.

Ch. 829 (AB 2167) Gallegos. Tissue donations.

The Uniform Anatomical Gift Act establishes general requirements and procedures for the donation of body parts.

This bill would establish responsibility for the oversight and implementation of the Uniform Anatomical Gift Act in the State Department of Health Services, and would require the department to adopt regulations for certain related purposes.

Existing law contains provisions relating to the licensing and regulation of tissue banks.

Existing law creates the Tissue Bank License Fund, into which tissue bank license fees are deposited, the moneys in which may be used for purposes of administering tissue bank provisions.

The bill would require the department, by January 1, 2003, to submit a report to the Legislature relating to tissue donations and distribution.

This bill would appropriate \$250,000 to the department from the Tissue Bank License Fund for preparation of this report.

Ch. 830 (AB 2397) Maddox. Anatomical gifts.

(1) Existing law provides that the coroner shall have the right to retain tissues of the body removed at the time of autopsy as may, in the opinion of the coroner, be necessary or advisable for scientific investigation unless certain conditions are met. Existing law further provides that these tissues may be submitted by the coroner to specified entities for training, educational, or research purposes.

This bill would provide that a coroner shall also have the right to retain tissues of the body acquired during a coroner's investigation. It would authorize a coroner to release parts of the body, as defined, to the entities specified for scientific investigation and training either upon the consent of the decedent or other authorized person, or after a reasonable effort has been made to locate and inform authorized persons of their option to consent or object to the release, and one of those persons consents or that effort has been unsuccessful. It would also specify the actions that would constitute a reasonable effort for purposes of these provisions.

(2) Existing law, the Uniform Anatomical Gift Act, authorizes the coroner or medical examiner or local public health officer to release and permit the removal of a part from a body within that official's custody for transplantation, therapy, or reconditioning when certain requirements are met. One of these requirements is that a reasonable effort has been made to locate and inform authorized persons of their option to make, or object to making, an anatomical gift, and specifies that a reasonable effort shall be deemed to have been made when a search for the persons has been underway for at least 12 hours.

This bill would specify the actions that a search would include for purposes of these provisions.

(3) Existing law provides that if an anatomical gift is made to a designated donee, the document of gift, or a copy, may be delivered to the donee and may be deposited in any hospital, procurement organization, or registry office that accepts it for safekeeping or for facilitation of procedures after death.

This bill would instead authorize the deposit of the document of gift in any hospital, accredited medical or dental school, college, or university, or, in the event that the gift is for transplantation or therapy only, to a procurement organization.

(4) Existing law provides that if a donee accepts an anatomical gift of an entire body, the donee, subject to the terms of the gift, may allow embalming and use of the body in funeral services.

The bill would require the donee, upon request of specified persons, to return the cremated remains of the donor at no cost to the person requesting the remains, and would make it a crime for a person to knowingly return the cremated remains of a person other than the donor to a person requesting the remains. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(5) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 831 (SB 1293) Chesbro. Alcoholic beverages: Napa County wine.

Under existing law, the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control regulates the licensing, enforcement, and administration of the alcoholic beverage control laws.

This bill would provide that no wine that is produced, bottled, labeled, offered for sale, or sold in this state may use, in a brand name or otherwise, on any label, packaging material or advertising, the name "Napa," any viticultural area appellation entirely within Napa County, or any similar name, as specified, unless the wine meets certain federal regulatory standards for appellation of origin in Napa County.

Ch. 832 (AB 2140) Keeley. Regional transportation plans.

Existing law requires designated transportation planning agencies to prepare and adopt a regional transportation plan that includes a policy element, an action element, and a financial element. Existing law requires the plan to be directed at achieving a coordinated and balanced regional transportation system.

This bill would revise the requirements for the policy and financial elements of the transportation plan and would limit those revised requirements to transportation planning agencies with populations that exceed 200,000 persons.

The bill would authorize those agencies, except as specified, to prepare at least one alternative planning scenario, and would list the requirements for that alternative planning scenario.

Ch. 833 (AB 2522) Shelley. Vehicles: pedestrians; bicyclists.

(1) Existing law, the California Bicycle Transportation Act, declares that it is the intent of the Legislature to establish a bicycle transportation system to, among other things, achieve the functional commuting needs of the public.

The bill would establish the Pedestrian Safety Account in the State Transportation Fund to be available, upon appropriation, for allocation by the Department of Transportation to local governmental agencies approved for grants to undertake pedestrian safety improvement projects, including projects designed to improve facilities for pedestrians and bicyclists in areas where need has been demonstrated by high pedestrian injuries or fatalities.

(2) Existing law requires the driver of a vehicle to yield the right-of-way to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within any marked crosswalk or within any unmarked crosswalk at an intersection, except as specified.

This bill would prohibit any person from unnecessarily stopping a vehicle in a manner that causes the vehicle to block a marked or unmarked crosswalk or sidewalk. The bill would thereby create a new crime and impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also impose specified fines for certain violations that result in bodily injury to anyone other than the driver.

The bill would require the department to include at least one question in each test of an applicant's knowledge and understanding of the provisions of the Vehicle Code, as administered by the department, to verify that the applicant has read and understands the rights of pedestrians.

The bill would impose a mandatory penalty of \$100 for a first conviction of violating a specified provision that prohibits the driver of a vehicle from overtaking and passing a vehicle that has stopped at a marked or unmarked crosswalk to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway.

This bill would prohibit the removal of existing marked crosswalks without giving the public proper notice and opportunity to be heard, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

(3) Existing law authorizes the use of automated enforcement systems at official traffic control signals and requires any city using the systems to provide warning notices prior to issuing citations.

This bill would provide that the authorization to use automated enforcement systems does not include the use of photo radar for speed enforcement purposes by any jurisdiction.

(4) Existing law requires the Director of Motor Vehicles to prescribe rules and regulations for driving schools and for traffic violator schools regarding, among other things, the conduct of courses of education including the curriculum.

This bill would require the curriculum in those schools to include the rights and duties of motorists as they pertain to pedestrians and the rights and duties of pedestrians as they pertain to traffic laws and traffic safety.

(5) Existing law requires the adopted course of study for grades 7 to 12, inclusive, to include, among other courses, automobile driver education.

This bill would require the automobile driver education component to include the rights and the duties of a motorist as they pertain to pedestrians and the rights and duties of pedestrians as they relate to traffic laws and traffic safety. Because this would increase the level of service required of school districts, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(6) The Budget Act of 2000 (Ch. 52, Stats. 2000) made available \$8,000,000 that was appropriated for a competitive grant program to fund local pedestrian safety and intersection traffic control measures pursuant to enabling legislation enacted during the 1999–2000 Regular Session.

This bill would transfer those funds to the Pedestrian Safety Account described above.

(7) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Ch. 834 (SB 1772) Brulte. Highways: Bicycle Transportation Account: funds.

Existing law requires that the amount of \$1,000,000 during each of the calendar years 1998, 1999, and 2000, \$2,000,000 during each of the calendar years 2001 and 2002, \$3,000,000 during the calendar year 2003, and \$5,000,000 during the calendar year 2004, and annually thereafter be transferred from the Highway Users Tax Account in the Transportation Tax Fund to the Bicycle Lane Account in the State Transportation Fund. Money in the Bicycle Lane Account is continuously appropriated for specified purposes.

This bill, commencing on July 31, 2001, and on the last day of each month after that date, to and including June 30, 2006, would increase the amount required to be transferred to the Bicycle Lane Account to \$600,000 per month. The bill would require that after June 30, 2006, the sum of \$416,667 per month be transferred to the account, on the last day of each month after that date. The bill would thereby make an appropriation by increasing the amount transferred to a continuously appropriated fund.

Ch. 835 (SB 648) Ortiz. Venereal disease: chlamydia: treatment of partner.

Existing law requires the State Department of Health Services to investigate conditions affecting the prevention and control of venereal diseases, as defined, and approved procedures for prevention and control, and to disseminate educational information relating to venereal disease.

This bill would revise the definition of venereal disease to include chlamydia. It would authorize a physician and surgeon who diagnoses a sexually transmitted chlamydia infection in an individual patient to prescribe, dispense, furnish, or otherwise provide prescription

antibiotic drugs to that patient's male sexual partner or partners without examination of that patient's partner or partners, and would authorize the department to adopt regulations to implement this provision. The bill would also authorize certain other qualified health professionals to dispense, furnish, or otherwise provide prescription antibiotic drugs to the partner or partners of a patient with a diagnosed sexually transmitted chlamydia infection without examination of the patient's sexual partner or partners.

The Medical Practice Act provides that the prescribing, dispensing, or furnishing of dangerous drugs, as defined, without a good faith prior examination and medical indication therefor constitutes unprofessional conduct. Existing law sets forth exceptions to this provision.

This bill would provide that a licensee acting in accordance with provisions of the bill with regard to a prescription for antibiotic drugs has not committed unprofessional conduct under this provision.

Existing law specifies the circumstances under which a physician assistant is authorized to administer or provide medication to a patient or transmit orally, or in writing, an order to a person who may lawfully furnish the medication or medical device.

This bill would add to these circumstances the activities of a physician assistant with regard to a prescription for antibiotic drugs in accordance with the provisions of this bill.

Ch. 836 (SB 1554) Committee on Business and Professions. Healing arts.

(1) The Medical Practice Act provides for the regulation of the practice of podiatry by the California Board of Podiatric Medicine and includes provisions pertaining to the conduct of the meetings of this board.

This bill would require the board to disclose certain information to the public concerning its licensees. This bill would clarify that the president of the board may call meetings of the board and any committee thereof and would delete provisions specifying that subcommittee meetings are not required to be advertised. This bill would also delete an obsolete provision pertaining to certificates to practice podiatric medicine by reciprocity.

(2) The Psychology Licensing Law provides for the licensing and regulation of licensed psychologists by the Board of Psychology.

This bill would modify various licensing provisions. This bill would make permanent certain provisions now in effect only until January 1, 2001, relating to unprofessional conduct by licensees with respect to sexual abuse or sexual relations with patients or former patients. This bill would provide civil and criminal penalties with respect to licensees and health care facilities who fail or refuse to comply with a request for medical records of a patient. The bill would thereby impose a state-mandated local program by creating new crimes. This bill would make various other related changes.

(3) The Pharmacy Law provides for, among other matters, the licensing and regulation by the California State Board of Pharmacy of the conduct of pharmacies, wholesalers, medical device retailers, and veterinary food-animal drug retailers, as defined. Existing law provides for the summary suspension or revocation of a license to conduct a pharmacy if a person who is licensed to conduct a wholesaler, medical device retailer, or veterinary food-animal retailer willfully fails to notify the board of the termination of employment of a pharmacist or exempt person and continues to operate that location in the absence of a pharmacist or exempt person, as specified.

This bill would provide in these circumstances for the summary suspension or revocation of the license to conduct a wholesaler, medical device retailer, or veterinary food-animal drug retailer.

(4) The Pharmacy Law makes it a crime for a person, by himself or herself, or through others, to permit the dispensing of prescriptions except by a pharmacist or any person or entity exempt under that law.

This bill would revise these provisions to make it a crime for those persons to permit the furnishing of dangerous drugs or devices, as defined, except by a pharmacist or an exempt

person or entity. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(5) This bill would make various other technical and clarifying changes.

(6) This bill would incorporate changes in Section 2960 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by AB 1144, to become operative only if that bill is enacted, as specified, and becomes effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 4331 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by AB 1791, to become operative only if that bill is enacted, as specified, and becomes effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

(7) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 837 (AB 1496) Olberg. Home medical device retail facilities.

The Pharmacy Law provides for the licensure and regulation of medical device retailers, and the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law provides, generally, for the regulation by the State Department of Health Services of foods, drugs, devices, and cosmetics. These laws make the violation of their provisions crimes.

This bill would delete provisions from the Pharmacy Law governing the licensure and regulation of medical device retailers and provide instead for the licensure and regulation of home medical device retail facilities, as defined, by the State Department of Health Services effective July 1, 2001. This bill would create the Drug and Device Safety Fund into which moneys, as specified, collected by the department in connection with home medical device retail facilities would be deposited for its use upon appropriation by the Legislature.

Because a violation of the bill's provisions pertaining to the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law would be a criminal offense, this bill would create a new crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 838 (SB 876) Escutia. Waste and used tires.

(1) Existing law contains varying definitions of "waste tire" for purposes of the law governing major and minor waste tire facility permits and other laws governing tire hauler registration.

This bill would conform those definitions, and would specify that the term "waste tire" includes a repairable tire, a scrap tire, and an altered waste tire, but does not include a tire derived product, crumb rubber, or a used tire.

The bill would define the term "used tire," for purposes of those laws, as a tire that is no longer mounted on a vehicle but is still suitable for use as a vehicle tire. The bill would require that a used tire meet specified requirements and be stored in a rack or a stack, but not in a pile, in a specified manner. The bill would additionally define the terms "altered waste tire," "baled tire," "crumb rubber," "new or used motor vehicle," "repairable tire," "tire derived product," and "scrap tire" and would revise the definition of the term "minor waste tire facility."

(2) Existing law authorizes the board to suspend, deny, or revoke a waste tire facility permit, if the applicant or holder has taken specified actions.

This bill would revise the procedures for the suspension, denial, or revocation of a waste tire facility permit, including authorizing the board to suspend, deny, or revoke a waste tire facility permit for a period of up to 3 years, for a period of from 3 to 5 years, or for a period of more than 5 years, depending upon the nature of the violations.

(3) Existing law requires any person who stores, stockpiles, or accumulates waste tires in a specified manner, to clean up those waste tires or abate the effects thereof, or in the case of threatened pollution or nuisance, as defined, take other necessary remedial action, upon the order of the board. If a person fails to comply with such order, the Attorney General is required, at the request of the board, to petition the superior court for an injunction to require compliance with that order.

This bill would additionally require the district attorney or county counsel to file such a petition and would require that the Attorney General, the district attorney, or the county counsel file the petition within 45 days of the discovery of the failure to comply with the board's order, at the request of the board, thereby creating a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties upon a district attorney or county counsel.

(4) Existing law requires every person who engages in the transportation of waste tires to hold a valid waste tire hauler registration, and requires any person engaged in the transportation of waste tires to follow specified requirements. Existing law exempts persons who haul waste tires from registration, if specified conditions are met.

This bill would additionally subject persons who haul used tires to those waste tire hauler requirements and would make conforming changes. The bill would additionally exempt from the registration requirements a person who has received a specified authorization from the enforcement agency or who complies with any additional conditions for exemption, as approved by the California Integrated Waste Management Board.

(5) Under existing law, the board is authorized to suspend, deny, or revoke a waste tire hauler registration. Existing law also provides that a person who violates the tire hauler requirements is subject to a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 for each violation and the board is authorized to impose an administrative penalty of up to \$1,000 for each violation.

This bill would revise the conditions for the suspension, denial or revocation of a waste and used tire hauler registration.

This bill would provide for the imposition of civil penalties for certain false statements or misrepresentations, increase the maximum amount of the civil penalty that may be imposed for a violation to \$25,000 for each violation, and increase the maximum amount of the administrative penalty that the board is authorized to impose to \$5,000 for each violation.

(6) Existing law requires the board to develop a waste tire manifest system for registered waste tire haulers that requires a manifest to accompany each shipment of waste tires from the point of origin to the processing, collection, storage, or disposal facility.

This bill would repeal those provisions and would instead require any person generating waste or used tires that are transported or submitted for transportation to submit a California Uniform Waste and Used Tire Manifest to the waste and used tire hauler and to submit copies of the manifest to the board. The bill would require a waste and used tire hauler to possess that manifest while transporting waste or used tires and would require the operator of a waste or used tire facility to submit a copy of the manifest to the board and the generator. The board would be required to develop and implement a system for auditing manifests, including continuously conducting random sampling and matching of manifests.

(7) Existing law requires every person who purchases a new tire from a retail seller of new tires to pay a fee of 25¢ per tire to the seller. Existing law authorizes the retail seller to retain 10% of the fee as reimbursement for any costs associated with the collection, and requires the seller to remit the remainder to the state for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund. Under existing law, these provisions are repealed on January 1, 2001.

This bill, instead, would require a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee, would increase the fee to \$1 per tire, until December 31, 2006, and would decrease the fee, after that date, to 75¢ per tire. The bill would authorize the retailer to retain 3% of the fee as reimbursement for any costs associated with the collection. The bill would require the fee to be separately stated and would impose a civil penalty upon a person or business that knowingly, or with reckless disregard, makes a false statement or representation in connection with the collection of this fee. The bill would revise the definition of the term

“new tire” for purposes of the fee, to include a new tire sold with a new or used motor vehicle. The bill would also authorize the board to impose an administrative penalty for a violation of the laws relating to tire recycling. This bill would delete the repeal of the provisions imposing this fee.

(8) This bill would require the board to adopt a 5-year plan and update that plan every 2 years, to establish goals and priorities for the waste tire program and each program element. The bill would require the board to also submit, on or before July 1, 2001, and every two years thereafter, the plan to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature.

The bill would require the Department of Transportation to submit an annual report, by January 1, to the Legislature and the board, on the use of waste tires in transportation and civil engineering projects.

The bill would also require the State Air Resources Board to submit an annual report, by January 1, to the Governor, the Legislature, and the board, on the air emissions from tire burning facilities.

(9) Under existing law, the money in the tire recycling fund is authorized to be expended by the board, upon appropriation in the annual Budget Act, for specified purposes concerning tire recycling, the disposal of used tires, and for a program pursuant to which grants are made to cities and counties for purposes of cleaning up and abating the effects of solid waste illegally disposed of on farm or ranch property.

This bill would require that funding for the waste tire program be appropriated consistent with the 5-year plan, as adopted and updated by the board.

This bill would limit the purposes for which the money could be expended, for purposes of the grant program, to the cleanup, abatement, or other remedial action related to the disposal of used whole tires.

The bill would require the board to provide funding to a local agency designated by the board as the enforcement authority for the storage of waste and used tires. The bill would additionally authorize up to \$150,000 be expended from the fund to the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment for a report regarding the toxicity of tire fires. This bill would require that not less than \$6,500,000 be expended annually, for 6 years, for cleanup, abatement, removal, and other remedial action related to tire stockpiles throughout the state.

(10) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 839 (AB 878) Cardenas. Health: youth pregnancies: Community Challenge Grant Program.

Existing law establishes the Community Challenge Grant Program, administered by the State Department of Health Services, in order to provide community challenge grants to reduce the number of teenage and unwed pregnancies. The provisions of this program are operative until July 1, 2000, and would be repealed on January 1, 2001.

This bill would delete the repeal of these provisions, thereby extending the Community Challenge Grant Program indefinitely, but would limit implementation of the program to the extent that funds are appropriated in the Budget Act.

Ch. 840 (AB 2078) Granlund. Elections: unlawful expenditures.

Under existing law, public funds may not be expended to support or oppose a ballot measure or candidate.

This bill would specifically provide that an officer, employee, or consultant of a local agency, as defined, may not expend or authorize the expenditure of any of the funds of the local agency to support or oppose the approval or rejection of a ballot measure, or the election or defeat of a candidate, by the voters. Membership dues paid by a local agency to a professional association are not included as a prohibited expenditure.

Ch. 841 (AB 2194) Gallegos. Temporary health facility licensing.

Existing law provides for the licensing of various health facilities by the State Department of Health Services, and gives the Office of Statewide Planning and Development various regulatory duties with respect to these facilities.

Existing law provides that the building standards published in the State Building Standards Code by the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, and the regulations adopted by the State Department of Health Services shall prescribe standards of adequacy, safety, and sanitation of the physical plant, of staffing with duly qualified licensed personnel, and of services of health facilities.

Existing law requires that the regulations shall permit program flexibility by the use of alternate concepts, methods, procedures, techniques, equipment, personnel qualifications, or conducting of pilot projects as long as statutory requirements are met and the use has the prior written approval of the department or the office, as applicable.

Existing law, the Alfred E. Alquist Hospital Facilities Seismic Safety Act of 1983, establishes certain seismic safety standards hospitals are required to meet.

This bill would provide for the waiver of a general acute care hospital from certain standards relative with respect to relocating services on an interim basis as part of its approval plan for compliance with the act.

This bill would require the State Department of Health Services to establish the Alfred E. Alquist Hospital Facilities Seismic Safety Act Unit, and would specify the purposes for which the unit shall be established relative to the Alfred E. Alquist Hospital Facilities Seismic Safety Act of 1983.

This bill would appropriate \$145,000 from the General Fund to the department for the establishment of the Alfred E. Alquist Hospital Facilities Seismic Safety Act Unit.

Ch. 842 (AB 2547) Hertzberg. Health facilities.

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Services, under which qualified low-income persons are provided with health care services.

Existing law generally defines a disproportionate share hospital as a hospital that has disproportionately higher costs, volume, or services related to the provision of services to Medi-Cal or other low-income patients than the statewide average. Under existing law, an eligible disproportionate share hospital may receive supplemental Medi-Cal reimbursement to defray a portion of the debt service cost for an eligible capital project.

This bill would provide that the Los Angeles County University of Southern California Medical Center capital project that met initial eligibility criteria for supplemental reimbursement may develop and submit revised final plans for a revised capital project and shall qualify for supplemental reimbursement for the revised capital project if it meets specified criteria. It would permit the revised capital project plan to provide for specified types of changes from the original project plan.

This bill would require the state and Los Angeles County to complete a report assessing the health care needs of the county, as specified, and to implement jointly agreed-upon recommendations, to the extent that they do not require statutory authorization.

Because Los Angeles County is required to complete a prescribed report, it would create a state-mandated local program.

No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or

school district are the result of a program for which legislative authority was requested by that local agency or school district, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code and Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

Ch. 843 (AB 2594) Cox. Insurance fraud.

Existing law relative to insurance fraud generally provides that it is a crime for healing arts practitioners to receive money or other consideration for, or to engage in various related activities with respect to, the referral of patients, clients, or customers to any person, with certain exceptions, as specified. Similar provisions in the Insurance and Penal Codes apply to persons engaged in the processing, presenting, or negotiation of claims and to persons in general. Existing law specifies varying criminal penalties for these various offenses, generally providing for a fine of up to \$10,000 or one year in jail or prison, or both the fine and imprisonment, as specified.

This bill would instead provide, upon a first conviction, for a fine of up to \$50,000 for these related public offenses and the possibility of one year in jail or prison, or both the fine and imprisonment. This bill would provide for a 2nd or subsequent conviction to be punishable by imprisonment in the state prison or by that imprisonment and a \$50,000 fine.

Existing law authorizes certain peace officers to submit a written request to an insurer for relevant information that the insurer may have relating to insurance fraud.

This bill would correct certain erroneous cross-references in that authorization provision.

Ch. 844 (AB 2616) Margett. Health insurance: payment of claims.

Existing law regulates providers and certain insurers that cover hospital, medical, and surgical expenses with respect to the reimbursement by insurers of claims of providers. These provisions, among other matters, specify that a claim is reasonably contested if the insurer has not received a completed claim and all information necessary to determine payer liability for the claim or has not been granted reasonable access to information concerning provider services.

This bill would prohibit these insurers from requesting information that is not reasonably necessary to determine liability for the payment of a claim and would require them to pay providers the cost, as specified, of duplicating all information they request in connection with a contested claim.

Existing law regulates the provision of insurance to senior citizens and exempts various classes of insurance from the laws regulating insurance for senior citizens, including, until January 1, 2001, disability policies or certificates that are sold through direct response methods of delivery.

This bill would extend the duration of that exemption to January 1, 2002.

Ch. 845 (SB 168) Speier. Health care service plans: immunizations for children: reimbursement of physicians.

Existing law provides for the licensing and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Care. Existing law requires every health care service plan that covers hospital, medical, or surgical expenses on a group basis to provide certain preventative health care benefits for children, including immunizations. A willful violation of the provisions governing health care service plans is a crime.

This bill would generally prohibit a risk-based contract between a health care service plan and a physician or physician group that is issued, amended, delivered, or renewed in this state on or after January 1, 2001, from including a provision that requires a physician or a physician group to assume financial risk for the acquisition costs of required immunizations for children as a condition of accepting the risk-based contract. This bill would provide that a physician or physician group shall not be required to assume financial risk for immunizations that are not part of the current contract. This bill would require plans to reimburse physicians or physician groups for immunizations that are not part of the current

contract at not less than a specified amount, until the contract is renegotiated. This bill would prohibit a health care service plan from including the acquisition costs associated with required immunizations for children in the capitation rate of a physician who is individually capitated. This bill would enact other related provisions. Because a willful violation of the bill's requirements would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 846 (SB 1192) Polanco. Medi-Cal disproportionate share hospitals: Contra Costa County Regional Medical Center.

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Services, under which qualified low-income persons are provided with health care services.

Existing law generally defines a disproportionate share hospital as a hospital that has disproportionately higher costs, volume, or services related to the provision of services to Medi-Cal or other low-income patients than the statewide average. Under existing law, an eligible disproportionate share hospital may receive supplemental Medi-Cal reimbursement to defray a portion of the debt service cost for an eligible capital project.

The bill would permit Contra Costa County Regional Medical Center to construct or renovate, or both, at the former Los Medanos Medical Center site, and would permit this construction or renovation, or both, to be considered eligible for supplemental reimbursement if the site meets certain conditions. The bill would provide that this medical center shall also qualify for supplemental reimbursement for the revised capital project if specified eligibility requirements are met.

Ch. 847 (SB 1338) Figueroa. Health: youth pregnancies: Community Challenge Grant Program: evaluation.

Existing law establishes the Community Challenge Grant Program, administered by the State Department of Health Services, in order to provide community challenge grants to reduce the number of teenage and unwed pregnancies. The provisions of this program require the department to conduct a statewide evaluation of the program and submit its findings to the Legislature on or before January 1, 1999.

This bill would revise the required contents of the statewide evaluation, and would delete the January 1, 1999, deadline for submission to the Legislature, requiring instead that the department submit its findings to the Legislature within 6 months of the completion of each grant cycle. It would provide, however, that the evaluation would be performed only when funds are appropriated in the annual Budget Act for this purpose. The bill would provide that it shall become operative only if AB 878 of the 1999–2000 Regular Session is enacted.

Ch. 848 (SB 1471) Schiff. Health care liens.

Existing law provides for the regulation of health care service plan contracts by the Department of Managed Care and for the regulation of health insurance policies issued by disability insurers regulated by the Department of Insurance, as specified.

This bill would provide that no lien asserted by a licensee of the Department of Managed Care or the Department of Insurance, and no lien of a medical group or an independent practice association, to the extent it asserts or enforces a lien, for the recovery of money paid or payable to or on behalf of an enrollee or insured for medical services provided under a health care service plan contract or disability insurance policy, may exceed specified amounts. These provisions would not apply to a lien made against a workers' compensation claim, against a 3rd party for Medi-Cal benefits, and for hospital services, as specified. The

bill would declare that it would not create any lien right that does not currently exist at law and would not make a lien that arises out of an employee benefit plan or fund enforceable if preempted by federal law. The bill would prohibit its provisions from being admitted into evidence or given in an instruction in any civil action between an enrollee or insured and a 3rd party.

Ch. 849 (SB 1746) Figueroa. Health care service plans: termination of provider: notification: enrollee.

Existing law provides for the regulation and licensing of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Care. A willful violation of the provisions governing health care service plans is a crime.

Existing law requires a health care service plan 30 days prior to termination of a contract with a medical group or individual practice association to provide affected enrollees with a written notice of the change. Existing law permits the plan when terminating a contractual arrangement with an individual provider within a medical group or individual practice association to have that group or association notify the enrollees who are patients of that provider.

This bill would specify the method for delivering written notice, and the procedure to follow if the written notice is returned as undeliverable. The bill would require the notice to provide instructions for enrollees to choose a new "primary care provider" and would define that term. The bill would permit an enrollee to self-refer under specified conditions. The bill would exempt from these requirements a health care service plan contract that provides benefits through preferred provider contractual arrangements, if the plan does not require the enrollee to choose a primary care provider.

Because a violation of this bill's requirements with respect to a health care service plan would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 850 (SB 1801) Speier. Health facilities: seismic building standards.

Existing law requires, after January 1, 2008, any general acute care hospital building that is determined to be a potential risk of collapse or pose a significant risk of loss of life to be used only for nonacute care hospital purposes. Existing law authorizes the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development to grant a delay in meeting this deadline if the hospital owner demonstrates that compliance will result in a loss of health care capacity that may not be provided by other general acute care hospitals within a reasonable proximity.

This bill would authorize the office to extend the January 1, 2008, deadline for certain hospital buildings of a general acute care hospital, if the hospital agrees that, on or before January 1, 2013, designated services shall be provided by moving into an existing conforming building, relocating to a newly-built building, or continuing in the building as retrofitted where the buildings are in compliance with designated structural and nonstructural performance categories. The bill would require the office to establish a schedule of interim work progress deadlines that hospitals would be required to meet to be eligible for the deadline extension.

Ch. 851 (SB 2006) Leslie. Health facilities: seismic building standards.

Under existing law, after January 1, 2008, general acute care hospital buildings that are determined to pose certain risks are required to be improved or only used for nonacute care hospital service, and after January 1, 2030, all acute care inpatient hospital buildings that are not in substantial compliance with certain seismic safety regulations and standards

developed by the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development are required to be demolished, replaced, or changed to nonacute use or seismically retrofitted so that they are in substantial compliance.

This bill would authorize any hospital, with regard to a general acute care hospital building located in Seismic Zone 3, to request an exemption from certain nonstructural requirements if the hospital building complies with certain year 2002 nonstructural requirements. The bill would require the office to grant the exemption if certain conditions are met.

Ch. 852 (SB 2046) Speier. Health care: prescription drug coverage.

(1) Existing law provides for the regulation and licensing of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Care. A willful violation of the provisions governing health care service plans is a crime. Existing law provides for the regulation of policies of disability insurance by the Insurance Commissioner.

Existing law prohibits a health care service plan contract, and specified disability insurance policies, from limiting or excluding coverage for a drug on the basis that the drug is prescribed for a use different than the use for which the drug has been approved for marketing by the federal Food and Drug Administration (off-label use) if specified conditions are met, including that the drug prescribed is for the treatment of a life-threatening condition.

This bill would modify that specific condition by also including a drug that is prescribed for a chronic and seriously debilitating condition. This bill would define "chronic and seriously debilitating." The bill would require the drug be medically necessary for the chronic and seriously debilitating condition.

The bill would require, for health care service plans, that if the drug for a life-threatening or chronic and seriously debilitating condition is not on the plan's formulary, that the procedures relating to the use of nonformulary prescription drugs instead be followed. The bill would specify that the requirement for coverage for off-label drug use not be construed to prohibit the use of specified mechanisms as a means of appropriately controlling the utilization of the off-label use of prescription drugs for life-threatening and chronic and seriously debilitating conditions. The bill would permit a plan subscriber or insured to use the Independent Medical Review System to review a denial of coverage by either a health care service plan or a disability insurer of a request for the off-label use of a prescription drug for treating a life-threatening or chronic and seriously debilitating condition when the basis for the denial is that the use of the drug is experimental or investigational.

Because a violation of this bill's requirements with respect to coverage under a health care service plan contract would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime.

(2) Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Services, under which qualified low-income persons are provided with health care services.

The Medi-Cal program provides for a special methodology of reimbursement of disproportionate share hospitals for the provision of inpatient hospital services, and provides for the supplemental reimbursement of eligible disproportionate share providers for funding capital projects.

Existing law further authorizes a distinct part of an acute care hospital providing specified services and meeting certain requirements to receive, in addition to the rate of payment that the facility would otherwise receive for skilled nursing services, supplemental reimbursement for capital projects under specified conditions. One of those conditions is that for a new capital project to be eligible for the supplemental reimbursement, the final plans for the project must have been submitted to the appropriate review agency before July 1, 2001.

This bill would extend the time for submission of the final plans to the appropriate review agency until January 1, 2003.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 853 (SB 2076) Polanco. Political Reform Act of 1974.

Existing provisions of the Political Reform Act of 1974 (the act) require candidates, committees, and slate mailer organizations to file specified statements and reports with the Fair Political Practices Commission (the commission). The act requires a committee to file a statement of organization with the commission, including, among other things, the disposition of surplus funds that will be made in the event of dissolution. The act specifies that an amendment shall be filed within 10 days of any change in the information contained in the statement and that the filing officer must be notified by telegram or personal delivery if certain information is changed.

This bill would instead require that, if the committee is controlled by a candidate for his or her election, the statement of organization shall include specified campaign contribution account information. The bill would also provide that the filing officer also may be notified by facsimile transmission or, if the filing officer is capable of receiving the notification in such a manner, online transmission.

Existing provisions of the act require committees that have as their principal activity the support of or opposition to a ballot measure to identify themselves as such.

This bill would instead impose that requirement on committees that are primarily formed to support or oppose a ballot measure.

The act requires elected officers, candidates, and committees to file campaign statements each year if they have made contributions or independent expenditures, including payments to a slate mailer organization, during the 6-month period before the closing of the statements. Under the act, each campaign statement is required to contain specified information pertaining to contributions, including, among other things, the total amount of contributions received during the period covered by the campaign statement and the total amount of contributions received during the period covered by the campaign statement from persons who have given a cumulative amount of \$100 or more. The act requires expenditures made by an agent or independent contractor on behalf of a candidate or committee to be reported as if it was made by the candidate or committee. In addition to those campaign statements, elected officers, candidates, and committees are required to file preelection statements, as specified.

This bill would require the disclosure of detailed information regarding any personal loan of \$100 or more. The bill would limit the reporting of expenditures by agents or independent contractors made on behalf of candidates or committees to expenditures of \$500 or more. The bill would make additional changes to those reporting requirements.

The act requires an individual who intends to be a candidate for elective office to file a statement of intent with the Secretary of State before soliciting or receiving any contribution or loan.

This bill would provide that an individual who intends to be a candidate for elective state office shall file the statement of intent with the Secretary of State and require that an individual who intends to be a candidate for any other office file the statement of intent with the same filing officer and in the same location as he or she would file the original campaign statement.

The Political Reform Act of 1974, an initiative measure, provides that the Legislature may amend the act to further the act's purposes with a $2/3$ vote of each house and compliance with specified procedural requirements.

This bill, which would declare that it furthers the purposes of the act, would therefore require a $2/3$ vote.

Ch. 854 (SB 2175) Burton. California Peace Officer Memorial Foundation: contributions: income tax return.

Under existing law regulating the administration of personal income taxes and bank and corporation taxes, individual taxpayers are allowed to contribute amounts in excess of their tax liability for the support of specified funds or accounts, including, among others, the California Firefighters' Memorial Fund and the California Peace Officer Memorial Foundation. Existing law provides for the repeal of the contribution provisions for these funds on January 1, 2006, or on January 1 of any calendar year that the Franchise Tax Board estimates the minimum contribution amount will be less than a prescribed amount.

This bill would instead make those check-off provisions inoperative in any calendar year, after the 2006 repeal date has been deleted, in which the Franchise Tax Board makes the required estimate.

The bill would become operative for returns filed in 2001 for taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 2000.

Ch. 855 (SB 1695) Ortiz. Public Employees' Retirement System: benefits.

Existing law, the Public Employees' Retirement Law, provides alternative death benefits for the survivors of designated state and local members of the Public Employees' Retirement System who attained the minimum age for voluntary service retirement prior to their death before retirement.

This bill would authorize contracting agencies to elect to provide alternative death benefits for local firefighter members credited with 20 years or more of service.

Ch. 856 (SB 2136) Dunn. Health care providers: multiple audits.

Existing law requires the Department of Managed Care to conduct periodically an onsite medical survey of the health delivery system of each health care plan. Existing law requires the director, to avoid duplication, and to the extent feasible, to employ reviews of providers conducted by professional standards review organizations. Existing law required a working group, as specified, to recommend ways to reduce duplicative audits of providers by health plans and to report, as specified, its findings and recommendations, on or before January 1, 2000.

This bill would repeal the provisions relating to the working group. The bill would require the Advisory Committee on Managed Care, in the Department of Managed Care, after having sought comment from a broad and balanced range of interested parties, to recommend to the Director of the Department of Managed Care standards for a uniform medical quality audit system, which would be required to include a single periodic medical quality audit. The bill would require the recommendations to include a list of those private sector accreditation organizations, if any, that have standards comparable to the recommended system, and the capability and expertise to accredit, audit, or credential providers. The bill would authorize the director to approve private sector accreditation organizations as qualified organizations to perform single periodic medical quality audits.

The bill would require the Director of the Department of Managed Care to adopt regulations on a uniform medical quality audit system on or before January 1, 2002.

Ch. 857 (AB 2903) Committee on Health. Health care coverage: telephone medical advice services.

(1) Existing law provides for the regulation and licensing of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Care.

This bill would rename the Department of Managed Care as the Department of Managed Health Care. This bill would make various conforming changes.

(2) Existing law prohibits the department's director and designated staff members from holding interests, as specified, in a health care service plan during their association with the department.

This bill would specify that this provision does not prohibit these personnel, as well as any employee of the department, from obtaining as an enrollee or subscriber health care services from a health care service plan.

(3) Under existing law, a group health care service plan that provides coverage for outpatient prescription drug benefits is required to include coverage for contraceptive methods unless a religious employer, as defined, requests a contract without this particular coverage. Existing law specifies that this provision, exempting coverage for contraceptive methods if requested by a religious employer, shall not be construed to deny an enrollee coverage and timely access to contraceptive methods.

This bill would delete this construction provision.

(4) Existing law provides, effective January 1, 2001, for the establishment of an Independent Medical Review System to review grievances involving a disputed health care service under a health care service plan and under a disability insurance contract. Under existing law, a disputed health care service is defined, for provisions pertaining to health care service plans, as excluding services provided by a specialized health care service plan unless the service is provided pursuant to a contract with a health care service plan, and for provisions pertaining to disability insurance contracts, this term is defined as excluding services provided by a group policy of vision-only or dental-only coverage unless the service is provided pursuant to a contract with a disability insurer.

This bill would specifically require that the health care service plan and the disability insurer cover hospital, medical, or surgical benefits in order for the services they provide through a contract with a specialized health care service plan or a group or individual policy of vision-only or dental-only coverage, respectively, to be included within the definition of a disputed health care service, subject to the Independent Medical Review System.

This bill additionally authorizes the Insurance Commissioner to contract with the Department of Managed Health Care to administer the Independent Medical Review System as it applies to disability insurers.

(5) This bill would make technical changes to various provisions pertaining to the regulation of health care service plans and disability insurers.

(6) Existing law provides for the registration of telephone medical advice services with the Telephone Medical Advice Services Bureau of the Department of Consumer Affairs, and prohibits, effective January 1, 2000, an in-state or out-of-state business entity from providing those services to a patient at a California address unless the person is registered. These provisions do not apply to healing arts professionals licensed under the Business and Professions Code who provide telephone medical advice that is incidental to their primary focus of their medical advice activities in their professional practice.

This bill instead would limit the application of these and related provisions to a business entity that employs, or contracts or subcontracts with, the full-time equivalent of 5 or more persons functioning as health care professionals, as defined, whose primary function is to provide telephone medical advice, as specified. This bill would revise various registration provisions and would authorize the director of the department to exempt from fees certain telephone advice services that serve charity or medically indigent patients, as specified. This bill would make other related changes.

(7) Existing law requires health care service plans and certain disability insurers to provide or authorize a 2nd opinion by an appropriately qualified health professional if requested by an enrollee or insured, and defines “appropriately qualified health care professional” for these purposes to mean a primary care physician or a specialist who is acting within his or her scope of practice and who possesses a certain clinical background, as specified. A willful violation of the provisions governing health care service plans is a crime.

This bill would instead define “appropriately qualified health care professional” for these purposes to mean a primary care physician, specialist, or other licensed health care provider who meets these requirements. Because a willful violation of the bill’s requirements with

respect to a health care service plan would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by changing the definition of a crime.

(8) Chapter 525 of the Statutes of 1999, which created the Department of Managed Care, which this bill would rename the Department of Managed Health Care, amended various code sections relative to the assumption of responsibility from the Department of Corporations with regard to health care service plans. However, that chapter contained language deferring to other bills chaptered in 1999 in order to not chapter out those bills.

This bill would enact the changes made by various code sections contained in Chapter 525 of the Statutes of 1999 that did not become law due to that deferral provision.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 858 (AB 2899) Committee on Health. Medi-Cal.

(1) The Pharmacy Law provides that an order entered on the chart or medical record of a hospital patient shall be considered a prescription if specified conditions are met, including that the practitioner authorized by law to prescribe drugs signs the order, if he or she is present when the drugs are given, and if not present at that time, signs the order on his or her next visit to the hospital.

This bill would additionally authorize in the latter circumstance the attending physician responsible for the patient's care at the time the drugs are given to the patient to sign the order.

(2) Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Services, under which qualified low-income persons are provided with health care services.

This bill would make technical changes to existing law relating to the Medi-Cal program.

Ch. 859 (AB 1515) Margett. Vehicles: license plates: motorcycles.

(1) Existing law specifies the dimensions for license plates issued for motor vehicles, other than motorcycles.

This bill would additionally specify the size of the number and letter characters and the minimum spacing between characters on motor vehicle license plates.

The bill would specify the dimensions of a motorcycle license plate, and the character size and minimum spacing between characters on those plates.

This bill would provide that any special interest license plate issued for display on a motorcycle is subject to the same fees that are collected for the issuance and retention of special interest license plates on other vehicles.

(2) Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue special interest license plates containing a distinctive design or decal of a participating organization, to any person, to be displayed in lieu of regular license plates.

This bill would prohibit the department, if it permits the issuance of special interest license plates for display on motorcycles, from approving any design that incorporates either or both a full or partial graphic design appearing behind the license plate number configuration or symbols with the license plate number configuration.

(3) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 5101 of the Vehicle Code proposed by SB 2084, to be operative only if this bill and SB 2084 are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, each bill amends Section 5101 of the Vehicle Code, and this bill is enacted last.

(4) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 5103 of the Vehicle Code proposed by SB 2084, to be operative only if this bill and SB 2084 are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, each bill amends Section 5103 of the Vehicle Code, and this bill is enacted last.

Ch. 860 (AB 2908) Committee on Transportation. Transportation.

(1) Existing law provides that skateboarding, roller skating, or roller blading in any public transportation system facility, vehicle, or parking structure is an infraction, punishable by a fine and community service, as prescribed.

This bill would also make bicycle riding in a public transportation system facility, vehicle, or parking structure an infraction punishable by a fine and community service, as specified, except as otherwise provided. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) Existing law requires the Department of Transportation to submit a report to the Governor, the Legislature, and the Federal Aviation Administration relating to a specified flying prototype aircraft instrument display system project.

This bill would delete the provision requiring submission of the specified report.

(3) Existing law prohibits any person or public entity from submitting an application to a federal agency to purchase, acquire, or operate an airport owned by the United States within this state, until the Department of Transportation has completed its evaluation and issued a recommendation under a specified provision of existing law relating to determining the future need for the airport.

This bill would delete the provision in existing law prohibiting submission of the specified application under the specified circumstances.

The bill would authorize, instead of require, the department to evaluate the future need for an airport under certain circumstances and would delete a specified deadline for completion of the evaluation.

(4) Existing law prescribes the allocation of funds from the Public Transportation Account and the State Highway Account, both in the State Transportation Fund.

This bill would require that certain funds that were allocated from these accounts to the North Coast Railroad Authority for specific track repair and rolling stock acquisitions also be available for expenditure on any form of track improvement project, track rehabilitation project, or rolling stock acquisition project nominated by the authority, as specified. The bill thereby would make an appropriation.

(5) Existing law requires the Department of Transportation to submit to the Legislature specified annual reports relating to airspace and land acquisitions.

This bill would delete the provisions requiring submission of those specified reports.

(6) Existing law authorizes any member of the county board of supervisors who is regularly issued a county-owned vehicle and is in a county of over 20,000 square miles in area to apply to the Department of Motor Vehicles for regular series license plates for that vehicle, if a request for that issuance is also made by the county board of supervisors.

This bill would extend that authority to any county auditor, controller, treasurer, or tax collector who is regularly issued a county-owned vehicle and is in a county of over 20,000 square miles in area.

(7) Existing law requires the Department of the California Highway Patrol to recommend that the Public Utilities Commission suspend or revoke the permit of a household goods carrier, as defined, or for interstate operators, to recommend to the federal Highway Administration Office of Motor Carriers that appropriate administrative action be taken against a carrier, when the carrier has failed to maintain any pertinent vehicle in a safe operating condition or to comply with regulations relative to motor carrier safety, as specified, failed to enroll all drivers in a required pull-notice system, as defined, or failed to submit any application or pay any fees required through a specified inspection program within the required timeframes.

This bill would make the above provision applicable to a household goods carrier transporting used office, store, or institution furniture and fixtures under its household goods carrier permit issued under specified provisions of the Public Utilities Code. The bill would change the reference in the above provision from the federal Highway Administration Office of Motor Carriers to the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.

(8) Existing law prohibits any vehicle on a highway from exceeding a length of 40 feet, except, among others, an articulated bus or articulated trolley coach that does not exceed a length of 60 feet, plus a folding device for carrying bicycles that may be attached to the front of the bus or trolley coach and may extend no more than 30 inches from the front of the bus or trolley coach.

This bill would authorize the specified folding device to extend not more than 36 inches from the front body of the bus or trolley coach.

(9) Existing law limits the length of vehicles and combinations of vehicles coupled together. Under existing law, extensions of not more than 18 inches are not included in measuring the length of a vehicle or combinations of vehicles under described circumstances.

This bill would modify the circumstances for the application of the 18-inch extension exception.

(10) Existing law generally prohibits any combination of vehicles coupled together, including any attachments, from exceeding a total length of 65 feet. A combination of vehicles designed and used to transport motor vehicles or boats that consists of a motortruck and a stinger-steered semitrailer is exempt from that prohibition and is authorized a length of up to 70 feet, under certain conditions, and 75 feet under other conditions. A motortruck that is used in combination with a semitrailer solely for transporting motor vehicles or boats is exempt from that prohibition if the semitrailer does not exceed 48 feet or 53 feet in length and the combination is operated on certain federal highways or on routes identified by the Department of Transportation or local authorities.

This bill would include within those exemptions a motortruck and semitrailer combination that meets the specified requirements and is used to transport trailers or camper units.

(11) Existing law authorizes the arresting officer to either give a person 10 days' notice to appear in court or take the person before a magistrate when the person is arrested for prescribed offenses.

This bill would expand those offenses to include a violation of operating a motorized scooter while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage or any drug.

(12) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 35400 of the Vehicle Code proposed by AB 2175, to become operative if both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001.

(13) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 861 (SB 2084) Polanco. Transportation.

(1) The Vehicle License Fee Law provides that the annual amount of the license fee for any vehicle is 2% of the market value of the vehicle, as specified. Also, provisions of existing law provide that the Legislature shall reimburse local agencies annually for certain property tax revenues lost as a result of any exemption or classification of property for purposes of ad valorem property taxation.

The California Constitution authorizes the Legislature to classify personal property for differential taxation or for exemption by means of a statute approved by a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of the membership of each house.

This bill would enact the Commercial Vehicle Registration Act of 2001 (the act). The bill would remove trailers and semitrailers from the Vehicle License Fee Law. Pursuant to this constitutional authorization, this bill would exempt from personal property taxation, a commercial motor vehicle or commercial trailer or semitrailer, as specified.

(2) Existing law prohibits a person from driving, moving, or leaving standing upon a highway, or in an offstreet public parking facility, any motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, pole

or pipe dolly, logging dolly, or auxiliary dolly unless it is registered and the appropriate fees have been paid under the Vehicle Code.

This bill would require that any commercial motor vehicle, singly or in combination, that operates with a declared gross vehicle weight, as defined, that exceeds 10,000 pounds be registered with the department. This bill would require a person submitting an application for registration of a commercial motor vehicle to declare the combined gross weight of all units when applying for registration with the department. The bill would also require the commercial motor vehicle's registered owner or the owner's designee to complete a form provided by the department and to be issued a license plate.

(3) Existing law provides that a fleet owner may make a certain declaration on a single form for all commercial motor vehicles registered in the fleet owner's name.

This bill would delete fleet owners from this provision and instead make the provision applicable to registered owners, lessors, or designees.

(4) Existing law provides for the issuance of identification plates for certain vehicles, including tow dollies.

The bill would delete tow dollies from that identification plates program and other provisions.

The bill would require, upon the implementation of the permanent trailer identification plate program, which shall commence on December 31, 2001, that specified trailers, including tow dollies, be assigned permanent trailer identification plates and be issued an identification certificate which shall be available for inspection by a peace officer. This bill would require the department to assess a service fee, not to exceed \$20, upon assigning a permanent trailer identification plate. This bill would require that an applicant for renewal of permanent trailer identification plates pay a \$25 annual fee. The bill would make corresponding changes.

(5) Under existing law, the registered owner or lessee of a fleet of vehicles consisting of motor vehicles or commercial trailers, as specified, or passenger automobiles is authorized to apply to the department for permanent license plates or decals and registration cards.

This bill would delete commercial trailers from that program, would limit the program to motor vehicles, would allow participation in the program to continue in the program for 5 years after implementation of the act even though those participants are out of compliance with the act, and would make related changes.

(6) Existing law allows the Reciprocity Commission to enter into agreements that provide exemption of regulatory fees that are, or may be imposed, by the Public Utilities Commission.

This bill would include regulatory fees that are, or may be imposed, by the department within the above provision.

(7) Existing law requires an application for a transfer of registration of commercial motor vehicles, as specified, to include a specified declaration by the owner to the department.

This bill would require, additionally, that an application for a transfer of a commercial motor vehicle that exceeds 10,000 pounds declared gross vehicle weight, include a notification, made by the new registered owner, or that owner's designee, of the declared gross vehicle weight of the commercial motor vehicle, singly or in combination.

(8) Existing law requires the department, upon the application for transfer of ownership of a fleet of vehicles apportionately registered to permit registration in the new owners name without reassessing the registration, weight, and vehicle license fees, if the application of the new ownership is for the same fleet interstate operation as the previous owner.

This bill would require the new owner, lessee, or their designee, to certify the declared gross vehicle weight of the vehicle or vehicles on a single form for all commercial motor vehicles registered in the fleet owner's or lessee's name and would impose related duties on the department.

(9) Existing law authorizes local governments to impose additional registration or renewal registration fees on vehicles, as specified.

This bill would exempt trailers and semitrailers from these provisions and would impose those additional fees on the owners of all commercial motor vehicles, as specified.

(10) Under existing law, the fee for a foreign trip permit issued for a commercial trailer meeting the registration requirements of a foreign jurisdiction is \$5.

This bill would delete that fee.

(11) Existing law requires, in addition to any other registration fee, the payment of fees for the registration of any commercial vehicle based on its unladen weight.

This bill would set forth an additional schedule. The existing schedule, as revised, would apply to any commercial vehicle singly, or in combination, that operates with a declared gross vehicle weight of 10,000 pounds or less, including pickup trucks. The new schedule of fees would apply to the registration of commercial motor vehicles, operated either singly or in combination, with a declared gross vehicle weight of 10,001 pounds or more. The new schedule would not include pickup truck weight fees. The bill would revise the definition of "farm trailers" to conform to the weight changes made by the bill.

The bill provides a schedule of fines for persons who violate any declared gross vehicle weight limitations provided for in the bill.

The bill would require that, upon the operation of a commercial motor vehicle at a greater gross vehicle weight than had been reported to and registered by the department, a new registration application be made to the department.

(12) The bill would require the Department of the California Highway Patrol, after consultation with representatives from the Department of Transportation, the Board of Equalization, the Department of Motor Vehicles, and the commercial vehicle industry, to provide, on or before an unspecified date, recommendations to the Legislature for actions to be taken to ensure compliance with the provisions of the bill.

(13) The bill would require the Department of Motor Vehicles, in consultation with the Department of the California Highway Patrol, the Department of Transportation, the Board of Equalization, and the commercial vehicle industry, to review and report on or before January 1, 2003, and annually thereafter, to the Legislature its findings and, if applicable, make any recommendation as to the necessary adjustments in the fee schedule, to ensure that revenue neutrality is obtained and maintained for all affected entities and funds. This bill would require the Controller, in consultation with the Department of Motor Vehicles and the Department of Finance, to recalculate the distribution of motor vehicle license fees paid by commercial vehicles pursuant to the gross vehicle weight fee schedule and transfer those sums, as specified. This bill would provide that the scheduled disbursement of motor vehicle license fee revenues is not subject to the existing law limitation that General Fund revenues may not be continuously appropriated beyond a certain date. This bill would create special funds in the General Fund which would be continuously appropriated for allocation to each county, city, and city and county in the same manner as those funds were received pursuant to specified provisions of the Vehicle License Fee Law. The bill would appropriate \$3,520,809 to the Department of Motor Vehicles from the Motor Vehicle Account in the State Transportation Fund for purposes of implementing the bill.

Because violations of certain of the above fee, weight, and declaration requirements would be a crime under existing law, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating new crimes.

(14) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 5101 of the Vehicle Code proposed by AB 1515, to be operative only if this bill and AB 1515 are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, each bill amends Section 5101 of the Vehicle Code, and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 5103 of the Vehicle Code proposed by AB 1515, to be operative only if this bill and AB 1515 are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, each bill amends Section 5103 of the Vehicle Code, and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 9250.7 of the Vehicle Code proposed by SB 1333, to be operative only if this bill and SB 1333 are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, each bill amends Section 9250.7 of the Vehicle Code, and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 9250.14 of the Vehicle Code proposed by AB 2227, to be operative only if this bill and AB 2227 are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, each bill amends Section 9250.14 of the Vehicle Code, and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 9400 of the Vehicle Code proposed by AB 2749, to be operative only if this bill and AB 2749 are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, each bill amends Section 9400 of the Vehicle Code, and this bill is enacted last.

(15) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

(16) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 862 (AB 1843) Ackerman. Bank and corporation taxes: income year.

The Bank and Corporation Tax Law, in general, imposes a franchise tax measured by the net income from California sources of the preceding calendar or fiscal year, which is referred to as the "income year." The calendar or fiscal year for which the tax is imposed for the privilege of doing business in this state is referred to as the "taxable year."

This bill would, for calendar or fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, delete references to "income year," and instead define "taxable year" as the calendar or fiscal year upon the basis of which the net income is computed.

Ch. 863 (AB 2892) Committee on Revenue and Taxation. Income and bank and corporation taxes: federal conformity: clarifications.

The Personal Income Tax Law, the Bank and Corporation Tax Law, and related administrative laws provide specified conformity to federal income tax law with respect to information returns and returns of individuals and fiduciaries.

This bill would provide additional conformity to those federal provisions, consolidate filing requirement provisions, delete obsolete provisions, and make related clarifying and technical changes.

Ch. 864 (AB 2895) Committee on Revenue and Taxation. Personal income and bank and corporation taxes: credits.

Under existing law, a taxpayer under the Personal Income Tax or the Bank and Corporation Tax Law may claim certain tax incentives for activities conducted in a local agency military base recovery area (LAMBRA), including, among others, a tax credit for a specified portion of the wages paid to a qualified disadvantaged individual or a qualified displaced employee.

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Bank and Corporation Tax Law provide a credit against the taxes imposed by those laws to a qualified taxpayer for hiring a qualified disadvantaged individual for employment in a Manufacturing Enhancement Area.

This bill would require, for qualified disadvantaged individuals or qualified displaced employees hired on or after January 1, 2001, the taxpayer to obtain from the Employment Development Department or specified agencies a certification that the individual or employee meets the eligibility requirements for these programs. The bill would also require the taxpayer to retain a copy of the certification and provide it upon request to the Franchise Tax Board.

Ch. 865 (SB 1445) Kelley. Manufacturing enhancement areas.

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

Existing law requires the Trade and Commerce Agency, in accordance with certain criteria, to designate an applicant jurisdiction or combination of jurisdictions as a manufacturing enhancement area in which certain tax incentives are to apply. The Personal Income Tax Law and the Bank and Corporation Tax Law specify, as tax incentives for a trade or business operating within a manufacturing enhancement area, credits against the taxes imposed under those laws to a qualified taxpayer for hiring a qualified disadvantaged individual for employment in a manufacturing enhancement area.

This bill would require the Trade and Commerce Agency to approve a proposal to expand a manufacturing enhancement area, by no more than a specified 200 acre site, if the agency finds that the additional territory proposed to be included in the manufacturing enhancement area meets certain criteria and certain other conditions are met. This bill would also include agricultural production and crop preparation services for market among those trades or businesses that may, if eligible, claim those tax credits applicable to a manufacturing enhancement area.

This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity for a special statute.

Ch. 866 (SB 1946) McPherson. Kinship support services.¹⁸

Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services to conduct a Kinship Support Services Program that is a grants-in-aid program providing startup and expansion funds for local kinship support services programs that provide community-based family support services to kinship caregivers and the children placed in their homes by the juvenile court or who are at risk of dependency or delinquency. Under existing law, the counties participating in the program must meet specified requirements, including the requirement that 40% or more of dependent children in the county be in relative care placements.

This bill would prescribe a priority for county participation in the program.

The bill would provide, however, that a county shall not become ineligible for grant funds due to a reduction in the percentage of relative care placements.

The bill would also require the department to contract for a study of the cost and benefits, and the effectiveness, of the Kinship Support Services Program.

This bill would appropriate \$2,775,000 from the General Fund to the department to fund the Kinship Support Services Program, including the study required by the bill, and would appropriate \$225,000 from the General Fund to the department to fund specified technical assistance to be provided to the program.

Ch. 867 (SB 1988) Speier. Insurance fraud.

(1) The Automotive Repair Act provides for the licensing and regulation of automotive repair dealers, including auto body repair shops, by the Bureau of Automotive Repair in the Department of Consumer Affairs.

This bill would require the bureau to undertake a pilot program under which the bureau would inspect insured vehicles that have undergone auto body repair for the purpose of identifying work that has not been done according to specifications in the final invoice. This bill would require the pilot program to be completed by June 30, 2003, and would require a report to the Legislature by September 1, 2003. The bill would appropriate \$100,000 from the Vehicle Inspection and Repair Fund to the Department of Consumer Affairs for allocation to the Bureau of Automotive Repair for the implementation of this pilot program.

(2) The Medical Practice Act, the Chiropractic Act, and the State Bar Act provide for the licensing and regulation of physicians, chiropractors, and attorneys, respectively. Under these and other related insurance fraud provisions, certain activities involving the engaging of runners, cappers, steerers, or other persons to procure patients or clients are a crime, and with respect to physicians and attorneys, are grounds for disciplinary action.

This bill would increase the penalties for these violations, as specified, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill would require a person licensed under the Medical

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Practice and Chiropractic Acts to have his or her license to practice the profession revoked for a period of 10 years upon the 2nd conviction or upon conviction of multiple counts, as specified, of certain insurance fraud offenses. This bill would provide that engaging in any conduct prohibited under specified provisions related to false or fraudulent insurance claims or statements shall constitute cause for disbarment or suspension of an attorney from the State Bar. This bill would require the applicable licensing boards to investigate a licensee against whom an information or indictment has been filed that alleges a violation of specified provisions prohibiting conduct involving false or fraudulent insurance claims or statements, if the district attorney does not otherwise object to initiating an investigation. This bill would also require a business organization that holds itself out to the public as an organization practicing medicine, or that a reasonably informed person would believe is engaged in the practice of medicine, to be owned and operated only by physicians, with certain exceptions, as specified. This bill would also require a district attorney to notify the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners whenever a chiropractor is charged with a felony, as specified.

(3) Existing law provides for the licensing and regulation of insurers by the Insurance Commissioner. Existing law provides for the funding of various activities relating to insurance fraud through assessments on insurers, including an assessment of \$1,000 annually per insurer to fund the costs of administration and operation of the Bureau of Fraudulent Claims in the Department of Insurance.

This bill would increase that assessment to \$1,300. This bill would require insurers that issue automobile liability or collision policies to inspect a statistical sampling of the vehicles for which claims are approved for auto body repairs to determine whether the work paid for was appropriately done, as specified. This bill would require an insurer issuing auto policies to provide each insured with an Auto Body Repair Consumer Bill of Rights developed by the department containing specified elements. This bill would authorize the Insurance Commissioner to declare a region of the state as an auto insurance fraud crisis area, which declaration would be in effect for no more than 2 years unless extended by the commissioner, thereby providing for various steps to be taken by insurers with regard to the payment of auto insurance claims. This provision of the bill would remain in effect only until January 1, 2006, unless extended. This bill would also provide for a doubling of fines applicable to certain insurance fraud offenses committed in an auto insurance fraud crisis area.

(4) This bill would enact other related provisions. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature with respect to this act, which would be known as the Anti-Auto Theft and Insurance Fraud Act of 2000.

(5) This bill would require the provisions relating to the powers and duties of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, which was created by an initiative statute, to be submitted to the voters for approval consistent with that initiative statute.

(6) This bill would provide that the changes proposed by this bill to Section 650 of the Business and Professions Code, Section 750 of the Insurance Code, and Section 549 of the Penal Code shall not become operative if AB 2594 is also enacted and becomes operative, on or before January 1, 2001, as specified, and that bill also amends those sections.

(7) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 868 (SB 2127) Schiff. Drinking water: hexavalent chromium: study.

Existing law makes various provisions for the prevention of disease and the promotion of health, and imposes various requirements on the State Department of Health Services in this regard.

This bill would require the department to determine the levels of hexavalent chromium (chromium-6) in the drinking water supplied by the public water systems in the San Fernando Basin aquifer and, in consultation with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard

Assessment, assess the exposures and risks to the public due to the levels of hexavalent chromium determined. The bill would require the department to report its findings to the Governor and the Legislature, no later than January 1, 2002.

Ch. 869 (SB 2180) Committee on Health and Human Services. Adult day health care: licensing.

(1) Existing law establishes the Long-Term Care Committee within the California Department of Aging. The duties of the committee are to act as an advisory body to the department and advise the Director of the California Department of Aging on development of community-based long-term care programs.

Existing law requires the committee to review and make recommendations on guidelines to evaluate community need to be adopted by the director.

This bill, instead, would require the department to prepare guidelines to evaluate community need to be adopted by the local planning council.

(2) Existing law requires the committee to review county adult day health care plans.

This bill would require the department, rather than the committee, to review county adult day health care plans.

(3) Existing law requires the committee to review and make recommendations to the director on individual proposals for startup funds and original licensure of proposed adult day health care centers. Existing law authorizes the committee to conduct onsite inspections to evaluate a proposed provider or facility. Existing law provides the criteria upon which the review is to be based.

This bill would delete these provisions.

(4) Existing law requires the director to make recommendations to the Licensing and Certification Division in the State Department of Health Services on licensure.

This bill would specify criteria the director is required to use in making the recommendation.

(5) Existing law establishes requirements for the issuance by the department and continued maintenance of provisional and regular licenses for the operation of adult day health care centers, as well as requiring a center to be approved by the department for eligibility certification as an adult day health care center under Medi-Cal.

This bill would revise these licensing and certification requirements.

This bill would also permit the appeal of actions taken by the department under these provisions.

Ch. 870 (SB 2182) Committee on Health and Human Services. Environmental health: food.

Existing law, the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, contains various provisions regarding the packaging, labeling, and advertising of food, drugs, and cosmetics. Violation of any of these provisions is a crime.

Existing law defines "food" for purposes of these provisions.

This bill would expand the definition of food to include any article defined as food pursuant to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. It would also define "infant formula" and "medical food" for purposes of the above state law provisions. By expanding the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 871 (AB 96) Shelley. Retirement benefits.

Existing provisions of the Public Employees' Retirement Law define "local safety member," for purposes of prescribing benefits and contribution rates, to include, among

others, county peace officers. County peace officers are defined as specified employees of a sheriff's office of a contracting agency. Existing law prohibits contracts or contract amendments from providing retirement benefits to some, but not all, members in specified local membership classifications, including county peace officers. Existing law also prohibits provision of different retirement benefits for any subgroup within those same membership classifications.

This bill would create a new local membership classification, designated "local sheriff," that would, subject to contract amendment, apply to specified employees of the sheriff's office in San Francisco County. The bill would provide that persons in the local sheriff classification would no longer be included in the county peace officer classification. The bill would also amend the definition of local safety members to include persons in the local sheriff classification.

Ch. 872 (AB 1889) Cedillo. State funds: unionization.

Nothing in existing law prohibits recipients of state funds from using the funds to discourage unionization.

This bill would prohibit a state contractor that receives \$50,000 or more under a state contract, during the term of the contract, including any extension or renewal, from assisting, promoting, or deterring union organizing, as defined, in this state and would prohibit state funds from being used to reimburse those activities. The bill would also prohibit a grant recipient, state contractor, public employer, or private employer who receives state funds and meets other requirements from using state funds to assist, promote, or deter union organizing. The bill would prohibit an employer who conducts business on state property pursuant to a contract or concession agreement with the state or a state agency to use the state property to hold a meeting with any employees or supervisors if the purpose of the meeting is to assist, promote, or deter union organizing. The bill would impose civil penalties for a violation of the above provisions. The bill would make an employee of a public employer that receives state funds personally liable to the state for knowingly authorizing a use of state funds to assist, promote, or deter union organizing.

The bill would require specified recipients of state funds to comply with certification and recordkeeping requirements relating to the use of state funds. The bill would provide that it does not apply to an expenditure made prior to January 1, 2001, or to a grant or contract awarded prior to January 1, 2001, except as specified.

Ch. 873 (AB 2086) Reyes. Farm labor vehicles: unsafe operation.

(1) Existing law prohibits any person from operating a farm labor vehicle, as defined, except to take the vehicle unladen to a repair shop, after notice by the Department of the California Highway Patrol to the owner that the vehicle is in an unsafe condition or is not equipped as required by the Vehicle Code, or any regulations adopted thereunder, until the vehicle and its equipment have been made to conform with the requirements of that code, or any regulations adopted thereunder, and approved by the department.

This bill would prohibit a person from operating a farm labor vehicle, except as may be necessary to return the unladen vehicle or combination of vehicles to the residence or place of business of the owner or driver, or to a garage, after notice by the department to the owner that the vehicle is in an unsafe condition or is not equipped as required by the Vehicle Code, as prescribed. The bill would make it a misdemeanor for any person to operate a farm labor vehicle in violation of this provision while the vehicle is in a condition that presents an immediate safety hazard, as defined. To the extent that this bill would change the definition of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require a violation of these provisions be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$5,000, or both that fine and a sentence of confinement for not more than 6 months in the county jail. The bill would prohibit the suspension of any part of the fine.

The bill would make it a misdemeanor for any person to operate a farm labor vehicle in a condition that presents an immediate safety hazard, or in violation of specified provisions of the Vehicle Code. The bill thereby would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime. The bill would require that a violation of these provisions be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$5,000, or both that fine and a sentence of confinement for not more than 6 months in the county jail. The bill would prohibit the suspension of any part of the fine.

The bill would authorize any member of the Department of the California Highway Patrol to impound a farm labor vehicle operated in violation of these provisions, as prescribed, and would provide for its release from impoundment under specified conditions.

The bill would provide that a farm labor vehicle is subject to forfeiture as a nuisance if it is driven on a highway in violation of the specified provisions and has been impounded by the department as specified above for a second or subsequent time. The bill would specify the procedure to be followed for vehicle forfeiture.

The bill would make conforming changes.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 874 (AB 2383) Keeley. Public employee health benefits: covered employees: retiree health benefits.

(1) Existing law, the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act, defines "employee" for purposes of eligibility for benefits under the act and excludes from that definition specified officers and employees who are employed less than half time. Employee contributions under the act are deposited in the Public Employees' Health Care Fund, a continuously appropriated fund.

This bill would make the provisions of that act applicable to specified employees of a school or agency, as defined, at the option of its governing body, and would define annuitants for purposes of these provisions. By expanding eligibility for benefits under the act, the bill would increase the contributions to a continuously appropriated fund, thereby making an appropriation.

(2) Existing law, the Teachers' Retirement Law, provides that the State Teachers' Retirement System shall develop a program to provide health care benefits for members, beneficiaries, children, and dependent parents, as defined.

This bill would require the Teachers' Retirement Board to report to the Legislature, on or before April 1, 2001, on a prescription drug program and a health benefits program for retired members, as specified, and would authorize the Public Employees' Retirement System to submit a proposal to administer a health benefits program for retired members of the State Teachers' Retirement System and their dependents.

Ch. 875 (AB 2481) Romero. Apprentice employment: apprenticeship standards.

(1) Existing law requires contractors on public works who employ journeymen or apprentices to contribute to a fund to administer certain apprenticeship programs, as specified. Existing law also requires the California Apprenticeship Council to make prescribed grants to apprenticeship programs at the end of each fiscal year.

This bill would revise and recast the provisions prescribing grants to apprenticeship programs. The bill would also provide that contributions be deposited into the Apprenticeship Training Contribution Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, which the bill would create. By providing for the deposit of moneys into a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation.

(2) Under existing law, a contractor or subcontractor that employs apprentices on a public work in a contract for 50 or more working days, must comply with various conditions

relating to that employment, including payment of the prevailing wage and employing apprentices only in the craft or trade for which they are registered. Existing law provides penalties for knowing violations of these provisions. If the Administrator of Apprenticeship determines that there has been a knowing violation, the administrator is required to deny the violator the right to bid on any public works contract for specified periods of time.

This bill would delete the reference to days thereby making those provisions applicable regardless of the length of the contract.

This bill would instead impose the above penalties on a contractor or subcontractor that is determined by the Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards to have knowingly committed a serious violation of the provisions governing employment of apprentices on public works. These penalties may be reduced if the chief determines that they would be disproportionate to the severity of the violation. The bill would also provide that the chief has discretion as to whether to suspend a violator's right to bid on or be awarded or perform work as a subcontractor on any public works contracts. The bill would also make related, technical, and clarifying changes.

(3) Existing law provides for apprenticeship programs within the Division of Apprenticeship Standards in the Department of Industrial Relations. Existing law also requires the division, on or before January 1, 2001, to establish and validate minimum standards for the competency and training of electricians, as defined, through a system of testing and certification; establish fees necessary to implement those requirements; and establish and adopt regulations for enforcement.

This bill instead would require those standards, fees, and regulations to be established on or before July 1, 2001. The bill would also make a clarifying change.

Ch. 876 (AB 2509) Steinberg. Employment: remedies for employment law violations.

Existing law authorizes the Labor Commissioner to conduct administrative hearings and issue orders, decisions, and awards for recovery of wages, penalties, and other demands for compensation properly before the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement or the commissioner. Existing law requires these awards for unpaid wages to accrue interest at a specified adjusted annual rate determined under the tax laws.

This bill would instead require this rate to be the same as the legal rate of interest payable upon a contract obligation in default where the contract does not otherwise specify the rate of interest.

Existing law provides that any order, decision, or award made by the Labor Commissioner in these administrative proceedings may be appealed by filing an action in the municipal or superior court.

This bill would require employers filing such an appeal to post a prescribed undertaking and would provide for disposition thereof.

Under existing law, an employer in the building and construction industry is liable for a penalty of up to 30 days' wages and fringe benefits to any employee paid by a check, draft, or voucher that is drawn on a nonexistent account or that is dishonored for insufficient funds if the instrument is presented for payment within 30 days of receipt. This penalty does not apply if the employer can establish that the violation was unintentional.

This bill would make this penalty applicable to all employers, as specified, and would make related conforming and technical, nonsubstantive changes.

Under existing law, the prevailing party, with certain exceptions, is entitled to an award of attorney's fees in an action brought for nonpayment of wages, fringe benefits, or health and welfare or pension fund contributions.

This bill would add an express exception for employee actions to recover underpayment of the minimum wage or specified overtime wages, in which a prevailing employee but not the employer is expressly authorized to recover attorney's fees. The bill would also require the court, in an action to recover unpaid wages, to award interest, as specified.

Under existing law, employers are required to provide employees semimonthly, with payment of wages, an itemized statement listing gross wages, total hours worked by employees paid by the hour, specified deductions, net wages, and certain other information. Violation of these requirements is a misdemeanor. Under existing law, an employee suffering injury as a result of the employer's knowing or intentional failure to comply with this requirement is entitled to recover the greater of actual damages or \$100, plus costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

This bill would provide that total hours need not be disclosed for salaried employees exempt from payment of overtime compensation. The bill would impose a state-mandated local program by requiring disclosure of the number of piece-rate units and the applicable piece rate for employees paid on that basis and by requiring disclosure of all applicable hourly rates and the number of hours worked by the employee at each rate. The bill would revise the liability of employers for knowing or intentional noncompliance with this disclosure requirement to entitle an aggrieved employee to recover the greater of actual damages or penal damages of \$50 for the initial pay period in which a violation occurs and \$100 per employee for each subsequent pay period in which the violation occurs up to \$4,000, plus costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

Existing law authorizes the Industrial Welfare Commission to adopt orders respecting wages, hours, and working conditions.

This bill would require any employer that requires any employee to work during a meal or rest period mandated by an order of the commission to pay the employee one hour's pay for each workday that the meal or rest period is not provided.

Existing law prohibits employers from receiving or deducting gratuities intended for employees from wages otherwise payable. Violation is a misdemeanor. Under existing law, this prohibition is not applicable to an employee that has a guaranteed wage or salary that is at least the higher of the federal or state minimum wage.

This bill would delete the above exemption, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. As so revised, the bill would make these provisions applicable to amounts paid by patrons directly to a dancer subject to specified orders of the commission. The bill would also impose a state-mandated local program by requiring employers to remit to their employees gratuities paid by credit card, without deduction for credit card fees, not later than the next regular payday following the date the credit card payment is authorized by the patron.

Existing law requires employers to keep specified payroll records.

This bill would require these payroll records to identify the number of piece-rate units earned by employees and any applicable piece rate paid to employees.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 877 (AB 2707) Florez. Farm labor contractors.

Under existing law, the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations, under the direction of the Labor Commissioner, enforces and administers the licensing and supervision of farm labor contractors. The division is required to maintain offices in specified locations, including Fresno.

This bill would specifically require the Labor Commissioner to ensure that the office maintained in Fresno has suitable facilities and sufficient personnel for the examination and licensing of farm labor contractors and for the processing of complaints against farm labor contractors or any agent of a farm labor contractor.

Ch. 878 (AB 2860) Kuehl. Talent services.

Under existing law, agreements for defined advance-fee talent service are subject to prescribed requirements, and persons in the business of providing advance-fee talent service

are subject to specified record-keeping requirements and record inspection by, and record copying at the request of, the Labor Commissioner, the Attorney General, district attorneys, city attorneys, and their representatives. Existing law requires a copy of these statutory provisions to be posted in the offices of every person in the business of providing advance-fee talent service.

This bill would revise the definition of advance-fee talent service.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 879 (SB 683) Perata. Employment relations: state.

The Ralph C. Dills Act provides that once an employee organization is recognized as the exclusive representative of an appropriate unit, it may enter into an agreement with the state employer providing for organizational security in the form of maintenance of membership or fair share fee deduction. The act provides that fair share fee deductions shall continue for 3 years from the effective date of the agreement or the duration of the agreement, whichever comes first.

The California Public Employment Relations Board has determined that arbitration clauses do not continue in effect after the expiration of a collective bargaining agreement with limited exceptions.

This bill would require the parties to the agreement to continue to give effect to the provisions of an expired memorandum of understanding, including provisions that supersede existing law, provisions relating to arbitration, no strike provisions, agreements covered in the Fair Labor Standards Act, or the deduction of fair share fees, if the Governor and the recognized employee organization have not agreed to a new memorandum of understanding and have not reached an impasse in negotiations. The bill would also provide that if the parties reach an impasse in negotiations, the state employer may implement any or all of its last, best, and final offer. It would require any proposal in this offer that, if implemented, would conflict with existing statutes or require the expenditure of funds to be presented to the Legislature for approval. The bill would provide that implementation of the last, best, and final offer would not relieve the parties of the obligation to bargain in good faith and reach agreement if any circumstances change.

This bill would provide that fair share fee deductions shall continue until the effective date of a successor agreement or implementation of the state's last, best, and final offer, whichever occurs first.

Ch. 880 (SB 1694) Ortiz. Public employees' retirement: membership election.

Under existing law, members of the State Teachers' Retirement System or the Public Employees' Retirement System, who become employed by any of a list of other public employers to perform service that requires membership in a different public retirement system, may elect to be excluded from membership in that different system and continue to have their service subject to their existing system.

This bill would make this election available to (1) members of the State Teachers' Retirement System who become employed by the state to perform that type of service and who meet specified criteria and (2) members of the Public Employees' Retirement System employed by the State Department of Education who are subsequently employed to perform service subject to coverage by the State Teachers' Retirement System.

Ch. 881 (SB 1999) Burton. Public work.

Existing law defines public works and establishes certain requirements that must be met by persons who enter into contracts for public works. Those requirements include provisions generally known as the prevailing wage laws. The prevailing wage laws require that all workers employed on public works be paid the general prevailing rate of per diem wages, as determined by the Director of Industrial Relations.

This bill would revise the definition of public works by providing that “construction” includes work performed during the design and preconstruction phases of construction including, but not limited to, inspection and land surveying work. By requiring local government entities to comply with the provisions affecting public works, including the prevailing wage laws, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 882 (AB 448) Floyd. Retirement.

Existing law, the Public Employees’ Retirement Law, with respect to contract members of the Public Employees’ Retirement System, prohibits contracts or contract amendments from providing retirement benefits to some, but not all, members in specified local membership classifications, and from providing different retirement benefits for any subgroup, including, but not limited to, bargaining units or unrepresented groups, within those membership classifications.

This bill would provide that where a memorandum of understanding entered prior to August 11, 1988, provided a different retirement benefit formula for a subgroup of employees in a member classification, the contracting agency may, pursuant to a memorandum of understanding, amend its contract to provide the same retirement formula applicable to that subgroup to all or part of the contracting agency’s other employees in the same member classification.

Existing law authorizes the Board of Administration of the Public Employees’ Retirement System to establish a plan for classified school employees who are excluded from membership in the Public Employees’ Retirement System because the employees serve on less than a full-time basis. All development and administration costs of that plan are required to be paid by employees and plan participants.

This bill would revise this latter provision to require that all development and administration costs of the plan shall be paid by school employers and members, as determined by the board.

Existing law, the County Employees Retirement Law of 1937, authorizes adoption of various formulae for calculation of retirement allowances and provides that a member’s allowance shall be calculated under any one formula only for the period of time that the formula was in effect in the county.

This bill would authorize counties or districts, subject to approval by the county board of supervisors, to provide service retirement allowances for general members based on an alternative 2% at age 55 formula, as specified.

Ch. 883 (AB 2043) Maddox. Workers’ compensation: injuries.

Under existing law, a person injured in the course of employment is generally entitled to receive workers’ compensation on account of that injury. Existing law provides that, in the case of certain firefighting and law enforcement personnel, the term “injury” includes various medical conditions that are developed or manifested during a period while the person is in that service, and establishes a disputable presumption in this regard.

This bill would provide that in the case of certain local firefighting and law enforcement personnel, the term “injury” also includes meningitis that develops or manifests itself during a period while the person is in that service.

This bill would make other technical changes.

Ch. 884 (AB 2297) Calderon. Insurance: workers' compensation: renewal notice.

Existing law requires a notice of nonrenewal at least 30 days, but not more than 120 days, in advance of the end of the policy period of a policy of workers' compensation except for 6 specified situations, including when the insurer has made a written offer to the insured to renew the policy at a premium rate increase of less than 25%. Existing law does not define the term "premium rate."

This bill would require an insurer, if the premium rate charged on a workers' compensation policy is to be increased by 25% or more, to provide the policyholder with written notice of a renewal offer not less than 30 days before the policy renewal date. The bill would define the term "premium rate" for purposes of the renewal notification requirements.

Existing law provides for an advisory organization, as defined, to provide the Insurance Commissioner with advisory pure premium rates for workers' compensation insurance and for employers liability insurance incidental thereto and written in connection therewith.

This bill would require that within 60 days of receiving an advisory pure premium rate filing the Insurance Commissioner hold a public hearing, and within 30 days of its conclusion, approve, disapprove, or modify the proposed rate.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 885 (AB 2410) Machado. Wages: state employees.

Existing law prescribes requirements respecting employer payment of wages, including timely payment thereof, that are applicable to all employers, other than the state, counties, cities, and other municipal corporations. These provisions of existing law also prescribe penalties for violations, make certain violations misdemeanors, and provide for enforcement by the Division of Labor Standards of the Department of Industrial Relations and by district attorneys and city prosecutors, as specified.

This bill would delete specified exemptions for the state as an employer from these provisions.

Ch. 886 (SB 1327) Escutia. Employees: inspection of personnel records by employees.

(1) Existing law requires employers to make employee personnel files available for inspection by employees, and prescribes procedures for that inspection. Existing law exempts from this requirement, public employers, the state or any state agency, and specified public school districts. Other existing law requires public school districts, community colleges, cities, counties, or local agencies to also make personnel records available to employees, and prescribes various procedures for this inspection, depending on who the employer is.

This bill would harmonize the law applicable to all of the above employers with regard to inspection of personnel files. The bill would require an employer to make the contents of personnel files available to an employee at reasonable intervals and reasonable times, as provided, but would exempt from inspection, records relating to the investigation of a criminal offense, letters of reference, and specified ratings and reports.

This bill would also provide that, with respect to a public school district or a community college, information of a derogatory nature shall not be entered into an employee's personnel records unless the employee is given an opportunity to review and comment on that information. The bill would exempt public safety officers and employees of state agencies from its provisions. By imposing new duties on local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 887 (SB 1820) Burton. Workers' compensation: cancer: peace officers and safety officers.

Existing workers' compensation law provides that in the case of active firefighting members of certain state and local fire departments and in the case of certain peace officers, a compensable injury includes cancer that develops or manifests itself during the period while the firefighter or peace officer demonstrates that he or she was exposed, while in the service of the public agency, to a known carcinogen, as defined, and that the carcinogen is reasonably linked to the disabling cancer. Existing law establishes a presumption that the cancer in these cases is presumed to arise out of and in the course of employment, unless the presumption is controverted by evidence that the primary site of the cancer has been established and that the carcinogen to which the member has demonstrated exposure is not reasonably linked to the disabling cancer.

This bill would extend the application of these provisions to additional categories of peace officers, as specified.

Ch. 888 (AB 1834) Havice. Water Replenishment District of Southern California.

(1) The Water Replenishment District Act authorizes the formation of water replenishment districts and grants specified powers and duties to those districts.

This bill would make legislative findings and declarations and a statement of legislative intent relating to the Water Replenishment District of Southern California.

The bill would require the State Auditor to perform an audit with regard to operations and management of the district, as specified. The bill would prohibit the district from incurring indebtedness on or after January 1, 2001. The bill would authorize the district to increase a specified water replenishment assessment only to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index, as prescribed. The bill would require the district to pay for any capital project undertaken by the district with existing reserves or with funds generated from the imposition of the water replenishment assessment. The bill would require the formation of a technical advisory commission for the purposes of evaluating projects proposed by the district, as specified. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2003.

The bill would impose additional requirements on the district in connection with competitive bidding.

By imposing requirements on the district, the bill would create a state-mandated local program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

(3) The bill would become operative only if SB 1979 of the 1999–2000 Regular Session is enacted and becomes operative on or before January 1, 2001.

Ch. 889 (AB 1944) Wayne. Williamson Act.

(1) Existing law, the Williamson Act, provides that a landowner and a city or county may enter into a mutually beneficial contract to restrict the use of agricultural land by creating an agricultural preserve. The act defines a compatible use as any use determined by the county or city administering the preserve or by the act to be compatible with the agricultural,

recreational, or open-space use of land within the preserve and subject to the contract. The act provides that certain conditions and restrictions for compatible uses do not apply to uses that are expressly specified within the contract prior to June 7, 1994, and that constituted a compatible use under the act when the contract was signed or amended.

This bill would provide that a compatible use is expressly specified within the contract only if it is specifically enumerated within the 4 corners of the Williamson Act contract without reference to other documents.

(2) Existing law permits the county board of supervisors or city council to grant tentative approval for cancellation of a contract if it finds that the cancellation is either consistent with the purposes of the act or in the public interest.

This bill would require the board or council to mail a notice to the Director of Conservation of its acceptance of the landowner application for tentative cancellation. The bill would require the director to submit his or her comments on the proposed cancellation to the board or council.

Ch. 890 (AB 2939) Committee on Natural Resources. Air resources.

Existing law contains a comprehensive plan to protect and enhance the ambient air quality of the state.

This bill would make technical changes to those provisions, including correcting erroneous cross-references and deleting obsolete provisions.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 41865 of the Health and Safety Code proposed by AB 2889 to become operative only if both bills are enacted, as specified, and become operative on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

Ch. 891 (SB 1888) Hayden. Public contracts: sweatshop labor.

Under existing law, state agencies must provide in every contract for procurement that no equipment, materials, or supplies provided under the contract are produced by forced labor, convict labor, or indentured labor under penal sanction. This prohibition does not apply to procurement related to a public works contract.

This bill would require the prohibition to also include abusive forms of child labor or exploitation of children in sweatshop labor, as defined, and would state the intent of the Legislature to adopt a procurement policy prohibiting procurement of materials produced with the use of these forms of labor.

Ch. 892 (SB 1959) Lewis. Workers' compensation insurance: reinsurance bonds.

Existing law provides for the regulation of insurers by the Insurance Commissioner. Existing law provides that every insurer desiring to reinsure the injury, disablement, or death portions of policies of workers' compensation insurance under the class of disability insurance shall maintain on file with the commissioner a bond, or a cash deposit in lieu of a bond, in favor of the commissioner as trustee for the beneficiaries of awards of compensation against the insurer, to the extent of that reinsurance. Existing law requires that the amount of the bond be based on the aggregate of the present values at 6% interest of determined and estimated future payments upon compensation claims.

This bill would require an insurer or reinsurer desiring to have the ability to undertake that reinsurance to notify the commissioner of its intent to do so, and would impose a late fee for a failure to notify the commissioner. This bill would require the commissioner to establish a list of all insurers or reinsurers authorized to undertake that reinsurance, as specified. The bill would provide that if the reinsurer fails to maintain a bond or cash deposit as required, the commissioner may disallow all or a portion of any reserve credits claimed by the ceding insurers. This bill would also allow the computation of the amount of the bond to be based either on the aggregate of the present values at 6% interest or at the rate of the reinsurance company's investment yield as determined by the NAIC Insurance Regulatory System Ratio Number 5 for Property and Casualty Companies, whichever is lower, of determined and

estimated future payments upon compensation claims, as specified. This bill would state it is not to be construed to alter or affect the deposit obligations of former self-insured employers as provided in a specified provision of the Labor Code.

Ch. 893 (SB 1960) Burton. Public school employee labor relations.

(1) Under existing law, public school employees have the right to form, join, and participate in the activities of employee organizations of their own choosing for the purpose of representation on all matters of employer-employee relations. Pursuant to that existing law, public school employees also may enter into an organizational security arrangement under which they either have the right to refuse to join or participate in the activities of employee organizations or the right to join the recognized employee organization or pay the organization a service fee. Existing law, subject to certain limitations, provides that organizational security is within the scope of representation and defines "organizational security" in accordance with those rights. Existing law provides that an organizational security arrangement, to be effective, must be agreed upon by both parties to the agreement, and authorizes the public employer, when the issue is being negotiated, to require that the organizational security arrangement be severed from the remainder of the proposed agreement and cause that arrangement to be voted upon separately by all members in the appropriate negotiating unit.

This bill would delete those provisions pertaining to the effectiveness of the organizational security arrangement. The bill would instead require public school employees who are in a unit for which an exclusive representative has been selected to be required, as a condition of continued employment, either to join the recognized employee organization or to pay the organization a fair share service fee, and would make conforming changes in related provisions.

The bill would establish a procedure for employees to petition for the rescission or reinstatement of this form of arrangement, would provide that the cost of conducting the rescission election would be borne by the Public Employment Relations Board and that the cost of a reinstatement election would be borne by the petitioning party, and would require the election for reinstatement to be conducted at the worksite by secret ballot.

The bill would also provide that if the arrangement is rescinded, employees could choose to negotiate either of the 2 forms of organizational security permitted under existing law. The bill would require the employer to remain neutral in an election to rescind that arrangement and would prohibit the employer from participating in any such election conducted under those provisions unless required to do so by the Public Employee Labor Relations Board. By requiring the employer to participate in the election if required to do so by the board, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) Existing law requires employees of the California State University and employees of the University of California, other than faculty of the University of California who are eligible for membership in the Academic Senate, to either join the employee organization or to pay the organization a fair share service fee. Existing law establishes a procedure for employees to petition for rescission or reinstatement of this form of organizational security, and provides that the cost of conducting an election to rescind or reinstate that organizational security arrangement be borne by the petitioning party.

This bill would instead require the Public Employment Relations Board to bear the cost of conducting an election to rescind that arrangement.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 894 (SB 1979) Escutia. Water replenishment districts.

(1) The Water Replenishment District Act provides for the formation of water replenishment districts and grants specified authority to those districts.

This bill would revise provisions regarding the constructing, leasing, purchasing, or contracting for a capital improvement project. The bill would impose requirements regarding district contracts, a reserve for the purchase of water, audited financial statements, and estimated reserve funds. The bill would require the district to apply the estimated yearend balance in excess of a prescribed amount to a replenishment assessment rate reduction or to the purchase of water in the succeeding fiscal year.

By imposing additional duties on a water replenishment district, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would provide that its provisions shall only become operative if AB 1834 is enacted and becomes effective on or before January 1, 2001.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 895 (AB 674) Wiggins. Personal services contracts: janitorial and housekeeping services.

Existing law permits state agencies to enter into personal services contracts when certain conditions are met.

Existing law requires a state agency that enters into a personal services contract for certain types of workers to include provisions for employee benefits that are valued at least 85% of the state employer cost of providing comparable benefits to state employees performing similar duties. The types of workers covered by this requirement include persons that provide janitorial and housekeeping services, custodians, food service workers, laundry workers, window cleaners, and security guards.

This bill would recast these provisions and would permit contractors to comply with these provisions by a cash payment to employees, as specified.

The bill would permit the Department of General Services and the Department of Personnel Administration to adopt guidelines and regulations to implement these requirements.

Ch. 896 (AB 1733) Wildman. State Teachers' Retirement System: postretirement earnings.

Under the State Teachers' Retirement Law, the service retirement allowance of a retired member is generally required to be reduced if the member's postretirement compensation from specified activities exceeds a certain dollar amount.

This bill would, until January 1, 2008, eliminate the postretirement earnings limitation for retired members who return to work after retirement and who, for one year, have not performed any creditable service, as specified; increase that limitation, as specified, for other retired members; and make related findings and declarations. On January 1, 2008, existing law would be restored, except that the amount of allowable postretirement compensation would be increased.

Ch. 897 (AB 2456) R. Wright. State teachers' retirement: retirement option program.

The State Teachers' Retirement Law prescribes service retirement benefits for members of the Defined Benefit Program of the State Teachers' Retirement Plan which benefits are paid in the form of a monthly allowance.

This bill would establish a Retirement Option Program that would allow members of the Defined Benefit Program to elect to receive a lump-sum payment and a reduced monthly allowance, as specified. The bill would direct the board of administration of the system to implement the program no later than January 1, 2002, except as specified. The bill's provisions would be repealed on January 1, 2011.

Ch. 898 (SB 28) Peace. Primary elections.

(1) Existing law governing partisan primary elections, until 1996, provided for what is commonly known as a "closed" partisan primary, in which only persons who are registered members of a political party may vote the ballot of that political party. Those provisions were amended by the adoption of Proposition 198, an initiative statute approved by the voters at the March 26, 1996, direct primary election. The amendments made by Proposition 198 changed the primary system to what is known as a "blanket" primary, in which all registered voters may vote for any candidate for each public office, regardless of political affiliation and without a declaration of political faith or allegiance.

On June 26, 2000, the United States Supreme Court in *California Democratic Party v. Jones*, ruled that the state's "blanket" primary system established by Proposition 198 is unconstitutional because it violates a political party's First Amendment right of association.

This bill would repeal the amendments made by Proposition 198, and would reenact provisions similar to those in effect prior to 1996 providing for a "closed" partisan primary, but authorizing persons who decline to state a party affiliation to vote the ballot of a political party if authorized by the rules of that party, duly noticed to the Secretary of State, as provided. This bill would make certain conforming changes.

(2) Existing law requires specified information on a printed application that is distributed to voters for requesting an absent voter ballot.

This bill would further require the application to inform the voter that if he or she is not affiliated with a political party, the voter may request an absentee ballot for a particular political party for the primary election, if that political party has adopted a party rule, duly noticed by the Secretary of State, authorizing that vote. The bill would require the application to contain a check-off box allowing the voter to make that request.

This bill would impose a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties on local elections officials in implementing its provisions.

(3) The bill would incorporate additional provisions to Section 13300 of the Elections Code to take effect if this bill and AB 1094 are both enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

(4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 899 (AB 1094) Hertzberg. Voter registration.

Under existing law, a person duly registered as a voter in any precinct in California who moves from the district within 28 days prior to an election shall, for the purpose of that

election, be entitled to vote in the precinct from which the person moved until the close of the polls on the date of that election.

This bill would change that period to 14 days.

Under existing law, a person may not be registered as a voter except by affidavit of registration. Existing law requires that the affidavit be mailed or delivered to the county elections official. Existing law provides that a properly executed registration is deemed effective upon receipt of the affidavit by the county elections official no later than the 29th day prior to an election, unless specified circumstances apply.

This bill would provide for a 15-day period instead of a 29-day period relative to receipt of an affidavit of registration and would also make other technical changes to this provision.

Under existing law, generally, the county elections official is required to accept affidavits of registration at all times except during the 28 days immediately preceding any election.

This bill would provide for a 14-day period instead of a 28-day period.

Under existing law, the county elections official or his or her deputy is required accept an affidavit of registration executed as part of a voter registration card in the forthcoming election if the affidavit is executed on or before the 29th day prior to the election, under specified conditions.

This bill would provide for a 15-day period instead of a 29-day period.

Under existing law, in lieu of executing a new affidavit of registration for a change of address within the county, the county elections official is required to accept a notice or letter of the change of address signed by a voter as he or she is registered for a forthcoming election and is required to change the address on the voter's affidavit of registration if the notification is executed on or before the 29th day prior to the election under specified conditions.

This bill would provide for either a 14-day period or a 15-day period, determined by method of delivery, instead of a 29-day period.

Under existing laws, if a county elections official receives an affidavit of registration that does not include portions of the information for which space is provided, the county elections official or registrar of voters is required to apply a rebuttable presumption that if no execution date is shown, the affidavit was executed on or before the 29th day prior to the election, provided that (1) the affidavit is received by the county elections official on or before the 29th day prior to the election, (2) the affidavit is received by mail by the county elections official no later than the fourth day after the 29th day prior to the election, or (3) the affidavit is postmarked on or before the 29th day prior to the election and received by mail by the county elections official.

This bill would provide for a 15-day period instead of a 29-day period.

Under existing law, upon receipt of a properly executed affidavit of registration or address correction notice or letter, as specified, the county elections official is required to send the voter a voter notification by nonforwardable, first-class mail, address correction requested that informs the voter, among other things, that the voter may vote in any election held 29 or more days after the date shown on the reverse side of the notification.

This bill would provide for a 15-day period instead of a 29-day period.

Existing law requires each county elections official to send to the Secretary of State, in a format described by the Secretary of State, a summary statement of the number of voters in the county with specified information. Existing law requires each county that uses data processing equipment to store the information set forth in the affidavit of registration to send to the Secretary of State one copy of the magnetic tape file with the information requested by the Secretary of State and each county that does not use data processing storage to send to the Secretary of State one copy of the index setting forth that information. Existing law requires the summary statements and the magnetic tape file copy or the index to be sent not less than 10 days prior to the primary election, with respect to voters registered before the 28th day prior to the primary election and not less than 10 days prior to the general election, with respect to voters registered before the 28th day prior to the general election.

This bill would provide for seven-day and 14-day time periods instead of 10-day and 29-day periods.

Existing law requires the Secretary of State to mail ballot pamphlets to voters, in those instances in which the county clerk uses data processing equipment to store the information set forth in the affidavits of registration, before the election at which measures contained in the ballot pamphlet are to be voted on.

This bill would provide that this requirement applies unless a voter has registered fewer than 29 days before the election.

Proposition 198, an initiative statute approved by the voters at the March 26, 1996, direct primary election, among other things, required each county elections official to prepare sample ballots for each voter entitled to vote at the primary and to mail these ballots not more than 40 nor less than 10 days before the election. On June 26, 2000, the United States Supreme Court in *California Democratic Party v. Jones*, ruled the provisions of Proposition 198 unconstitutional.

This bill would implement the court's holding by instead requiring the sample ballot of the party to which the voter belongs, as evidenced by his or her registration, to be mailed to each voter entitled to vote at the primary who registered at least 29 days prior to the election, not more than 40 nor less than 10 days before the elections. This bill would also require that a nonpartisan sample ballot be mailed to each voter who is not registered as intending to affiliate with any of the parties participating in the primary elections. The bill would impose a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties on local election officials.

Existing law requires the appropriate elections official, for each election, to cause to be printed at least as many copies of the form of ballot provided for use in each voting precinct as there are voters in the precinct, designated as "sample ballot," and mailed, postage prepaid, to each voter not more than 40 nor less than 21 days before the election.

This bill would require the sample ballot to be mailed to voters who registered at least 29 days prior to the election and a notice of the polling place with specified information to voters who registered after the 29th day prior to the election and who is eligible to participate in the election.

This bill would incorporate additional provisions to Section 13300 of the Elections Code to take effect if this bill and SB 28 are both enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 900 (AB 522) Wayne. Natural Heritage Preservation Tax Credit Act of 2000.

Chapter 113 of the Statutes of 2000 enacted the Natural Heritage Preservation Tax Credit Act of 2000 which authorizes the donation of property, meeting specified criteria, to the state, any local government, or any designated nonprofit organization in return for a tax credit on a portion of the value of the property.

This bill would make various technical changes to that act. The bill would also incorporate provisions into that act relating to public access to the donated property, and would authorize the city, county, or city and county in which the property is located to request the Director of Finance to disapprove the acceptance of the property and would require the director to provide a written explanation of his or her decision.

Ch. 901 (SB 739) Solis. Local public employees: agency shop arrangement and the Public Employment Relations Board.

(1) Under the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act, an agency shop agreement may be negotiated between a public agency and a recognized public employee organization.

This bill would additionally authorize an agency shop arrangement without a negotiated agreement upon a signed petition by 30% of the employees in the applicable bargaining unit requesting an agency shop agreement and majority approval of the employees voting in a secret ballot election on the issue. The bill would provide that the petition may be filed only after good faith negotiations, not to exceed 30 days, have taken place between the parties in an effort to reach an agreement. The bill would require the Division of Conciliation of the Department of Industrial Relations to conduct an election that may not be held more frequently than once a year, if the parties cannot agree within a prescribed time period on the selection of a neutral person or entity to conduct the election.

(2) Existing law establishes the Public Employment Relations Board in state government as a means of resolving disputes and enforcing the statutory duties and rights of employers and employees under the Educational Employment Relations Act, the Higher Education Employer-Employee Relations Act, and the Ralph C. Dills Act.

This bill would expand the jurisdiction of the Public Employment Relations Board to include resolving disputes and enforcing the statutory duties and rights of employers and employees under the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act and would specifically include resolving disputes alleging violation of rules and regulations adopted by a public agency, other than the County of Los Angeles and the City of Los Angeles, pursuant to the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act that are consistent with the act concerning unit determinations, representations, recognition, and elections. The bill would provide that implementation of this provision is subject to the appropriation of funds for this purpose in the annual Budget Act and that the provision becomes operative on July 1, 2001.

(3) Existing law provides that in the absence of local procedures for resolving disputes on the appropriateness of a unit of representation, upon the request of any of the parties, the dispute is to be submitted to the Division of Conciliation of the Department of Industrial Relations.

This bill would require any dispute under rules adopted by a public agency on the appropriateness of a unit, exclusive or majority representation, and election procedures, upon request of a party, to be submitted to the board for resolution. The board would make its determinations based on the rules adopted by the public agency.

(4) The act specifies that nothing in its provisions affects the rights of a public employee to authorize a dues deduction from his or her salary or wages pursuant to specified provisions of law.

This bill would additionally require a public employer to deduct the payment of dues or service fees to a recognized employee organization as required by an agency shop arrangement between the recognized employee organization and the public employer. It would also provide that agency fee obligations shall continue in effect as long as the employee organization is the recognized bargaining representative, notwithstanding the expiration of any agreement between the public employer and the recognized employee organization.

(5) The provisions of this bill would not apply to any recognized employee organization representing peace officers, as defined in a specified provision of existing law.

Ch. 902 (SB 1910) Dunn. State peace officer/firefighter supervisors.

Existing law provides for management compensation incentives for state employees to, among other things, enable the state to attract and retain highly qualified managerial employees.

This bill would make findings and declarations that a minimum supervisory compensation differential is necessary to compensate state peace officer/firefighter members who are supervisors within the departments and boards of the Youth and Adult Correctional Agency. The bill would require the Department of Personnel Administration to provide specified legislative committees with a report, on or before March 31, 2001, regarding the adjustments necessary to implement that differential and the impacts on the budgets of the affected

departments and boards. The bill would declare the Legislature's intent to consider funding those adjustments in the Budget Act of 2001.

Under the existing Public Employees' Retirement Law, the normal rate of contribution for state peace officer/firefighter members is 8% of compensation in excess of \$238 per month.

This bill would decrease that rate for state peace officer/firefighter members who are supervisors within the boards and departments of the Youth and Adult Correctional Agency to 8% of compensation in excess of \$863 per month. The bill would appropriate \$500,000 from the General Fund to the Director of Finance for allocation by Executive order to the boards and departments affected by this provision.

Ch. 903 (AB 1396) Aroner. Local government finance.

Existing property tax law requires the county auditor, in each fiscal year, to allocate property tax revenue to local jurisdictions in accordance with specified formulas and procedures, and generally requires that each jurisdiction be allocated an amount equal to the total of the amount of revenue allocated to that jurisdiction in the prior fiscal year, subject to certain modifications, and that jurisdiction's portion of the annual tax increment, as defined. Existing property tax law also reduces the amounts of ad valorem property tax revenue that would otherwise be annually allocated to the county, cities, and special districts pursuant to these general allocation requirements by requiring, for purposes of determining property tax revenue allocations in each county for the 1992-93 and 1993-94 fiscal years, that the amounts of property tax revenue deemed allocated in the prior fiscal year to the county, cities, and special districts be reduced in accordance with certain formulas. It requires that the revenues not allocated to the county, cities, and special districts as a result of these reductions be transferred to the Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund in that county for allocation to school districts, community college districts, and the county office of education.

This bill would, with reference to these allocation and transfer provisions, appropriate \$212,000,000 for local fiscal relief. The bill would require \$100,000,000 to be allocated to counties, and then among the local agencies in each county, in accordance with specified requirements and formulas applied to reduction and transfer amounts implemented for the 1999-2000 fiscal year. This bill would, of the remaining \$112,000,000, allocate \$10,000,000 among counties in accordance with population, \$100,000,000 among counties and cities in accordance with population, and \$2,000,000 among independent recreation and park and library special districts on the basis of reduction and transfer amounts for those districts for the 1999-2000 fiscal year.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 904 (AB 2463) Wiggins. Retirement: retiree health benefits.

Existing law, the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act, provides that an annuitant, as defined, who meets specified criteria and who was enrolled in a specified health benefits plan at the time of becoming an annuitant, may continue his or her enrollment in that health benefits plan without discrimination as to premium rates or benefit coverage. Under the act, if the governing board of a contracting agency so elects, eligible family members of a deceased employee of a contracting agency who are enrolled on the date of the employee's death may continue their enrollment in a health benefits plan, and the contracting agency is required to make specified premium payments with respect to them. Contributions and premiums paid under the act are deposited in the Public Employees' Health Care Fund, a continuously appropriated special fund.

This bill would permit an eligible annuitant who was not so enrolled, and specified survivors of annuitants who were not so enrolled, to enroll within 60 days of retirement or death of the annuitant, respectively, or during any future open enrollment period, without discrimination as to premium rates or benefit coverage, as specified. The bill would authorize contracting agencies to elect to allow eligible family members of a deceased employee of the contracting agency, who were not enrolled on the date of death, to enroll following the

employee's death, as specified. By expanding the eligibility for benefits under the act, the bill would increase contributions to a continuously appropriated special fund, thereby making an appropriation.

Ch. 905 (AB 2544) Calderon. San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority Act.

(1) The San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority Act authorizes the San Gabriel Water Basin Quality Authority to plan, finance, and implement groundwater remediation activities, as prescribed. The act requires the board of the authority to be composed of seven members.

This bill would require the appointment of two additional producer members, as defined, and their alternates, pursuant to specified procedures and would prescribe their terms of office.

(2) The act provides for the authority to assume a limited status function under certain circumstances and, except for provisions relating to the disposition of the property and assets of the authority, repeals the act on July 1, 2002. The act requires the board to commence procedures to institute a limited status function if the board makes specified determinations.

This bill, instead, would extend the repeal date to July 1, 2005. The bill would, in addition, require the board to commence procedures to institute a limited function status if the board determines that it has secured funding to comply with specified requirements.

(3) The act requires the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board to report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 1997, on the progress of the authority with regard to prescribed actions of the authority.

This bill would, instead, require the State Water Resources Control Board, in consultation with the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, to report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2004, and would require the report to contain recommendations for improving the progress of the authority.

(4) The act prohibits any person from serving as a member of the authority if that person receives 10% or more of his or her income from any person or entity subject to regulation by the authority, as specified.

This bill would provide for a specified exception to that prohibition with regard to a producer member.

(5) The act generally requires all actions of the board to be approved by an affirmative vote of a majority of all of its members.

This bill would require, for specified actions, an affirmative vote of a majority of all of the members, including one city member, one producer member, and one water district member.

(6) The act authorizes the authority to impose an annual pumping right assessment, not to exceed \$5 per acre-foot, to pay for administrative costs and authorizes the authority to impose an annual pumping right assessment, not to exceed \$20 per acre-foot, for other purposes.

This bill would repeal the authority to impose the \$5 charge. The bill would, instead, authorize the authority to impose an annual pumping right assessment, not to exceed \$13 per acre-foot, for those other purposes, including the payment of administrative costs.

(7) The act authorizes the authority to exempt a producer from the annual pumping right assessment in connection with pumping from a contaminated well, as specified.

This bill would require the board of the authority to annually consider exemptions when it adopts the authority's budget.

(8) By imposing requirements on the authority, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(9) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 906 (SB 402) Burton. Employer-employee relations: law enforcement officers and firefighters.

Existing law provides that employees of the fire departments and fire services of the counties, cities, cities and counties, districts, and other political subdivisions of the state have the right to self-organization, to form, join, or assist labor organizations, and to present grievances and recommendations regarding wages, salaries, hours, and working conditions to the governing body, but do not have the right to strike or to recognize a picket line of a labor organization while in the course of the performance of their official duties.

This bill would provide that if an impasse has been declared after the representatives of an employer and firefighters or law enforcement officers have exhausted their mutual efforts to reach agreement over economic issues as defined within the scope of arbitration, and the parties are unable to agree to the appointment of a mediator, or if a mediator is unable to effect settlement of a dispute between the parties, the employee organization may request, by written notification to the employer, that their differences be submitted to an arbitration panel. Each party would designate one member of the panel, and those members would designate the chairperson of the panel pursuant to specified procedures.

The arbitration panel would meet with the parties within 10 days after its establishment or any additional periods to which the parties agree, make inquiries and investigations, hold hearings, and take any other action, including further mediation, that the panel deems appropriate. Five days prior to the commencement of the arbitration panel's hearings, each of the parties would be required to submit a last best offer of settlement on the disputed issues as a package. The panel would decide the disputed issues separately, or, if mutually agreed, by selecting the last best offer package that most nearly complies with specified factors. There would then be a waiting period of 5 days prior to public disclosure, or a longer period if agreed to, during which the parties could mutually amend the decision. At the end of that period, the arbitration panel's decision, as amended by the parties, would be disclosed, and would be binding upon the parties.

This bill would provide that unless otherwise agreed to by the parties, the costs of the arbitration proceeding and the expenses of the arbitration panel, except those of the employer representative, shall be borne by the employee organization.

The bill would define employer to include any entity, except the State of California, acting as an agent of a local agency.

Ch. 907 (SB 1741) Bowen. Telecommunications: technology-specific area codes.

Under federal law, the Federal Communications Commission has delegated authority to the Public Utilities Commission to regulate area codes within the state subject to specific guidelines. The guidelines prohibit an area code based on specific technology and require 10 digit dialing for all telephone calls within and between all area codes covered by an area code overlay.

This bill would require the Public Utilities Commission to request authority from the Federal Communications Commission to require telephone corporations to establish technology-specific area codes based on wireless and data communications and to permit 7 digit dialing within that technology-specific area code and the underlying preexisting area code or codes. The bill would require the Public Utilities Commission to use any authority so granted unless it makes a specified finding. The bill would also prohibit the Public Utilities Commission from approving new area code splits or overlays unless a telephone utilization study has been performed and all reasonable telephone number conservation measures have been implemented. The bill would also prohibit the commission from implementing any authority granted by the Federal Communications Commission in a manner that impairs number portability.

Ch. 908 (SB 1611) Bowen. Juveniles: juvenile justice commissions and juvenile court orders.

(1) Existing law provides for the establishment in each county of a juvenile justice commission, which has the duty of investigating the administration of juvenile justice in the county or region it serves. Existing law further provides that a juvenile justice commission may inquire into operations of group homes serving wards or dependent children of the juvenile court and report its findings. Existing law provides that a commission, in conducting its inquiry of a group home, may not review confidential records of minors and others.

This bill would provide that a juvenile justice commission conducting an inquiry of a group home may review court or case records of a child provided it keeps the identities of minors named in those records confidential. This bill would also provide that a juvenile justice commission may review the financial records of a group home, but may not review personnel records of employees or the records of donors to the group home.

(2) Existing law provides that juvenile court case files are generally confidential, but authorizes inspection by certain people, including court personnel, the minor's parents or guardian, and the superintendent of the minor's school district, among others.

This bill would also authorize a county juvenile justice commission to inspect juvenile court case files, and would provide that a juvenile justice commission shall maintain the confidentiality of these files, as specified.

(3) Existing law provides that when a child is adjudged a dependent of the court, the court may make any and all reasonable orders for the care, supervision, custody, and support of the child. Existing law further provides that, in order to promote coordination and cooperation among government agencies, the court may join in juvenile court proceedings a government agency that the court has determined has failed to provide legally obligated services to a child, after giving notice and an opportunity to be heard. When an agency is joined, a court may not impose duties upon an agency beyond those mandated by law.

This bill would provide that, subject to the above described prohibition, a juvenile court may also join a private service provider, as defined, that the court determines has failed to meet such legal obligations.

(4) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 362 of the Welfare and Institutions Code proposed by AB 2921, to be operative if this bill and AB 2921 are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

(5) This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 827 of the Welfare and Institutions Code proposed by SB 1716, to be operative if this bill and SB 1716 are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

Ch. 909 (AB 1987) Steinberg. Dependent children: siblings.

Existing law provides that a child who has been, or who is at substantial risk of being, abused or neglected is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court which may adjudge the child to be a dependent child of the court and make a determination regarding the appropriate placement of the child. Existing law requires local agencies, the State Department of Social Services, and the court to take specified actions to facilitate sibling contact. Existing law requires that a social study or evaluation prepared for the juvenile court regarding a dependent child contain specified information.

This bill would require that the report or evaluation, and specified supplemental reports, include a factual discussion of whether the child has any siblings under the jurisdiction of the court and other issues related to whether it would be appropriate to keep the siblings together. The bill would also require a court to consider these issues where the court has ordered the removal of the child from the physical custody of his or her parents, and to consider the nature of the relationship between the child and his or her siblings under the court's jurisdiction when the court reviews the status of a dependent child in foster care. The bill would require the suspension of interaction between siblings where a court determines by clear and convincing evidence, rather than a preponderance of evidence, that sibling

interaction is detrimental to a child or children. The bill would provide that where dependent children who are siblings are not placed together, the social worker shall explain why the siblings are not placed together and shall ensure that siblings are informed of significant life events that occur within the extended family, except as specified. The bill would revise the definition of a sibling for these purposes and delete references to half-siblings. By imposing additional duties on local employees the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The bill would also authorize any person, including a child who is a dependent child, to petition the court to assert a relationship as a sibling to a child who is, or is the subject of a petition for adjudication as, a dependent child, and to request visitation with the child, placement with or near the child, consideration when determining or implementing the case plan, or make any other request for an order, as specified. This bill would permit a court to appoint a guardian ad litem for a dependent child to file a petition in this regard. In addition, the bill would require the State Department of Social Services to make recommendations to increase the available sibling placement resources, to develop other, related recommendations, and to submit those recommendations to the Legislature by November 1, 2001, as specified.

The bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 358.1 of the Welfare and Institutions Code proposed by SB 2157, in Section 361.2 of the Welfare and Institutions Code proposed by SB 1954, and in Section 366.3 of the Welfare and Institutions Code proposed by AB 686 and AB 2921, to take effect, respectively, if this bill and one or both of the other bills amending each respective section is enacted and this bill is enacted last, as specified.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 910 (AB 2921) Committee on Human Services. Minors: adoption: dependent children.

(1) Existing law requires that, when the parental rights of a birth parent are terminated, the State Department of Social Services or licensed adoption agency responsible for the adoptive placement of the child, shall send written notice to the birth parent encouraging the birth parent to keep the department or agency informed of the birth parent's current address in order to permit a response to any inquiry concerning the medical or social history made by or on behalf of the child.

This bill would require the written notice to also inform the birth parent of an adopted person's right, upon attaining the age of 21 years, to request from the department or licensed adoption agency the name and address of the adoptee's birth parent or parents, and to give the birth parent or parents the opportunity to indicate whether or not to disclose this information.

Existing law authorizes written kinship adoption agreements providing for continuing contact between the adopting parent or parents, birth relatives including the birth parent or parents, and the child, provided the court finds this to be in the best interests of the child at the time the adoption petition is granted. These agreements are only authorized where the adopting parent is a specified relative of the child or a relative of the child's half sibling.

This bill would change all references to kinship adoption agreements to postadoption contact agreements, would authorize nonrelative adopting parents to enter into such an agreement, and would require the court to additionally find that such an agreement was entered into voluntarily by the above-specified persons. The bill would limit the terms of any

postadoption contact agreement to the sharing of information about the child unless the child has an existing relationship with the birth relative. The bill would prohibit a prospective adoptive parent or birth relative, including a birth parent, of a child who is the subject of juvenile court proceedings, from being required by juvenile court order to enter into a postadoption contact agreement or into mediation or other negotiations intended to develop a postadoption contact agreement. The bill would require that a copy of any postadoption contact agreement be attached to the petition.

Existing law provides that the department and any licensed adoption agency may furnish information relating to an adoption petition to the juvenile court, county welfare department, public welfare agency, or private welfare agency if the child's welfare will be promoted.

This bill would expand these provisions to include the furnishing of information with respect to a child in the custody of the department or licensed adoption agency to the above entities, and would specify additional specified persons to whom the information may be released. The bill would prohibit the department or a licensed adoption agency from releasing information that would identify persons who receive, or have received, adoption services with specified exceptions. The bill would require employees of the department and licensed adoption agencies to release any information, including identifying information, requested by the department at Sacramento for the purposes of recordkeeping, monitoring, evaluation, and regulation of adoption services. The bill would make other related changes.

By imposing new duties on local officials, the bill would create a state-mandated local program.

(2) Existing law requires that the juvenile court must conduct specified periodic hearings reviewing the status of dependent children who have been placed in foster care.

This bill, among other things, would revise and reorganize certain of these provisions relating to the effect of certain circumstances upon a determination of failure to provide or offer required reasonable services; specify that references in these provisions to "guardians" are to "legal guardians;" and eliminate certain duplicative provisions.

(3) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 362 of the Welfare and Institutions Code proposed by SB 1611, to be operative if this bill and SB 1611 are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

This bill also would incorporate additional changes in Section 366.3 of the Welfare and Institutions Code proposed by AB 1987, to be operative if this bill and AB 1987 are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

(4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 911 (AB 686) Aroner. Dependent children: termination of jurisdiction.

(1) Existing law provides that a child who has been abused or neglected may be adjudged a dependent child of the juvenile court. Existing law specifies procedures for terminating that jurisdiction.

This bill would require the county welfare department to ensure that the child is present in court at any hearing to terminate jurisdiction over that child, unless the child does not wish to appear or cannot be located, as specified. The bill also would require the department to submit a report verifying that specified information, documents, and services have been provided to the child. The bill would also authorize the court to continue jurisdiction if the court finds that the county welfare department has not provided the information, documents, and services, and that termination of jurisdiction would be harmful to the child's best

interests, as specified. The bill would require the Judicial Council to develop and implement standards, and to develop and adopt forms for purposes of these provisions. By imposing new duties on local employees, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) Existing law authorizes the juvenile court to direct any and all reasonable orders to the parents or guardians of a child who is the subject of dependency proceedings or a minor who is the subject of delinquency proceedings that the court deems necessary and proper, as specified.

This bill would revise those provisions to specifically authorize the court to direct the parents or guardians to ensure the child's or the minor's regular school attendance and to make reasonable efforts to obtain appropriate educational services necessary to meet the needs of the child or the minor.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 912 (SB 667) Sher. Hazardous substances: response actions: orphan sites: brownfield loans.

(1) Under existing law, the Site Designation Committee in the California Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to designate an administering agency for oversight of a remedial action to a hazardous substance release. Any agency, including the administering agency, is authorized to request the committee to convene an advisory team to provide the administering agency with guidance in overseeing the site investigation and remedial action. Existing law requires the administering agency to supervise the site investigation and remedial action conducted by the responsible party and, upon determining that the site investigation and remedial action has been satisfactorily completed, to issue a certificate of completion to the responsible party. Existing law prohibits an agency that has jurisdiction over hazardous materials releases from taking action against the responsible party for the site for which a certificate of completion is issued, except if specified conditions apply to the site.

This bill would specify the procedures for requesting the convening of an advisory committee, and would prescribe the functions and duties of the advisory committee. The bill would provide that the administering agency is the sole agency responsible for determining if any of those conditions apply to a hazardous materials release site for which a certificate of completion has been issued, and would specify related matters.

(2) The Carpenter-Presley-Tanner Hazardous Substance Account Act, which was repealed on January 1, 1999, with certain exceptions, and subsequently reenacted on May 26, 1999, with certain revisions, imposes liability for hazardous substance removal or remedial actions and requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt, by regulation, criteria for the selection and for the priority ranking of hazardous substance release sites for removal or remedial action under the act. The act authorizes the department to expend the funds in the Toxic Substances Control Account in the General Fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to pay for, among other things, removal and remedial actions related to the release of hazardous substances.

This bill would revise the definitions of the terms "operation and maintenance," "preliminary endangerment assessment," "response action," and "state account," and would define the terms "agency," "phase I environmental assessment," and "secretary" for purposes of the act.

(3) The act requires the department or the appropriate California regional water quality control board to direct a responsible party who is required to comply with operation and

maintenance requirements to demonstrate and maintain financial assurance, in a specified manner, except as specified.

This bill would exclude from the financial assurance requirement a responsible party that is a federal, state, or local government entity.

(4) The act requires the department to publicly revise, at least annually, a listing of sites subject to the act and to categorize and place the sites on one of 3 lists.

This bill would instead require the department to assign each site to one of 2 tiers, based upon specified criteria and the extent that the deferral of a response action would result in specified costs or risks. The department would be required to expend any funds appropriated to the department for a response action, and to take a response action, in conformance with the assignment of sites to those priority tiers, except as specified. The bill would provide that the department or, if appropriate, the regional board, is the state agency with the sole responsibility for ensuring that required action to a release at a listed site is carried out in compliance with the act.

(5) The act requires the department and the regional board to provide specified information to the affected community and to develop a public participation work plan. The act requires the department and the State Water Resources Control Board to create 2 community service offices, by July 1, 2000, to perform specified duties.

This bill would require the department or the regional board to inform the public of the existence of a listed site and its intention to conduct a response action at the site. The bill would require the department or regional board to develop a public participation plan and would make conforming changes.

(6) The act exempts, from various contracting requirements, a removal or remedial action taken or contracted by the department under specified emergency conditions or when there is an imminent or substantial endangerment to the public health or welfare of the environment.

This bill would additionally exempt such a removal action from the requirement that the Department of General Services approve contracts for the hiring or purchase of equipment, supplies, materials, or services, the construction, alteration, improvement, repair or maintenance of property, and the performance of work or services in cooperation with any person or public body.

(7) Under existing law, the administrator of the Orphan Share Reimbursement Trust Fund in the State Treasury is authorized to expend the money in that fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for specified purposes, including the reimbursement of the orphan share of a site, as defined. Under existing law, these provisions establishing the fund and the related provisions do not become operative until the operative date of a statute that becomes operative on or after January 1, 2000, creates a position in state government known as the Administrator of the Orphan Share Reimbursement Trust Fund to be appointed by the Governor and subject to confirmation by the Senate, and either appropriates funds to implement those provisions or establishes a revenue source for the fund, or both.

This bill would revise the conditions for the operation of the orphan fund act. The bill would make other technical changes to the orphan fund act.

(8) Existing law transferred \$85,000,000 from a prescribed item of the Budget Act of 2000 to the Cleanup Loans and Environmental Assistance to Neighborhoods Account, which is established in the General Fund, and appropriated \$500,000 from that account to the department for program development related to the redevelopment of contaminated properties known as brownfields for the 2000–01 fiscal year.

This bill would require the department, with the approval of the Secretary for Environmental Protection, to establish the Investigating Site Contamination Program to provide loans to conduct preliminary endangerment assessments of brownfields and underutilized property, as defined, and the Cleanup Loans and Environmental Assistance to Neighborhoods Program (CLEAN), to provide loans to finance the performance of actions necessary to respond to the release or threatened release of hazardous material on an eligible

property. The bill would specify procedures for the approval of, and repayment of, a loan under these programs.

The bill would repeal and reenact the Cleanup Loans and Environmental Assistance to Neighborhoods Account in the General Fund and would continuously appropriate the money in the account to the department to provide loans under those programs, except that the bill would provide that the department and the agency may expend funds in the account for administration only upon the appropriation of funds for that purpose.

The bill would transfer the \$85,000,000 in the existing account to the account established by this bill. This bill would appropriate \$2,000,000 from that account to the Department of Toxic Substances Control to implement the loan programs.

The bill would require the secretary to submit a report to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and specified policy committees, and to post the report on the agency's Internet web site, once every 2 years regarding the loan programs.

(9) The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 913 (AB 2805) Papan. Financial institutions.

The Banking Law provides for the regulation of banks in California and sets forth various definitions of terms relevant to those regulations.

This bill would define, until November 30, 2004, the term "small bank" for purposes of the Banking Law.

This bill would require the California Research Bureau to provide an annual report, until November 30, 2004, to the Legislature addressing the disposition of all state funds, the names of financial institutions receiving state funds, including the geographic location and use of the funds, and the percentage of funds remaining in California and invested out of state.

This bill would also require the California Research Bureau to complete a study by December 31, 2001, examining, among other things, the present geographical and socioeconomic disposition of California's state funds, the efforts made by state agencies in investing state funds to ensure the funds receive the best rates, and the feasibility and social benefits of mandating that a set percentage of California's public funds be used in California.

Existing law requires that banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions deposit specified securities with the Treasurer in order to be eligible to receive and retain demand or time deposits of state funds.

This bill would add specified letters of credit issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco to the list of securities that may be received as security for demand and time deposits of state funds.

Existing law establishes the Capital Access Loan Program for the purpose of improving small businesses' access to capital from financial institutions in order to meet environmental standards imposed on businesses. Existing law defines various terms relevant to the program.

This bill would expand the definition of "financial institution" for purposes of the program.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 44559.1 of the Health and Safety Code proposed by SB 1986, to become operative only if those bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

Ch. 914 (AB 779) Torlakson. Pollution.

Existing law contains legislative findings regarding the necessity that the state, in cooperation with the federal government, use all practical means and measures to control, remediate, and eliminate pollution hazards to the environment, including developing new and alternative processes and facilities that provide for the disposal of waste products, as provided.

Existing law authorizes the California Pollution Control Financing Authority to finance various pollution control projects to control and eliminate pollution hazards to the environment.

This bill would authorize the authority, until January 1, 2007, to provide grants and loans to assist California neighborhoods suffering from high poverty or unemployment levels, or from low-income levels, to assist cities and counties in developing and implementing growth policies and programs that reduce pollution hazards and the degradation of the environment, or in promoting infill development to revitalize these communities. The bill would require the authority to fund these grants and loans from any funds available to the authority or set aside for the authority's administrative expenses. The bill would limit to \$2,500,000 the amount that may be awarded in grants and loans. The bill would authorize the authority to charge reasonable application and project fees to reimburse the authority for costs incurred in administering the applications for grants and loans authorized by the bill.

The bill also would require the authority, commencing in 2002, and annually thereafter, to submit a report to the Legislature regarding the program.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Sections 44501, 44502, 44520, and 44526 of the Health and Safety Code proposed by SB 1986, to become operative only if both bills are enacted and become operative on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

Ch. 915 (SB 1986) Costa. Pollution.

(1) Existing law contains legislative findings regarding the necessity that the state, in cooperation with the federal government, use all practical means and measures to control, remediate, and eliminate pollution hazards to the environment, including developing new and alternative processes and facilities that provide for the disposal of waste products, as provided.

Existing law authorizes the California Pollution Control Financing Authority to finance various pollution control projects to control and eliminate pollution hazards to the environment and defines the term "pollution" for purposes of these financing provisions.

This bill would revise the definition of the term "pollution" for purposes of these provisions, to include the presence of asbestos or lead paint, and would define the term "brownfield site" for purposes of those provisions. The bill would authorize the authority to provide a loan to any city, county, school district, redevelopment agency, financial institution, any for-profit or not-for-profit organization, or any participating party, to assist in financing the costs of performing or obtaining site assessments, remedial action plans and reports, and technical assistance, or the cleanup, remediation, or development of brownfield sites, as specified.

The bill also would require the authority, commencing in 2002, and annually thereafter, to submit a report to the Legislature regarding the program.

(2) Existing law establishes the Capital Access Loan Program, which is administered by the authority, and defines the term "qualified business," for purposes of that program, as a small business concern that meets specified criteria. The authority is required to include specified terms in any contract that the authority enters into with a financial institution participating in the program, including that the business receiving a loan has operations that affect the environment, as specified.

This bill would revise the definition of the term "qualified business" to specify that a business concern that meets the criteria is a qualified business regardless of whether the small business concern has operations that affect the environment and would delete the requirement that the authority's contract with a financial institution include such a condition.

(3) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Sections 44501, 44502, 44520, and 44526 of the Health and Safety Code proposed by AB 779, to become operative only if both bills are enacted and become operative on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

(4) This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 44559.1 of the Health and Safety Code, proposed by AB 2805, to become operative only if both bills are enacted and become operative on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

Ch. 916 (AB 1241) Rod Pacheco. Crime prevention: child abuse reporting.

(1) Existing law establishes the Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act (CANRA), which requires specified persons who have knowledge of or observe a child in their professional capacity or within the scope of their employment, whom the person knows or reasonably suspects has been the victim of child abuse to report the known or suspected instance of child abuse to a child protective agency, as defined. While the definition of child abuse includes specified forms of child abuse and neglect, the provisions of CANRA refer only to child abuse.

This bill would reorganize and recast the list of specified persons who are required to report as described above and designate those persons as mandated reporters, as defined. The bill would also reorganize other provisions of CANRA that reference those persons required to report, as specified. In addition, the bill would amend the provisions of CANRA to apply to child abuse and neglect.

(2) Existing law under CANRA defines "child abuse" to mean specified forms of abuse and neglect including a physical injury that is inflicted by other than accidental means on a child by another person.

This bill would recast the terms "child abuse" and "child abuse or neglect."

(3) Existing law under CANRA defines a child protective agency as a police or sheriff's department, a county probation department, or a county welfare department, and requires that reports of suspected child abuse or neglect be made to those agencies.

This bill would delete the term "child protective agency" from the definitional and functional provisions of the act and would specify the designated agencies authorized to receive reports of child abuse and neglect. The bill would also require any of those agencies to accept a report of suspected child abuse or neglect whether made by a mandated reporter or another person, or a referral from another agency, even if the agency to whom the report is made lacks jurisdiction to investigate the case, unless that agency immediately transfers the call to the appropriate agency as specified. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(4) Existing law under CANRA imposes mandatory child abuse reporting duties on firefighters, animal control officers, and humane society officers, but exempts those individuals from those reporting requirements if that individual has not received specified training in the identification and reporting of child abuse.

This bill would delete that exemption.

(5) Existing law under CANRA requires any person in a specified category designated as a mandated reporter, who has knowledge of or observes a child, in his or her professional capacity or within the scope of his or her employment, whom he or she knows or reasonably suspects has been the victim of child abuse, to report the known or suspected instance of child abuse to a child protective agency as specified. The CANRA specifies that the pregnancy of a minor does not, in and of itself, constitute a basis of reasonable suspicion of abuse. The CANRA also authorizes the specified mandated reporters to report a known or suspected instance of child abuse to a child protective agency when he or she has knowledge of or reasonably suspects that mental suffering has been inflicted on a child or that the child's emotional well-being is endangered.

This bill would recast these provisions by requiring that a mandated reporter make a report to a specified agency whenever the mandated reporter, in his or her professional capacity or within the scope of his or her employment, has knowledge of or observes a child whom that reporter knows or reasonably suspects has been the victim of child abuse or neglect.

(6) Existing law under CANRA requires that a telephone report of a known or suspected instance of child abuse include specified information regarding the caller, the child, and the abuse.

This bill would recast this provision and specify additional information to be included in the report while requiring the report to be made, even if the information is incomplete.

(7) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 917 (AB 1338) Reyes. Farm labor contractors: licenses.

Existing law prescribes various fines and penalties for farm labor contractors who violate provisions of the law applicable to farm labor contractors.

This bill would authorize the Labor Commissioner to establish and maintain a Farm Labor Contractor Special Enforcement Unit, as specified, to enforce provisions of law relating to farm workers, as provided.

Existing law requires farm labor contractors to deposit a surety bond in the sum of \$10,000, as a condition to obtain a license from the Labor Commissioner. The contractor is permitted to give a deposit in lieu of a bond.

This bill would require a farm labor contractor to deposit a surety bond in specified amounts based on the size of the person's payroll, as provided. Farm labor contractors would no longer be permitted to give a deposit instead of a bond.

Existing law requires farm labor contractors to pay a \$350 annual license fee.

This bill would increase the licensing fee to \$500.

Existing law provides that \$25 of the annual licensing fee be deposited into a separate account, funds from which are to be disbursed by the Labor Commissioner to persons damaged by licensees.

This bill would designate the Farmworker Remedial Account as the separate account, make an appropriation by increasing to \$50 the amount of the licensing fee deposited into that account, provide that all other license fees be deposited in the State Treasury and credited to the General Fund.

Existing law requires the Labor Commissioner to annually submit a list of licensees to the Department of the California Highway Patrol.

This bill would require that lists of licensees be submitted on a quarterly basis.

Existing law requires contractors to furnish growers with a payroll list of all of all the contractor's employees working for the grower.

This bill would require contractors to furnish growers with additional payroll records reflecting the hours worked by employees and the wage paid.

Existing law requires that applicants for a farm labor contractor's license take an oral or written examination or both.

This bill would require applicants to take only a written examination and answer 85% of the questions correctly in order to obtain a license. This bill would further require that licensees participate annually in 8 hours of continuing education courses approved by the Labor Commissioner, in consultation with specified public officers and agencies.

Ch. 918 (AB 1684) Committee on Information Technology. Public contracts.

Existing law authorizes the Department of General Services to contract with suppliers to obtain materials, supplies, equipment, and services.

This bill would make various corrective and clarifying changes to these provisions, including revising provisions that authorize the department to assist local government entities in procuring various goods and services. The bill would also revise provisions governing the department's acquisition of information technology.

Existing law relating to state agency procurement generally requires all written contracts for the sale or hiring of materials, supplies, or equipment in an amount of \$10,000 or more, and all other purchases or hiring of the same in an amount of \$10,000 or more, to be made or entered into with the lowest responsible bidder meeting specifications.

This bill would instead make that provision applicable to the acquisition or lease of goods, increase the specified dollar amount to \$25,000, and make conforming changes in related provisions.

This bill would revise the notice requirements where a contract or purchase order is not to be awarded to the lowest bidder by eliminating the requirement that the notice be by telegram.

Ch. 919 (AB 1789) Zettel. Sentencing: great bodily injury: child.

Existing law requires imposition of an enhanced penalty of 3 years upon a person who personally inflicts great bodily injury upon a person other than an accomplice during the commission or attempted commission of a felony. Imposition of an enhanced penalty of 5 years is required if the person personally inflicts great bodily injury on another person who is 70 years of age or older other than an accomplice during the commission or attempted commission of a felony.

This bill would require under the above provision, imposition of an enhanced penalty of 4, 5, or 6 years upon a person who personally inflicts great bodily injury on a child under the age of 5 years in the commission or attempted commission of a felony. By imposing an additional penalty that must be pled and proven, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 920 (AB 1883) Lowenthal. Workers' compensation: disability benefits for airport law enforcement officers and harbor and port police.

Existing workers' compensation law provides that certain peace officers, firefighters, and other specified state and local public employees are entitled to a leave of absence without loss of salary while disabled by injury or illness arising out of and in the course of employment. This leave of absence is in lieu of temporary disability payments or maintenance allowance payments otherwise payable.

This bill would extend this provision to specified airport law enforcement officers, harbor and port police officers, wardens, and special officers.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 4850 of the Labor Code proposed by AB 1124 and SB 2081, to become operative only if those bills are enacted, as specified, and become operative on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

Ch. 921 (AB 2464) Kuehl. Child custody: modification.

Existing law provides that when a child is adjudged a dependent child of the juvenile court any issue regarding custodial rights between his or her parents shall be solely determined by the juvenile court as long as the child remains a dependent of the juvenile court.

This bill would provide that any order made by the juvenile court regarding the custody of, or visitation with, a child who is a dependent of the juvenile court at the time the juvenile court terminates its jurisdiction shall be a final judgment and shall remain in effect after that jurisdiction is terminated. The bill would prohibit modification of the order in proceedings

governed by the Family Code provisions relating to custody unless the court finds that there has been a significant change of circumstances since the juvenile court issued the order and modification of the order is in the best interest of the child.

Ch. 922 (AB 2562) Brewer. Property taxation: disabled veterans' exemption.

Existing property tax law provides, pursuant to the authorization of the California Constitution, for the exemption from property taxation of specified amounts of the assessed value of the home of a disabled veteran, or a veteran's spouse in the case in which the person has, as a result of a service-connected disease or injury, died while on active duty in military service. Existing property tax law generally requires a claiming affidavit for the disabled veterans' exemption to be filed no later than the February 15 following the relevant lien date. It also provides for partial exemptions, each applicable as provided and contingent upon an affidavit being no later than the December 10 following the lien date, of the lesser of either certain amounts of assessed value or 80% of the full value of the real property to which the exemption is to be applied.

This bill would revise and recast current partial exemption provisions to require the cancellation or refund of either 90% or 85% of those taxes, including any interest and penalties, levied on that portion of the property's assessed value that would have been exempted under a timely exemption claim, depending upon whether a claim is filed either within a specified period ending with the December 10 following the lien date or after that period. This bill would also make technical, nonsubstantive changes with respect to the application of the exemption to the 2nd installment of taxes on the secured property tax roll.

This bill would, in the case in which the subject real property was acquired after the property tax lien date, also require the cancellation or refund of those taxes levied on the full exemption amount, provided an appropriate affidavit is filed on or before the next property tax lien date.

This bill would also provide for the termination of a disabled veterans' exemption upon the subject property being transferred to a 3rd party that is not eligible for that exemption.

Section 2229 of the Revenue and Taxation Code requires the Legislature to reimburse local agencies annually for certain property tax revenues lost as a result of any exemption or classification of property for purposes of ad valorem property taxation.

This bill would provide that, notwithstanding Section 2229 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, no appropriation is made and the state shall not reimburse local agencies for property tax revenues lost by them pursuant to the bill.

This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.

Ch. 923 (AB 2894) Committee on Revenue and Taxation. Taxation: State Board of Equalization.

The Sales and Use Tax Law provides an exemption for certain sales or leases of aircraft, and provides certain rebuttable presumptions in that connection.

This bill would clarify the rebuttable presumptions applicable to those sales or leases.

The Sales and Use Tax Law requires any person whose estimated sales and use tax liability averages \$20,000 or more per month to remit amounts due by an electronic funds transfer and permits others to do so.

This bill would clarify the rebuttable presumptions applicable to those sales and leases.

The Sales and Use Tax Law requires any person whose estimated sales and use tax liability averages \$20,000 or more per month to remit amounts due by an electronic funds transfer and permits others to do so.

This bill would extend these procedures to various other taxes administered by the board. This bill would, for purposes of various taxes administered by the board, also eliminate a so-called float period on certain tax payments, reduce the manual processing of checks, eliminate certain prepayment forms, provide an alternative payment method, modify

procedures for sales and use taxes where a purchaser issues a specified certificate, and make various clarifying and technical changes.

The bill would incorporate changes to various sections of the Revenue and Taxation Code made by AB 2898 to become operative if both bills are chaptered and this bill is chaptered last.

Ch. 924 (AB 2935) Committee on Information Technology. Government records.

(1) Existing law provides that whenever a mortgage or deed of trust presented for recordation contains a reference to provisions in a fictitious mortgage or deed preceded by a statement to the effect that it is not to be recorded, the county recorder shall record only the mortgage or deed of trust portion of the document and shall not be liable for failure to record the portion with instructions not to record.

This bill would delete that provision.

(2) Existing law provides generally that all escheated property delivered to the Controller shall be sold by the Controller to the highest bidder at public sale in a city that affords the most favorable market for the property.

This bill would also authorize the Controller to conduct the sale of that property by electronic media if in his or her judgment it is cost effective.

(3) Existing law authorizes the county treasurer to destroy certain certificates of the auditor delivered to the treasurer when money is paid into the treasury under certain circumstances and to enter records of receipt and expenditure of money paid out or received by photography, entry into an electronic data processing system, or other methods.

This bill would authorize the recording and preservation of documents by the county treasurer by the application of other information technology.

(4) Existing law requires documents required to be recorded by the county recorder to contain an original signature or signatures.

This bill would authorize facsimile signatures to be accepted on liens recorded by a government agency, as specified.

Ch. 925 (SB 1562) Burton. Mitigation of projects through wetlands restoration.

(1) The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment. Existing law declares that it is the policy of the state that public agencies should not approve projects as proposed if there are feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available that would substantially lessen the significant environmental effect of the project.

This bill would require the lead agency to include a detailed statement of mitigation, with specified analyses, in an environmental impact report for a specified airport project, if the environmental impact report identifies as a proposed mitigation the payment of funds to one or more public agencies to mitigate the impacts of the project for which the lead agency of the airport project prepared the document, and the agencies propose to use the funds for that purpose. The bill would require the lead agency of the airport project to make the approval of the project and the payment of funds for mitigation measures contingent upon a specified agreement between the lead agency of the airport project and the public agency.

The bill would also require the lead agency, if the project includes more than one acre of fill in the San Francisco Bay, to include in the environmental impact report an analysis of a form of joint management of the airport by the city and county and the Oakland International Airport, as an alternative to the project. By imposing these requirements on a lead agency, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay

the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district are the result of a program for which legislative authority was requested by that local agency or school district, within the meaning of Section 17550 of the Government Code and Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

Ch. 926 (SB 1716) Ortiz. Child custody proceedings: allegations of sexual abuse.

Existing law specifies sanctions that may be imposed if the court determines that an accusation of child abuse or neglect made during a child custody proceeding is false and other conditions exist, as specified.

This bill would, when allegations of child sexual abuse, as defined, are made in those proceedings, authorize the court to take reasonable, temporary steps to protect the child's safety, as specified; authorize the court to request the local child welfare services agency to conduct an investigation; and require the child welfare agency to report back to the court regarding its investigation.

Existing law requires supervising and associate counselors and mediators, persons who supervise or administer Family Court Services evaluation or mediation programs, and court-connected or private child custody evaluators, as defined, to have specified training in domestic violence, including child abuse.

This bill would direct the Judicial Council to develop standards for training in the nature of child sexual abuse. This bill would provide that on or after January 1, 2005, court connected and private custody evaluators shall not engage in evaluating, investigating, or mediating child custody issues unless they have completed child sexual abuse training.

Existing law requires the court to consider specified factors in determining the best interest of a child in proceedings concerning child custody or visitation. Those factors include a history of abuse by one parent against the other or against the child and, when allegations of that abuse are made, the court may require substantial independent corroboration of the allegations, as specified.

This bill would require, in any contested proceeding, where the court has appointed a child custody evaluator and the court determines there are serious allegations of child sexual abuse, that the allegations be investigated by an evaluator who would be required to consult with both child welfare services and law enforcement. The bill would require the order appointing a child custody evaluator to authorize the evaluator to have access to all juvenile court records pertaining to the child who is the subject of the evaluation, and would require any records or information gained therefrom to remain confidential, except as specified. The bill would define "serious allegations of child sexual abuse" for these purposes, would establish minimum standards for the investigation, and require the evaluator to submit a specified confidential report to the court and to serve it on the parties or their attorneys. This bill would also provide that if the court orders an investigation the court shall consider whether the best interest of the child requires that a temporary order be issued that limits visitation with the parent against whom the allegations have been made to situations in which a 3rd person is present or whether visitation will be suspended or denied. This bill would also make related conforming changes.

Existing law restricts the inspection of juvenile case files, except by specified persons or entities.

This bill would include among those specified persons a judge assigned to a family law case with issues concerning custody or visitation, or both, a family court mediator, and a child custody evaluator, as specified.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 827 of the Welfare and Institutions Code proposed by SB 1611, to be operative if this bill and SB 1611 are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

The bill would impose a state-mandated local program by imposing additional duties on local officials.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 927 (SB 1889) Figueroa. Internet: licensee information.

Existing law requires specified consumer boards and the Department of Real Estate to disclose information regarding the status of the licenses of their licensees on the Internet. Existing law excludes disclosing a licensee's home address unless it is also his or her business address.

This bill would require specified entities in the Department of Consumer Affairs that issue licenses to disclose information regarding the status of the licenses of their licensees on the Internet. This bill would require those entities to disclose the addresses of record of licensees, and would require those entities and the Department of Real Estate to allow the licensees to provide a post office box number or other alternative address, instead of a home address. Those entities would also be authorized to require licensees to provide a physical business address or residence address, as specified.

Ch. 928 (SB 1950) Lewis. Military leave.

Under existing law, a public employee who is a member of the reserve corps of the Armed Forces of the United States or of the National Guard or the Naval Militia is entitled to a temporary military leave of absence for active military training, if certain requirements are met. The employee is entitled to receive his or her pay as a public employee for the first 30 days of the leave period, not to exceed 30 days in one fiscal year. Inactive duty training does not qualify for paid leave.

This bill would revise these provisions in conformity with recent changes in federal law to provide that inactive duty training also qualifies for paid leave.

This bill would authorize, but not require, a local public agency to provide paid leave for inactive duty training.

This bill would authorize a public agency to provide pay for a period of more than 30 calendar days for active duty training.

Ch. 929 (SB 2081) Alarcon. Workers' compensation: disability benefits.

Existing workers' compensation law provides that certain peace officers, firefighters, and other specified state and local public employees are entitled to a leave of absence without loss of salary while disabled by injury or illness arising out of and in the course of employment. This leave of absence is in lieu of temporary disability payments or maintenance allowance payments otherwise payable.

This bill would extend this provision to peace officers of the Los Angeles Unified School District.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 4850 of the Labor Code proposed by AB 1124 and AB 1883, to become operative only if those bills are enacted, as specified, and become operative on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

Ch. 930 (SB 2157) Schiff. Postadoption contact agreements.

Under existing law, when an adoption petition is granted and the adopting parent is a relative of the child or a relative of the child's half-sibling, a written agreement, designated as a "kinship adoption agreement," may be executed to permit continuing contact between

the birth relatives and the child, as specified. Existing law also requires the State Department of Social Services or licensed adoption agency, whichever is a party to or joins in the petition for adoption, to submit a report addressing the facts of an adoption case; where there is a kinship adoption agreement, the report must also address whether the kinship adoption agreement is in the best interest of the child. A licensed adoption agency includes licensed county adoption agencies for purposes of these provisions.

This bill would instead designate those agreements as “postadoption contact agreements.” The bill would make these provisions applicable regardless of whether the adopting parent is a relative of the child or a relative of the child’s half-sibling. The bill would require that a postadoption contact agreement be attached to and filed with the petition for adoption. The bill would also provide that the terms of a postadoption contact agreement shall be limited to the sharing of information about the child unless the child has an existing relationship with the birth relative. By authorizing agreements in additional cases, the instances in which local adoption agencies would be required to consider the effect of these agreements in connection with the adoption reports would be increased, thus creating a state-mandated local program.

Existing law provides that a child may be adjudged a dependent child of the juvenile court on the basis of abuse or neglect. Before determining the appropriate disposition of a dependent child, existing law requires the court to receive in evidence a specified social study that includes a discussion of, among other things, whether the parent has been advised of his or her right to participate in adoption planning.

This bill would require the social study to also contain a specified discussion regarding the parent’s option to enter into a postadoption contact agreement, thereby imposing new duties on local personnel and creating a state-mandated local program.

The bill would direct the Judicial Council to adopt specified rules of court and forms by July 1, 2001, and direct the State Department of Social Services to adopt specified regulations by July 1, 2001.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 931 (AB 994) R. Wright. Telephone rates: telephone bills: rural telephone cooperatives.

(1) Existing law, until January 1, 2001, requires the Public Utilities Commission to develop, implement, and maintain a program to establish a fair and equitable local rate structure designed to reduce any disparity in rates charged by small independent telephone corporations serving rural and small metropolitan areas, and a program to provide for transfer payments to telephone corporations serving areas where the cost of providing services exceeds rates charged by providers, as determined by the commission. Existing law also requires the Legislative Analyst, not later than February 1, 2000, to conduct a review of the state’s universal telephone service program and report to the Governor and the Legislature as specified.

This bill would extend the operative date of those provisions until January 1, 2005 and would require the Legislative Analyst to conduct the review not later than February 1, 2001.

(2) Existing law governing the contents of a telephone bill requires persons, corporations, or billing agents that transmit telephone bills to include information concerning the nature of the charges, dispute resolution, and complaint procedures. Until January 1, 2001, this includes a bill for noncommunications-related products and services included in an envelope

with a telephone bill. Other existing law, operative January 1, 2001, does not contain the latter provision regarding bills for noncommunications-related goods and services.

This bill would extend the operative date of the operative provision to July 1, 2001, and would correspondingly delay the operative date of that later operative provision to July 1, 2001. The bill would require the commission to open a proceeding to adopt certain consumer protection rules. Since a violation of a rule or order of the commission is a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating new crimes.

The bill would make related legislative findings and declarations.

(3) Under existing law, the commission regulates public utilities, including telephone corporations and other specified entities.

This bill would require the commission, on or before January 1, 2002, to prepare and submit to the Governor and the Legislature a report on the feasibility of establishing rural telephone cooperatives or other alternative service configurations, as defined, to promote rural telephone service, including voice and data transmission service, in the state, as prescribed.

(4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 932 (AB 1002) R. Wright. Natural gas: consumption surcharge.

(1) The Public Utilities Act and other existing law requires electrical and gas corporations to create certain public purpose programs, including assistance to low-income customers and low-income weatherization. The act authorizes the Public Utilities Commission to allow the inclusion of expenses for research and development in rates to be charged by, among other utilities, gas corporations.

This bill, except as specified, would require the commission to establish a surcharge on all natural gas consumed in this state to fund certain low-income assistance programs, cost-effective energy efficiency and conservation activities, and public interest research and development, as prescribed. The bill would require a public utility gas corporation, as described, to collect the surcharge from natural gas consumers, as specified. The money from the surcharge would be deposited in the Gas Consumption Surcharge Fund, which fund the bill would create, for continuous appropriation to specified entities, as prescribed. Because a violation of the act is a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime. The bill would make legislative findings and declarations, relating to the surcharge.

The bill would result in a change in state taxes for the purpose of increasing state revenues within the meaning of Section 3 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution, and thus would require for passage the approval of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the membership of each house of the Legislature.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 933 (AB 1233) Aroner. CalWORKs program.

Existing federal law provides for allocation of federal funds through the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant program to eligible states. Existing law provides for the CalWORKs program for the allocation of federal funds received through the TANF program, under which each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families.

Existing law requires certain participants in the CalWORKs program to participate in certain welfare-to-work activities, including grant-based on-the-job training with a diversion of all or a portion of the grant to the participant's employer.

This bill would establish specified limitations on the grant-based on-the-job training grant diversion and would revise requirements for CalWORKs recipient and employer participation in the program.

Existing law provides that certain amounts are exempt from the calculation of income of the family for purposes of determining eligibility for benefits under the CalWORKs program.

This bill would provide that grant-based on-the-job training wages would not be excluded from the determination of income of the family for those purposes.

This bill, by revising employer participation requirements under the CalWORKs program, would increase county responsibilities in implementing the CalWORKs program, and would result in a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 934 (SB 2199) Hayden. Slavery era insurance policies.

Existing law requires an insurer doing business in this state that sold certain policies of insurance directly or through a related company to persons in Europe between 1920 and 1945 to provide certain information to the Insurance Commissioner for entry into the Holocaust Era Insurance Registry, as specified.

This bill would require the commissioner to request and obtain information from insurers doing business in this state regarding any records of slaveholder insurance policies issued by any predecessor corporation during the slavery era, which policies provided coverage to slaveholders for damage to or death of their slaves. This bill would require insurers to research and report on these policies, and would require the commissioner to make this information available to the public and the Legislature. This bill would state that descendants of slaves are entitled to full disclosure.

Ch. 935 (AB 2036) Nakano. School administrators: evaluation of certificated employees.¹⁹

Under existing law, a person may not be employed as principal of a school of 6 or more certificated employees unless he or she holds a valid school administration credential and a teaching credential or a services credential with a specialization in pupil personnel, health, clinical or rehabilitative, or librarian services. Existing law requires the governing board of each school district to establish and define job responsibilities for certificated noninstructional personnel, including, but not limited to, supervisory and administrative personnel, whose responsibilities cannot be evaluated appropriately under the provisions relating to the evaluation of certificated employees.

This bill would appropriate \$1,000,000 from the General Fund to the State Department of Education for purposes of awarding grants to school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools to provide specified administrator training. The amount of the grants would be limited to \$400 per administrator scheduled to receive the training.

The bill would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to administer the grant program and to implement, where necessary, actions of the State Board of Education governing the implementation of the program.

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

The funds appropriated by this bill would be applied toward the minimum funding requirements for school districts and community college districts imposed by Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution.

Ch. 936 (AB 2076) Shelley. State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission: fuel supply.

Existing law requires the State Energy Resources and Conservation and Development Commission to develop contingency plans to deal with possible shortages of electrical energy or fuel supplies to protect public health, safety, and welfare.

This bill would require the commission to examine the feasibility of operating a strategic fuel reserve and to examine and recommend an appropriate level of reserves. If the commission finds that it would be feasible to operate such a reserve, the bill would require the commission to report this finding to the Legislature and request specific statutory authority and funding for establishment of a reserve. The bill would also require the commission to develop and adopt recommendations on a California Strategy to Reduce Petroleum Dependence.

Ch. 937 (AB 2433) R. Wright. Adoption of children.

(1) Existing law requires, if a mother relinquishes or consents to, or proposes to relinquish and consent to, the adoption of a child who does not have a presumed father, or who otherwise becomes the subject of an adoption proceeding, and the alleged father has not in writing denied paternity, waived his right to notice, or voluntarily consented to adoption, the agency or person to whom the child has been or is to be relinquished, or the mother or the person having legal custody of the child, to file a petition to terminate the father's parental rights, except as specified.

This bill would additionally provide that the prospective adoptive parent may file a petition to terminate the father's parental rights, as specified.

(2) Existing law provides the signing of an adoption placement agreement shall satisfy requirements including, if a parent is not located in this state, the adoption placement agreement shall be signed before an adoption service provider or a notary or other person authorized to perform notarial acts in the state where the birth parent is located.

This bill would revise that provision to state that if the birth parent is not located in this state or country, the adoption placement agreement shall be signed before an adoption service provider or a notary or other person authorized to perform notarial acts in the state or country where the birth parent is located. The bill would expressly specify that these provisions do not apply to intercountry adoptions.

(3) Existing law provides a list of persons who may petition the court to adopt a child, which list includes, among others, a grandparent, aunt, uncle, first cousin, or sibling.

This bill would expand that list to include any relative of the child, as specified.

(4) Under existing law, a birth parent or parents may revoke a consent to adoption within 90 days after signing.

This bill would specify procedures whereby the birth parent or parents may void the revocation and reinstate the consent. By increasing the duties of local employees, this bill would create a state-mandated local program.

(5) Existing law provides that an action to vacate, set aside, or nullify an order of adoption based on fraud shall be commenced within 5 years after entry of the order.

This bill would shorten that period to 3 years.

(6) The bill would make related, technical changes.

(7) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 938 (AB 2688) Committee on Agriculture. Fairs: expenditure reporting.

Existing law generally requires state and local agencies to conform to specified contracting procedures, and imposes specified reporting requirements in connection with the expenditure of state funds. Existing law authorizes the Department of Food and Agriculture to develop an alternative contracting procedure, however, for specified local purchases by district agricultural associations, county and citrus fruit fairs, and the California Exposition and State Fair, individually or cooperatively.

This bill would state findings and declarations of the Legislature with regard to expenditure reporting requirements applicable to district agricultural associations and county and citrus fruit fairs, and would authorize the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to develop, in consultation with the Department of General Services, an alternative expenditure reporting procedure from the State Administrative Manual applicable to those fairs with annual reportable expenditures of not more than \$1,000,000. The bill would provide that this alternative procedure shall, at a minimum, maintain an audit trail and protect the ability of state auditors to confirm the proper use of state funds.

Ch. 939 (AB 2794) Havice. California Community Colleges Economic Development Program.

The existing California Community Colleges Economic Development Program, which is codified in the Government Code, is repealed on January 1, 2001.

This bill would repeal the program in the Government Code and would enact and revise certain provisions of the program in the Education Code. The bill would repeal the program on January 1, 2003, unless a later enacted statute deletes or extends that date.

Ch. 940 (SB 1310) Vasconcellos. Outstanding warrants.

(1) Existing law generally authorizes the Controller to offset any amount due a state agency from a person or entity against any amount owing the person or entity, as specified. Existing law authorizes the Controller to offset any amount due a city or county from a person or entity for specified reasons against any amount owing the person or entity by a state agency on a claim for a tax refund or from lottery winnings. Existing law furthermore requires the Controller, to the extent possible, to offset any amount overdue and unpaid for a fine, penalty, assessment, bail, vehicle parking penalty, or court-ordered reimbursement for court-related services from a person or entity, against any amount owing the person or entity by a state agency on a claim for a tax refund or from lottery winnings.

This bill would provide that the Department of Justice, in consultation with the Controller, the Franchise Tax Board, and the California Lottery Commission, shall examine ways to enhance the use and effectiveness of the above provisions through integration with the Department of Justice's Wanted Persons System and shall report the findings and recommendations to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2002. The bill would provide that this provision shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2003.

(2) Existing law provides for the issuance of an arrest warrant under specified circumstances.

This bill would provide, in addition, that (a) on or after June 30, 2001, upon the issuance of an arrest warrant the issuing law enforcement agency may enter the warrant information into the Department of Justice's Wanted Persons System; and (b) any state or local governmental agency shall, upon request, provide to the Department of Justice, a court, or any California law enforcement agency the address of any person represented by the department, the court, or the law enforcement agency to be a person for whom there is an outstanding arrest warrant. The bill would add a related provision that would require the

Franchise Tax Board, upon the request of the Department of Justice, a court, or any California law enforcement agency, to provide the address of any person represented to be a person for whom there is an outstanding arrest warrant. By imposing new duties on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program on local government.

(3) Existing law generally provides that fines, state or local penalties, forfeitures, restitution fines, restitution orders, or any other amounts imposed by a superior or municipal court of the State of California upon a person or any other entity that is due and payable in an amount totaling no less than \$250, in the aggregate, for criminal offenses, may, no sooner than 90 days after payment of that amount becomes delinquent, be referred by the county or the state to the Franchise Tax Board for collection, as specified. Existing law also provides that for the period January 1, 1995, to December 31, 1997, inclusive, for purposes of a manageable implementation and evaluation of this debt collection program, the Franchise Tax Board may limit referrals to nine counties. Existing law requires the Franchise Tax Board to report to committees of the Legislature, as specified, the results of the debt collection program on or before April 1, 2001, and provides that the provisions relating to the debt collection program shall be repealed as of January 1, 2002.

This bill would revise these provisions to instead provide that for the period January 1, 2001, to December 31, 2002, inclusive, the Franchise Tax Board may limit referrals under the debt collection program to 17 counties; the above report required of the Franchise Tax Board would specifically address the feasibility and advisability of expanding the debt collection program so that it may accept referrals from all 58 counties in the state; the term “obligor” would be replaced by the term “debtor,” and the repeal date of the provisions relating to the debt collection program would be extended to January 1, 2003. The bill would also require the Department of Justice, in consultation with the Franchise Tax Board, to examine ways to enhance the use and effectiveness of these debt collection provisions through integration with the Department of Justice’s Wanted Persons System and to report the findings and recommendations to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2002.

(4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement shall be made from the State Mandates Claims Fund for costs mandated by the state pursuant to this act, but would recognize that local agencies and school districts may pursue any available remedies to seek reimbursement for these costs.

Ch. 941 (SB 1364) Johnston. Genetics: test disclosure.

Existing law, the Confidentiality of Medical Information Act, imposes prohibitions on the disclosure of the results of a test for a genetic characteristic contained in an applicant’s or enrollee’s medical records by a health care service plan.

This bill would specify, for those prohibitions, a definition for the term “genetic characteristic,” that is the same as the definition contained in existing provisions regarding health care service plans.

Existing law requires the State Department of Health Services to recommend appropriate criteria and standards for licensing genetic counselors, and requires the department to consult with a group of medical experts representing medical professional organizations during the process of developing and recommending the criteria and standards.

This bill, instead, would require that standards for hereditary disorders programs established by the department include licensure of master level genetic counselors and doctoral level clinical geneticists. The bill would also require that counseling services for hereditary disorders be provided by a physician or other appropriately trained licensed health care professional.

The bill would prohibit any person from using the title of genetic counselor unless the person has applied for and obtained a license from the department. The bill would specify licensing requirements with regard to a genetic counselor.

Existing law authorizes the department to charge a fee for genetic disease testing of children and requires that all moneys collected be deposited in the Genetic Disease Testing Fund, a continuously appropriated special fund.

This bill would authorize the department to charge fees for licensing activities required under the bill and would require the fees collected to be deposited in the Genetic Disease Testing Fund. Because this bill would provide for new fees to be deposited into the Genetic Disease Testing Fund, a continuously appropriated special fund, this bill would make an appropriation.

Ch. 942 (SB 1387) Hughes. Compton Unified School District and Compton Community College District.²⁰

(1) Existing law, until January 1, 2001, authorizes the Compton Unified School District to identify low-performing schools in the district and make pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, in those schools eligible for extended school year instruction.

This bill would extend the date of repeal of this existing law to January 1, 2002. The bill would remove a requirement that the Legislative Analyst evaluate or contract to evaluate the effectiveness of the extended year program and require the State Department of Education, in conjunction with the Legislative Analyst, to contract for the independent evaluation, as specified. The bill would provide that the Compton Unified School District would be responsible for all costs related to the independent evaluation, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

(2) The bill would appropriate \$3,000,000 from the General Fund to the Compton Community College District to complete a technology building. To the extent that funds appropriated by this bill are allocated to a school district or a community college district, those funds would be applied toward the minimum funding requirements for school districts and community college districts imposed by Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 943 (SB 1712) Polanco. Universal telephone service.

The Moore Universal Telephone Service Act requires the Public Utilities Commission to establish a class of lifeline service necessary to meet minimum residential communications needs and establish rates and charges for that service.

This bill would require the commission, on or before February 1, 2001, to initiate an investigation to examine the current and future definitions of universal service, seeking input from a wide cross section of providers, users, state agencies, and convergent industries and reporting findings and recommendations, consistent with specified principles, to the Legislature. The bill would make related legislative findings and declarations.

Ch. 944 (AB 2415) Migden. Health care: Healthy Families Program: Medi-Cal: eligibility.

Existing law prohibits denying a child eligibility for the Healthy Families Program who is a qualified alien, as defined in federal law, who is otherwise eligible for participation in the

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program. Existing law does not require federal participation for qualified aliens in the 1999–2000 and 2000–01 budget years, but does for participation in subsequent fiscal years.

This bill would delete the requirement that eligibility for qualified aliens is dependent on federal participation.

Existing law continuously appropriates money from the Healthy Families Fund for purposes of implementation of the Healthy Families Program.

This bill would limit implementation to the extent provided in the annual Budget Act.

Ch. 945 (AB 2900) Gallegos. Medi-Cal: eligibility.

Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Services, under which health care services are provided to qualified low-income persons.

Existing federal law contains various federal requirements and optional provisions that govern the Medi-Cal program.

This bill would, to the extent that federal financial participation is available, require the department to implement a federal option to extend continuous eligibility to children 19 years of age and younger, as described.

Because each county is required to administer Medi-Cal eligibility requirements, the bill would, by expanding Medi-Cal eligibility, impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 946 (AB 1015) Gallegos. Healthy Families: eligibility.

Existing law establishes the Healthy Families Program to arrange for the provision of health care services to children from low-income households. The program is administered by the Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board and is operated with federal financial participation under a federal program entitled the State Children's Health Insurance Program.

Existing law continuously appropriates funds in the Healthy Families Fund to the board for purposes of the Healthy Families Program.

This bill would require the board, commencing July 1, 2001, to the extent federal financial participation is available and funds are appropriated specifically for this purpose, to expand eligibility under the Healthy Families Program to parents of uninsured children eligible under that program. It would provide that no appropriation would be made for this purpose from the Healthy Families Fund.

Ch. 947 (AB 50) Migden. Public Employees' Retirement System: postretirement death benefits.

The Public Employees' Retirement Law prescribes postretirement death benefits with respect to state members in the amount of \$2,000 and with respect to school members and specified local members in the amount of \$600 or, under certain conditions, in the amount of \$2,000, \$3,000, \$4,000, or \$5,000.

This bill would provide that the postretirement death benefit with respect to school members who die on or after January 1, 2001, shall be \$2,000 or, under certain conditions, \$3,000, \$4,000, or \$5,000, and would make related technical changes.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 20618 of the Government Code proposed by SB 528 to take effect if this bill and that bill are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would also incorporate additional changes to Sections 21622, 21623, and 21623.5 of the Government Code proposed by SB 1998 to take effect if this bill and that bill are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

Ch. 948 (AB 321) Wildman. Eminent domain: valuation.

(1) Existing law renders inadmissible as evidence, and prohibits as a basis for an opinion as to the value of property, in an eminent domain or inverse condemnation proceeding, the price or other terms and circumstances of an acquisition of property or a property interest if the acquisition was for a public use for which the property could have been taken by eminent domain. Existing law exempts from this provision the price or other terms and circumstances of an acquisition of property appropriated to a public use or a property interest so appropriated if the acquisition was for the same public use for which the property could have been taken by eminent domain.

This bill would revise the above-described exemption to apply to the price or other terms and circumstances if the proceeding relates to the valuation of all or part of a water system.

Ch. 949 (AB 632) Romero. Public postsecondary education: student residency requirements.

Existing law establishes the segments of public postsecondary education in the state, including the University of California, the California State University, and the California Community Colleges. Existing law prescribes requirements for the classification of the residency of the students at public institutions of postsecondary education, and generally requires that students who are classified as nonresidents of the state pay nonresident tuition.

This bill would require that, notwithstanding any other provision of law, a student holding an emergency permit authorizing service in the public schools of the state, who is employed by a school district in a full-time position requiring certification qualifications for the academic year in which the student enrolls at an institution in courses necessary to fulfill teacher credential requirements, is entitled to resident classification only for the purpose of determining the amount of tuition and fees for no more than one year, as prescribed.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 950 (AB 642) Lempert. Wetlands mitigation banking.

Existing provisions of the Keene-Nejedly California Wetlands Preservation Act require the Department of Parks and Recreation and the Department of Fish and Game to prepare a wetlands priority plan and authorize the departments to acquire interests in wetlands and to enter into operating agreements with cities, counties, and districts for the management and control of wetlands or interests in wetlands acquired under that act.

This bill would require the Department of Fish and Game, on or before January 1, 2002, to establish a data base of all existing and operating wetlands mitigation banks that sell credits to the public in California and to provide a report to the Legislature with a description and the status of each existing wetlands mitigation bank site in operation as of January 1, 2001, and each bank site approved thereafter, including specified information.

The bill would provide that implementation of its provisions would be subject to an appropriation of sufficient funds, as specified.

Ch. 951 (AB 707) House. Educational employees.

(1) Existing law requires the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to issue a 2-year services credential with a specialization in pupil personnel services, solely for the purpose of counseling deaf and hearing-impaired pupils, to any prelingually deaf candidate, provided the applicant has met certain requirements. Existing law exempts prelingually deaf applicants from the basic skills proficiency test requirement.

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This bill would specifically make the above provisions applicable to a prelingual deaf person with a 2-year services credential with a specialization in pupil personnel services, solely for the purpose of counseling deaf and hearing-impaired pupils as a school psychologist.

(2) Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges. Existing law authorizes the establishment of community college districts under the administration of community college governing boards, and authorizes these districts to provide instruction at community college campuses throughout the state. Existing law provides procedures for the filling of vacancies in the classified service of community college districts.

This bill would authorize the governing board of a community college district to exempt designated senior classified administrative employees, as defined, who are hired on or after January 1, 2001, from these procedures. The bill would specify procedures for the filling of vacancies occurring in positions that are exempted under this bill.

Ch. 952 (AB 988) Hertzberg. Local coastal program: City of Malibu.

(1) The existing California Coastal Act of 1976 imposes certain restrictions on development in the coastal zone of the state and requires each local government located within the coastal zone to prepare a local coastal program.

This bill would require the California Coastal Commission, on or before January 15, 2002, to submit to the City of Malibu an initial draft of the land use portion of the local coastal program for the City of Malibu portion of the coastal zone. The bill would require the commission, on or before September 15, 2002, after public hearing and consultation with the City of Malibu, to adopt a local coastal program for that area within the City of Malibu portion of the coastal zone. The bill would require the City of Malibu, subsequent to the certification of the local coastal program, to immediately assume coastal development permitting authority, pursuant to the act, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would provide that, notwithstanding specified requirements for the review and approval of development projects, once the City of Malibu assumes coastal development permitting authority pursuant to provisions of the bill, no application for a coastal development permit shall be deemed approved if the city fails to take timely action to disapprove or deny the application.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 953 (AB 1398) Papan. Public utilities: water corporations: judicial review.

(1) Existing law authorizes any aggrieved party to petition the court of appeal or the Supreme Court, within specified time limits, to a review of a decision of the Public Utilities Commission. Existing law also provides that, until January 1, 2001, a review of commission decisions pertaining solely to water corporations are only by petition for writ of review in the Supreme Court, except that review of complaint or enforcement proceedings may be in the court of appeal or the Supreme Court.

This bill would indefinitely extend the provision related to review of decisions pertaining to water corporations.

(2) Existing law provides that no new or additional evidence may be introduced upon review of a commission by the court. In a complaint or enforcement proceeding, or in a ratemaking or licensing decision of specific application that is addressed to particular parties, the review by the court does not extend further than to determine, on the basis of the entire record whether certain events occurred. Existing law also provides that, until January 1, 2001, this standard of review does not apply to ratemaking or licensing decisions of specific application addressed solely to water corporations.

This bill would indefinitely extend this exemption from the standard of review for specified decisions relating solely to water corporations.

(3) Existing law provides that, except for a specified review process, review by a court does not extend further than to determine, on the basis of the entire record whether any of the following occurred: abuse of discretion, violation of procedure required by law, lack of jurisdiction, not factual support, fraud, or a constitutional violation. Existing law also provides, until January 1, 2001, in reviewing decisions pertaining solely to water corporations, the review extends no further than to determine whether the commission has regularly pursued its authority, including a determination whether the order or decision under review violates any right of the petitioner under the United States Constitution or the California Constitution.

This bill would indefinitely extend this standard of review for water corporations.

(4) Existing law provides that, until January 1, 2001, the Supreme Court will grant expedited consideration to any petition alleging that the court of appeal has assumed jurisdiction to review a commission decision pertaining solely to a water corporation over which the court of appeal has no jurisdiction.

This bill would indefinitely extend that provision.

Ch. 954 (AB 1646) Steinberg. Public works: payments.

(1) Existing law regulating public works contracts requires the awarding body of a public works contract to withhold and retain from payments to the contractor all wages and penalties that have been forfeited pursuant to the contract or existing law. The awarding body is required to transfer all wages and penalties retained, to the Labor Commissioner for disbursement pursuant to specified provisions whenever a contractor fails to bring a suit against the awarding body for recovery of wages and penalties withheld within 90 days after the completion of the contract and formal acceptance of the job.

This bill would require the awarding body to report promptly any suspected violations of the laws regulating public works contracts to the Labor Commissioner and to retain all amounts required to satisfy any civil wage and penalty assessment issued by the Labor Commissioner.

(2) Existing law authorizes the contractor to bring suit for the limited purpose of recovery of the penalties or forfeitures withheld. Existing law permits the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement to intervene in a contractor's suit for recovery of amounts withheld, provides for the deposit of wages for workers who cannot be located into the Industrial Relations Unpaid Wages Fund, and provides for the deposit of penalties into the General Fund. Existing law, until January 1, 2003, requires a contractor to withhold moneys due a subcontractor in an amount sufficient to pay the wages that are the subject of a claim filed with the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, as directed by the division, if the body awarding the public works contract has not withheld sufficient moneys to pay the wage claims. Existing law requires the contractor to pay those moneys to the subcontractor after receipt of notification that the claim has been resolved, or to pay those moneys to the awarding body, under specified circumstances. Existing law also authorizes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement to maintain an action for wages and penalties, if, as provided, there are insufficient amounts due a contractor to pay those wages and penalties.

This bill would repeal these provisions and instead would require the Labor Commissioner to issue a civil wage and penalty assessment to the contractor or subcontractor, or both, if the Labor Commissioner determines after investigation that there has been a violation of the laws regulating public works contracts. The bill would permit an affected contractor or subcontractor to obtain review of a civil wage and penalty assessment by transmitting a written request for a hearing to the office of the Labor Commissioner that appears on the assessment within 60 days after service of the assessment and would require an impartial hearing officer, until January 1, 2005, and then an administrative law judge appointed by the Director of Industrial Relations, to commence a hearing within 90 days of receipt of the

request. The bill would permit an affected contractor or subcontractor to obtain review of the decision of the director, until January 1, 2005, and then an administrative law judge by filing a petition for a writ of mandate to the superior court within 45 days after service of the decision. The bill would provide for liquidated damages in an amount equal to the amount of unpaid wages, as specified. The bill would also authorize informal settlement meetings.

The bill would provide that the contractor and subcontractor are jointly and severally liable for all amounts due pursuant to a final order or a judgment on that final order, but would require the Labor Commissioner to collect amounts due from the subcontractor before pursuing the claim against the contractor. The bill would require that the wage claim be satisfied from the amounts collected prior to those amounts being applied to penalties and that the money be prorated among all workers if an insufficient amount is recovered to pay each worker in full. The bill would require wages for workers who cannot be located to be placed in the Industrial Relations Unpaid Wage Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, and penalties to be paid into the General Fund.

(3) Existing law requires any political subdivision that enforces the laws regulating public works contracts and any court collecting fines or penalties that result from enforcement actions by political subdivisions to deposit penalties or forfeitures withheld from any contract payment in the General Fund of the political subdivision. Existing law authorizes a contractor to appeal an enforcement action by a political subdivision to the Director of Industrial Relations.

The bill would repeal and recast this provision to apply to any awarding body that enforces the laws regulating public works contracts in accordance with specified provisions of existing law. The bill would require such an awarding body to provide written notice of the withholding of contract payments to the contractor and subcontractor, as specified. The withholding of contract payments would be reviewable in the same manner as a civil penalty order of the Labor Commissioner.

(4) Existing law provides that per diem wages shall be deemed to include employer payments for health and welfare, pension, vacation, travel, and subsistence pay, apprenticeship or other training programs, and similar purposes. Existing law requires the representative of any craft, classification, or type of worker needed to execute a public works contract entered into with the state to file with the Department of Industrial Relations, fully executed copies of the collective bargaining agreements for the particular craft, classification, or type of work involved for the purposes of determining the per diem wages.

This bill would specify the employer contributions, costs, and payments that employer payments may include and would provide that employer payments not required to be provided by state or federal law are a credit against the obligation to pay the general prevailing rate of wages. However, credits for employer payments would not reduce the obligation to pay the hourly straight time or overtime wages found to be prevailing. This bill would expand the requirement that copies of collective bargaining agreements be filed with the Department of Industrial Relations to apply to representatives of any craft, classification, or type of worker needed to execute a public works contract entered into with a public entity other than the state. The bill would revise the filing requirements to permit, if the collective bargaining agreement has not been formalized, the temporary filing of a typescript of the final draft accompanied by a statement under penalty of perjury as to its effective date. Because this bill would impose additional duties on local agency employers, expand the scope of the existing crime of perjury, and provide that a violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(5) This bill provides that it would become operative on July 1, 2001.

(6) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

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This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Ch. 955 (AB 1785) Villaraigosa. Hate violence.

(1) Existing law requires the State Board of Education to revise as specified, the state curriculum frameworks and guidelines and the moral and civic education curricula to include human relations education, with the aim of fostering an appreciation of people of different ethnicities.

This bill instead would require the State Board of Education to revise the state curriculum frameworks and guidelines and the moral and civic education curricula to include human relations education, with the aim of fostering an appreciation of the diversity of California's population and discouraging the development of discriminatory attitudes and practices.

(2) Existing law states the Legislature's intent relating to school safety and violence prevention and that schoolsites receiving funds accomplish specified goals.

This bill would state the Legislature's additional intent that public schools have access to supplemental resources to combat bias based on membership in specified groups or classifications, and to prevent and respond to acts of hate violence and bias related incidents. The bill would also state additional goals for schoolsites receiving funds to include programs and curricula relating to bias, stereotyping, and discrimination as specified.

(3) Existing law empowers the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to issue a certificate that authorizes the holder of the certificate to provide various services to limited-English-proficient pupils. Minimum requirements are specified for issuance of that certificate.

This bill would add a course in human relations as a prerequisite to obtaining the above credential and would define culture and cultural diversity to mean an understanding of human relations as specified.

(4) Existing law requires that school districts report on crimes committed on school grounds, as specified. Existing law requires the State Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice and a representative selection of school districts, to develop a standard school crime reporting form. Existing law requires the department to identify guidelines for reporting, and documentation for validating, the incidents of each crime description included on the standard school crime reporting forms, as specified.

This bill would require the department to specifically include reporting of hate motivated incidents and hate crimes, as defined, on the standard school crime reporting form. This bill would also require the department to establish reporting guidelines and documentation for validation criteria for hate crimes, as defined. By increasing the reporting duty of school districts, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(5) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 956 (AB 1897) Davis. Identity theft: remedies.

Existing law provides that every person who willfully obtains personal identifying information about another person without that person's consent, and uses that information for any unlawful purpose, including to obtain or attempt to obtain credit, goods, services, or

medical information in the name of that person, is guilty of a crime punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, a fine not to exceed \$1,000, or both, or by imprisonment in the state prison, a fine not to exceed \$10,000, or both. Existing law also provides when a person is convicted of using that information to commit a separate crime, that court record shall reflect that the person whose identity was falsely used to commit the crime did not commit the crime. Existing law also provides that if a consumer submits to a credit reporting agency a copy of a valid police report pursuant to these provisions, the consumer credit reporting agency shall promptly and permanently block reporting any information that the consumer alleges appears on his or her credit report as a result of that violation so that the information cannot be reported. Existing regulations of the Department of Motor Vehicles also provide that a person may apply for a new driver's license or identification card number in the event of fraudulent use by another, upon submission of a police report and specified supporting information.

This bill would provide that a person who has learned or reasonably suspects that his or her personal identifying information has been used by another to commit a crime, may initiate a law enforcement investigation by contacting the local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over his or her actual residence, which shall take a police report of the matter, provide the complainant with a copy of that report, and either begin an investigation of the facts or, if the suspected crime was committed in a different jurisdiction, refer the matter to the law enforcement agency where the crime or suspected crime was committed for an investigation of the facts. This bill would also provide that a person who reasonably believes that he or she is the victim of identity theft may petition a court for an expedited judicial determination of his or her factual innocence order certifying that he or she is a victim of identity theft, where the perpetrator of the identity theft was arrested for or convicted of a crime under the victim's identity, or where the victim's identity has been mistakenly associated with a record of criminal conviction. The bill would specify the sort of information to be used in making this determination, would direct the court to issue an order certifying that the petitioner is factually innocent where it finds that the petition is meritorious and there is no reason to believe the petitioner committed the offense. The bill would direct the Judicial Council to develop a form for use in connection with these proceedings, and would authorize courts to vacate determinations of factual innocence if a petition or supporting information is found to contain any material misrepresentation or fraud.

The bill would impose a state-mandated local program by requiring a higher level of service from local law enforcement.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 957 (AB 1901) Steinberg. Housing: construction: prevailing wages.

The existing Multifamily Housing Program administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development requires a project sponsor to agree to set and maintain affordable rent levels for assisted units in order to be eligible to receive a loan. Also, provisions of AB 2870, which has been enacted and will become operative January 1, 2001, to be known as the Downtown Rebound Program, require the department to make grants and loans for specified urban housing projects, subject to specified restrictions.

This bill would additionally require project sponsors under both of those programs to agree to pay prevailing wages with respect to construction, as specified. The bill would

require the department to require, as a condition of loan closing, a signed certification that prevailing wages have been or will be paid.

Ch. 958 (AB 1954) Jackson. Armories: homeless shelter.

(1) Existing law requires the Military Department to make certain state armories available to specified cities and counties for use by homeless persons from December 1 through March 15 each year for emergency shelter purposes as a temporary measure to allow adequate time for governmental entities to make other homeless shelter arrangements. The Budget Act of 1999 and other uncodified provisions augmenting that act appropriated specified amounts to the Military Department and the Department of Housing and Community Development for use, as specified, for temporary shelter and emergency housing and assistance at armories or alternative facilities.

This bill would revise the list of armories to be made available, as specified, require those armories to be made available from October 15 through April 15, authorize the Adjutant General to use alternate armories as necessary to meet the operational needs of the Military Department, and authorize any county or city to use any armory within its jurisdiction subject to the approval of the Adjutant General. The bill would authorize the Adjutant General, subject to an appropriation in the annual Budget Act, to increase or decrease the number of days of operation among the armories to meet cold weather demands. The bill would require the Adjutant General to periodically report to counties on the availability of funded shelter days.

(2) Existing law also provides that any county or city electing to use state armories for homeless persons shall obtain a license from the Military Department. Under existing law, each county that obtains a license from the Military Department is also required to establish a local shelter advisory committee on or before November 1, 1997.

This bill would delete the November 1, 1997, deadline from the requirement that each county that obtains a license from the Military Department establish a local shelter and advisory committee.

Ch. 959 (AB 1931) Scott. Hate violence.

Existing law requires at the request of the Superintendent of Public Instruction that the State Board of Education adopt policies directed toward creating a school environment free from discriminatory attitudes, practices, and acts of hate violence and that the state board revise, as needed, curriculum to include human relations education with the aim of fostering an appreciation of people of different ethnicities.

This bill would require, subject to funds being appropriated therefor in the Budget Act of 2000, the State Department of Education to provide regional training to assist school district personnel in the identification and determination of hate violence on school campuses. The bill would establish a grant program for school districts to enable pupils and teachers to participate in educational programs focused on fostering ethnic sensitivity, overcoming racism and prejudice, and countering hatred and intolerance.

This bill would, subject to funds being appropriated therefor in the Budget Act of 2000, allocate \$150,000 to contract for the services of an organization with the experience to provide regional training programs throughout the state to assist school district personnel in the identification and determination of hate violence on school campuses, and allocate \$2,000,000 for the purpose of providing grants on a competitive basis, as specified, to school districts and county offices of education to enable pupils and teachers to participate in educational programs focused on fostering ethnic sensitivity, overcoming racism and prejudice, and countering hatred and intolerance.

Ch. 960 (AB 1945) Lowenthal. School development plans.

Existing law authorizes school districts to establish school development plans for staff development. Existing law requires that staff development activities included in school

development plans assist personnel at the local schoolsite to, among other things, improve the school and classroom environments, including working relationships with parents and other community members.

This bill would also require staff development activities included in school development plans to assist personnel at the local schoolsite to develop tolerance programs, as described.

Ch. 961 (AB 1955) Migden. Judges' retirement: extended service incentive program.

The Judges' Retirement Law prescribes retirement benefits for judges, as defined, who were first elected or appointed to judicial office before November 9, 1994.

This bill would establish the Extended Service Incentive Program to provide enhanced retirement benefits for those judges who continue in service beyond retirement age, as specified, and direct the board of administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System to implement the program no later than July 1, 2001, except as specified. The bill would also direct the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System and the Judicial Council to report to the Legislature, by January 1, 2006, regarding the costs and effects of the program, as specified.

Ch. 962 (AB 1965) Leach. Information practices: State Board of Equalization.

The Information Practices Act prohibits the distribution of an individual's name and address for commercial purposes, sale, or rental by a state agency, unless specifically authorized by law. The act does not prohibit the release of only names and addresses of persons possessing licenses to engage in professional occupations or of persons who are registered with, or are holding licenses or permits issued by, the State Board of Equalization.

This bill would prohibit the State Board of Equalization from releasing the names and addresses of individuals who are registered with, or are holding licenses or permits issued by, the State Board of Equalization except to the extent necessary to verify resale certificates or to administer the tax and fee provisions of the Revenue and Taxation Code. The bill would provide that its provisions do not prohibit the release by the State Board of Equalization to, or limit the use by, any federal or state agency, or local government, of any data collected by the board that is otherwise authorized by law.

Ch. 963 (AB 2098) Migden. State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission.

Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to develop contingency plans to deal with possible shortages of electrical energy or fuel supplies to protect public health, safety, and welfare.

This bill would require the commission to study the feasibility of financing, constructing, and maintaining a new pipeline or expanding the capacity of existing pipelines to transport motor vehicle fuel and its components from the Gulf Coast to California. The bill would require the study to be submitted to the Legislature and the Attorney General by January 31, 2002.

Ch. 964 (AB 2286) Davis. Wetlands.

The existing Keene-Nejedly California Wetlands Preservation Act required the Department of Parks and Recreation and the Department of Fish and Game to conduct a joint study by January 15, 1978, to identify the wetlands of the state that require acquisition and preservation and authorized those departments to enter into operating agreements with local entities for the management and control of wetlands.

This bill would require the Resources Agency to update all of the state's existing wetlands inventory resources in order to prepare a restoration, management, and acquisition study to accomplish specified goals, including identification of restoration and enhancement opportunities in the state for wetlands in public ownership; identification of a means of protecting and enhancing existing wetlands in public ownership; identification of

opportunities for voluntary public-private partnerships for wetlands restoration, enhancement, and management on private lands; identification of the wetlands in the state that are not currently in public ownership; identification of additional recreational benefits that can be provided on existing, restored, or newly created wetlands in public ownership; provision of a basis for the inclusion of wetlands data in the California Continuing Resources Investment Strategy Project (CCRISP); identification of wetlands on lands owned by federal agencies in California; and identification of these instances where lead agencies have adopted mitigation measures pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or a habitat conservation plan, or that utilize or reference wetlands resources located on lands owned by the United States Department of Defense.

The bill would require the study to be submitted to the Legislature by January 1, 2003. The bill would also authorize the California Coastal Conservancy to enter into an operating agreement with a local entity for the management and control of wetlands.

Ch. 965 (AB 2316) Mazzoni. Children of incarcerated women: study.

Existing law establishes the California Institution for Women for the punishment, treatment, supervision, custody, and control of females convicted of felonies. The Department of Corrections is required to establish and implement a community treatment program for women sentenced to state prison who have one or more children under the age of 6 years. In operating the program, the department is required to make its prime concern the establishment of a safe and wholesome environment for the participating children.

This bill would require the California Research Bureau in the California State Library, pursuant to specified guidelines, to conduct a study of the children of women who are incarcerated in state prisons.

The bill would require the bureau to convene an advisory group to assist in designing and administering the study. This bill would declare that the costs of the measure would be paid from money appropriated for its purposes in the State Budget and would authorize payment of travel and per diem expenses to members of the advisory panel. This bill would also require certain local agencies and school districts to permit the California Research Bureau to have reasonable access to certain records, as specified.

Ch. 966 (AB 2331) Floyd. Public employees: compensation earnable.

Under the County Employees Retirement Law of 1937, retirement benefits for members of county and district retirement systems are calculated, in part, based upon a member's compensation earnable, as defined. Subject to specified conditions, compensation earned while the member was a member of the Public Employees' Retirement System or a retirement system of another county is included in the calculation of compensation earnable for that purpose, provided that the period between active memberships in the respective retirement systems does not exceed 90 days, except as specified.

This bill would further provide that compensation earned while a member of the State Teachers' Retirement System or a retirement system of any other public agency of the state that has established reciprocity with the Public Employees' Retirement System shall also be included in that calculation, subject to those specified conditions. It would also make related changes.

Ch. 967 (AB 2351) Zettel. Weapons: manufacture, import, and sale.

(1) Existing law, commencing January 1, 2001, makes it a misdemeanor to manufacture or cause to be manufactured, import into the state for sale, keep for sale, offer or expose for sale, give, or lend any unsafe handgun, except as specified.

Existing law, commencing January 1, 2001, additionally requires every person licensed to manufacture firearms pursuant to federal law who manufactures firearms in this state and every person who imports into the state for sale, keeps for sale, or offers or exposes for sale any firearm to certify under penalty of perjury that every model, kind, class, style, or type of

pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person that he or she manufactures or imports, keeps, or exposes for sale is not a prohibited unsafe handgun.

This bill would exempt from these requirements certain pistols that are used in official Olympic-style international shooting competition, as specified.

(2) Existing law defines the term “assault weapon” by, among other things, designating a list of specified semiautomatic firearms and providing descriptive definitions concerning the capacity and function of the weapon.

The bill additionally would specify that the definition of “assault weapon” does not include certain pistols that are used in official Olympic-style international shooting competition, as specified.

Ch. 968 (AB 2403) Maddox. Residential mortgage lending.

Existing law, the California Residential Mortgage Lending Act, prohibits a licensee from engaging in certain acts regarding the disbursement of mortgage loan proceeds, the amount of the closing fees charged, and other matters.

This bill would prohibit a licensee from requiring a borrower to pay interest on a mortgage loan for a period in excess of one day prior to the recording of the mortgage, with certain exceptions based on the day agreed to for the recording.

Existing law sets annual assessments to be paid to the commissioner by licensees based on a pro rata share of total administrative costs to operate the program and a percentage of the income of each licensee. Existing law requires licensees to pay the cost of all nonroutine examinations by the commissioner.

This bill would remove obsolete portions of the assessment provisions. This bill would revise the time and method for determining the annual assessments to be paid by licensees. This bill would require licensees to pay the cost of all examinations by the commissioner.

Ch. 969 (AB 2459) Wiggins. Courts.

Existing law requires the Judicial Council to adopt appropriate rules for budget submission, budget management, and reporting of revenues and expenditures by each court.

This bill would require the Judicial Council to adopt rules to provide for reasonable public access to budget allocation and expenditure information at the state and local level, and ensuring that trial courts, upon written request, provide information in a timely manner regarding the administration of the courts, including specified financial information. The bill would make a technical, clarifying change to that provision.

Ch. 970 (AB 2513) Shelley. Prevailing wage requirements: violations.

Under existing law, whenever a contractor or subcontractor performing a public works project is found by the Labor Commissioner to be either in violation of certain provisions of law relating to payment of prevailing wages, with intent to defraud, or in willful violation of those provisions of law, the contractor or subcontractor or a firm, corporation, partnership, or association in which the contractor or subcontractor has a substantial interest is ineligible to bid on or to receive a public works contract for specified periods of time.

This bill would delete the requirement that a contractor or subcontractor have a substantial interest in one of the above-listed entities in order for the entity to be ineligible to bid or contract, and instead would render ineligible an entity in which an ineligible contractor has any interest.

Ch. 971 (AB 2559) Cardoza. Personnel records: peace officers.

Under existing law, peace officer personnel records and other specified records, or information from those records, are confidential and may not be disclosed in a criminal or civil proceeding except by discovery pursuant to specified provisions of law.

This bill would make the above prohibition against disclosure of peace officer personnel records and information from those records except as specified, applicable to the department or agency that employs the peace officer.

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

Ch. 972 (AB 2665) Ackerman. Crime prevention: criminal record reporting.

(1) Existing law authorizes a human resource agency or an employer to request from the Department of Justice records of all convictions or any arrest for which the person is released on bail or on his or her own recognizance pending trial, involving any sex crimes, drug crimes, or crimes of violence, as defined. Existing law requires the department to furnish records to a requester if, among other things, the subject of the request has a total of 3 or more felony or misdemeanor convictions within the immediately preceding 10-year period or if the subject has a felony or misdemeanor conviction within 10 years of the employer's request, as specified, for any of a number of specified violations, provided that the subject of the request has a total of 3 or more felony or misdemeanor convictions within the immediate preceding 10-year period.

This bill would also require that records be furnished if the subject of the request for criminal records has been incarcerated for any of the convictions within the 10-year period following the convictions or, in the case of a felony conviction that is over 10 years old, if the subject was incarcerated within 10 years of the employer's request.

(2) Existing law requires the Department of Justice to secure any criminal record of a person to determine whether the person has been convicted within the last 10 years of a sex offense against a minor or of a violation of other specified crimes, including any felony, if, for purposes of the In-Home Supportive Services program, an employer of the person requests the determination and submits fingerprints of the person to the department. Likewise, under existing law, if it is found that the person has been convicted within the last 10 years of these offenses, the department is required to notify the employer of that fact or provide a statement of the fact that no criminal record is found.

This bill would additionally require that the department secure a criminal record or notify the employer if the person was incarcerated within the last 10 years for these offenses.

Ch. 973 (AB 2749) Pescetti. Cargo Theft Interdiction Program Fees.

(1) The Motor Carriers of Property Permit Fee Act authorizes the collection of, among other things, a Cargo Theft Interdiction Program Fee from all motor carriers of property, as defined. The fee is collected on a graduated scale based on fleet size. The fee is deposited as a credit in the Motor Carriers Permit Fund that was created by the act. The Cargo Theft Interdiction Program Fees are transferred to the Motor Carriers Safety Improvement Fund. These funds are available for appropriation by the Legislature to cover the costs to the Department of the California Highway Patrol to deter commercial motor vehicle cargo thefts and provide for security of highway carriers and cargoes.

This bill would remove the Cargo Theft Interdiction Program Fee from collection under the Motor Carriers of Property Permit Fee Act, and would impose the fee as a flat fee of \$3, as specified, on each motor vehicle required to pay a weight fee as part of vehicle registration with prescribed exemptions. The theft interdiction fee would be transferred directly to the Motor Carriers Safety Improvement Fund.

(2) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 9400 of the Vehicle Code proposed by SB 2084, to be operative only if this bill and SB 2084 are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, each bill amends Section 9400 of the Vehicle Code, and this bill is enacted last.

Ch. 974 (AB 2683) Bock. Victims of crimes: witnesses.

Existing law provides for the indemnification of victims and derivative victims of specified types of crimes for specified types of losses incurred as a direct result of the crime. Claims are required to be filed within one year of the date of the crime or after the victim attains 18 years of age, whichever is later, except that that time period may be extended for good cause for up to 3 years, as specified, and may be additionally extended beyond 3 years under certain circumstances. Indemnification is made under these provisions from the

Restitution Fund, which is continuously appropriated to the State Board of Control for these purposes.

Existing law requires that when an individual who is in custody under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections, who is either serving a determinate prison sentence or whose parole has been revoked, has been identified as a possible sexually violent predator, that individual is entitled to a trial to determine whether, by reason of a diagnosed mental disorder, he or she is a danger to the health and safety of others in that he or she is likely to engage in acts of sexual violence upon his or her release from the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections or other secure facility.

This bill would authorize the board to grant an additional extension for good cause for an individual who is called to testify in a proceeding against a defendant as a victim or derivative victim of prior acts of the defendant, and for a victim of a sexually violent offense who is called to testify in the trial of a person identified as a possible sexually violent predator under these provisions subject to specified conditions.

By extending the period of time for which moneys from a continuously appropriated fund may be made available, this bill would make an appropriation.

This bill would additionally prohibit reimbursement of any expense that is submitted more than 3 years after it is incurred by the victim or derivative victim.

Ch. 975 (AB 2720) Olberg. Political Reform Act of 1974: Bipartisan California Commission on Internet Political Practices.

Existing law, the Political Reform Act of 1974, among other things, requires the disclosure of campaign contributions and expenditures.

This bill would create the Bipartisan California Commission on Internet Political Practices consisting of 13 members, to examine the issues, including disclosure, posed by political activity on the Internet. The members of the commission would be appointed by the Governor, the Senate Committee on Rules, the Minority Floor Leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Minority Floor Leader of the Assembly, the Secretary of State, and the Chairperson of the Fair Political Practices Commission, as specified.

This bill would require the commission to examine the various issues posed by campaign activity on the Internet in relation to the goals and purposes of the Act, and make recommendations for appropriate legislative action, if any.

This bill would require the commission to report its findings and recommendations to the Legislature not later than December 1, 2001. It would provide that the committee would cease to exist on January 1, 2002.

This bill would appropriate \$220,000 from the General Fund to the Controller for allocation to the Bipartisan California Commission on Internet Political Practices for the purposes of the bill.

Ch. 976 (AB 2629) Cox. Professional engineers and surveyors.

The Professional Engineers Act and the Professional Land Surveyors' Act provide for the licensing and regulation of engineers and land surveyors, respectively, by the Board for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors and authorize the board to discipline professional engineers and licensed land surveyors. Under existing law, a violation of the regulatory provisions of those acts is a misdemeanor.

This bill would revise the provisions relating to reproving, revoking, or suspending a professional engineers' certificate or licensed land surveyor's license. The bill would also require, with certain exceptions, that professional engineering services and land surveying services be undertaken only after the execution of a written contract, which includes a contract in electronic form, containing specified terms and conditions.

Because a violation of the bill's provisions requiring a specified written contract and providing for rules and regulations of professional conduct would create a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 977 (AB 2869) Machado. Credit cards: marketing information.

Existing law requires a credit card issuer to provide written notice to all persons who are holders of the issuer's credit cards if the issuer discloses marketing information, as defined, concerning a consumer which discloses the consumer's identity to any person, except specified 3rd parties. The notice is required to describe the cardholder's right to prohibit this disclosure. Existing law specifies the methods of satisfying this requirement.

This bill would revise the requirements for the written notice to provide that it must include both a preprinted form and reference a toll-free telephone number which a card holder may use to exercise the right to prohibit disclosure.

This bill would also, operative April 1, 2002, recast this provision to, among other things, require that a credit card issuer provide the notice before the issuer discloses the information and, if the information is disclosed, at least once per year, as specified. The bill would also revise the definition of marketing information, as specified, and exempt communications to a corporate subsidiary or affiliate of the card issuer that are not used for marketing purposes from the disclosure prohibition, except as specified.

Ch. 978 (SB 1607) Figueroa. Consumer credit reporting agencies.

Existing law governs the collection and disclosure of consumer credit reports. A consumer credit reporting agency must disclose the recipients of any consumer credit report regarding a consumer which the agency has furnished under specified circumstances. A consumer credit reporting agency must also make specified disclosures of, or provide notice regarding, information contained in a consumer credit report upon request of the consumer.

This bill, operative July 1, 2001, would require a consumer credit reporting agency to disclose specified information, including the consumer's credit score and an explanation of the credit score, as defined, and the key factors, as defined, under specified circumstances. This bill would permit a consumer credit reporting agency to charge a reasonable fee for providing credit score information. This bill would also require a person using a credit score in connection with a loan secured by residential real property, as defined, to provide to a consumer a copy of those same disclosures required above along with a specified notice to the loan applicant except as specified. This bill would provide that a person is not obliged to explain the information provided. This bill would further provide that any contractual provisions that prohibit the disclosure of a credit score by a person who makes or arranges loans or a consumer credit reporting agency are void, and that a lender shall not have liability for disclosure of credit scores under any contractual provision. This bill would provide that a person using an automated underwriting system may satisfy its requirements in a specified way. The bill would also make related changes.

Ch. 979 (AB 2759) Committee on Governmental Organization. Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control: director: licensees: tied-house restrictions.

(1) Under existing law, the director of the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control is required to be a member of the Governor's Council, and entering upon the duties of the office, is required to execute an official bond to the state for \$25,000.

This bill would remove those requirements.

(2) Existing law allows a person in possession of a stock of lawfully acquired alcoholic beverages following the revocation or voluntary surrender of, or failure to renew, an alcoholic beverage license to sell that stock to licensees, as authorized by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control.

This bill would instead allow a wholesaler or manufacturer to accept the return of beer under similar circumstances and credit the retailer, as provided.

(3) Under existing law, the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control is authorized to place reasonable restrictions upon retail licensees or any licensee in the exercise of retail privileges in various situations. Existing law permits the department to place reasonable restrictions on these licensees if the department adopts conditions requested by a local governing body.

This bill would permit the department in that situation to place reasonable restrictions on these licensees at the time of transfer of a license under specified circumstances.

(4) Existing law permits replacement off-sale and beer licenses for use at abandoned premises that were licensed within the past 12 months.

This bill, instead, would permit replacement off-sale and beer licenses for use at abandoned premises that were licensed and operated within the past 90 days.

(5) Existing law provides that limitations on the number of licensed premises shall not apply to premises located on land owned by the State of California.

This bill would provide additionally that those limitations on the number of licensed premises shall not apply to premises located on land owned by and leased from the State of California.

(6) Existing law requires an applicant for an on-sale or off-sale license in a census tract having an undue concentration of licenses, as defined by departmental rule or regulation, to have a notice of the application published, as specified.

This bill instead would refer to an undue concentration of licenses, as defined by a particular statute.

(7) Existing provisions of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act known as “tied-house” restrictions generally prohibit an on-sale alcoholic beverage licensee from having an ownership interest in an alcoholic beverage manufacturer. Existing law allows as an exception to those provisions a holder of no more than 8 on-sale licenses to hold not more than 16.67% of the stock of a corporation that holds beer manufacturer licenses that are located in Sacramento, Placer, El Dorado, Marin, or Napa County.

This bill would remove El Dorado and Marin Counties, and add Contra Costa and San Joaquin Counties to the authorized locations.

“Tied-house” restrictions, also prohibit a manufacturer, winegrower, manufacturer’s agent, California winegrower’s agent, rectifier, distiller, bottler, importer, or wholesaler from furnishing, giving, or lending any money or other thing of value to any person engaged in operating, owning, or maintaining any on-sale or off-sale licensed premises.

Existing law provides that for purposes of the off-sale provisions, the listing of the names, addresses, telephone numbers or E-mail addresses, or both, or website addresses, of 2 or more unaffiliated off-sale retailers selling the products produced, distributed or imported by a nonretail industry member, defined as a manufacturer, winegrower, or distiller of alcoholic beverages, in response to a direct inquiry from a consumer received by telephone, by mail, by electronic Internet inquiry or in person does not constitute a thing of value or prohibited inducement to the listed off-sale retailer, if specified conditions are met.

This bill would extend these provisions to on-sale licensees, and would include within the definition of a nonretail industry member an agent of a manufacturer, winegrower, or distiller of alcoholic beverages, and a wholesaler of distilled spirits or wine.

Existing law generally prohibits a manufacturer of alcoholic beverages and a winegrower from paying, crediting, or compensating a retailer for advertising or paying or giving anything of value for the privilege of placing a sign or advertisement with a retail licensee.

Under existing law, the holder of a beer manufacturer’s license or a winegrower’s license is permitted to purchase advertising space and time from or on behalf of an on-sale retail licensee under certain conditions, if the on-sale licensee owns a specified facility.

This bill would extend that authorization to a distilled spirits manufacturer and a distilled spirits manufacturer’s agent. The bill would permit specified manufacturers to purchase

advertising space and time from a retail licensee who is the owner, manager, agent, assignee, or major tenant of a certain sized arena in Los Angeles County.

The bill would include a theme or amusement park and the adjacent retail, dining, and entertainment area located in the City of Los Angeles or Los Angeles County within the enumerated facilities permitted to be owned by an on-sale licensee for purposes of the purchase of advertising time and space.

(8) This bill would also make it a misdemeanor for an on-sale retail licensee subject to the provisions of the bill, to solicit or coerce a holder of a distilled spirits license to purchase that advertising space or time.

By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 980 (AB 2777) Granlund. Alcoholic beverages: licensees: advertising: tied-house restrictions.

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act contains limitations on sales commonly known as “tied-house” restrictions, which generally prohibit a manufacturer, winegrower, manufacturer’s agent, California winegrower’s agent, rectifier, distiller, bottler, importer, or wholesaler from furnishing, giving, or lending any money or other thing of value to any person engaged in operating, owning, or maintaining any on-sale or off-sale licensed premises.

Existing law provides that for purposes of the off-sale provisions, the listing of the names, addresses, telephone numbers or E-mail addresses, or both, or website addresses, of 2 or more unaffiliated off-sale retailers selling the products produced, distributed or imported by a nonretail industry member, defined as a manufacturer, winegrower, or distiller of alcoholic beverages, in response to a direct inquiry from a consumer received by telephone, by mail, by electronic Internet inquiry or in person does not constitute a thing of value or prohibited inducement to the listed off-sale retailer, if specified conditions are met.

This bill would extend these provisions to on-sale licensees, and would include within the definition of a nonretail industry member an agent of a manufacturer, winegrower, or distiller of alcoholic beverages, and a wholesaler of distilled spirits or wine.

Existing law generally prohibits a manufacturer of alcoholic beverages and a winegrower from paying, crediting, or compensating a retailer for advertising or paying or giving anything of value for the privilege of placing a sign or advertisement with a retail licensee. It authorizes, as an exception, the holder of a beer manufacturer’s or winegrower’s license to purchase advertising space and time from, or on behalf of, an on-sale retail licensee, subject to specified conditions.

This bill would also permit a distilled spirits manufacturer or a distilled spirits manufacturer’s agent to purchase the advertising space and time from, or on behalf of, an on-sale retail licensee subject to the existing conditions. The bill would permit specified manufacturers to purchase advertising space and time from a retail licensee who is the owner, manager, agent, assignee, or major tenant of a certain sized arena in Los Angeles County.

Existing law makes it a misdemeanor for a licensee, subject to the provisions of the bill, to violate existing provisions relating to the purchase of that advertising space or time.

This bill would impose a state-mandated local program by expanding the licensees subject to these criminal provisions.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 981 (AB 1263) Thomson. Telecommunications: “911” calls.

Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission to require that every facilities-based cellular service provider provide access for end users on its system to the local emergency telephone services described in a specified provision of the Warren-911-Emergency Assistance Act, that they utilize the “911” code as the primary access number for those services, and that “911” calls from cellular units be routed to the nearest appropriate Department of the California Highway Patrol communications center. Existing law requires the commission to require that every cellular service provider include in its tariffs a provision to the effect that there shall be no airtime or similar usage charge for calls placed from a cellular unit to the emergency telephone services system.

This bill would require that a provider of commercial mobile radio service, as defined in specified federal law, provide access for end users of that service to the local emergency telephone systems described in the act, that “911” be the primary access number for those services, and that user validation not be required. The bill would require that a provider of commercial mobile radio service not charge any airtime, access, or similar usage charge for any “911” call placed from a commercial mobile radio service telecommunications device to a local emergency telephone system. The bill would provide that a “911” call from a commercial mobile radio service telecommunications device may be routed to a public safety answering point other than the Department of the California Highway Patrol only if the alternate routing meets specified requirements.

Ch. 982 (AB 2799) Shelley. Public records: disclosure.

(1) The California Public Records Act provides that any person may receive a copy of any identifiable public record from any state or local agency upon payment of fees covering direct costs of duplication or a statutory fee if applicable. The act provides that it shall not be construed to permit an agency to obstruct the inspection or copying of public records and requires any notification of denial of any request for records pursuant to the act to set forth the names and titles or positions of each person responsible for the denial. The act also requires computer data to be provided in a form determined by the agency.

This bill would provide that nothing in the act shall be construed to permit an agency to delay or obstruct the inspection or copying of public records. This bill would delete the requirement that computer data be provided in a form determined by the agency and would require any agency that has information that constitutes an identifiable public record not otherwise exempt from disclosure that is in an electronic format to make that information available in an electronic format when requested by any person. The bill would require the agency to make the information available in any electronic format in which it holds the information, but would not require release of a record in the electronic form in which it is held if its release would jeopardize or compromise the security or integrity of the original record or any proprietary software in which it is maintained. Because these requirements would apply to local agencies as well as state agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Regarding payment of fees for records released in an electronic format, the bill would require that the requester bear the cost of programming and computer services necessary to produce a record not otherwise readily produced, as specified.

(2) The act requires the agency to justify withholding any record by demonstrating that the record in question is exempt under express provisions of the act or that, on the facts of the particular case, the public interest served by not making the record public clearly outweighs the public interest served by disclosure of the record.

This bill would require a response to a written request for public records that includes a denial of the request in whole or in part to be in writing. By imposing this new duty on local public officials, the bill would create a state-mandated local program.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for

making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 983 (SB 57) Hayden. Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project.

Under existing law, the Santa Monica Bay is included in the federal Clean Water Act National Estuary Program.

This bill would create within the California Environmental Protection Agency the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project, with specified objectives. The bill would require the Secretary for Environmental Protection, in consultation with the Secretary of the Resources Agency, and in coordination with the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project, to make recommendations to the Legislature by December 1, 2001, as to the most efficient and environmentally sound measures to coordinate state policies to restore and enhance Santa Monica Bay.

Ch. 984 (SB 129) Peace. Personal information: collection and disclosure.

Existing law, the Public Records Act, governs public access to records maintained by state and local public agencies, as specified.

Existing law, the Information Practices Act of 1977, requires state and local agencies, among other things, to maintain in its records only that personal information, as defined, which is relevant and necessary to its governmental purpose; to maintain its sources of information; to maintain accurate, relevant, and complete records; to disclose personal information only under specified circumstances; to maintain records regarding the disclosure of personal information and to allow individuals access to those records pertaining to them, except as specified, to provide for the amendment of those records. The act also establishes civil remedies for its enforcement.

Existing law also prohibits bookkeeping services from disclosing records containing personal information or information regarding a business entity without express written consent, and prohibits video rental services from disclosing personal information without express written consent, except as specified; and provides for civil actions to enforce these provisions.

Existing law also regulates the activities of consumer credit reporting agencies, users of consumer credit reports, and furnishers of consumer credit information, and establishes civil remedies for enforcement.

This bill would establish within the Department of Consumer Affairs the Office of Privacy Protection, the purpose of which would be to protect the privacy of individuals' personal information by identifying consumer problems and facilitating development of fair information practices, as specified. The bill would require the office to inform the public of potential options for protecting the privacy of, and avoiding the misuse of, personal information, as specified, and to make recommendations to organizations for privacy policies, as specified, among other things. The bill would require each state department or state agency to designate a position therein, the duties of which would include, but not be limited to, responsibility for the privacy policy within the department or agency. The bill would require the Director of the Department of Consumer Affairs, commencing in January 2003, to report to the Legislature on an annual basis, as specified.

Ch. 985 (SB 335) Hayden. Driver's license: age: fees.

(1) Existing law requires the Director of Motor Vehicles to establish standards and develop criteria for the approval of driver improvement courses specifically designed for the safe driving needs of drivers who are 55 years of age or older.

This bill would require the Department of Motor Vehicles to develop a program to foster a positive atmosphere that is conducive to encouraging drivers, to succeed in passing any visual tests or written or behind-the-wheel driving tests administered by the department.

The bill would require the department to prepare a report listing all restricted driver's licenses issued during the 2001 calendar year. The report would be required to contain a category describing the condition that required issuance of the restricted license, would be organized by that category, and would describe the restriction that was imposed in each case. The bill would require the department to submit the report to the Legislature on or before January 31, 2002.

The bill would require the department to implement a component in its training and development program for test administrators that encourages sensitivity to the issues of youth and aging.

The bill would require the department to establish a task force to analyze potential sources of funding and modes of transportation for persons who have lost their driver's licenses due to a failure to pass a visual test or a written or behind-the-wheel driving test. The department would be required to prepare and submit a report on the findings of the task force to the Legislature not later than July 1, 2001.

(2) Under existing law, the Department of Motor Vehicles is prohibited from issuing a driver's license to, or renewing a driver's license of, certain listed persons.

This bill would include in that listing persons whose best corrected visual acuity is 20/200 or worse in that person's better eye, as specified. The bill would prohibit a person from using a bioptic telescopic or similar lens to meet the visual acuity standards.

(3) Existing law allows the department to require an examination deemed by the department to be appropriate of an applicant for renewal of a driver's license based on records of accidents and convictions of that applicant or based on evidence of the applicant's condition, and specifies that the age of an applicant-licensee, by itself, does not constitute evidence of a condition requiring an examination of the applicant's driving ability.

This bill would require the department, on or before June 1, 2001, to evaluate the effects of physical conditions, ailments, or other factors on the ability to safely operate a motor vehicle. The bill would require the department to include in its evaluation indicators and predictors relating to the impairment of the ability to drive safely, including driving records. The bill would require the department to consider input from any interested party and to submit the results of its evaluation to the Legislature on or before July 15, 2001.

(4) Existing law requires the department, before issuing or renewing a driver's license, to check the records of the department for, among other things, convictions of traffic violations and traffic accidents.

This bill would additionally require the department to check its records for filed reports and notices described in (5) and (6).

(5) Under existing law, the department is required to reexamine a driver upon receipt of a notice issued by a traffic officer requesting reexamination based upon a driver's exhibition of incapacity.

This bill would impose that same requirement on the department upon receipt of a report from a local health officer indicating that the driver suffers from disorders characterized by lapses of consciousness, and would specify that the reexamination include a behind-the-wheel driving test.

(6) Existing law authorizes the department to conduct an investigation to determine whether the privilege of any person to operate a motor vehicle should be suspended or revoked or whether terms or conditions of probation should be imposed upon receiving information or upon a showing by its records, as specified. In addition to the investigation, existing law allows the department to require the reexamination of the licensee.

This bill would require the department to reexamine a driver upon the receipt of a report from certain family members stating that the driver cannot safely operate a motor vehicle, as specified.

(7) The bill would provide that the provisions of (3) to (6), inclusive, above shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2011, and as of that date would be repealed unless a later enacted statute that is enacted before January 1, 2011, deletes or extends that date.

(8) This bill would set forth legislative findings and declarations.

Ch. 986 (SB 573) Alarcon. Teachers.

(1) Existing law requests the Regents of the University of California to jointly develop with the Trustees of the California State University and the independent colleges and universities, the California Professional Development Institutes. Existing law requires the institutes to be offered at sites widely distributed throughout the state in order to provide maximum access.

This bill would provide that the sites for the institutes shall include programs offered through instructor-led, interactive online courses, in accordance with existing state law. The bill would require each institute to accommodate at least 5% of the participants through existing state approved, online instructor-led courses, programs, or both.

(2) Existing law authorizes the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to issue or renew emergency teaching or specialist permits if the applicant possesses a baccalaureate degree, fulfills certain subject matter requirements, and passes the state basic skills proficiency test and the commission approves the justification for the emergency permit submitted by the school district in which the applicant is to be employed. Existing law requires the holder of an emergency permit to participate in ongoing training, coursework, or seminars designed to prepare the individual to become a fully credentialed teacher or other educator in the subject area in which he or she is assigned to teach or serve.

Existing law, the California Pre-Internship Teaching Program, authorizes the Commission on Teacher Credentialing, as resources are available to school districts, to issue a pre-intern teaching certificate instead of an emergency multiple subjects permit to an individual who meets the minimum requirements set by the commission and, when resources remain after funding pre-interns pursuing a multiple subject emergency credential, to issue a pre-intern teaching certificate instead of an emergency single subject permit to an individual who is employed by a school district approved by the commission and meets the minimum requirements set by the commission.

Existing law establishes the California Beginning Teacher Support and Assessment System for, among other purposes, providing an effective transition into the teaching career for first-year and second-year teachers, improving the educational performance of pupils through improved training, information, and assistance for new teachers, ensuring the professional success and retention of new teachers, and ensuring that an individual induction plan is in place for each participating beginning teacher and is based on an ongoing assessment of the development of the beginning teacher.

This bill would authorize the Los Angeles County Office of Education to design and implement a one-year telecommunications-based pilot project for the purpose of offering an intensive professional growth program for teachers in hard to staff schools. The pilot project would demonstrate the efficacy of using an interactive, online, telecommunications-based learning model that supports the Beginning Teacher Support and Assessment Program and the California Pre-Internship Teaching Program.

The bill would provide that first-year and second-year elementary school teachers who are employed in hard to staff schools and eligible to participate in the Beginning Teacher Support and Assessment Program or the California Pre-Internship Teaching Program are eligible to apply to participate in the pilot project. Participants would receive academic credit. If the county office designs and implements the project, the bill would require the Los Angeles County Office of Education, in partnership with the California State University system, to develop the content of the professional development offered by the pilot project. The bill would similarly require the Los Angeles County Office of Education if it implements the

project, to contract for an independent extensive evaluation of the pilot project and to submit a report of the evaluation to the Legislature before continuing or expanding the program.

The bill would appropriate \$1,000,000 to the Los Angeles County Office of Education for the purposes of implementing the one-year telecommunications-based pilot project.

Ch. 987 (SB 577) Peace. Corrections: cadet training.

Existing law requires the Department of Corrections to use the training academy at Galt and the Department of the Youth Authority to use the training academy at Stockton.

Existing law also requires each new cadet who attends an academy after July 1, 2000, to complete a specified course of training before he or she may be assigned to a post or job as a peace officer.

This bill, instead, would apply this provision to each new cadet who attends an academy after July 1, 2001, and, in addition, would require the Department of Corrections and the Department of the Youth Authority to provide 16 weeks of training to each correctional peace officer cadet, and a minimum of 2 weeks of training to each newly appointed first line supervisor. The training would be required to be completed by the cadet prior to his or her assignment to a post or position as a correctional peace officer.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 988 (SB 857) Peace. Judges' Retirement System: benefits.

The Judges' Retirement Law prescribes rights and benefits of a former spouse of a judge when the community property interests of the parties in the system are divided between them by the court in proceedings for legal separation or dissolution of marriage.

This bill would provide that, in dissolution or separation proceedings involving a retired judge, when the community property interests of the parties in the retirement allowance are divided as specified, the former spouse shall be entitled to receive a lifetime benefit, as specified, and to designate a beneficiary for any unpaid allowance payable at the time of his or her death. The bill would make those benefits available prospectively to a former spouse of a judge who retired or died prior to January 1, 2001, if the former spouse notifies the system prior to January 1, 2002.

Ch. 989 (SB 1242) Ortiz. Building standards: tactile signage.

(1) Existing law requires that buildings, structures, and facilities, occupied 50% or more, that are leased, rented, contracted, sublet, or hired for periods exceeding 2 years by any municipal, county, or state division of government or special district be made accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

This bill would require that buildings, structures, and facilities that are leased, rented, contracted, sublet, or hired by any municipal, county, or state division of government or any special district be made accessible to, and usable by, persons with disabilities, thereby requiring a higher level of service from local governments and imposing a state-mandated local program.

(2) Existing law provides that where state funds are utilized for a public building or facility or local funds are utilized for a school or community college building or facility, no contract may be awarded until the Department of General Services has issued written approval stating that the plans and specifications comply with the intent of provisions governing access to public buildings by physically handicapped persons. Existing law requires that filing fees for the application for approval be deposited into the Access for Handicapped Account, which is continuously appropriated for use by the Department of General Services without regard to fiscal years.

This bill would rename the account as the Disability Access Account, would require the Department of General Services to develop regulations that ensure that braille, tactile, or visual signage for elevators, rooms, spaces, functions, and directional information is installed, and would authorize the department to use the account for the purposes set forth

in existing law. This bill would expand the purposes for which the account may be used to include amending building regulations, as specified, to ensure that the scope and application of accessibility requirements comply with specified state and federal standards, and would thereby make an appropriation. The bill would also provide that expenditures from the account for these purposes shall terminate on December 31, 2004.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 990 (SB 1305) Figueroa. Employer indemnification: interest.

Existing law requires an employer to indemnify his or her employees for all that the employee necessarily expends or loses in direct consequence of the discharge of the employee's duties or as a result of obeying the employer's directions.

This bill would require that awards for reimbursement of expenditures by a court, or by the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, carry interest at the same rate as judgments in civil actions, accruing from the date the necessary expenditures or losses were incurred by the employee.

This bill would define necessary expenditures to include all reasonable costs, including attorney's fees incurred by the employee enforcing the rights granted by this section.

This bill would provide that it is not intended to establish the right of the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement to be awarded costs and attorney's fees.

Ch. 991 (SB 1455) Schiff. Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy.

(1) Existing law establishes the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy within the Resources Agency, composed of 8 voting members and 2 ex officio members.

This bill would remove the Director of the National Park Service or an employee designated by the director as a voting member, and would add the Superintendent of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, or his or her designee, and the Superintendent of the Angeles District of the Department of Parks and Recreation, or his or her designee, as voting members of the conservancy.

The bill would require that 3 Members of the Senate, appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, and 3 Members of the Assembly, appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, meet with the conservancy on a regular basis and participate in its activities to the extent that such participation is not incompatible with their respective positions as Members of the Legislature.

(2) Existing law also provides for the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy Advisory Committee consisting of 23 members, whose duties are to propose and review projects for conservancy action and report to the conservancy regarding the conformity of the projects with the plan approved for the area by the United States Secretary of the Interior, review proposed amendments to the plan and provide opportunities for public participation.

This bill would increase the number of members of the advisory committee to 26, including one member to be appointed by the City Council of Sierra Madre, one member to be appointed by the City Council of South Pasadena, and one member to be appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

(3) Existing law provided that, commencing July 1, 1995, it was the intent of the Legislature that no money be appropriated from the General Fund for the support of the conservancy, and that other funding sources should be utilized on and after that date for the

support of the conservancy, including, but not limited to, the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy Fund, special funds, donations, and local funding sources, and required the conservancy to reduce operations to compensate for loss of General Fund support or seek additional non-General Fund sources of revenue.

This bill would delete those provisions.

(4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 992 (SB 1462) Perata. Rodeos: humane care of rodeo animals.

Existing law requires any traveling circus or carnival that intends to perform in this state to notify, at least 14 days prior to its first performance, each entity that provides animal control services for a city, county, or city and county in which the traveling circus or carnival intends to perform of its intent to perform within that jurisdiction and of its schedule of performances. A violation of this notice requirement is a fine of \$500 to \$2,000 for a first violation and a fine of \$1,500 to \$5,000 for a subsequent violation.

This bill would similarly require the management of any professionally sanctioned or amateur rodeo, as defined, that intends to perform in any city, county, or city and county to ensure that there is a veterinarian licensed to practice in this state present at all times during the performances of the rodeo or on-call, as specified. The attending or on-call veterinarian would have complete access to the site of any event in the rodeo that uses animals. The attending or on-call veterinarian would be authorized, for good cause, to declare any animal unfit for use in any rodeo event. The bill would provide for treatment, and specified duties of the veterinarian and rodeo management, with respect to injured animals or animals in holding chutes. A violation would be an infraction that is punishable by fines, as specified above. By creating new crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program upon local governments.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 993 (AB 553) Cardenas. Parks and recreation: concession contracts.

Existing law, with respect to concession contracts entered into on and after October 1, 1994, authorizes the Director of Parks and Recreation, if the director determines that it is in the best interests of the state, upon giving notice to the State Parks and Recreation Commission, in lieu of the process for awarding certain concession contracts, to award contracts authorizing occupancy of any portion of the state park system for a period of more than 2 years to the best responsible person or entity submitting a proposal for a concession contract, and requires that the Department of Parks and Recreation's standards for "best responsible person or entity submitting a proposal" require the person or entity submitting a proposal to demonstrate a history of compliance with applicable federal or state labor laws, including, but not limited to, laws relating to wages, hours, and working conditions, and the right of employees to organize and participate in collective bargaining.

This bill would delete that requirement pertaining to the department's standards for "best responsible person or entity submitting a proposal." The bill would, until January 1, 2005, authorize the Department of Finance to delegate to the department the right to exercise the same authority granted to the Division of the State Architect and the Real Estate Services

Division in the Department of General Services to plan, design, construct, and administer contracts and professional services for legislatively approved capital outlay projects, but would permit the Department of Finance, until that date, to revoke, at any time, in whole or in part, any such authority granted to the department with respect to project planning, design, construction and administration of contracts and professional services.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 994 (SB 1520) Schiff. Secondhand dealers: coin dealers: reporting.

Existing law requires secondhand dealers and coin dealers, on forms either approved or provided at actual cost by the Department of Justice, to report daily all tangible personal property purchased, taken in trade or pawn, accepted for sale on consignment, or for auctioning, to the chief of police or sheriff. That report, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties, is required to be submitted by mail. A violation of these reporting requirements, as well as other provisions that regulate the secondhand and coin dealer businesses, is a crime.

This bill would require the department, in consultation with local law enforcement agencies, to develop clear and comprehensive descriptive categories for this property and to develop, also in consultation with these agencies as well as with representatives of the secondhand and coin dealer businesses, a format that secondhand and coin dealers would be required to use to electronically report these property transactions. This bill would exempt from this electronic reporting requirement a coin dealer who engages in less than 10 transactions each week each consisting of not more than one item, as defined, in which he or she purchases, takes in trade or pawn, or accepts for sale, consignment, or auction tangible personal property. The bill would require these coin dealers to report by mail or facsimile transmission these transactions under the categories and on a form developed for this purpose by the Attorney General.

Because this bill would specify particular reporting methods for secondhand and coin dealers, it would expand the scope of an existing crime and would thereby impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 995 (SB 1620) Kelley. Veterinary medicine: continuing education.

The Veterinary Medicine Practice Act requires persons licensed by the Veterinary Medical Board to apply biennially for renewal of their licenses or registrations, and, commencing January 1, 2002, requires the board to issue renewed licenses only to applicants who have completed a minimum of 36 hours of approved continuing education in the preceding 2 years, as specified. Under this act, applicants for license renewal, reinstatement, or relicensure are required to maintain records of the completion of continuing education coursework for a period specified by the board, but not to exceed 6 years, and these records are subject to audit by the board. Under the act, revenue from fees set by the board is deposited into the Veterinary Medical Board Contingent Fund, a continuously appropriated fund.

The act also provides for the establishment by the board of an organization or group that is responsible for approving this continuing education instruction and authorizes the board to adopt regulations necessary for the implementation of these provisions.

This bill would delete the requirement that the continuing education instruction for license renewal be approved. The bill would also delete the provisions relating to the establishment of the approval organization or group and those provisions authorizing the board to promulgate regulations pertaining to it.

This bill would require that continuing education hours be earned by attending courses sponsored or cosponsored by designated entities and would require applicants to maintain

records of the completion of continuing education coursework for a period of 4 years. This bill would require the applicant to provide the board with certain information relating to any continuing education courses questioned during the audit. The bill would authorize the board to impose an application fee, not exceeding \$200, upon continuing education providers for approval. By increasing the source of funds for a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation.

Ch. 996 (SB 1632) Poochigian. Education resources.

(1) Existing law, the Classroom Instructional Improvement and Accountability Act, requires a school accountability report card to include certain assessments of school conditions.

This bill would require the State Department of Education to develop and recommend for adoption a standardized template for the school accountability report card, as specified, and definitions for the elements required to be included in the school accountability report card.

The bill would require the State Department of Education to annually post the viewable template on the Internet. The bill would require that the template be designed so that it can be downloaded and data may be entered electronically by schools or districts.

The bill would also require the Secretary for Education to review the data elements provided by school districts via the school accountability report card to determine the extent to which the data elements may be incorporated into the Academic Performance Index. The bill would authorize the Superintendent of Public Instruction to recommend additional data elements for inclusion in the Academic Performance Index to be included, as specified.

(2) The bill would appropriate \$330,000 from the General Fund to the Superintendent of Public Instruction according to a specified schedule.

(3) The bill would state that the Legislature finds and declares that the bill furthers the purposes of the Classroom Instructional Improvement and Accountability Act.

(4) The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 997 (SB 1805) Escutia. Market conduct examinations.

Existing law provides for the licensing and regulation of insurers by the Insurance Commissioner. Existing law provides that the commissioner has the power to examine and investigate into the affairs of every person engaged in the business of insurance in this state, generally known as a market conduct examination in order to determine whether the person has been or is engaged in any unfair method of competition or in any prohibited unfair or deceptive act or practice. Existing law also provides that the commissioner has the power to examine the business and affairs of an insurer relative to its financial condition and ability to fulfill its obligations, and compliance with all laws applicable to its insurance transactions. Existing law provides that certain information obtained or produced by the department with respect to insurer examinations and investigations is confidential and not subject to disclosure, except as specified.

This bill would require the commissioner, if he or she suspends or terminates an examination that includes an examination of claims practices, to send a copy of the complete file to the State Bureau of Audits, and would require the State Auditor to audit the file and make a determination on the propriety of the termination or suspension.

This bill, notwithstanding any other provision of law, would require the commissioner to make information concerning the resolution of market conduct examinations and the contents of every adopted report of an examination that pertains to unfair or deceptive business practices, as defined, available for public inspection and on the department's web site, as specified. This bill would require the information to be maintained in a current up-to-date condition. This bill would require all identifying and privileged information regarding individual policyholders to be redacted from the information or reports available to the public. The bill would permit an insurer to furnish comments regarding an adopted report of an examination, as specified, for publishing on the web site.

Ch. 998 (SB 1857) Burton. Courts: judges.

Existing law sets forth the number of judges for the superior court of each county and for each division of each district of the court of appeal. Existing law also establishes specific municipal court districts in Kern County, and the number of judges within these districts. Existing law also provides that there are 40 additional judicial positions in the superior and municipal courts to be allocated statewide in accordance with a report of the Judicial Council and appropriations by the Legislature.

This bill would increase the number of judges in the superior courts in the Counties of Alameda, Butte, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Sonoma, Ventura, and Yolo, and in the superior court in the City and County of San Francisco. This bill would increase the number of divisions and judges in the First and Second Appellate District of the Court of Appeal. This bill would also increase the number of judges in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Appellate Districts of the Court of Appeal. This bill would also repeal the provision providing for 40 additional judicial provisions.

By imposing additional costs on the counties as a result of the increased number of judges, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 999 (SB 1869) Solis. Power of attorney.

Existing law provides that a power of attorney may not be construed to grant authority to an attorney-in-fact to make or revoke a gift of the principal's property in trust or otherwise unless expressly authorized in the power of attorney. Existing law also provides that a printed form of a durable power of attorney that is distributed for use by a person who does not have the advice of legal counsel shall contain a specified warning statement.

This bill would revise the above-described warning statement to include a provision indicating that the person executing the durable power of attorney must specifically authorize his or her agent to receive a gift. This bill would also add a provision to the warning statement that provides notice to the person accepting an appointment under a power of attorney that describes his or her fiduciary and other legal responsibilities under the appointment and the limitations thereon, as specified.

Ch. 1000 (SB 1935) Costa. Commercial feed: licenses.

Existing law requires each person, except as specified, to obtain a license from the Secretary of the Department of Food and Agriculture for each location where commercial feed is manufactured, distributed, sold, or stored for sale. Violation of these provisions is an infraction or a misdemeanor, as specified.

This bill would, in addition, require persons who do not have a permanent place of business but who manufacture, distribute, sell, or store feed to obtain a license from the secretary. The bill would eliminate the requirement that licensees have a permanent place of business. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Existing law provides that the license application fee is \$50, that the license renewal fee is \$50, and that the penalty for late renewal of the license is \$20.

This bill would increase those fees to \$100, \$100, and \$40, respectively.

Existing law establishes a tonnage tax with a maximum rate of 10¢.

This bill would increase the maximum tonnage tax rate to 15¢.

Since these increased fees would be deposited into the continuously appropriated Food and Agriculture Fund, the increase would result in an appropriation.

Existing law requires each licensed structural pest control operator to notify the county agricultural commissioner prior to operating a structural pest control business in the county. Existing law permits a fee to be required at the time of this notification. Existing law provides that the board of supervisors may establish reasonable fees for the registration required for any person to engage for hire in the business of pest control, as specified.

This bill would require payment of both of these fees to be due by a date designated by the county agricultural commissioner.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 1001 (SB 1944) Solis. Domestic violence.

(1) Existing law permits the admission of expert testimony regarding battered women's syndrome in criminal actions, as specified.

This bill would provide that the expert testimony on the nature and effect of physical, emotional, or mental abuse on the beliefs, perceptions, or behavior of victims of domestic violence is admissible, and would specify that the definition of "abuse" as used by these provisions includes the crimes of battery, rape of a spouse, infliction of corporal punishment on a person with whom he or she has a domestic relationship or a child, intentional violation of a protective order, issuance of terrorist threats, as defined, and annoying a person by means of a telephone or electronic communications.

(2) Existing law provides that a court may issue specified protective orders for up to 3 years, subject to termination or modification upon the motion or stipulation of a party, and provides that these orders may be renewed either for 3 years or permanently. Existing law also provides that no filing fee shall be charged for a petition or response, or for a paper seeking the modification or enforcement of specified protective orders.

This bill would provide that there is no filing fee for an application or other pleading or specified order that seeks to obtain, modify, or enforce a protective order or other specified order when the request for the other order is necessary to obtain or give effect to a protective order.

(3) Existing law, known as the "hearsay rule," provides that, at a hearing, evidence of a statement that was made other than by a witness while testifying at the hearing and that is offered to prove the truth of the matter stated is inadmissible. Existing law also provides exceptions to the hearsay rule to permit the admission of specified kinds of evidence.

This bill would create a new exception to the hearsay rule for evidence of a statement made by a declarant who meets specified criteria to a physician, nurse, or paramedic.

This bill would make technical changes to other provisions of law.

Ch. 1002 (SB 1998) Committee on Public Employment and Retirement. Public employees' retirement and health benefit programs: death benefits and technical changes.

(1) The Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act generally requires all meetings of a state body to be open and public. Under the act, a state body or its designated representative is not prevented from holding closed sessions with its representatives in discharging the responsibilities of the state body under the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act as the sessions relate to salaries, salary schedules, or compensation paid in the form of fringe benefits. The Meyers-Milias-Brown Act governs local government employer-employee relations.

This bill would extend the above described provision to closed sessions of a state body or its designated representatives when discharging responsibilities of the state body under the Ralph C. Dills Act, which governs state employer-employee relations; the Bill of Rights for

State Excluded Employees; and the Educational Employment Relations Act, which governs public school employer-employee relations.

(2) Under the Public Employees' Retirement Law, local safety members subject to the 2% at age 50 benefit formula pay contributions equal to 9% of compensation, as defined, and those members subject to the 3% at age 55 benefit formula pay contributions equal to 8% of compensation. Member contributions are deposited in the Public Employees' Retirement Fund, a continuously appropriated special fund.

This bill would provide that local safety members subject to either the 3% at age 50 or the 3% at age 55 benefit formula shall pay contributions equal to 9% of compensation. The bill would make an appropriation by increasing the amount of employee contributions to the Public Employees' Retirement Fund. Operation of these provisions would be contingent upon the enactment of SB 528, as specified.

(3) Under the existing Public Employees' Retirement Law, a member may designate a beneficiary to receive benefits payable upon the member's death, provided that the designation is not in derogation of the community property rights of the member's spouse.

This bill would provide that, if the member is unmarried and has attained retirement age, that designation may not be in derogation of the rights of the member's unmarried, dependent, minor children.

(4) The existing Public Employees' Retirement Law prescribes various options for preretirement death benefits payable to the surviving spouse or children, or both, of a member, which benefits are generally based on the amount the member would have received had the member retired on the date of death. Existing law defines "surviving spouse" for purposes of one of those options.

This bill would provide that, if the member designated a beneficiary, those preretirement death benefits shall be based on a specified amount derived from the nonmember spouse's community property interest in the member's contributions and service credit. The bill would also expand the definition of "surviving spouse" for purposes of one of those options, as specified.

(5) The Public Employees' Retirement Law, the Judges' Retirement System II Law, and the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act establish retirement, health, and other benefits plans and programs for specified public employees.

This bill would make technical and conforming changes and repeal obsolete provisions of those laws.

(6) The Budget Act of 2000 appropriates funds for the state's contribution for the cost of health and dental benefits for annuitants and prescribes the maximum monthly amounts for the annuitants' contribution.

This bill would increase the state's contribution, as specified, thereby making an appropriation, and increase the maximum annuitant's contribution, as specified.

(7) The bill would incorporate additional changes to Sections 21622, 21623, and 21623.5 of the Government Code proposed by AB 50 to take effect if this bill and that bill are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

Ch. 1003 (SB 2002) Committee on Judiciary. Commercial law: secured transactions.

Existing provisions of the Uniform Commercial Code govern security interests in personal property and fixtures, as well as certain sales of accounts, contract rights, and chattel paper. These provisions will, pursuant to Chapter 991 of the Statutes of 1999, be repealed and replaced with new provisions concerning these subjects, to be operative on July 1, 2001. However, because Chapter 991 of the Statutes of 1999 contains a provision deferring to other bills passed by the Legislature during the 1999 calendar year, certain existing provisions relating to fees charged by the Secretary of State, which were enacted as Chapter 1000 of the Statutes of 1999, were not repealed because they were the subject of legislation in 1999, and

those existing provisions will duplicate and be inconsistent with the new provisions enacted by Chapter 991 of the Statutes of 1999 as of July 1, 2001.

This bill would repeal those existing duplicate provisions as of July 1, 2001, and would reenact the new provisions previously enacted by Chapter 991 of the Statutes of 1999 to incorporate the changes of Chapter 1000 of the Statutes of 1999, thereby reconciling both chapters. This bill would make other technical, conforming, and clarifying changes.

Ch. 1004 (SB 2011) Escutia. Senior housing.

The Unruh Civil Rights Act prohibits business establishments from discriminating on the basis of sex, color, race, religion, ancestry, national origin, or disability, or in the sale or rental of housing based on age. The act makes an exception for housing designed to meet the needs of senior citizens, as specified, and defines, for purposes of these provisions, for all counties other than Riverside County, a senior citizen housing development as a residential development, substantially rehabilitated, or substantially renovated for senior citizens consisting of (a) at least 70 dwelling units built before January 1, 1996, or 150 dwelling units built on or after January 1, 1996, in a metropolitan statistical area with a population of at least 100 dwelling units in a metropolitan statistical area with a population of at least 1,000 residents per square mile or 1,000,000 total residents, (b) at least 100 dwelling units in a metropolitan statistical area with a population not to exceed 999 residents per square mile and not to exceed 399,999 total residents, or (c) at least 35 dwelling units. The act, with respect to Riverside County, defines a senior citizen housing development to mean a residential development developed with more than 20 units as a senior community by its developer, zoned as a senior community by local governmental entities, or characterized or qualified as a senior community, as specified.

This bill would revise the definition of senior citizen housing development for all counties except the County of Riverside to mean a residential development that has at least 35 dwelling units. The bill would revise the definition of senior citizen housing development for the County of Riverside to mean a residential development developed with more than 20 units as a senior community by its developer and zoned as a senior community by local governmental entities, or characterized or qualified as a senior community, as specified.

The bill would also require on July 1, 2001, that a person who proposes to create a senior citizen housing development include in a required application for a public report in connection with the offering for sale or lease of subdivided lands a statement of the restrictions on occupancy that would be applicable in the development. The bill would make conforming changes.

The bill would also incorporate further changes to Sections 51.3, 51.4, and 51.11 of the Civil Code proposed by SB 1382, contingent upon its prior enactment.

Ch. 1005 (SB 2029) Figueroa. Contractors' State License Board.

(1) The Contractors' State License Law provides for the creation of the Contractors' State License Board with 13 members. Under existing law, these and other related provisions will become inoperative on July 1, 2001, and will be repealed on January 1, 2002.

This bill would require the board to conduct various studies and reviews, and to report to the Department of Consumer Affairs and the Legislature by October 1, 2001. This bill would increase the membership on the Contractors' State License Board to 15, as specified, and would enact other related provisions. The provisions affecting the board's existence would become inoperative on July 1, 2003.

(2) Under existing law, the board, with the approval of the Director of Consumer Affairs, is required to appoint a registrar of contractors who, among other matters, is responsible for reviewing and investigating complaints regarding licensed contractors filed with the board.

This bill would require the board to establish as a goal, the improvement of its disciplinary system, as specified, and would require the director to appoint a Contractors' State License Board Enforcement Program Monitor no later than January 31, 2001, whose duties would

include monitoring and evaluating the board's disciplinary system and reporting his or her findings, as specified, to the board, the Department of Consumer Affairs, and the Legislature. This bill would make the provisions that pertain to the enforcement program monitor inoperative on January 31, 2003.

(3) Existing law requires home construction contracts and home improvement contracts, as defined, to be in writing and to contain specified provisions.

This bill would additionally require those contracts as well as estimates for home improvement work to contain provisions pertaining to the general liability insurance coverage of the contractor party to those contracts.

Ch. 1006 (SB 2030) Figueroa. Engineers and land surveyors.

(1) Existing law establishes within the Department of Consumer Affairs the Board for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors that is empowered to adopt rules and regulations governing the regulation and the registration and licensure of engineers and land surveyors. Under existing law, the provisions creating the board and enumerating some of its powers will become inoperative on July 1, 2001, and will be repealed on January 1, 2002.

This bill would change these dates, making these provisions become inoperative on July 1, 2002, and repealing these provisions on January 1, 2003.

(2) Existing law provides for the licensing and regulation of engineers and land surveyors. Existing law permits the Board for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors to determine the scope of practice for electrical and mechanical engineers.

This bill would delete that authority, and would describe the scope of practice of those 2 branches of engineering.

This bill would require the department to review certain engineering branch title acts to determine whether to eliminate or convert any of them to practice acts and report its findings and recommendations to the Legislature by September 1, 2001.

(3) Existing law makes a violation of the regulatory provisions of the Professional Engineers Act and the Professional Land Surveyor's Act a misdemeanor.

This bill would make practicing as a professional engineer or a land surveyor with a suspended certificate a misdemeanor. This bill would also make representing oneself as a professional land surveyor, licensed land surveyor, or land surveyor, without having been licensed or certified, or acting as a manager, proprietor, or agent in a place of business performing land surveying work, except as specifically permitted, a misdemeanor.

(4) Under existing law, a registered civil engineer is not responsible for damages caused by subsequent changes to or uses of civil engineering plans, specifications, or reports that the registered civil engineer signed if he or she did not authorize the subsequent changes or uses and the engineering service he or she provided was not also a proximate cause of the damage.

This bill would apply these provisions to electrical and mechanical engineers so that they would not be responsible for damages caused, respectively, by subsequent changes to or uses of electrical or mechanical plans, specifications, or reports that they had signed if they did not authorize the subsequent changes or uses, and the engineering service they provided was not also a proximate cause of the damage.

(5) Existing law generally requires registration by the Board for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors within the Department of Consumer Affairs in order to lawfully practice in this state as a civil, electrical, or mechanical engineer. Under existing law, an exemption from this registration requirement is made for a nonresident person, firm, partnership, or corporation who is legally qualified in another state to practice civil engineering and only offers to, but does not practice, civil engineering in this state and who meets other specified requirements.

This bill would extend this same registration exemption to a nonresident person, firm, partnership, or corporation who is legally qualified in another state to practice electrical or mechanical engineering and only offers to, but does not practice, electrical or mechanical engineering in this state.

(6) Under existing law, the examinations administered by the board for registration as a professional engineer and for licensure as a professional land surveyor consist of 2 divisions, the 2nd of which includes questions to test the applicant's knowledge of state laws and the board's rules and regulations. Existing law requires that these questions be based upon information contained in a pamphlet prepared and distributed by the board to the applicants.

This bill would delete the requirement that the 2nd division of the examinations be based upon the information contained in this pamphlet.

(7) Under existing law, the board may issue to applicants who are legally qualified to practice as a professional engineer or as a land surveyor in another state or country a temporary authorization, for a period of 60 consecutive days, to practice as a professional engineer or a professional land surveyor for a specific project in this state. Under existing law, the board may extend the temporary authorization for a period not to exceed 120 consecutive days.

This bill would make the duration of the temporary authorization a period not to exceed 180 days upon its issuance; would require the applicant to pass the second division portion of the registration or licensure examination that covers state laws and the board's rules and regulations; would require the applicant to notify the board of the approximate commencement date and duration of the specific project for which the temporary authorization to practice is requested; and would specify that the applicant is required to demonstrate to the board knowledge in his or her particular profession as it relates to the specific project for which the temporary authorization to practice is sought.

(8) Under existing law, the board is authorized to take disciplinary action against registered professional engineers and licensed land surveyors for specified acts of misconduct. Existing law also authorizes the board to issue to applicants who have passed the first division of the examination for registration as a professional engineer or licensure as a land surveyor, an engineer-in-training certificate or a land surveyor-in-training certificate, respectively. Under existing law, the engineer-in-training certificate becomes invalid upon the holder being registered with the board as a professional engineer.

This bill would authorize the board to receive and investigate complaints concerning persons holding these certificates and to take disciplinary action against them for specified acts of misconduct. This bill would also make the land surveyor-in-training certificate invalid upon the holder being licensed by the board as a land surveyor.

(9) Existing law prohibits any person who is not licensed under the provisions of the Professional Land Surveyors Act from using specified professional titles and makes a violation of this provision a crime.

This bill would additionally prohibit an unlicensed person from using any combination or abbreviation of the words in these professional titles. By adding this provision, this bill would expand the scope of an existing crime and thereby impose a state-mandated local program.

(10) Existing law provides a "good samaritan" immunity with respect to liability in negligence for personal injury, wrongful death, or property damage for an engineer, who voluntarily and without compensation provides structural inspection services at the scene of a declared national, state, or local emergency caused by earthquake at the request of certain public officials. This bill would expand this immunity to also apply to declared emergencies involving flood, riot, or fire.

(11) Existing law regulates the use of certain professional titles relative to engineering and land surveying.

This bill would make various changes to these provisions.

(12) Existing law exempts an architect who holds an appropriate certificate from registration under the Professional Engineers' Act insofar as he or she is practicing architecture.

This bill in this regard would provide that an architect may not use various professional engineering titles, unless he or she holds a license issued by the board.

(13) Existing law specifies various violations under both acts that are misdemeanors. This bill would make various changes to these provisions.

(14) Existing law requires that 5 of the 13 board members be registered under this chapter. This bill would require that one of those members be from a local public agency and that one be from a state agency.

(15) Existing law requires a person who wants to use the title “structural engineer” to submit an application to the board and pay a fee.

This bill would require an applicant to have successfully passed a written national examination and a supplemental California specific examination.

This bill would make other related changes.

Because a violation of certain provisions of this bill would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by expanding the definition of a crime.

(16) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 1007 (SB 2032) Figueroa. Shorthand reporting.

Existing law establishes a Court Reporters Board of California which is responsible for regulating the practice of those engaged in shorthand reporting. Existing law also establishes the Transcript Reimbursement Fund to provide shorthand reporting services to low-income litigants by reimbursing applicants for the cost, as specified, of preparing transcripts. The moneys in the fund are derived from excess moneys in the Court Reporters’ Fund and are continuously appropriated. Under existing law, the provisions creating the fund, the board, and enumerating some of the board’s powers will become inoperative on July 1, 2001, and will be repealed January 1, 2002.

This bill would extend the operation of these provisions until July 1, 2005, would repeal them on January 1, 2006, and would make related changes.

By extending the operation of the Transcript Reimbursement Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation.

This bill would also incorporate additional changes in Sections 8030.4 and 8030.6 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by SB 449, to be operative only if that bill and this bill are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

Ch. 1008 (SB 2072) Speier. Department of Motor Vehicles: records.

Under existing law, any registration or driver’s license record of a person may be suppressed from any other person, except as specified, if the person requesting the suppression submits verification acceptable to the Department of Motor Vehicle that he or she has reasonable cause to believe that he or she is the subject of stalking, or that there exists a threat of death or great bodily injury to his or her person involving domestic violence.

Under existing law, suppression of a record occurs for one year after approval by the department and, not less than 60 days prior to that one year date, the department is required to notify the person of the expiration. Existing law allows the suppression to be continued for a period determined by the department if the person submits verification acceptable to the department that the person continues to have reasonable cause to believe that he or she is the subject of stalking.

This bill would provide that the suppression of records may be continued for 2 additional periods of one year each if a letter is submitted to the department stating that the person continues to have a reasonable cause to believe that he or she is the subject of stalking or that there exists a threat of death or great bodily injury. The bill would further allow the suppression of the record to be continued at the end of the second one-year period by submitting verification acceptable to the department.

Ch. 1009 (SB 2090) Murray. Shorthand reporters.

(1) Existing law provides for a comprehensive scheme for the regulation of the practice of shorthand reporting, defined as the making by means of written symbols or abbreviations in shorthand or machine shorthand of a verbatim record of any oral court proceeding, deposition, or proceeding before any grand jury, referee, or court commissioner and the accurate transcription thereof.

This bill would additionally define the practice for those purposes to include making a verbatim record of any court ordered hearing and would specify that nothing within this definition requires the use of a certified shorthand reporter when not otherwise required by law.

(2) Under existing law, the Court Reporters Board in the Department of Consumer Affairs specifies the course of study for a court reporting program and requires schools providing this program to immediately notify it of the discontinuance or pending discontinuance of the school or program.

This bill would specify that a school is required to offer all components of the minimum prescribed course of study established by the board and to immediately notify the board, and any student who is to be enrolled after this notice is sent, of the discontinuance or pending discontinuance of its court reporting program or any component of the program. This bill would also require the school to discontinue the court reporting program in its entirety within 2 years of sending this notice to the board, unless this period is extended by the board, as specified.

(3) Because a violation of any of the provisions regulating the practice of shorthand reporters is a misdemeanor, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 1010 (SB 2140) Burton. Trial court employees.

Existing law governs the trial court employee personnel system.

This bill would establish a new trial court employee personnel system, as specified, governing, among other things, the authority to hire trial court personnel, and to regulate their classification and compensation, labor relations, personnel selections and advancement, employment protection, retirement, and personnel files. The bill would also require the California Law Revision Commission to recommend to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2002, amendments to the codes to remove related, obsolete provisions. The bill would impose a state-mandated local program by requiring new duties of trial courts. It also would make an appropriation by providing for additional eligibility for membership in the Public Employees' Retirement System, thus increasing employer and employee contributions to the Public Employees' Retirement Fund, a continuously appropriated special fund.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 1011 (SB 2153) Schiff. Civil proceedings: referees: arbitrators.

(1) Existing law provides for the appointment of a referee to hear and determine, among other things, discovery motions and disputes relevant to discovery in a civil action. Existing law also authorizes a party to file a peremptory challenge to a person appointed as a referee on specified grounds.

This bill would require that a motion to disqualify a referee appointed to hear and determine discovery matters be made either (1) within 10 days after notice of the appointment, or, if the party has not yet appeared in the action, within 10 days after the appearance, or (2) at least 5 days before the date set for the hearing, if the referee assigned is known at least 10 days before the date set for the hearing and the discovery referee has been assigned only for limited discovery purposes. The bill would also require the order appointing a discovery referee to indicate whether the referee is being appointed for all discovery purposes in the action.

The bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 639 of the Code of Civil Procedure made by AB 2912 to become operative only if both bills are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

(2) Existing law, effective only until January 1, 2001, permits persons admitted to the bar of any other state to represent a party in an arbitration proceeding in this state, or to render legal services in this state in connection with an arbitration proceeding in another state; requires out-of-state attorneys representing a party in a California arbitration proceeding to serve upon the arbitrator, the State Bar of California, the parties, and counsel a certificate containing specified information prior to the first scheduled hearing in the arbitration; and permits any party to an arbitration arising under certain collective bargaining agreements to be represented by any person.

This bill would extend these provisions until January 1, 2006.

Ch. 1012 (SB 2166) Sher. Consumer credit.

Existing law authorizes a consumer credit reporting agency to furnish consumer credit reports only under specified circumstances.

This bill would make clarifying changes to these provisions.

Existing law prohibits credit reporting agencies from providing consumer credit reports containing certain items of information, and specifically prohibits a consumer reporting agency from including medical information in a consumer credit report provided for employment or credit purposes.

This bill would also prohibit a consumer reporting agency from including medical information in a consumer credit report provided for insurance purposes.

Ch. 1013 (AB 996) Papan. Mortgages and deeds of trust.

Existing law provides that when any mortgage has been satisfied, the mortgagee, or its assignee, shall execute and record, or cause to be recorded, a certificate of discharge, except as specified. Existing law also provides that when an obligation secured by a deed of trust has been satisfied, the beneficiary, or its assignee, shall execute a full reconveyance and record or cause it to be recorded, except as specified.

This bill would define the phrases "cause to be recorded" and "cause it to be recorded" for the purposes described above to include, but not be limited to, sending by certified mail with the United States Postal Service or by a courier service, as specified, the full reconveyance or certificate of discharge in a recordable form, together with payment for all required fees, in an envelope addressed to the county recorder's office in which the deed of trust or mortgage is recorded. The bill would require the county recorder to stamp and record the full reconveyance or certificate of discharge within 2 business days from the day of receipt, if received in recordable form with all required fees. This bill would further provide that fulfilling these provisions would entitle the trustee to the benefit of a specified evidentiary presumption. The bill would further provide that these provisions only apply to a mortgage or an obligation secured by a deed of trust satisfied on or after January 2, 2001.

Because this bill would increase the duties of local officials, it would create a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 1014 (AB 2863) Committee on Budget. Claims against the state: appropriation.

Existing law requires the State Board of Control to report to the Legislature when there is no sufficient appropriation available for the payment of a claim against the state allowed by the board.

This bill would appropriate \$1,438,365.38 from various funds to the Executive Officer of the State Board of Control to pay claims accepted by the State Board of Control in accordance with a schedule that identifies the funds and accounts from which payments are to be made.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 1015 (SB 2148) Polanco. Financial institutions.

Existing law, the Banking Law, regulates all banks in the state. Existing law, the Industrial Loan Law, regulates industrial loan companies, including premium finance agencies that provide insurance premium financing.

This bill would change the name of "industrial loan company" to "industrial bank", except in the case of a premium finance agency, and would make industrial banks subject to the Banking Law, as revised, which would permit industrial banks to engage in all the activities of a commercial bank, including engaging in the trust business. This bill would make related changes to provisions governing former industrial loan companies. However, existing provisions of the Industrial Loan Law would continue to govern industrial loan companies that act as premium finance agencies and that provide insurance premium financing. These entities would not be governed by the Industrial Bank Law.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 1016 (AB 2491) Jackson. Victims of crimes: indemnification.²¹

(1) Existing law establishes the State Board of Control in state government, with specified members and duties that include, among other things, the indemnification of victims of crime and payment of claims against the state.

This bill would rename the State Board of Control the California Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board, and would specify that any reference in statute or regulation to the State Board of Control shall be construed to refer to the California Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board.

(2) Existing law authorizes the board to delegate authority to designated staff persons and local victim witness centers, to grant and disburse emergency awards to victims or derivative victims of crimes who meet specified criteria.

This bill instead would authorize the board to delegate this authority to designated staff persons and local agencies, including, but not limited to, district attorneys, probation departments, and local victim witness centers.

(3) Existing law requires that an application for an emergency award notify the applicant that he or she must either complete a regular application for assistance within one year of the date of the crime or certify that he or she does not anticipate claiming reimbursements in addition to those claimed in the application for an emergency award. If an applicant certifies that no expenses will be claimed beyond those claimed in the emergency award, the board

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is required to subsequently verify the emergency award application upon receipt of information the board may require, including statements signed by the applicant authorizing release of information to the board necessary for the verification, and authorizing a lien in favor of the board against any recovery by the applicant as a result of any injury to the victim.

This bill would repeal the option of certification by an applicant that he or she does not anticipate claiming additional reimbursements.

(4) Existing law prescribes criteria for the board to make cash payments payable from the Restitution Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, in prescribed amounts to victims or derivative victims for specified losses or expenses, including loss of wages or support.

This bill would recast the criteria for payments relating to loss of wages and support and would increase the maximum amount of certain cash payments and of total awards to victims, as specified. By providing for increased payments from a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation.

(5) Existing law, until January 1, 2004, requires the board to conduct a pilot program to provide reimbursement for grief, mourning, and bereavement services provided by a person certified as a child life specialist, and to report to the Legislature by January 31, 2003, on this pilot program.

This bill would delete an incorrect code reference and add references to specified provisions of law that provide bases for determining whether a child life specialist would be disqualified from being employed by a school district.

(6) Existing law requires a court to order restitution in criminal and juvenile court cases, as specified, in an amount sufficient to reimburse the victim for economic losses, including lost wages, to the extent possible.

This bill would specify that lost wages include commissions and base wages, and make conforming changes.

(7) This bill would require until January 1, 2005, the board to enter into an interagency agreement with the University of California, San Francisco, upon adoption of a resolution by the Regents of the University of California, and upon appropriation of funds for that purpose, to establish a victims of crime recovery center at the San Francisco General Hospital to demonstrate the effectiveness of providing comprehensive and integrated services to victims of crime, subject to conditions set forth by the board. It would require the board to report to the Legislature on the effectiveness of the center no later than May 1, 2004.

The bill would appropriate \$2.45 million from the Restitution Fund to the board for the implementation of the interagency agreement.

(8) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 1202.4 of the Penal Code proposed by SB 1802, that would become operative only if SB 1802 and this bill are both enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would also incorporate additional changes in Section 730.6 of the Welfare and Institutions Code proposed by SB 1943, that would become operative only if SB 1943 and this bill are both enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

Ch. 1017 (AB 2514) Thomson. Agricultural biomass and rice straw.²²

Existing law establishes the Rice Straw Demonstration Project Fund, and requires the State Air Resources Board to administer a demonstration program for the development of new rice straw technologies through the awarding of grants.

This bill would create the Agricultural Biomass Utilization Account in the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund, to be administered by the Department of Food and Agriculture in consultation with the state board and the California Integrated Waste Management Board.

The bill would appropriate \$10,000,000 from the General Fund to the account for the purposes of providing incentives for businesses that utilize agricultural biomass. The account would also include any moneys secured by the Secretary of Food and Agriculture for those purposes. The \$10,000,000 appropriated from the General Fund, minus

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administrative costs of up to 7%, would be required to be utilized to provide grants to persons that utilize rice straw for various purposes.

Ch. 1018 (SB 1771) Sher. Greenhouse gas emission reductions: climate change.

(1) Existing law imposes various emission limitations for the control of vehicular and nonvehicular air pollution. The State Air Resources Board is designated by state law as the air pollution control agency for all purposes set forth in federal law.

This bill would require the Secretary of the Resources Agency to establish the California Climate Action Registry as a public benefit nonprofit corporation, that would record and register voluntary greenhouse gas emission reductions made by California entities after 1990. The bill would require the registry to perform various functions, including adopting standards for verifying emissions reductions, adopting a list of approved auditors that would verify emissions reductions, referring entities to approved firms to verify emissions reductions, establishing emissions reduction goals, designing and implementing efficiency improvement plans, maintaining a record of all emissions baselines and reductions, and recognizing, publicizing, and promoting entities that participate in the registry.

The bill would also establish responsibilities for the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to develop a process to identify and qualify third-party organizations approved to provide technical assistance and advice in monitoring greenhouse gas emissions, setting industry-specific emissions reduction targets, and developing and implementing efficiency improvement programs.

(2) Existing law requires the commission, among other things, to analyze the environmental consequences of trends in the consumption of energy. Existing law also requires the commission to have conducted a study on or before June 1, 1990, regarding the manner in which global warming trends may affect California's energy supply and demand, economy, environment, agriculture, and water supplies.

This bill would require the commission, in consultation with the state board, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, the Department of Transportation, the State Water Resources Control Board, the California Integrated Waste Management Board, and any other state agencies with jurisdiction over matters affecting climate change, to update, by January 1, 2002, the inventory of greenhouse gas emissions from all sources located in the state, as identified in a specified report, and to acquire and develop data and information on global climate change and provide state, regional, and local agencies, utilities, business, industry, and other energy and economic sectors with information on the costs, technical feasibility, and demonstrated effectiveness of methods for reducing or mitigating the production of greenhouse gases from in-state sources.

The bill would require the commission to update its inventory every 5 years, and report on the updated inventory to the Governor and the Legislature.

The bill would require the commission to conduct at least one public workshop prior to finalizing each updated inventory. The bill would require the commission to post its report and inventory on the commission's web page on the Internet. The bill would also require the commission to convene an interagency task force consisting of state agencies with jurisdiction over matters affecting climate change to ensure policy coordination for those activities, and to establish a climate change advisory committee, as provided, to make recommendations to the commission on the most equitable and efficient ways to implement international and national climate change requirements, as provided.

Ch. 1019 (SB 1794) Ortiz. Rice straw burning.

Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to provide cost-sharing grants for the development of demonstration projects for new rice straw technologies. Existing law establishes the Rice Straw Demonstration Project Fund for the purpose of providing the grants. Existing law provides for the grants to be authorized and allocated during the

1997–98 and 1998–99 fiscal years and requires the projects to demonstrate technical and economic feasibility.

This bill would change the name of the fund to the Rice Straw Demonstration Project Grant Fund and would provide for the grants to be authorized and allocated during the 2000–01, 2001–02, and 2002–03 fiscal years. The bill would additionally require the projects to demonstrate cost-effectiveness and mitigation of environmental impacts. The bill would not become operative until moneys are deposited in the fund by the Legislature or any other entity.

Ch. 1020 (AB 820) Committee on Public Employees, Retirement and Social Security. Teachers' retirement.

Existing law establishes the State Teachers' Retirement System to provide retirement benefits to participating teachers.

(1) Under existing law, if a member whose accumulated retirement contributions have been refunded again becomes a member or another specified condition exists, or if a nonmember spouse is awarded a separate account and accumulated contributions have been previously refunded to the member, the member or nonmember spouse may elect to redeposit those contributions with regular interest from the date of refund to the date of payment.

This bill would authorize the member or nonmember spouse, effective July 1, 2001, to redeposit a portion of the refunded contributions, as specified, and make additional changes with respect to the division of accounts between a member and a nonmember spouse.

(2) Existing law provides that a member, prior to retirement, may elect one of several options for a modified retirement allowance payable for the life of the member and the member's designated option beneficiary, as specified.

This bill would, effective July 1, 2001, authorize a retired member, who was unmarried at the time of retirement and who did not elect one of the options, to make such an election if he or she marries after retirement, and to designate the member's new spouse as the option beneficiary, subject to specified conditions.

(3) Under the Teachers' Retirement Law, the Cash Balance Benefit Program provides a retirement plan for persons who perform creditable service, as defined, on a part-time basis. If an employer elects to provide the benefits of the program, and an eligible employee elects to participate, the employer and employee make contributions to the program, as specified, which are deposited in the Teachers' Retirement Fund, a continuously appropriated special fund. Under existing law, a part-time employee who performs creditable service for multiple employers may elect to participate in the program only if all of his or her employers provide benefits under the program.

This bill would repeal that provision with respect to multiple employers. The bill would also authorize persons who provide trustee service, as defined, to elect to participate in the program and, upon that election, would require those persons and their employers to make contributions, as specified, thereby making an appropriation.

(4) Existing law prohibits a member from receiving credit under the Defined Benefit Program for service for which the member is entitled to receive a retirement benefit from another retirement system, as specified.

This bill would provide that that prohibition would not apply to any retirement benefit received from a qualified defined contribution plan.

Ch. 1021 (AB 2700) Lempert. State teachers' retirement: Defined Benefit Supplement Program.

(1) Existing law establishes the Defined Benefit Program in the Teachers' Retirement Plan that provides retirement and disability benefits to members of the program. If Chapter 74 of the Statutes of 2000 becomes effective, it will establish the Defined Benefit Supplement Program for members of the Defined Benefit Program, pursuant to which members and

employers will receive supplemental retirement, disability, final, or termination benefits, payable in a lump-sum or annuity, as specified.

This bill would make technical and conforming changes relating to the Defined Benefit Supplement Program and would make an appropriation of \$600,000 from the Teachers' Retirement Fund to the Teachers' Retirement Board for the administrative costs of implementing the program. These provisions would become operative only if Chapter 74 of the Statutes of 2000 becomes effective on January 1, 2001.

(2) Existing law authorizes the Teachers' Retirement Board to audit the records of any public agency as the board determines necessary.

This bill would authorize the board to excuse certain adverse audit findings occurring prior to January 1, 2002, and relating to changes in the law that will become operative on that date. The bill would make other technical changes that would become operative on specified dates subject to certain increases in school funding.

(3) The bill would incorporate additional changes to Sections 22652 and 22662 of the Education Code proposed by AB 820 to take effect if this bill and that bill are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

(4) The bill would reappropriate to the board, for specified administrative costs, unexpended funds previously appropriated to the board in 1999.

Ch. 1022 (AB 25) Mazzoni. Pupils: age of admission.

Existing law requires that a child be admitted to a kindergarten at the beginning of a school year, or at any time later in the same year, if the child will have his or her 5th birthday on or before December 2 of that school year. Existing law requires that a child be admitted to the 1st grade of an elementary school during the first month of a school year if the child will have his or her 6th birthday on or before December 2 of that school year.

This bill would establish a voluntary Kindergarten Readiness Pilot Program that would, commencing with the 2001-02 school year, require participating school districts to, with certain exceptions, offer kindergarten enrollment only to children who will have their 5th birthday on or before September 1 of that year, and to offer 1st grade enrollment only to children who will have their 6th grade enrollment on or before September 1 of that school year.

This bill would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to provide funding to compensate school districts for the costs of the kindergarten readiness program and services, and to compensate school districts for any loss of revenue due to the reduced enrollment related to participation in the program.

The bill would require the State Allocation Board to adopt regulations to ensure that participating school districts are not adversely affected with regard to access to state funding for school facilities due to loss of enrollment based upon participation in this program.

This bill would exempt kindergarten readiness programs from prescribed provisions of law relating to school finance, child care and development programs, and seismic safety. The bill would authorize the State Board of Education to adopt regulations for administration of these provisions, and would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction, by June 1, 2002, to contract for an independent evaluation of the program. The bill would require the independent evaluator to report to the Legislature, the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the State Board of Education, and the Secretary for Education. The bill would require the initial report to be filed by June 1, 2005, the interim report to be filed by January 1, 2007, and the final report to be filed by January 1, 2008.

This bill would appropriate \$100,000 to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for a statewide public information campaign to notify school districts and parents of the availability and goals of the program.

The funds appropriated by this bill would be applied toward the minimum funding requirements for school districts and community college districts imposed by Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution.

This bill would become inoperative on June 1, 2010, and, on January 1, 2011, would be repealed.

Ch. 1023 (AB 1416) Wesson. Gambling establishments.

(1) Existing law, the Gambling Control Act, provides for the regulation, oversight, and licensure of gambling establishments, and the owners and employees thereof, by the California Gambling Control Commission and the Division of Gambling Control. Existing law prohibits a list of specified gambling games or any banking or percentage game played with cards, dice, or any device, for money, checks, credit, or any representative of value, and provides that any person who offers for play or participates in these games is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable as specified.

This bill would authorize gambling establishments to operate controlled games utilizing a player-dealer position, as defined, and to contract with a 3rd party for the provision of proposition player services subject to specified conditions and regulatory requirements.

(2) Existing law generally requires voter approval of an amendment to a local ordinance that would result in the expansion of gambling, as defined, but exempts licensed gambling establishments with 5 or fewer tables from this restriction. Existing law also provides that until January 1, 2001, no local jurisdiction that had not authorized legal gaming prior to January 1, 1996, shall do so, and that no gaming ordinance in effect on that date may be amended to expand gaming. Existing law extends this moratorium until January 1, 2003, with respect to the Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Los Angeles, San Mateo, and Santa Clara.

This bill would provide that the above restriction shall apply in all counties until January 1, 2007, and would additionally provide that until January 1, 2007, neither the commission nor the division shall issue a license for a gambling establishment that was not licensed to operate on December 31, 1999, unless an application to operate that establishment was on file with the division prior to September 1, 2000.

(3) Existing law provides that every person who deals, plays, carries on, opens, or conducts, or who plays or bets at or against any banking game is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable as specified.

This bill would provide that “banking game” or “banked game,” as used in the above prohibition and in the Gambling Control Act, does not include any game where the rules provide that the player-dealer position systematically and continuously rotates amongst the participants, the player-dealer is able to only win or lose a fixed and limited wager, and prohibits the house, another entity, a player or an observer from maintaining or operating as a bank during the play of the game. By changing the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(4) Existing law generally requires gambling establishments to be open to the public, but authorizes a private club to continue to operate, provided it meets specified criteria, until July 1, 2000, or until the ownership or operation of the club changes from that of January 1, 1998, whichever occurs first.

This bill would extend that date until November 30, 2003. This bill would also provide that prior to issuing a license to a private club, the division shall ensure that the ownership of the gambling establishment has not changed since January 1, 1998, and that the operation has not been leased to any third party.

(5) This bill would provide that if any of its provisions, or the application thereof, are held invalid, that these provisions are severable from the remainder of the provisions.

(6) This bill would make various technical changes to the act to implement these provisions, as well as technical, nonsubstantive changes, as specified. Because this bill would impose new regulatory requirements, violations of which would be punishable as misdemeanors, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(7) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

(8) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 1024 (SB 1354) Poochigian. Algebra instruction.

Under existing law, the adopted course of study for grades 7 to 12, inclusive, is required to offer courses in specified areas of study, including mathematics. Existing law also specifies that graduation from high school requires, among other things, completion of 2 courses in mathematics.

This bill would specify that the adopted course of study for grades 7 to 12, inclusive, include, as part of mathematics instruction, algebra. The bill would also specify that commencing with the 2003–04 school year, for high school graduation, at least one or a combination of the 2 required mathematics courses meet or exceed the rigor of content standards for Algebra I that are adopted by the State Board of Education. The requirements on school districts to ensure that the additional course of study requirements are carried out would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would express legislative intent that any modification to coursework required by the bill shall result in neither additional classes nor additional costs.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 1025 (AB 816) Committee on Public Employees, Retirement and Social Security. State Teachers' Retirement System.

(1) The Teachers' Retirement Law authorizes a member of the Defined Benefit Program to designate, or change the designation of, a beneficiary to receive benefits payable under the program, except as specified.

This bill would additionally authorize an option beneficiary to designate a death beneficiary to receive those benefits.

(2) The Teachers' Retirement Law prescribes enhanced retirement benefits for members with 30 years or more of credited service. That law also prescribes retirement benefits for members who retire following reinstatement from retirement.

This bill would provide that a member who retires on or after January 1, 1999, following reinstatement from retirement with 30 years or more of total credited service shall be entitled to those enhanced retirement benefits, as specified.

(3) The Teachers' Retirement Law defines various terms for purposes of calculating and providing retirement benefits under the Defined Benefit Program and the Cash Balance Benefit Program, provides a specified membership option to employees of a community college district who have been previously or are subsequently employed by the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, prescribes reporting and payment requirements for specified employing agencies, specifies eligibility requirements for service retirement, prescribes allowances payable to designated beneficiaries under specified preretirement options, prescribes minimum annual allowances payable to a retired member, an option beneficiary, or a surviving spouse receiving specified death benefits, and authorizes the transfer and disbursement of funds from the Teachers' Retirement Fund.

This bill would make technical changes to those and other provisions.

(4) Existing law provides that all employees of a charter school who perform creditable service shall be entitled to have that service covered under the Defined Benefit Program of the Teachers' Retirement Plan, if the school elects to make that plan available.

This bill would require a charter school that elects to make that or another plan available to inform all applicants for employment of the retirement options for employees of the school, as specified.

(5) The bill would make and incorporate additional changes to Sections 23300, 24415, and 24417 of the Education Code to take effect if this bill and AB 1509 are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

Ch. 1026 (SB 1505) Burton. State Teachers' Retirement System: minimum benefits.

The Teachers' Retirement Law establishes minimum annual retirement allowance amounts that are payable to retired members, option beneficiaries, and surviving spouses who were receiving an allowance on January 1, 2000, and also provides for additional distributions to restore the purchasing power of retirement allowances to specified levels.

This bill would additionally make those minimum allowance amounts applicable to retired members, option beneficiaries, and surviving spouses who are receiving an allowance on January 1, 2001, and who meet other specified criteria, increase those minimum allowance amounts for certain other retired members, and provide that those benefits shall be initially paid on or before September 1, 2001, except as specified. The bill would also provide for additional distributions to restore the purchasing power of those minimum allowance amounts provided for in the bill, in existing law, and in AB 429, as specified.

Ch. 1027 (AB 429) Correa. State Teachers' Retirement System: supplemental benefits.

Under the State Teachers' Retirement Law, retired members and nonmember spouses, disabled members, and beneficiaries of the Defined Benefit Program, as defined, receive monthly allowances that are subject to supplementary increases to preserve their purchasing power.

This bill would increase the monthly allowance amounts payable to retired members and nonmember spouses, disabled members, and beneficiaries according to a specified schedule, payable commencing on or before July 1, 2001, and provide for additional supplemental increases to those benefits to preserve their purchasing power, as specified.

Ch. 1028 (AB 821) Committee on Public Employees, Retirement and Social Security. Retirement.

Existing law provides for the payment of retirement benefits to various school employees under the State Teachers' Retirement System. Under existing law, the retirement benefits are computed based upon various factors, including the employee's final compensation. Under existing law, for those school employees, "final compensation" means the highest average annual compensation earnable by a member during any period of 3 consecutive school years.

This bill would change that definition of "final compensation" for members with 25 or more years of credited service to, instead, mean the highest average annual compensation earnable by the member during a consecutive 12-month period of employment, as specified.

Ch. 1029 (AB 1933) Strom-Martin. State Teachers' Retirement System: benefits.

The Teachers' Retirement Law provides that members with 30 or more years of credited service receive increases in their retirement allowance.

This bill would provide additional increases, as specified, for those members who have 30 or more years of credited service prior to 2011 and who retire for service on or after January 1, 2001.

Ch. 1030 (AB 2177) Committee on Public Employees, Retirement and Social Security. School employees' retirement: contributions.

(1) Under the Public Employees' Retirement Law, a member's service retirement allowance is calculated as a percentage of the member's final compensation for each year of credited service; however, compensation and hours for overtime are excluded for purposes of that calculation. Overtime is defined under existing law for these purposes as service performed in excess of the normal hours of work for full-time employees, as specified.

This bill would provide that, for school members, overtime shall be service in excess of 40 hours of work per week.

(2) The Public Employees' Retirement Law defines compensation earnable for the purposes of that law.

This bill would provide an alternative definition of compensation earnable for school members and would require a school employer who fails or refuses to report an employee's compensation earnable to pay administrative costs, as specified.

(3) Under the Public Employees' Retirement Law, member contribution rates and service retirement benefits are reduced by specified amounts if the member's service is included in the federal system.

This bill would delete both of those reductions with respect to school members whose service is included in the federal system. By increasing the contributions of those members, the bill would make an appropriation to the Public Employees' Retirement Fund, a continuously appropriated special fund.

(4) Under the Public Employees' Retirement Law, specified employees of the California State University police department are classified as state peace officer/firefighter members and, as such, are subject to a member contribution rate of 8% of compensation in excess of \$238 per month.

This bill would provide that, if not in conflict with a memorandum of understanding between the Trustees of the California State University and the recognized employee organization, those members shall be subject to a contribution rate of 8% of compensation in excess of \$863 per month.

(5) Existing law defines "scope of representation" for purposes of employer-employee relations of the California State University to mean wages, hours of employment, and other terms and conditions of employment.

This bill would add to that definition any retirement benefits available to a state member under the Public Employees' Retirement Law.

(6) This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 20677 of the Government Code proposed by AB 2642 to take effect if this bill and that bill are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

(7) This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 21354.1 of the Government Code proposed by SB 1396 to take effect if this bill and that bill are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

Ch. 1031 (AB 2621) Rod Pacheco. Preretirement death benefits.

The Public Employees' Retirement Law provides for a preretirement special death benefit that is calculated, in part, as a fraction of the deceased member's final compensation at the time of the injury or disease causing death. Under that law, children of deceased members who are eligible for the special death benefit lose that eligibility upon adoption.

This bill would provide that, for purposes of calculating or recalculating the special death benefit, as specified, the deceased member's final compensation shall be deemed to increase when the compensation is increased for his or her final job classification and membership category, as specified. The bill would also delete the provision that terminates a child's eligibility for benefits upon adoption and would restore those benefits, as specified, for children whose eligibility was previously terminated due to adoption.

Ch. 1032 (SB 1435) Johnston. Teachers' health benefits: Medicare premiums.

Existing law requires the State Teachers' Retirement System to develop a health care benefits program for members of the Defined Benefit Program and related persons, subject to appropriation of funds and further legislative authorization, as specified.

This bill would recast that provision to delete that requirement and to instead provide that development of any health care benefits programs shall be subject to appropriation of funds and further legislative authorization, as specified.

The bill would also establish the Teachers' Health Benefits Fund, a continuously appropriated special trust fund in the State Treasury, and provide that moneys from that fund shall be used to pay the premiums associated with Medicare Part A for members of the Defined Benefit Program who retired prior to January 1, 2001, and meet specified criteria. The bill would authorize the Teachers' Retirement Board to additionally pay from the fund those premiums for certain members who retire on or after January 1, 2001, subject to certain findings by the board based on an actuarial valuation of the payment program, as specified. The bill would provide that a certain portion of the employer contributions to the Teachers' Retirement Fund shall instead be deposited into the Teachers' Health Benefits Fund for purposes of the payment program and would appropriate \$500,000 from that fund to the board for administration of the bill's provisions.

Ch. 1033 (AB 2904) Committee on Insurance. Low-cost automobile insurance.

Existing law requires motorists to demonstrate financial responsibility by one of various means, including an automobile liability insurance policy. Existing law requires certain insurers to participate in a pilot program for the Counties of Los Angeles and San Francisco to offer, until January 1, 2004, a low-cost automobile insurance policy. Existing law requires the low-cost policy to provide lower limits for liability coverage than normally required, and provides that the low-cost policy may only be purchased by persons residing in those counties who meet eligibility requirements relating to household income, age, and licensing and driving experience.

This bill would provide that a person who meets the income requirements and who claims that he or she meets the licensing and driving experience requirements of the pilot program based entirely or partially on experience obtained outside the United States or Canada shall be entitled to a rebuttable presumption that he or she is qualified to purchase a policy under the pilot program if he or she has been licensed to drive pursuant to a license obtained in the United States or Canada for at least the previous 18 months and meets the licensing and driving experience criteria for that time period.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 1034 (AB 2275) Correa. Transportation: construction projects: quality control.

Existing law requires the Department of Transportation to plan, design, construct, operate, and maintain those transportation systems that the Legislature has made, or may make, the responsibility of the department, except as specified.

This bill would authorize the department to verify that all construction projects performed under its jurisdiction meet or exceed standards and specifications included in the projects. The bill would provide that, unless a contract provides that a contractor or service provider will perform quality control under the contract, the department may assign qualified state employees or other personnel to perform all inspection and testing required under existing law, regulation, or policy on any project performed under its jurisdiction that requires the inspection of construction activity or material, including, but not limited to, commercial and fabricated material.

This bill would authorize the department to adopt and enforce a policy requiring inspection of construction activity or material in the absence of any other law or regulation requiring that inspection.

This bill would require that any contractor or service provider who performs quality control inspections and tests as part of a contract with the department be certified on a prescribed random basis by qualified state employees or organizations certified by the department pursuant to applicable law, regulation, or policy.

This bill would prohibit any person, firm, corporation, partnership, or association from willfully concealing, altering, misrepresenting, or distorting or attempting to do the same as to the findings of any laboratory or subcontractor that provides quality control inspection services to a contractor under these provisions. The department would be required to take prescribed courses of action against violators including disqualifying violators for a period of one to 3 years from bidding, working, or being awarded public contracts that are under the jurisdiction of the department. The bill would authorize the department to promulgate rules and regulations for the administration and enforcement of these provisions and provide for the definition of terms.

Ch. 1035 (SB 1403) Committee on Transportation. Transportation.

(1) Existing law provides for the issuance of a low-cost automobile liability insurance policy in the County of Los Angeles and the City and County of San Francisco, as specified.

This bill would make technical, clarifying, and conforming changes to certain of these and related provisions. The bill would, until January 1, 2004, provide that the low-cost insurance provisions meet statutory liability insurance requirements.

(2) Existing law creates the San Diego Metropolitan Transit Development Board in San Diego County with specified transportation powers. Under existing law, contracts let by the board for the purchase of supplies, equipment, and materials in excess of \$10,000 are required to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, as specified.

This bill would increase from \$10,000 to \$50,000 the amount of a contract let by the board that would be required to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder and make a related change.

(3) Under existing law, a violation of an ordinance, rule, or regulation enacted by the San Diego Metropolitan Transit Development Board relating to the nonpayment of a fare or prohibiting unauthorized operation or manipulation of transit facilities owned or controlled by the board is a crime, as specified.

This bill would expand those provisions to include nonpayment of a fare on any transit vehicle, and to include transit facilities, or stations used by the board in addition to those owned or controlled by the board, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by enlarging the scope of a crime.

(4) Existing law makes references to a specific division within the Department of Motor Vehicles that engages in investigations and audits, and designates certain personnel within the department as peace officers for specified purposes.

This bill would correct obsolete references to the investigation and audit division including the language of a statutory notice in certain conditional sales contracts and would make other technical and clarifying changes.

(5) Existing law requires a specified time period in which to register a motor vehicle last registered in a foreign jurisdiction.

This bill would reference a statutory exception to that time period.

(6) Existing law references federal law in certain vehicle ownership, registration, and titling circumstances.

This bill would correct obsolete references to federal law.

(7) Existing law requires a driver of any vehicle approaching a railroad crossing to stop at a specified distance from the rail and not proceed until certain conditions exist. Existing law also prohibits a driver from proceeding through, around, or under a closed railroad crossing gate.

This bill would apply those provisions to a pedestrian, thereby expanding an existing crime, and imposing a state-mandated local program.

(8) Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to require any applicant for a driver's license to submit to an examination appropriate to the type of motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles that the applicant desires to drive, in accordance to specified classifications. Under existing law, until January 1, 2001, a class C driver's license authorizes the driving of any 2-axle vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of 26,000 pounds or less, if it is operated by a farmer, an employee of a farmer, or an instructor credentialed in agriculture as part of an instructional program in agriculture at the high school, community college, or university level, is used exclusively in the conduct of agricultural operations, and is not used in the capacity of a for-hire carrier or for compensation. Existing law, until January 1, 2001, provides that a class C driver's license authorizes the driving of certain combination vehicles when towing a boat trailer, as specified. Existing law, operative on January 1, 2001, does not contain these provisions for class C driver's licenses.

This bill would delete the provisions limiting the authority to drive the above described farm and agricultural-related vehicles until January 1, 2001, thereby continuing indefinitely the authority of a class C driver's licenseholder to drive those vehicles. The bill would also delete the provisions limiting the driving of the above described combination vehicles when towing a boat trailer, subject to further limiting the provision of towing a boat trailer to a singular motor vehicle over 4,000 pounds unladen. The provisions relating to the towing of a boat trailer would be repealed on January 1, 2004. The bill would require the Department of the California Highway Patrol to compile traffic collision data on vehicles towing boat trailers, as specified, and report its findings to the Legislature on or before April 1, 2003.

(9) Existing law requires that when the load or a part of the vehicle extends four feet or more beyond the bed or body of the vehicle, specified warning lights or flags shall be attached to the load or projecting part of the vehicle.

This bill would specify that the required warning lights or flag be attached if the load or part of the vehicle extends to the rear four feet or more beyond the rear of the vehicle.

(10) Existing law provides an exemption for persons engaged in the business of a registration service for persons who provide registration services to permanent fleet registration and international registration plan vehicle owners.

This bill would delete that exemption.

(11) Existing law requires employers enrolled in the Employer Pull Notice (EPN) program with less than 500 employees to obtain a driving record every 6 months of their employees who drive specified commercial motor vehicles and employers with more than 500 employees are required to do so every 12 months.

This bill would allow all employers enrolled in the EPN program to obtain driving records of their drivers every 12 months instead of every 6 months.

(12) Existing law requires all drivers to have evidence of financial responsibility with them at all times and defines evidence of financial responsibility.

This bill would add an evidence form issued by a charitable risk pool department to the current list of evidence of financial responsibility.

(13) Existing law defines financial responsibility for purposes of a driver or owner of a vehicle involved in an accident.

This bill would establish that evidence of coverage provided by a charitable risk pool is also acceptable evidence of financial responsibility during an accident.

(14) Existing law describes the different methods for establishing proof of financial responsibility.

This bill would provide that another acceptable form of evidence of financial responsibility is evidence of a liability policy, issued by a charitable risk pool. This bill would establish the minimum limits of an automobile policy issued by a charitable risk pool.

(15) Existing law provides that upon application for or renewal of registration of a motor vehicle, the applicant must submit evidence of financial responsibility.

This bill would provide that an evidence form issued by a charitable risk pool to nonprofit organizations is an acceptable form of proof of financial responsibility.

(16) Existing law provides for the issuance of a provisional driver's license to persons at least 16 but under 18 years of age.

This bill would reorganize these provisions for clarification and consistency. The bill would also revise related provisions concerning sanctions for violating driving restrictions applicable to persons with provisional driver's licenses. By establishing a new crime this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(17) Existing law declares the Legislature's intent, commencing July 1, 1991, to allocate \$10,000,000 annually for 10 years to the Environmental Enhancement and Mitigation Demonstration Program Fund to be used for making grants to local, state, and federal agencies and nonprofit entities that undertake projects to mitigate the adverse environmental effects of existing and future transportation facilities. However, existing law requires the Department of Transportation to extend the completion date to June 30, 2002, for specified environmental enhancement and mitigation projects.

This bill would include a specific project of the East Bay Regional Park District within the listing of projects that the completion date has been extended to June 30, 2002.

(18) Under existing law, the Department of Transportation has full possession and control of all state highways and all property and rights in property acquired for state highway purposes.

This bill would authorize the City of Napa to transfer to the Department of Transportation, at no cost to the department, any property acquired by the city for completion of the Trancas Interchange Project in that city that is no longer required for completion of the project, if the city and the department enter into an agreement providing that (1) after completion of the project, the department shall combine the properties on the east side of State Highway Route 29 with any excess property acquired by the city and the state for the project and shall market and sell the combined package for a fair market price in accordance with established real estate practices; and (2) the department shall segregate all net proceeds from the sale of the combined properties, and the department shall use those proceeds to defray the costs of the project.

(19) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 4000.37 of the Vehicle Code proposed by SB 1996, to be operative only if this bill and SB 1996 are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, each bill amends Section 4000.37 of the Vehicle Code, and this bill is enacted last.

(20) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 12810 of the Vehicle Code proposed by SB 567, to become operative only if both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, each bill amends Section 12810 of the Vehicle Code, and this bill is enacted last.

(21) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 1036 (AB 2708) Wesson. State deposits.

Existing law governs the deposit of funds belonging to or in the custody of the state and local agencies in eligible banks, savings and loans associations, and credit unions.

This bill would revise the definitions of an eligible bank, savings and loan association, and credit union to include receipt of an overall rating of not less than "satisfactory" in the financial institution's most recent evaluation by the appropriate federal financial supervisory agency of its record of meeting the credit needs of the state's communities pursuant to federal law.

Ch. 1037 (SB 799) Ortiz. Grant Joint Union High School District.

(1) Existing law authorizes the governing board of any school district to accept interdistrict transfers. Existing law provides for voluntary desegregation programs and

authorizes any successor to the Grant Joint Union High School District to be funded for such a program.

This bill would impose a state-mandated local program by requiring any school district that succeeds the Grant Joint Union High School District to accept, subject to schoolsite capacity, pupils in grades 7 to 12, inclusive, who apply to transfer to that school district from any other school district that succeeds the Grant Joint Union High School District and to provide home-to-school transportation for pupils who transfer to the school district at no cost to the pupils. The bill would require any school district that succeeds the Grant Joint Union High School District to use, for home-to-school transportation, the funding made available pursuant to the voluntary desegregation programs and would establish priorities for use of the funding.

This bill would also impose a state-mandated local program by requiring any school district that succeeds the Grant Joint Union High School District to guarantee that any person formerly employed by the Grant Joint Union High School District who becomes an employee of a school district that succeeds the Grant Joint Union High School District would retain all seniority that the employee earned in the Grant Joint Union High School District.

(2) This bill would declare that, due to the unique circumstances applicable to the Grant Joint Union High School District, a general statute within the meaning of certain provisions of the California Constitution cannot be made applicable and a special statute is necessary.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 1038 (SB 1737) Hayden. Postsecondary education: University of California: colloquium.

Existing law establishes a statewide system of public postsecondary education that includes, among other segments, the various campuses of the University of California, which is administered by the Regents of the University of California.

This bill would request the Regents of the University of California to assemble a colloquium of scholars to draft a research proposal to analyze the economic benefits of slavery that accrued to owners and the businesses, including insurance companies and their subsidiaries, that received those benefits. The bill would require the State Library to participate in this effort, if its resources allow. The bill would also request the regents to make recommendations to the Legislature regarding the colloquium's findings by January 1, 2002.

Ch. 1039 (AB 2246) Wayne. Customer records: personal information: disposal.

Existing law does not regulate the disposal by businesses of records containing the personal information of customers.

This bill would require a business to ensure the privacy of a customer's personal information, as defined, contained in records by destroying, or arranging for the destruction of the records by shredding, erasing, or otherwise modifying the customer record to make information therein unreadable or undecipherable through any means. Any customer injured by a business' violation of these provisions would be entitled to institute a civil action to recover damages, obtain injunctive relief, or seek other remedies.

Ch. 1040 (SB 1388) Peace. Electrical power facilities.

(1) The Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to certify

sufficient sites and related facilities that are required to provide a supply of electric power sufficient to accommodate projected demand for power statewide. The act requires that the commission forward an application for certification of a power facility to local governmental agencies having land use and related jurisdiction in the area of the proposed site and related facility, and requires those local agencies to review the application and submit comments, as prescribed. The act requires the commission to transmit a copy of the application to each federal and state agency having jurisdiction or special interest in matters pertinent to the proposed site and related facilities and to the Attorney General.

This bill would require local and state agencies having jurisdiction or special interest in matters pertinent to the proposed site and related facilities to provide their comments and recommendations on the project within 180 days of the date of filing of an application.

(2) The act requires that the commission prepare a written decision after a public hearing on an application for certification, containing specified information, including, with respect to a geothermal site and related facility, findings on whether there are sufficient commercial quantities of geothermal resources available to operate the proposed facility for its planned life. The act prohibits the commission from certifying any geothermal site and related facility unless it finds that the geothermal field dedicated to the proposed powerplant is reasonably capable of providing geothermal resources in sufficient commercial quantities to supply the powerplant over its planned life.

This bill would delete the above provisions relating to certifying geothermal sites and related facilities.

(3) The Public Utilities Act requires the Public Utilities Commission to implement specified provisions of the restructuring of the electrical industry in the state.

This bill would require the commission to conduct a pilot study of certain customers of each electrical corporation to determine the relative value to ratepayers of information, rate design, and metering innovations using specified approaches. The commission would be required to report initial results of the study to the Legislature on or before March 31, 2002, and results for a specified electrical corporation 15 months after a certain rate level is no longer in effect. The bill would require the commission and the Electricity Oversight Board to facilitate efforts to obtain federal authorization to recover certain expenses of electrical corporations related to reconfiguration, replacement, or expansion of transmission facilities. The bill would authorize the commission to periodically review and adjust depreciation schedules and rates authorized for an electric plant that is under the jurisdiction of the commission and owned by electrical corporations and to periodically review and adjust depreciation schedules and rates authorized for a gas plant that is under the jurisdiction of the commission and owned by gas corporations. Because a violation of the act is a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(4) The bill would make legislative findings and declarations with regard to the reliability and cost of electricity service and the need for an electricity consumer infrastructure that will provide electricity consumption information to customers.

(5) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 1041 (SB 1939) Alarcon. Public utilities: electric power: irrigation districts.

(1) Existing law requires each local publicly owned utility to establish a nonbypassable usage based charge to fund investments in specified public purpose programs, including providing services for low-income electricity customers. The charge is required to be not less than the lowest expenditure of the 3 largest electrical corporations in California based on a percentage of revenue.

This bill would require a local publicly owned electric utility that has not implemented programs servicing low-income electricity customers to perform a needs assessment, and

establish low-income services, as prescribed, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. Because a violation of this provision would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime. The bill would set forth certain related legislative findings.

(2) The Irrigation District Law generally requires a member of the board of directors of an irrigation district to be a voter and a freeholder of the district and a resident of the division that the director represents at the time of nomination or appointment and during the director's entire term. That law authorizes an irrigation district that is governed under that law to sell, dispose of, and distribute electric power for use outside its boundaries.

This bill would remove that requirement that a director be a freeholder of the district, and would instead require each director to be a voter and a landowner in the district and a resident of the division he or she represents at the time of his or her nomination or appointment and throughout his or her term, except as provided.

The bill would prohibit a district from constructing, leasing, acquiring, or operating facilities for the purpose of serving retail electric customers located in the service territory of an electrical corporation or a local publicly owned electric utility unless the district provides to the customers of the electric corporation or local publicly owned utility certain programs and services that are comparable to those of the current distribution service providers, and would require the district to certify by ordinance certain matters. Because this bill would increase the duties of local entities, it would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would provide that these restrictions would not become operative if AB 2638 is enacted and becomes operative.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Ch. 1042 (AB 2638) Cardoza. Public utilities: electrical power: irrigation districts.

The Irrigation District Law authorizes an irrigation district that is governed under that law to sell, dispose of, and distribute electric power for use outside its boundaries. Other existing law authorizes the Public Utilities Commission to establish rates for public utilities regulated by the commission.

The bill would, with specified exceptions, authorize an electrical corporation to discount its noncommodity rates if a customer receives a bona fide offer for electric service from an irrigation district, as specified. The bill would prohibit an irrigation district that offers electric service to retail customers as of January 1, 1999, from distributing or transmitting electricity to retail customers without the approval of the commission, as specified, and would require a district to comply with certain requirements. The commission would be required to make a determination as to various matters before granting approval. The bill would provide specific exemptions from these requirements.

The bill would prohibit electric transmission or distribution service by an electrical corporation to retail customers in specified areas, from January 1, 2001, to December 31, 2025, as prescribed. The bill would exempt the Modesto Irrigation District from specified provisions of the Cortese-Knox Local Government Reorganization Act of 1985.

Ch. 1043 (AB 918) Keeley. Public utilities: net energy metering.

Existing law requires electric service providers, as defined, to develop a standard contract or tariff for net energy metering and to make this contract available to eligible customer-generators, as defined. Existing law defines net energy metering as measuring the difference between the electricity supplied through the electric grid and the electricity generated by an eligible customer-generator and fed back to the electric grid over a 12-month period. Existing law requires that the compensation owed to eligible customer-generators be based on the average retail price per kilowatt-hour for the eligible customer-generator's rate class.

This bill would exempt an electric corporation that provides distribution service for direct transactions from the obligation to provide net energy metering to a customer, if the customer participates in direct transactions with an electric supplier that does not offer net energy metering. The bill would authorize an electric corporation that provides distribution service for direct transactions to recover from the electric service provider of a customer that participates in direct transactions the incremental costs of metering and billing service related to net energy metering, in an amount set by the Public Utilities Commission.

The bill would also establish formulas for the calculation of net monthly consumption for eligible customer-generators taking service employing baseline, over baseline, and time of use rates. The bill would also require that moneys owed to the electric service provider and credits owed to the customer-generator be carried forward until the end of each 12-month period. Under the bill, if the electric service provider providing net metering to a customer-generator ceases providing that electrical service to that customer during any 12-month period, and the customer-generator enters into a new net metering contract or tariff with a new electric service provider, the 12-month period, with respect to that new electric service provider, would commence on the date on which the new electric service provider first supplies electric service to the customer-generator.

Ch. 1044 (SB 552) Kelley. County water authorities.

The County Water Authority Act provides for the formation of county water authorities and grants to those authorities specified power, including the authority to use its water, works, facilities, improvements, and property to provide, generate, and deliver hydroelectric power. The act authorizes an authority to sell hydroelectric power to entities engaged in the sale of electric power at retail.

This bill would authorize an authority to sell hydroelectric power to entities engaged in the sale of electric power at wholesale.

Ch. 1045 (AB 2698) Florez. Williamson Act: Kern County.

Existing law, the Williamson Act, authorizes a county or city, upon petition by a landowner, to cancel any contract if a city or county makes specified findings and the landowner pays a cancellation fee. The act also requires an action or proceeding which, on the grounds of alleged noncompliance with the requirements of the act, seeks to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul a decision of a county board of supervisors or a city council to cancel a contract to be commenced within 180 days from the date of the board or council order on a petition for cancellation.

This bill would require this action or proceeding to commence within 30 days from the date that the Energy Resources and Conservation Development Commission issues its determination on an electric generation project if the cancellation relates to proposed electric generation projects that are located in the southern half of Kern County with a specified capacity, and for which applications were accepted as data adequate by the Energy Resources and Conservation Development Commission during the month of January 2000. This requirement would become inoperative on December 31, 2001.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency measure.

Ch. 1046 (AB 2705) Committee on Agriculture. Agricultural industry energy program.

Under existing law, there is a loan program to assist low-income fishing fleet operators reduce their energy costs and conserve fuel by providing low-interest loans to those operators. Prior acts have also appropriated federal oil overcharge funds in the Petroleum Violation Escrow Account to the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission for a farm energy assistance program.

This bill would require funds from loan repayments and interest on loans made by the commission pursuant to an agriculture energy assistance program to be deposited in the Energy Technologies Research, Development, and Demonstration Account, and upon appropriation, to be available for loans and technical assistance. The bill would authorize an amount up to 20% of the annual appropriation to be made available for technical assistance. The bill would provide that the loans have a repayment period of not more than 7 years, and bear interest at a rate not less than 2% below the rate earned by moneys in the Pooled Money Investment Account.

Existing law establishes a state program managed by the Department of Food and Agriculture and the commission to assist in the development of solar technology in agriculture.

This bill would repeal that provision.

Ch. 1047 (AB 1856) Kuehl. Harassment: liability of employees.

Under existing provisions of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, employers, labor organizations, apprenticeship and employment training programs, other persons, their agents, and supervisors, are civilly liable for harassment of an employee, an applicant for employment, or a person providing services under a contract, as defined, on the basis of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, marital status, sex, age, or sexual orientation.

This bill would expressly provide that employees of any entity covered by these provisions are personally liable for prohibited harassment perpetrated by the employee.

Ch. 1048 (SB 2025) Burton. State civil service: persons with disabilities: administrative proceedings.

(1) The State Civil Service Act prohibits discrimination against a person because of sex, race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, marital status, physical disability, or mental disability. Under the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, it is an unlawful employment practice, unless based upon a bona fide occupational qualification, or except where based upon applicable security regulations established by the United States or the state, to engage in specified discriminatory employment practices, including hiring, promotion, and termination on the same bases as the State Civil Service Act, but the California Fair Employment and Housing Act also includes sexual orientation as one of the bases. The State Civil Service Act also establishes state policies and prescribes requirements for employing individuals with a disability in state service.

This bill would apply the definitions contained in the California Fair Employment and Housing Act pertaining to unlawful practices to the State Civil Service Act.

(2) Under the State Civil Service Act, the State Personnel Board is responsible for the Limited Examination and Appointment Program, which is an alternative to the traditional civil service examination and appointment process to facilitate the hiring of persons with disabilities in state service.

This bill would apply the definition of "disability" in the California Fair Employment and Housing Act to the Limited Examination and Appointment Program. This bill would specify that this definition of "disability" is superseded by the definition of that term in the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 if broader civil rights protection would thereby be produced for persons with mental or physical disabilities.

(3) Existing law authorizes a court to inquire into the validity of any final administrative order or decision made as the result of a proceeding in which a hearing is required to be given and other requirements are to be met.

This bill would, in any proceeding brought pursuant to the above described provisions for the purpose of inquiring into the validity of any final administrative order or decision by the State Personnel Board, require an award of costs or attorney's fees to the petitioner to be borne by the real party in interest and not the State Personnel Board, unless there is no real party in interest.

Ch. 1049 (AB 2222) Kuehl. Civil rights: disability.

Under the California Fair Employment and Housing Act it is an unlawful employment practice for an employer or employment agency to refuse to hire or employ a person or otherwise discriminate because of specified personal characteristics, including a mental or physical disability or medical condition. The act defines mental disability for its purposes to include any mental or psychological disorder, as specified, and defines physical disability to include, among other things, any physiological disease, disorder, condition, disfigurement, or loss that affects specified body systems and limits an individual's ability to participate in major life activities. The act defines "medical condition" to include any health impairment related to or associated with a diagnosis of cancer for which a person has been rehabilitated or cured.

This bill would revise these definitions of mental and physical disability and medical condition. The bill would apply these revised definitions to provisions prohibiting discrimination in public accommodations, business transactions, access to public places, and employment in the state civil service system.

This bill would also make it an unlawful employment practice, with specified exceptions, for an employer or employment agency to make any medical, psychological, or disability-related inquiry of any job applicant or, with regard to an employee, to make such an inquiry unless it is job-related and consistent with business necessity. The bill would also make it an unlawful employment practice for an employer or other entity covered by the act to fail to engage in a timely, good faith, interactive process to determine effective reasonable accommodations, if any, at the request of an employee or applicant with a known disability.

Existing law requires state agencies to implement affirmative action employment programs for persons with disabilities and, with certain exceptions, declares it to be the policy of the state to make reasonable accommodation, as defined, to the known physical and mental limitations of an otherwise qualified applicant or employee who is an individual with a disability.

This bill would delete the definition of "reasonable accommodation" set forth in these provisions.

The bill would also make legislative findings and declarations.

This bill would incorporate the changes in Section 12926 of the Government Code proposed by both this bill and AB 2142, if this bill and AB 2142 are both chaptered and this bill is chaptered last. This bill would incorporate the changes in Section 12940 of the Government Code proposed by both this bill and AB 1856 if this bill and AB 1856 are both chaptered and this bill is chaptered last.

Ch. 1050 (SB 1194) Sher. Electrical restructuring: public benefit programs.

(1) Under the Public Utilities Act, the Public Utilities Commission, until December 31, 2001, and in certain instances until March 31, 2002, requires electrical corporations to identify a separate rate component to fund cost-effective energy efficiency and conservation activities, public interest research and development, and development of renewable resources technology. This rate component is a nonbypassable element of local distribution and collected on the basis of usage. Existing law requires specified electrical corporations to collect specific amounts to support each of these programs. Existing law also requires the

State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to transfer funds collected for these programs to specified funds. Existing law also provides that funds expended for production incentives for new in-state renewable electricity generation technology facilities are limited to facilities that are operational prior to January 1, 2002.

This bill would extend the production incentives for renewable electricity to January 1, 2007, if the Energy Commission makes specified findings. This bill would restate the policy of the state that each electrical corporation operate its electric distribution grid in a safe, reliable, efficient, and cost-effective manner and that electric corporations continue to make prudent investments in their distribution grids. The bill would also require the Public Utilities Commission and the Energy Commission to continue to administer energy efficiency programs, as defined, following prescribed guidelines.

The bill would extend the collection of this nonbypassable system benefit charge to support these programs through January 1, 2012, and would require the funds to be deposited in specified accounts until appropriation by the Legislature. The bill would require named electrical corporations to collect specific dollar amounts for each of the programs beginning on January 1, 2002. The bill would also require the Governor, on or before January 1, 2004, to appoint an independent review panel that, on or before January 1, 2005, would be required to report to the Legislature and the Energy Commission on, among other things, the benefits secured for residential customers. The bill would also require the Energy Commission to report to the Legislature on renewable energy and research and development, develop and submit to the Legislature certain investment plans, and recommend allocations among specified projects. The bill would make related findings and declarations. Because a violation of the act is a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by expanding an existing crime.

This bill would result in a change in state taxes for the purpose of increasing state revenues within the meaning of Section 3 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution, and thus would require for passage the approval of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the membership of each house of the Legislature.

(2) Existing law authorizes the Public Utilities Commission to utilize enforcement provisions against electric service providers as if those providers were public utilities, including having their registration suspended or revoked for specified acts of misconduct.

This bill would include in those acts of misconduct the misrepresentation of a material fact by an applicant in obtaining a registration as an electric service provider.

The bill would require the commission to require any electric service provider whose registration is revoked pursuant to the above misrepresentation provision to refund all of the customer credit funds that the electric service provider received from the Energy Commission. The bill would require all customer credit funds refunded to be deposited in the Renewable Resource Trust Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, for redistribution by the Energy Commission pursuant to existing law, thereby making an appropriation by depositing funds in a continuously appropriated fund.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 1051 (AB 995) R. Wright. Electric restructuring: public benefit programs.

(1) Under the Public Utilities Act, the Public Utilities Commission, until December 31, 2001, and in certain instances until March 31, 2002, requires electrical corporations to identify a separate rate component to fund cost-effective energy efficiency and conservation activities, public interest research and development, and development of renewable resources technology. This rate component is a nonbypassable element of local distribution and collected on the basis of usage. Existing law requires specified electrical corporations to

collect specific amounts to support each of these programs. Existing law also requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to transfer funds collected for these programs to specified funds. Existing law also provides that funds expended for production incentives for new in-state renewable electricity generation technology facilities are limited to facilities that are operational prior to January 1, 2002.

This bill would extend the production incentives for renewable electricity to January 1, 2007, if the Energy Commission makes specified findings. This bill would restate the policy of the state that each electrical corporation operate its electric distribution grid in a safe, reliable, efficient, and cost-effective manner and that electric corporations continue to make prudent investments in their distribution grids. The bill would also require the Public Utilities Commission and the Energy Commission to continue to administer energy efficiency programs, as defined, following prescribed guidelines.

This bill would extend the collection of this nonbypassable system benefit charge to support these programs through January 1, 2012, and would require the funds to be deposited in specified accounts until appropriation by the Legislature. The bill would require named electrical corporations to collect specific dollar amounts for each of the programs beginning on January 1, 2002. The bill would also require the Governor, on or before January 1, 2004, to appoint an independent review panel that, on or before January 1, 2005, would be required to report to the Legislature and the Energy Commission on, among other things, the benefits secured for residential customers. The bill would also require the Energy Commission to report to the Legislature on renewable energy and research and development, develop and submit to the Legislature investment plans, and recommend allocations among specified projects. The bill would make related findings and declarations. Because a violation of the act is a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by expanding an existing crime.

This bill would result in a change in state taxes for the purpose of increasing state revenues within the meaning of Section 3 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution, and thus would require for passage the approval of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the membership of each house of the Legislature.

(2) Existing law authorizes the Public Utilities Commission to utilize enforcement provisions against electric service providers as if those providers were public utilities, including having their registration suspended or revoked for specified acts of misconduct.

This bill would include in those acts of misconduct the misrepresentation of a material fact by an applicant in obtaining a registration as an electric service provider.

The bill would require the commission to require any electric service provider whose registration is revoked pursuant to the above misrepresentation provision to refund all of the customer credit funds that the electric service provider received from the Energy Commission. The bill would require all customer credit funds refunded to be deposited in the Renewable Resource Trust Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, for redistribution by the Energy Commission pursuant to existing law, thereby making an appropriation by depositing funds in a continuously appropriated fund.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 1052 (AB 2898) Committee on Revenue and Taxation. Taxation: State Board of Equalization.

The State Board of Equalization administers various taxes.

This bill would make various changes to several of those taxes, including, among other things, providing additional relief of sales or use tax liability for an innocent spouse, providing for a crime and fines for disclosure of specified information, providing for the

suspension of certain periods of limitations for a person who is financially disabled, extending the managed audit program, and would make various technical and clarifying changes to administrative provisions.

The bill would incorporate changes to various sections of the Revenue and Taxation Code made by AB 2894 to become operative if both bills are chaptered and this bill is chaptered last.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 1053 (AB 2114) Longville. Motor vehicle and diesel fuel taxes.

Existing law imposes a license tax upon distributors for the privilege of distributing motor vehicle and diesel fuel, at the rate of 18¢ per gallon for each gallon of fuel distributed.

The bill would revise and recast the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Fuel License Tax Law and the Aircraft Jet Fuel License Tax Law to be similar to the provisions of the Diesel Fuel Tax Law which would affect the application of the penal provisions of those laws, thus imposing a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 1054 (SB 1863) Committee on Business and Professions. Professions and vocations.

(1) Existing law provides for the licensing and regulation of architects and landscape architects by the California Architects Board. Existing law provides that it is a misdemeanor for any person to engage in the practice of architecture or landscape architecture and other associated activities without a license. Existing law authorizes the board to issue a temporary landscape architect certificate to a person from another state meeting certain qualifications. Existing law also provides for a written landscape architect examination in order to obtain a license, which examination may be waived by the board if the applicant is licensed in another state and has passed a uniform national examination as well as a written examination in that state, as specified.

This bill would increase the fines applicable to a violation of these provisions and would delete the provisions relating to the issuance of a landscape architect temporary certificate. This bill would allow the board to waive the requirement for the landscape architect written examination if an applicant has passed an equivalent written examination or meets a certain certification, and passes a California supplemental examination, if that supplemental examination is required of all California applicants. This bill would make other related changes.

(2) Existing law provides for the licensing and regulation of professional engineers and land surveyors by the Board for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.

This bill would make various changes relating to the requirements governing a map or plat issued by a licensed land surveyor or registered civil engineer and the requirements relating to the filing of a corner record or record of survey. This bill would clarify that the seal of a licensee may not be used if the licensee's registration has expired, or has been suspended or revoked.

(3) Under existing law, the California Board of Accountancy regulates those engaged in the practice of public accounting and requires, among other matters, that an applicant for a certified public accountant license pass an examination, as specified.

This bill would authorize the board to take specified actions against any individual it suspects has committed particular acts in connection with applying for or taking a licensing examination, as defined, including incidents of cheating or subverting an examination.

(4) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 149 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by AB 2889, to become operative only if both bills are enacted and become operative on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

(5) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 205 of the Business and Professions Code to become operative only if AB 2888 is also enacted and becomes operative on or before January 1, 2001.

(6) This bill would make other related changes.

Ch. 1055 (AB 2889) Committee on Consumer Protection, Governmental Efficiency and Economic Development. State government: Trade and Commerce Agency and professions and vocations.

Existing law established the Trade and Commerce Agency in state government as the successor to the Department of Commerce and provides that the work of the agency is to be divided into specified offices.

This bill would make conforming changes to reflect that the Trade and Commerce Agency is the successor to the Department of Commerce.

Existing law establishes the California Board of Accountancy in the Department of Consumer Affairs for the purpose of regulating public accountants.

This bill would make conforming changes to correct references in various provisions of existing law to reflect the establishment of this board.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 149 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by SB 1863, to become operative only if both bills are enacted, as specified, and become operative on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 84040 of the Education Code proposed by AB 2388, to become operative only if both bills are enacted, as specified, and become operative on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 41865 of the Health and Safety Code proposed by AB 2939, to become operative only if both bills are enacted, as specified, and become operative on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 1056 (SB 1136) Vasconcellos. Technology.

(1) Existing law establishes the Trade and Commerce Agency and describes the duties of the Secretary of Trade and Commerce. Existing law establishes various offices and programs within the Trade and Commerce Agency, including the Competitive Technology Advisory Committee.

This bill would rename the Trade and Commerce Agency the Technology, Trade, and Commerce Agency, and establish additional duties for its secretary. It would also, among other things, establish the Division of Science, Technology, and Innovation within the Technology, Trade, and Commerce Agency to administer specified existing offices and programs, would provide that the division is under the supervision of a Deputy Secretary of Science, Technology, and Innovation, and would specify his or her duties. The bill would repeal the Competitive Technology Advisory Committee and would establish the California Research and Development Council and the Small Business Competitiveness Council, as specified.

(2) Existing law provides for various programs for the development of spaceport capacity in the state, and authorizes the existence of the California Spaceport Authority in this regard.

This bill would require the authority to designate spaceports based upon applications by various entities, including special districts, and would define various terms for this purpose.

(3) Existing law sets forth the authority and duties of airport districts in developing airports and air navigation facilities. Existing law, to take effect January 1, 2001, authorizes airport districts to provide and maintain spaceports and landing places for space reentry traffic, and defines various terms for this purpose.

This bill would specify that an airport district may not exercise authority for the development of spaceports unless it has been designated as a spaceport by the California Spaceport Authority.

Ch. 1057 (SB 541) Johnston. Education: pregnant and parenting teens.

Existing law states the intent of the Legislature to establish a comprehensive, continuous, community-linked, and school-based program, to be known as the Cal-SAFE Program, that focuses on youth development and dropout prevention for pregnant and parenting pupils and on child care and development services for their children. Among the goals of the program are that pupils who receive services for one or more years will earn a high school diploma or its equivalent and that their children will have enhanced school readiness.

This bill would add as alternatives to these goals that pupils will demonstrate progress towards completion of education goals and their children will demonstrate progress towards meeting their assessed developmental goals.

Existing law requires that a school district or county superintendent of schools that receives program funding ensure that enrolled pupils retain their right to participate in the regular school or educational alternative programs.

This bill would instead require that a school district or county superintendent of schools ensure that enrolled pupils retain their right to participate in any comprehensive school or educational alternative programs.

Existing law requires a funded agency to provide child care and development program services located on or near the schoolsite for children of teen parents enrolled in the Cal-SAFE program and requires the child care site to be available as a laboratory for parenting or related courses that are offered by the funded agency to pupils whether or not they are enrolled in the Cal-SAFE program.

This bill would delete the provision that the child care site be available as a laboratory for pupils whether or not they are enrolled in the Cal-SAFE program and would instead give priority to the site as a laboratory to pupils who are enrolled in the Cal-SAFE program.

Existing law establishes eligibility requirements for enrollment in the program.

This bill would prohibit denial of initial or continuous enrollment if the pupil has had multiple pregnancies or has more than one child or if the pupil's eligibility status changed from pregnant to parenting.

Existing law requires reimbursement pursuant to the Cal-SAFE program for providing child care services to pupils enrolled in a summer school program or a school program operating more than 180 days to be based on the pupil's hours of attendance.

This bill would instead require eligibility for child care services for these pupils to be determined by the parent's hours of enrollment and only for those hours necessary to further the completion of the parent's educational program. The bill would require reimbursements for child care to be reduced on a pro rata basis if funding is insufficient to cover the full costs of Cal-SAFE child care.

Existing law establishes the Child Care Facilities Revolving Fund to provide funding for the purchase of new relocatable child care facilities for lease to school districts and contracting agencies that provide child care and development services. Existing law makes certain child care and development programs eligible to receive a loan for the renovation and repair of facilities or to lease relocatable facilities.

This bill would make school districts and county offices of education that operate a Cal-SAFE program eligible to apply for and receive funding from the Child Care Facilities Revolving Fund and would make child care and development programs conducted pursuant to the Cal-SAFE program eligible for the loan program.

The bill would make other technical changes.

Ch. 1058 (AB 2907) Committee on Education. Education. ²³

(1) Existing law provides for vocational education, skill training, instruction, and training.

This bill would change the term “vocational” to “career technical” in certain sections of the Education Code and require that each reference to vocational education, skill training, instruction, or training in the Education Code be deemed to be a reference to career technical education, skill training, instruction, or training.

(2) Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to establish, in the 1994–95 fiscal year, in a specified region, the Migrant Family Day Care Program as a 3-year pilot program for the purpose of serving the special needs of migrant children from the time of birth to the time of their enrollment in kindergarten.

This bill would repeal those obsolete provisions.

(3) Under existing law, the Child Care Facilities Revolving Fund is established in the State Treasury to provide funding for the purchase of new relocatable child care facilities for lease to school districts and contracting agencies who provide child care and development services. The money in the fund is continuously appropriated for those purposes. Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction, by November 1, 1997, to submit a plan specifying the application procedures, allowable use of the fund, and form of the agreement.

This bill would also allow the money in that fund to be used for the renovation, repair, or improvement of an existing building to make the building suitable for licensure for child care and development services. By expanding the purposes for which the money in this continuously appropriated fund may be allocated, the bill would make an appropriation. The bill would extend to November 30, 2000, the date by which the Superintendent of Public Instruction is required to submit the plan.

(4) Existing law, the State School Building Aid Law, 1949, provides for the allocation of funds to school districts for providing additional schoolhouse facilities. Under that act payment or reimbursement to school districts is made in a specified manner.

This bill would delete those provisions pertaining to payment and reimbursement.

(5) Existing law, the State School Building Aid Law of 1952, provides for the allocation of funds to school districts for the purpose of providing new schoolhouse facilities, and requires a complete detailed report of expenditure of funds allocated under that act to be made to the State Allocation Board annually to the Legislature.

This bill would delete that reporting requirement.

(6) Existing law, the Urban School Construction Aid Law of 1968, authorizes the apportionment of funds to urban school districts for the sole purpose of reconstructing or replacing existing substandard buildings constructed prior to 1943, and requires a complete detailed report of the expenditure of funds allocated under that act to be made annually by the State Allocation Board to the Legislature.

This bill would delete that reporting requirement.

(7) Existing law states the intent of the Legislature to utilize, as the basis for future reorganization of districts in each county, the organization of districts as they existed on January 1, 1981, and the master plan for school district organization in each county, which was developed and approved under certain provisions as they existed prior to January 1, 1981, or any approved updated version of the master plan not inconsistent with other provisions of law.

This bill would remove the intent to use the master plan for school districts as a basis for future reorganization of school districts and replace it with the intent to use local educational needs and concerns as the basis for future reorganization of districts in each county.

(8) Existing law prescribes the procedures for an action to reorganize one or more districts, and requires the county superintendent of schools, within 20 days after any petition for reorganization is filed, to examine the petition, and, if he or she finds it to be sufficient

as required by law, transmit the petition to the county committee on school district organization and to the State Board of Education.

This bill would instead require the county superintendent of schools to transmit that petition within 30 days of making that finding. The bill would make other technical and clarifying changes in related provisions.

(9) Existing law requires each county committee on school district organization, at the direction of the State Board of Education, to formulate plans and recommendations for the organization of the districts in the county or any portion of the county, including, if appropriate, a portion of one or more adjacent counties. In accordance with those requirements, the county committee is required to adopt a tentative recommendation following which action it is required to hold on one or more public hearings in the area proposed for reorganization prior to submitting a final recommendation for unification or other reorganization to the State Board of Education. Existing law requires that public hearing to be held when notice is sent to the governing board of each school district involved at least 10 days prior to the hearing and other requirements regarding posting the notice of the hearing have been met.

This bill would make a technical change regarding the notice requirements.

(10) Existing law requires the county superintendent of schools, within 20 days of receiving notification that the State Board of Education approves the plans and recommendations for the unification or other reorganization of school districts, to call an election to be conducted at the next available regular election.

This bill requires the election to be called within 35 days after receiving the notification.

(11) Existing law authorizes any county superintendent of schools or consortium of school districts to apply to the State Board of Education to establish a pilot project to assist selected school districts to recruit and select administrative personnel, and prescribes the purposes for which these pilot projects may be established, including, among others, gathering and organizing information regarding effective techniques for selecting and evaluating management personnel.

This bill would delete those provisions.

(12) Existing law authorizes the governing board of any school district to accept interdistrict transfers, and requires that any application for transfer under those provisions be submitted by the pupil's parent or guardian to the school district of choice that has elected to accept transfer pupils pursuant to specified provisions prior to January 1 of the school year preceding the school year for which the pupil is to be transferred. Those provisions prohibit the submission of an application after January 1, 1999.

This bill would delete the provisions prohibiting the submission of an application after January 1, 1999.

(13) Existing law requires the State Department of Education to develop a testing program to be utilized at a kindergarten grade level to determine which pupils have a potential for developing learning disability problems. Existing law requires the department to develop and implement a pilot program to determine the effectiveness and feasibility of implementing that testing program.

This bill would delete the requirement to develop and implement that pilot program.

(14) Existing law requires the State Department of Education to select 6 school districts maintaining any of grades 7 to 12, inclusive, to participate in pilot projects in applied academic areas and programs, commencing in May 1991 and continuing throughout April 1994.

This bill would delete those obsolete provisions.

(15) Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to establish college admissions test preparation pilot projects for eligible school districts in accordance with certain requirements. Existing law requires that a college admissions test preparation pilot project meet specified goals, including, among others, the identification of students from groups underrepresented in admissions to public postsecondary educational institutions

eligible to participate in the pilot projects. Existing law states the intent of the Legislature that the governing board of each school district operating an approved college admissions test preparation pilot project enter into agreements with college admissions test sponsors for the purpose of establishing and maintaining test preparation activities for the benefit of students, teachers, counselors, and parents.

This bill would repeal those provisions.

(16) Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to conduct a pilot program for the 1993–94, 1994–95, and 1995–96 fiscal years to authorize school districts, special education local plan areas, and county offices to establish an alternative dispute resolution process.

This bill would repeal those provisions.

(17) Existing law requires the State Department of Education to award and administer grants for projects directed at the prevention of tobacco use among schoolage children.

Under existing law, the department is required to allocate funds for administering this grant program to county offices of education, and, in particular, is required to allocate \$25,000 to counties with less than 25,000 units of average daily attendance. If funds for this purpose are insufficient, the Superintendent of Public Instruction is required to prorate available funds among participating county offices of education with more than 25,000 units of average daily attendance.

This bill would, with respect to the allocation of funds for counties with less than 25,000 units of average daily attendance, require, if funds for that purpose are insufficient, the Superintendent of Public Instruction to prorate available funds among participating county offices of education ensuring that all county offices of education receive a minimum of \$25,000, and would make clarifying changes in related provisions.

(18) This bill would make technical and clarifying changes in other provisions of the Education Code.

(19) Existing law authorizes the State Personnel Board and its executive officer to prescribe rules governing the temporary assignment or loan of employees between agencies for not to exceed 2 years for certain purposes. Existing law allows a temporary assignment or loan between educational agencies to be extended for up to 2 additional years upon a finding by the Superintendent of Public Instruction or the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, and with the approval of the Executive Officer of the State Personnel Board, that the extension is necessary in order to substantially complete work on an educational improvement project.

This bill would additionally allow the temporary assignment of any local educator who is performing the duties of a nonrepresented classification while on loan to a state education agency to be extended for as many successive 2-year intervals as necessary by the Superintendent of Public Instruction or the Chancellor of Community Colleges with the concurrence of the local education agency.

(20) Under existing law, whenever there is consideration of an area within a development for a public schoolsite, the advisory agency or subdivision approval is required to give the State Department of Education written notice of the proposed site. If the site is within the distance of an airport runway as defined in specified provisions, the State Department of Education is required to notify the State Department of Transportation, and the State Department of Education is required to investigate the proposed site and to submit to the advisory agency and school district a written report and its recommendations concerning the site. Existing law prohibits the governing board of the school district from acquiring title to the property until the report of the State Department of Education is received. If that report does not favor the acquisition of the property for a schoolsite, the governing board is prohibited from acquiring title to the property until 30 days after the department's report has been read at a public hearing duly called after 10 days' notice published once in a newspaper, as specified, within the county in which the property is located.

This bill would delete those provisions that prohibit the governing board of a school district from acquiring title to the property until the report of the State Department of Education has been received and would delete those other requirements regarding the reading of the report at a public hearing and the posting of public notice of that hearing. The bill would also make conforming changes in those provisions.

(21) Existing law provides for a method of determining revenue limits for each school district. Under existing law, a local educational agency's fiscal year average daily attendance may not be computed pursuant to that method if the average daily attendance of a local education agency is adjusted by the Superintendent of Public Instruction pursuant to any audit or review conducted by a governmental agency.

This bill would instead require a local agency's prior fiscal year average daily attendance to be reduced by an amount equal to any average daily attendance disallowed in the current year by an audit or review.

(22) Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to allocate a certain amount of money for supplemental summer school programs in each school district for which the prior fiscal year enrollment was less than 500 units of average daily attendance and meets other criteria.

This bill would delete "units of average daily attendance" from this provision.

(23) Existing law establishes the Education Technology Grant Program to provide one-time grants to school districts and charter schools for the purposes of acquiring computers for instructional purposes at public schools. The Office of the Secretary of Education administers the program.

This bill would authorize the Secretary for Education to adopt emergency regulations governing the method of allocating program funds for the 2000–01 fiscal year.

(24) Existing law authorizes a joint powers authority to issue bonds in order to (1) purchase obligations of local agencies or make loans to local agencies to finance the local agencies' unfunded actuarial pension liability or to purchase or make loans to finance the purchase of delinquent assessments or taxes or (2) acquire any or all right, title, or interest of a local agency in and to the enforcement and collection of delinquent and uncollected property taxes, assessments, and other receivables placed for collection on the property tax rolls and makes the authority described in (2) inoperative through June 30, 2001.

This bill would instead require the amount of property tax receipts to be reported in a fiscal year for certain school districts that participate in a joint powers authority using financing through the authority described above to be equal to 100% of the district's allocable share of the taxes levied for the fiscal year on its behalf. The bill would require 100% of the school district's allocable share of delinquent taxes levied for the fiscal year to be paid by the joint powers authority to the county auditor and distributed to school districts by the county auditor.

(25) Existing law, the Budget Act of 2000, as approved by the Governor, appropriates \$3,469,000 to the State Department of Education for local assistance and contains a provision that \$4,000,000 of the funds appropriated by that budget item is for expansion and growth.

This bill would delete the provision regarding expansion and growth.

(26) Existing law, the Budget Act of 2000, appropriates \$7,022,000 to the State Department of Education for local assistance and contains a provision that states that \$7,022,000 is available for matching federal Workforce Investment Act funds.

This bill would delete the provision making the funds available for matching funds and would instead require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to allocate those funds to adult schools, Regional Occupational Centers and Programs, school districts operating high schools, and county offices of education that operate alternative programs for high school youth.

(27) Existing law appropriates \$337,373,000 for purposes of Regional Occupational Centers and Programs and authorizes the direct apportionment to joint powers authorities of revenue limits funds for those centers and programs.

This bill would delete this authorization.

(28) Existing law appropriates \$118,650,000 for local assistance to the State Department of Education.

This bill would require these funds to be allocated for purposes of teacher recruitment and retention as specified in Chapter 70 of the Statutes of 2000.

(29) Existing law, the Budget Act of 2000, provides that specified amounts shall revert to the Proposition 98 Reversion Account.

This bill would add to the items that would revert to the Proposition 98 Reversion Account.

(30) Existing law, Chapter 72 of the Statutes of 2000, appropriates \$32,852,000 from the General Fund to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for allocation to various purposes.

This bill would increase the appropriation to \$33,352,000 by adding a \$500,000 allocation to the Los Angeles Unified School District for the renovation of the San Fernando Middle School Auditorium. The bill would reappropriate \$100,000 to the Hispanic Media Education Group for an evaluation of the Cada Cabeza Es Un Mundo Latino-Chicano High School Dropout Prevention Program.

(31) The bill would, notwithstanding any other provision of law, modify the formula for average daily attendance for the Compton Unified School District for the 1999–2000 fiscal year.

(32) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 42238 of the Education Code, proposed by AB 2907, to be operative only if AB 2907 and this bill are both chaptered and become effective January 1, 2001, and this bill is chaptered last.

Ch. 1059 (AB 505) R. Wright. Administrative procedures.

(1) The Administrative Procedure Act governs the procedure for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations by state agencies and for the review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law.

This bill, which would be known as the Small Business Regulatory Reform Act of 2000, would revise various provisions of the act with respect to the duties of the office and state agencies in the adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations, including, among other things, the following:

(a) Requiring the office to establish a unique identification numbering system for each regulatory action for identification and tracking purposes.

(b) Requiring the office to post specified information on its website.

(c) Authorizing a state agency to extend the time period for public comment in specified circumstances.

(d) Revising the information that a state agency is required to submit with the notice of the proposed action.

(e) Revising the procedures a state agency must use to make a determination of whether a proposed administrative regulation or proposed amendment to an administrative regulation has the potential for significant, statewide adverse economic impact directly affecting California business enterprises.

(f) Revising the notification procedures for notifying interested persons of the proposed adoption, amendment, or repeal of a regulation.

(g) Imposing additional requirements on state agencies issuing regulations in order to make the regulatory process more user friendly and improve communications between the parties in the regulatory process.

(h) Requiring each state agency to designate at least one person to serve as a small business liaison.

(i) Defining “proposed action” and “cost impact” under the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act.

(2) Existing law requires that a California Small Business Advocate be established in the Trade and Commerce Agency and provides for the appointment of the advocate by the Governor.

This bill would recodify and recast these provisions to require that the Office of Small Business Advocate be established in the Office of Planning and Research in the Governor's office. The bill would revise the duties of the California Small Business Advocate, who is also the director of the Office of Small Business Advocate, to include counseling small businesses regarding the relationship of small business to state government. The bill would also establish a Governor's Small Business Reform Task Force chaired by the director. It would require the task force to, among other things, hold hearings, conduct a study of specified problems of small business, and report its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature on or before May 1, 2002.

(3) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Sections 11346.2, 11346.5, and 11346.8 of the Government Code proposed by AB 1822, that would become operative if both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last. This bill would also make the operation of some of its provisions contingent upon the enactment of AB 1822.

Ch. 1060 (AB 1822) Wayne. Administrative Procedure Act.

The Administrative Procedure Act generally sets forth the requirements for the adoption, publication, review, and implementation of regulations by state agencies.

This bill would make various revisions in the act, as follows:

(1) Provide for the use of electronic communication in the delivery and publication of notices and rulemaking documents, but provide that electronic communication is not to be the exclusive means by which the documents are published or distributed.

(2) Authorize state agencies to consult with interested persons before initiating regulatory action.

(3) Revise the provisions governing preliminary determinations made by a state agency with respect to certain notices of proposed actions to specify that the determinations may be made on the basis of the agency's initial determination.

(4) Specify that certain findings required with regard to report requirements for businesses be included in a rulemaking notice.

(5) Revise provisions requiring the use of plain English with regard to regulations affecting small businesses, to apply to all regulations, and to revise the definition of the term "plain English" for these purposes.

(6) Require oral testimony to be allowed at public hearings on proposed regulations, subject to reasonable limitations.

(7) Revise the manner in which a state agency may respond to repetitive or irrelevant comments in its statement of reasons for adopting, amending, or repealing a regulation.

(8) Revise provisions governing the availability and content of the rulemaking file.

(9) Revise certain rulemaking requirements to apply to a proposed repeal of a regulation as well as a proposed adoption or amendment of a regulation.

(10) Create an exception to the rulemaking requirements of the act for a regulation that establishes criteria or guidelines to be used by the staff of a state agency in performing an audit, investigation, examination, or inspection, settling a commercial dispute, negotiating a commercial arrangement, or in the defense, prosecution, or settlement of a case, subject to specified conditions.

(11) Create an exception to the rulemaking requirements of the act for a state agency rule that is the only legally tenable interpretation of a provision of law.

(12) Revise provisions of the act relating to standards for demonstrating the necessity of a proposed regulation by a state agency.

(13) Specify that the period for review of a proposal to make an emergency regulation permanent is 30 working days, rather than 30 days.

(14) Provide for judicial review of an order of repeal of a regulation as well as a regulation, and expand the types of evidence that a court may consider as part of the review proceeding.

(15) Change the name of the California Regulatory Code Supplement to the California Code of Regulations Supplement.

(16) Revise the format required for State Water Resources Control Board policies, plans, and guidelines submitted to the Office of Administrative Law.

(17) Require a state agency under specified circumstances to deliver notice of its decision not to proceed with a proposed action to the Office of Administrative Law for publication in the California Regulatory Notice Register.

(18) Make various technical or clarifying changes.

(19) Incorporate additional changes in Sections 11344.1, 11346.2, 11346.5, and 11346.8 of the Government Code proposed by AB 505, that would become operative if both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

Ch. 1061 (AB 2479) Kuehl. Cruelty to animals.

Existing law punishes every person who mistreats, injures, or causes the death of any animal, as specified. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor for any person who operates a pet shop, as defined, to fail to maintain the premises and pet animals in a designated manner.

This bill would require any person who operates a live animal market, as defined, to treat the animals that are sold for human consumption in accordance with various requirements. This bill would provide that any person who fails to comply with these provisions shall first receive a written warning, and that a 2nd and subsequent violation would be an infraction, punishable by a fine of not less than \$250 and not more than \$1,000. However, a fine paid for a 2nd violation would be deferred for 6 months if a course is available that is administered by a state or local agency on the state law and local ordinances relating to live animal markets. If the defendant successfully completes that course within 6 months of entry of judgment, the fine would be waived. The state or local agency would be authorized to charge the participant a fee to take the course, not to exceed \$100. Because it creates a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 1062 (AB 238) Honda. Importation: bullfrogs and turtles: local regulation.

Under existing law, no live aquatic plant or animal may be imported into this state without the prior written approval of the Department of Fish and Game pursuant to regulations adopted by the Fish and Game Commission.

This bill would permit a city, county, or city and county to adopt an ordinance that provides for the regulation of the disposition of bullfrogs and turtles imported for sale in live animal markets for use as food. The bill would authorize the State Department of Health Services and the Department of Fish and Game to consult with a city, county, or city and county for the purposes of carrying out these provisions, and would make related legislative findings.

The bill would become operative only if AB 2479 of the 1999–2000 Regular Session is enacted and becomes operative on or before January 1, 2001.

Ch. 1063 (AB 803) Torlakson. Vehicles: driving under the influence: persons under 21 years of age.

(1) Existing law makes it unlawful for a person under the age of 21 years who has 0.05% or more, by weight, of alcohol in his or her blood to drive a vehicle. Existing law requires any person found to have violated this provision to participate in an alcohol education program.

This bill would require a court to order a person who is at least 18 years of age and has been convicted of a first violation of the provision specified above to attend, at minimum, the educational component of a licensed driving-under-the-influence program. For a second or subsequent violation, this bill would require the court to order the person, in addition to any penalties, to attend a licensed driving-under-the-influence program.

This bill would, if the department suspends or revokes the driving privilege of a person convicted of a first violation of the specified provision and the person was at least 18 years of age at the time of the violation, prohibit the department from reinstating that privilege until the department receives proof that the person has completed, at a minimum, the educational component of the licensed driving-under-the-influence program, as specified.

The bill would, if the department suspends or revokes the driving privilege of a person convicted of a violation of the specified provision and the person was at least 18 years of age at the time of the violation and the violation occurs after a conviction of violating specified provisions, prohibit the department from reinstating that privilege until the department receives proof that the person has completed, at a minimum, a 30-hour driving-under-the-influence program.

The bill would make other, conforming changes in existing law.

(2) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 11836 of the Health and Safety Code proposed by AB 2227 to be operative only if both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, each bill affects Section 11836 of the Health and Safety Code, and this bill is enacted last.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 1064 (AB 2227) Torlakson. Driving under the influence: alcohol and drug programs: ignition interlock device.

(1) Under existing law, the State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs is granted the sole authority to issue, deny, suspend, or revoke the license of a driving-under-the-influence (DUI) program. Existing law defines programs to mean specified entities that have been initially recommended by a county board of supervisors and that are subsequently licensed to provide specified alcohol or drug services.

This bill would clarify that the programs are limited to the county in which the particular board of supervisors has provided the recommendation. The bill would also authorize a board of supervisors to limit its recommendations to those programs that provide services for persons convicted of a first DUI offense or services for persons convicted of a 2nd or subsequent DUI offense, or both services. The bill would provide that if a county board of supervisors fails to provide these recommendations, the department would determine the program or programs to be licensed in that county.

The bill would authorize a county board of supervisors to place one or more limitations on the service to be provided by a driving-under-the-influence program or the area the program may operate within the county, after determining a need and when it recommends a program to the department, as described.

The provisions of the bill described in (1) would become operative on January 1, 2001 and would apply only to the initial recommendation to the department for licensure of a program by the county. The provisions of the bill described in (1) would not become operative if AB 803 is enacted after this bill.

(2) Existing law requires the State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs to approve all fee schedules for a driving-under-the-influence program.

This bill would authorize the programs to request an increase in the fee or fees in accordance with a specified procedure.

This bill would require the State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs to adopt regulations for satellite offices of driving-under-the-influence programs. The bill would define the term "satellite offices."

(3) Existing law, in addition to the other fees imposed for the registration of a vehicle, imposes, with certain exceptions, an additional fee of \$1, and continuously appropriates the money to fund local programs relating to vehicle theft crimes. However, in any county with a population of 200,000 or less, the money is also required to be expended for the prosecution of crimes involving driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, or vehicular manslaughter, or any combination of those crimes. These provisions are to be repealed as of January 1, 2005.

This bill would increase from 200,000 to 250,000 the population of counties that are required to expend the money for the prosecution of the additional vehicle offenses specified above.

(4) Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to certify or cause to be certified ignition interlock devices.

This bill would require the Department of Motor Vehicles to ensure that these devices continue to meet certification requirements, as prescribed.

(5) Existing law prohibits a person from operating a motor vehicle at anytime when that person's driving privileges have been suspended for reckless driving or other specified reasons, including failure to submit to a chemical test.

This bill would require that a person whose driving privileges are suspended based on one of these provisions, but who was originally subject to suspension based on driving under the influence of an alcoholic beverage or drug, but pled not guilty or no contest to one of these offenses, to be subject to ignition interlock device requirements, as prescribed, upon conviction of the specified offense.

(6) Existing law authorizes a court-mandated use of certified ignition interlock devices upon conviction of driving under the influence of an alcoholic beverage or drug.

This bill would require the court to provide notice of the terms of the use of the ignition interlock device to the Department of Motor Vehicles. The bill would also expand the authority of the court to require the device as prescribed. The bill would define a specified term. This bill would impose a state-mandated local program by increasing the duties of the courts.

(7) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 11836 of the Health and Safety Code proposed by AB 803, to be operative only if this bill and AB 803 are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, each bill affects Section 11836 of the Health and Safety Code, and this bill is enacted last.

(8) This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 9250.14 of the Vehicle Code proposed by SB 2084, to be operative only if this bill and SB 2084 are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, each bill amends Section 9250.14 of the Vehicle Code, and this bill is enacted last.

(9) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

(10) The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 1065 (AB 2414) Firebaugh. Disease management organizations.

The Confidentiality of Medical Information Act generally restricts the disclosure of medical information by various persons and entities, the violation of which is a crime punishable as a misdemeanor. Under these provisions, a health care provider or a health care service plan may disclose medical information to a disease management entity contracting with a health care service plan to monitor or administer care of enrollees for a covered benefit, provided that the disease management services and care are authorized by a treating physician.

This bill would prohibit a disease management organization, as defined, from engaging in certain activities without prior physician authorization.

This bill would authorize disclosure of medical information by a health care provider or a health care service plan to a disease management organization that is in compliance with the above-referenced physician authorization requirement. This bill would prohibit a disease management organization from soliciting or offering for sale any products or services to an enrollee of a health care service plan while providing disease management services unless, as specified, the enrollee elects to obtain information about those products and services. This bill would enact other related provisions.

Because this bill would authorize the disclosure of medical information to a disease management organization subject to a specified condition, the noncompliance with which would constitute a violation of the Confidentiality of Medical Information Act, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by expanding the scope of an existing crime.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 56.10 of the Civil Code proposed by SB 1903 and SB 2094, to be operative if this bill and one or more of the other bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 1066 (SB 1903) Speier. Medical information: requests for disclosure.

Existing law, the Confidentiality of Medical Information Act, provides that, except in specified circumstances, medical information, as defined, may not be disclosed by providers of health care, health care service plans, or contractors, as defined, without the patient's written authorization. Existing law also prohibits a provider of health care, health care service plan, or contractor from intentionally sharing, selling, or otherwise using any medical information not necessary to provide health care services to the patient, except as specified. Existing law also prohibits a provider of health care, a health care services plan, or a contractor from further disclosing medical information to any person or entity that is not engaged in providing direct health care services, as specified. A violation of the act resulting in economic loss or personal injury to a patient is a misdemeanor and subjects the violating party to liability for specified damages and administrative fines and penalties. For purposes of the act, "providers of health care" includes corporations organized for the primary purpose of maintaining medical information, as specified.

This bill would make the provisions prohibiting sharing, selling, or using medical information for purposes other than provision of health care services applicable to corporations and their subsidiaries and affiliates. The bill would also require a valid authorization for the release of medical information to a person or entity not otherwise authorized by law to obtain such information. Violation of these requirements resulting in economic loss would be a misdemeanor. By creating new crimes, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would also require specified corporations and entities that maintain medical profiles, summaries, or information, except as specified, to provide the patient with a copy thereof at no charge, upon request.

Existing law provides that an adult patient shall be entitled to inspect his or her patient records upon written request to the health care provider.

This bill would authorize an adult patient to prepare a specified addendum to his or her patient records and require the health care provider to attach that addendum to the patient's records. The bill would also specify that the health care provider shall not be liable for the receipt and inclusion, in and of itself, of the contents of a patient's addendum in the patient's records, as specified.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 56.10 of the Civil Code proposed by AB 2414 and SB 2094, to be operative if this bill and one or more of the other bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 1067 (SB 2094) Committee on Insurance. Health care.

Existing law provides for the regulation and licensing of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Care. Existing law provides for the regulation and licensing of disability insurers by the Department of Insurance.

The Confidentiality of Medical Information Act limits the disclosure of medical information by a provider of health care, a health care service plan, or a contractor relative to a patient, as specified.

This bill would make technical changes to various provisions of that act and other health care-related provisions by correcting erroneous section references and making other related conforming and clarifying changes.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 56.10 of the Civil Code proposed by AB 2414 and SB 1903, to be operative if this bill and one or more of the other bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

Ch. 1068 (AB 1836) Bates. Coroner's reports.

(1) Under existing law, a provider of health care, health care service plan, or contractor, as defined, may disclose medical information, as defined, to the county coroner in the course of an investigation by the coroner's office.

This bill instead would require the disclosure when requested by a coroner in the course of an investigation by the coroner's office, in specified circumstances, and would authorize disclosure in other circumstances.

(2) Existing law requires the coroner, when seeking a confidential communication of a deceased person concerning medical information that is privileged, as specified, to provide notice to the decedent's personal representative to provide the records to the presiding judge of the superior court. If the personal representative objects in writing to the disclosure, the presiding judge is required to examine the records in camera to determine whether the records must be disclosed as provided.

This bill would require that the coroner seeking those confidential communications give notice to the person who has the right to control disposition of the decedent's remains if there is no personal representative.

(3) This bill would repeal the new provisions described above on January 1, 2003.

(4) Existing law requires the coroner, in all cases in which a person has died under circumstances that afford a reasonable ground to suspect that the death has been occasioned by criminal means, to notify the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the criminal investigation. The report is required to state all information received by the coroner relating to the death.

This bill would specify that the information in the report shall include all medical information that is directly related to the death, as specified.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 56.10 of the Civil Code proposed by AB 2414, SB 1903, and SB 2094, to be operative if this bill and one or more of the other bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

Ch. 1069 (SB 1732) Burton. Health care providers: preferred rates.

Existing law, operative on and after July 1, 2000, with respect to contracts providing for the payment of preferred reimbursement rates by payors for health care services rendered by health care providers, imposes certain disclosure and related requirements on contracting agents, as defined, who sell, lease, assign, transfer, or convey a list of contracting providers and their contracted preferred reimbursement rates to other payors or contracting agents, and also imposes certain requirements on payors who seek to pay a preferred reimbursement rate, as specified.

This bill would recast and revise these provisions.

Ch. 1070 (AB 83) Cardenas. Business licenses and fees: employment relationship.

Existing law authorizes cities, including chartered cities, in the exercise of their police power and for the purpose of regulation, to license any kind of business not prohibited by law transacted and carried on within the limits of their jurisdictions, and to fix the rates of the license fee and provide for its collection, according to specified criteria.

This bill would prohibit any city, including a charter city, city and county, or county, from requiring an employee to obtain a business license or home business occupation permit for, or imposing a business tax or registration fee based on income earned for services performed for an employer by the employee in an employment relationship, as specified.

This bill would become operative only if AB 1992 is enacted and becomes effective on or before January 1, 2001.

Ch. 1071 (AB 1147) Honda. Flood control.

(1) Existing law provides for state cooperation with the federal government in the construction of specified flood control projects. Existing law provides that, in order for flood control projects to be eligible for state funds, a project is required to be authorized by the Legislature before it is authorized by Congress.

This bill would repeal that requirement. The bill would require a flood management project that receives financial assistance under The State Water Resources Law of 1975 or The Flood Control Law of 1946 to meet prescribed requirements prior to state authorization. The bill would revise requirements relating to the payment of prescribed nonfederal costs for projects authorized by the Legislature on or after January 1, 2002, and for specified small flood management projects for which prescribed findings are made on or after January 1, 2002. The bill would require the Reclamation Board or the Department of Water Resources to review each flood control project prior to authorization for the purpose of determining whether the project's hydraulic impacts are mitigated, as required by the California Environmental Quality Act. The bill would require a local agency, prior to receiving prescribed payments or reimbursements for flood control costs for projects authorized on or after January 1, 2001, to enter into an agreement with the department or Reclamation Board with regard to liability, as prescribed.

(2) The bill would adopt and authorize a specified flood protection project for the Upper Guadalupe River in the County of Santa Clara, at an estimated cost to the state of the sum that may be appropriated by the Legislature for state cooperation, upon the recommendation and advice of the department, in an amount that the bill would prohibit from exceeding 60% of the nonfederal costs of the project, as prescribed. The bill would authorize the department

to pay 50% of the nonfederal capital costs of the recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement features of the project. The bill would require the Santa Clara Valley Water District to carry out the project and to give prescribed assurances to the Secretary of the Army, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

(3) The bill would adopt and authorize prescribed projects for flood control in the City of Sacramento and the Counties of Sacramento and Sutter at an estimated cost to the state of the sum that may be appropriated by the Legislature for state participation upon the recommendation and the advice of the department or the Reclamation Board.

(4) The bill would adopt and authorize specified projects for flood protection and integrated resource management in the Colusa Basin in accordance with prescribed documents, at an estimated cost to the state of the sum that may be appropriated by the Legislature for state participation, upon the recommendation and advice of the department or the board. The bill would authorize the state, local public agencies, and other entities to cooperate with appropriate federal agencies with regard to the planning, design, environmental compliance, financing, and construction of those projects.

The bill would prohibit the expenditure of state funds for those projects unless specified requirements are met.

The bill would authorize the board, if required by the Secretary of the Interior, to give assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior that the local cooperation will be furnished by the state in connection with the flood control and fish, wildlife, and recreational enhancement features of the projects, if the local agency, by binding agreement with the board, has agreed to assume certain obligations.

(5) The bill would adopt and authorize the project for flood control in the Los Angeles County Drainage Area (LACDA), known as the LACDA project, in accordance with the approval of the Congress of the United States and prescribed documents, at an estimated cost to the state of the sum that may be appropriated by the Legislature for state cooperation, upon the recommendation and advice of the department, in an amount that the bill would prohibit from exceeding 60% of the nonfederal costs of the project. The bill would make the authorization of the project contingent upon the adoption of a specified plan and a prescribed determination. The bill would require the district to give prescribed assurances that the required local cooperation will be furnished in connection with the project and to carry out the project, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

(6) The bill would authorize a project for flood control on the Tule River, Success Reservoir Enlargement Project, in accordance with a prescribed report by the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, at an estimated cost to the state of the sum that may be appropriated by the Legislature for state cooperation, upon the recommendation and advice of the Reclamation Board. The bill would authorize the parties to the Tule River Improvement Joint Powers Agreement, in lieu of the Reclamation Board, to carry out the design and construction of the Success Reservoir Enlargement Project and to give prescribed assurances to the Secretary of the Army in connection with that project.

(7) The bill would adopt and authorize the project for flood protection along the Feather River and Yuba River in accordance with a prescribed report prepared by the United States Army Corps of Engineers, upon the recommendation, advice, and approval of the Reclamation Board, as prescribed.

(8) The bill would authorize the project for flood control on the San Lorenzo River, in accordance with a prescribed final report, and as authorized by a prescribed federal act, at an estimated cost to the state of the sum that may be appropriated for state cooperation by statute, upon the recommendation and advice of the department. The bill would require the City of Santa Cruz to carry out the project and to give prescribed assurances to the Secretary of the Army in connection with the project, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would make state funding contingent on the provision of funds for the project in either the annual Budget Act or a general obligation bond act. The bill would prescribe related matters.

(9) The bill would authorize a project for flood control on the Santa Ana River at Norco Bluffs in accordance with a prescribed report by the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, at an estimated cost to the state of the sum that may be appropriated for state cooperation by the Legislature, upon the recommendation and advice of the Department of Water Resources. The bill would require the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District to carry out the project and to give prescribed assurances to the Secretary of the Army in connection with the project, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would prescribe related matters.

(10) The bill would authorize a project for habitat restoration at Gunnerson Pond, in accordance with a prescribed report by the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, at an estimated cost to the state of the sum that may be appropriated for state cooperation by the Legislature, upon the recommendation and advice of the department, in an amount that the bill would prohibit from exceeding 60% of the nonfederal costs of the project. The bill would authorize the department to pay 50% of the nonfederal capital costs of the recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement features of the project. The bill would require the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District to carry out the project and to give prescribed assurances to the Secretary of the Army in connection with the project, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would prescribe related matters.

(11) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

(12) The bill would make related findings and declarations.

Ch. 1072 (AB 2061) Lowenthal. Zero-emission vehicles: alternative diesel fuel.

(1) Existing law contains various provisions relative to air pollution control.

This bill would create a grant program for the purchase and lease of zero-emission vehicles, as defined, in the state, to be developed and administered by the State Air Resources Board, in conjunction with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission. The program would provide grants to specified recipients in an amount equal to 90% of the incremental cost above \$1,000 of an eligible new zero-emission light-duty car or truck, as defined.

This bill would appropriate \$18,000,000 from the General Fund to the State Air Resources Board for allocation for the purposes of the bill.

(2) Existing law authorizes the State Air Resources Board, among other things, to adopt and implement motor vehicle fuel specifications for the control of air contaminants and the sources of air pollution.

This bill would appropriate \$500,000 from the General Fund to the State Air Resources Board for allocation for grants to air pollution control districts and air quality management districts for fiscal years 2000–01, 2001–02, and 2002–03. The bill would require districts receiving grants to use these funds to offset the incremental operating costs of alternative diesel fuel, as defined, and as used in heavy-duty vehicles and equipment, as specified.

(3) The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 1073 (AB 2207) Baldwin. Pupils: gifted and talented.

Existing law authorizes the governing board of any school district to authorize pupils, with parental permission, who would benefit from advanced scholastic or vocational work to attend community college as special part-time students. Existing law authorizes a pupil's parent or guardian to petition the governing board of the school district to authorize the pupil to attend community college as a special full-time student. Existing law authorizes the governing board of a community college to admit the special part-time or full-time student to any community college under its jurisdiction.

This bill would require the governing board of a school district that denies a request for special part-time or full-time enrollment at a community college for a pupil who is identified as highly gifted to issue its written recommendation and the reasons for the denial within 60 days. The bill would require the written recommendation and denial to be issued at the next regularly scheduled board meeting that falls at least 30 days after the request has been submitted, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the governing board of a school district to grant a request for special part-time or full-time enrollment for a pupil identified as highly gifted unless the board finds either that the transfer of the pupil would result in a severe hardship at the pupil's school or that the pupil's level of emotional or social development would prevent the pupil from making a satisfactory adjustment. The bill would authorize the parents or guardians of a pupil identified as highly gifted to file an appeal with the county board of education if the request is denied.

The bill would require the governing board of a community college that denies a request for a special part-time or full-time enrollment in community college for a pupil who is identified as highly gifted to record its findings and reasons for the denial in writing within 60 days, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

Existing law defines "gifted and talented pupil."

The bill would add a definition of a "highly gifted pupil."

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 1074 (AB 2639) Calderon. Insurance: insurance brokers.

Existing law provides that an insurance broker is a person who, for compensation and on behalf of another person, transacts insurance, other than life insurance, with, but not on behalf of, an insurer.

This bill would require an application for insurance submitted by an insurance broker to show that the person is acting as an insurance broker, and would make a presumption, for licensing purposes only, that the person is so acting if certain conditions exist.

Ch. 1075 (SB 225) Rainey. Booking fees: annual appropriation.

Existing law authorizes a county to impose, among other fees with respect to criminal justice services, a booking fee upon other local agencies and colleges and universities for county costs incurred in processing or booking persons arrested by employees of those entities and brought to county facilities for booking or detention. Existing law continuously appropriates up to \$50,000,000 annually from the General Fund to the Controller commencing with the 1999–2000 fiscal year for allocation to cities for reimbursement for actual booking and processing costs paid to counties.

This bill would include qualified special districts, as defined, and a city that has entered into a specified memorandum of understanding with its county, within the allocation of those funds. The bill would authorize those qualified special districts and cities to apply for reimbursement from the Controller for the 1999–2000 fiscal year by specified dates. By expanding the purposes of an existing appropriation, this bill would constitute an appropriation.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 29550.4 of the Government Code proposed by AB 2219, that would become operative only if AB 2219 and this bill are both enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Ch. 1076 (AB 2219) Battin. Booking fees: state reimbursement.

Existing law authorizes a county to impose, among other fees with respect to criminal justice services, a booking fee upon other local agencies and colleges and universities for county costs incurred in processing or booking persons arrested by employees of those entities and brought to county facilities for booking or detention.

Existing law continuously appropriates up to \$50,000,000 annually from the General Fund to the Controller for allocation to cities for reimbursement for actual booking and processing costs paid to counties. Any city that does not pay booking or processing fees to a county or any city that contracts with a county for the payment of those fees is ineligible for that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that any city that pays booking and processing fees to another city is eligible for state reimbursement for those fees. The bill would prescribe criteria for that reimbursement. By making the annual appropriation available for a new purpose, this bill would make an appropriation.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 29550.4 of the Government Code proposed by SB 225, that would become operative only if SB 225 and this bill are both enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is enacted last.

Ch. 1077 (SB 1146) Burton. Motor vehicles: pollution control devices.

Existing law authorizes the State Air Resources Board to adopt and implement emissions standards for new motor vehicles to control emissions from those vehicles.

This bill would require the state board, for all 1994 and later model-year motor vehicles that are equipped with on board diagnostic systems and that are certified in accordance with specified test procedures, to adopt regulations that would require motor vehicle manufacturers to take specified actions to make available information relating to motor vehicle emissions monitoring and testing, and diagnostic systems, as prescribed. The bill would provide for the imposition of reasonable business conditions as a condition of the disclosure of information determined to be a trade secret, and would authorize a court to issue a protective order concerning that information.

The bill would require the executive officer of the state board, if he or she obtains credible evidence of a motor vehicle manufacturer's failure to comply with any of the requirements imposed by those regulations, to issue a notice to comply to the manufacturer and would require the manufacturer to submit a compliance plan, as specified. The bill would require an administrative hearing to be conducted by a hearing officer if the manufacturer contests the notice to comply or the executive officer rejects the compliance plan within a specified time period. The bill would require the motor vehicle manufacturer to correct the violation within 30 days from the date of a specified finding by the hearing officer or be subject to a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$25,000 per day per violation.

Ch. 1078 (SB 1571) Costa. Water.

(1) The Costa-Machado Water Act of 2000 (A) authorizes, for purposes of financing a safe drinking water, water quality, flood protection, and water reliability program, the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$1,970,000,000, and (B) provides for the use of certain bond funds, and funds repaid to the state pursuant to specified loan contracts, for prescribed programs established under that act.

This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes in those provisions.

(2) The Irrigation District Law generally defines "voter" for the purposes of provisions governing irrigation districts to mean a voter, as defined in the Elections Code, who is a resident of an irrigation district. The district law generally requires the directors on the board of an irrigation district to be a voter, a landowner in the district, and resident in the division of the district that the director represents. The district law provides for the abolishment of divisions pursuant to specified procedures.

This bill would revise those provisions, for the purposes of the James Irrigation District and the Corcoran Irrigation District, and provide that every owner of real property in those districts, but no others, may vote at district elections, as specified. The bill would provide that any person who is a voter and landowner, as specified, in the James Irrigation District may be a director on the board of that district. The bill would authorize the board of the James Irrigation District to abolish the divisions of that district for the general district election to be held in 2001, as well as for district elections held after that date, as prescribed. By imposing requirements on those districts, and the applicable county in connection with the conduct of district elections, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The bill would provide that those provisions are operative as long as the district does not provide certain services for domestic purposes and would require the district to notify the Secretary of State 30 days prior to commencing to provide any of those services.

(3) The Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control Act authorizes the Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District to borrow money and incur indebtedness to construct, repair, operate, or maintain improvements required as a result of declared emergencies or disasters. The act authorizes the district to borrow from the state or the federal government moneys provided for the performance of local responsibilities required in conjunction with state or federal flood control, drainage, or water conservation projects.

This bill would modify the latter provision to authorize the district to borrow from the state or the federal government moneys provided for the performance of work or local responsibilities in conjunction with state or federal flood control, drainage, water conservation, or water quality projects.

(4) The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act establishes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank for the purpose of funding specified types of infrastructure development projects, including public development facilities, that are defined to include sewage collection and treatment facilities and water treatment and distribution facilities. The act authorizes the bank to issue revenue bonds for prescribed purposes. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act creates the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund and continuously appropriates money in the fund to finance the construction of publicly owned treatment works and other activities allowed by the Clean Water Act.

This bill would authorize the bank to issue taxable or tax-exempt revenue bonds for deposit into the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund in accordance with prescribed provisions. By providing for the deposit of additional funds into a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation.

(5) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 1079 (SB 1758) Peace. California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank.

(1) Existing law creates the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank and authorizes the bank to make loans and provide other assistance to public and private entities to carry out various types of projects. Existing law requires the bank to establish criteria, priorities, and guidelines for the selection of projects to receive assistance from the bank. Existing law, for the purposes of these provisions, defines "public development facilities" to include property that is related to providing drainage and flood control services.

This bill would revise that term to include property that is related to providing water supply services.

(2) Existing law, for the purposes of the provisions described in (1) above, defines "sponsor" as any subdivision of the state or local government that has, or proposes to

acquire, an interest in a project and that makes an application to the bank for financial assistance.

This bill would revise this definition to apply to any subdivision of the state or local government that makes an application to the bank for financial assistance. It would provide that this definition shall not be construed to require that an applicant have an ownership interest in the project.

Ch. 1080 (SB 1101) Murray. Transportation: Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority: transportation zones.

(1) Existing law requires the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority to establish retirement benefits for employees in a bargaining unit represented by a labor organization in accordance with a collective bargaining agreement.

This bill would include in this requirement employees in any organizational unit of the authority that is in a bargaining unit represented by a labor organization.

The bill also would require retirement benefits for employees of the authority and any organizational unit of the authority in a bargaining unit represented by a labor organization that was created on or after January 1, 1999, for the purpose of representing managerial employees or supervisory employees, to be established pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement between the authority or any organizational unit of the authority and that labor organization.

(2) Existing law authorizes the authority, as the successor entity to the Los Angeles County Transportation Commission, to establish transportation zones, as defined, only in those areas where the authority determines by a majority vote that the authority or the included municipal operator cannot otherwise provide adequate and responsive local transportation services in a cost-effective manner. Existing law also requires the authority to establish organizational units, including an organizational unit with the operating responsibilities of the Southern California Rapid Transit District relating to exclusive public mass transit guideway projects and the operation of bus routes.

This bill, as to any transportation zone, as defined, approved on or after January 1, 1999, that assumes any of the operating responsibilities of the district, as specified above, on or after that date, would require the transportation zone to assume and be bound by the terms and conditions of employment set forth in any collective bargaining agreements between the authority and any labor organizations affected by the creation of the transportation zone as well as the duties, obligations, and liabilities arising from, or relating to, labor obligations imposed by state or federal law upon the authority, except as specified.

The bill would require, for a period of 4 years, commencing with the date of transfer of service by the authority to the transportation zone, or at the expiration date of any collective bargaining agreement that is in effect during that 4-year period, whichever is later, that employees of the transportation zone, together with like employees of the authority, constitute appropriate collective bargaining units. Upon expiration of the specified period, employees of the transportation zone, at the option of the transportation zone, would be authorized to constitute appropriate collective bargaining units that are independent of the collective bargaining units of the authority.

The bill would require the authority to retain, for the period specified above, the power of final approval of labor contracts negotiated by it and the transportation zone with those labor organizations representing collective bargaining units consisting of both employees of the authority and the employees of the transportation zone. Upon expiration of the specified period, the authority would have no final approval power over any labor contract negotiated between the transportation zone and a labor organization representing the employees of the transportation zone.

The bill would require the transportation zone to maintain, as a cosponsor with the authority, any retirement system established and maintained as specified, until participation in the retirement system or retirement benefits is modified under the collective bargaining

process. The transportation zone would be authorized to appoint at least one member to the retirement board of the retirement system.

The bill would require the transportation zone to maintain the health care provisions contained in any assumed collective bargaining agreement, until those provisions are modified through the collective bargaining process. The bill would provide that the transportation zone may not be held liable for financial obligations to any health care provider that arose prior to the direct transfer of employees from the authority to the transportation zone.

The bill would specify that the transportation zone is not an organizational unit of the authority.

To the extent the provisions of this bill would impose additional duties and responsibilities upon local governmental entities, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 1081 (SB 1823) Committee on Elections and Reapportionment. Elections: ballot materials.

(1) Existing law requires that the specifications of the election order for a school district election or community college district election include the authority for calling the election, the authority for the specification of the election order, and the signature of the officer creating the specifications of the election order.

This bill would require that the specifications of the election order for a school district election on a measure include the wording of the measure as it will appear on the ballot. By adding to the duties of local elections officials, this provision would create a state-mandated local program.

(2) Existing law specifies the methods for political parties to qualify to participate in primary elections.

This bill would require political parties to have their qualifications to participate in primary elections reviewed by the Secretary of State, as specified, following each gubernatorial election.

(3) Existing law requires candidates for judicial office to file with elections officials, in duplicate, a written declaration of his or her intention to be a candidate.

This bill would delete the requirement that these declarations be filed in duplicate, but would retain the filing requirement.

(4) Existing law requires that ballot arguments submitted for ballot measures in county, municipal, and school district elections be accompanied by the name of the author of the argument.

This bill would require that ballot arguments submitted for ballot measures in county, municipal, and school district elections be accompanied by the signature of the author of the argument.

(5) Existing law requires that the sample ballot sent in connection with a bond election include a statement of a bond measure's potential impact on tax rates.

This bill would require that this statement be submitted to elections officials within 88 days prior to the election.

(6) Existing law specifies that the procedures for determining the order of candidate names on ballots be conducted 4 times every 2 years.

This bill would require that this procedure be conducted 5 times every 2 years.

(7) Existing law requires the Secretary of State to prepare detailed maps following the enactment of any redistricting plan.

This bill, instead, would require appropriate committees of the Legislature to prepare those maps. The bill would require the maps to be provided to the Secretary of State for distribution, as specified, and to the county elections officials for the conduct of elections, as provided.

(8) Existing law requires that members of the State Board of Equalization be residents of the district from which they are elected for at least one year before their election or appointment.

This bill would repeal the one-year residency requirement.

(9) Existing law requires that superior court judges be residents of the county of the court to which they are elected or appointed.

This bill would repeal that residency requirement.

(10) This bill would make additional technical changes to existing law relating to electoral procedures.

(11) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 1082 (SB 2054) Committee on Governmental Organization. Horse racing.

(1) Existing law, the Horse Racing Law, provides for the operation of live horse racing in this state and for wagering thereon, and for the operation of satellite wagering facilities, subject to regulation and oversight by the California Horse Racing Board as specified.

This bill would amend the Horse Racing Law by deleting obsolete provisions, correcting erroneous and outdated cross-references, and making numerous other technical, nonsubstantive changes.

(2) Existing law, operative on January 1, 1999, defines breakage in the context of parimutuel wagering on horse races to mean the odd cents by which the amount payable on each dollar wagered exceeds a multiple of 10¢.

This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to this provision and would delete related obsolete provisions.

(3) Existing law requires the board to make an annual report to the Governor and the Legislature of its proceedings in the preceding fiscal year, which includes, among other things, a tabulation of injuries, fatalities, and accident rates and an evaluation of specified worker safety improvements.

This bill would require the board to also include a report on the state of the business of horse racing in its annual report.

(4) Existing law generally provides that no application to conduct a race meeting shall be granted unless the applicant has deposited a surety bond in the amount of \$100,000 or greater, as determined by the board, sufficient to ensure payment of employee wages and benefits including health, welfare, and pension plans. Existing law provides that this requirement does not apply to any person or association that was licensed to operate a horse racing meeting prior to January 1, 1986, which conducted a racing meeting in each of the immediate 3 previous consecutive calendar years.

This bill would make this exception applicable to any person or association that was licensed to operate a horse racing meeting prior to January 1, 2001, that conducted a racing meeting in each of the immediate 3 previous consecutive calendar years.

(5) Existing law requires the board to establish safety standards governing various specified matters, including the track surface, rails, gates, access and egress, lighting, equipment, communications, and veterinary, medical, and ambulance services. Existing law also provides that no license shall be issued to conduct a horse racing meeting unless the track has been inspected within 30 days prior to the date of application and approved by the board with respect to these standards. The bill would additionally provide that no license shall be issued to conduct a racing meeting unless the board determines that the proposed licensee is in substantial compliance with its rules and regulations and with the requirements of the Horse Racing Law.

(6) Existing law provides that in any city with a population in excess of 2.75 million persons, no track shall be established in any flood control basin with specified attributes until the city council has called a special election on whether the people in the surrounding area approve of the establishment of that track. Existing law specifies the precincts and vote requirement for this election.

This bill would delete this provision.

(7) Existing law establishes a stewards' committee to advise the board with respect to matters relating to stewards and racing officials.

This bill would eliminate this committee.

(8) Existing law provides for the allocation of up to 100 racing days for the purpose of conducting an Appaloosa invitational meeting, which may only be held at a racing facility leased from Cal Expo, a district agricultural fair, or a county fair.

This bill would delete these provisions, and references thereto.

(9) Existing law establishes maximum allocation of racing days and weeks applicable to Appaloosa and Arabian racing.

This bill would delete these provisions, and would also delete a redundant authorization for the allocation of 4-day racing weeks to quarter horse associations.

(10) Existing law refers to the California Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory System and the Equine Drug Testing Laboratory.

This bill would amend various provisions to instead refer to the Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory and the Kenneth L. Maddy Equine Analytical Chemistry Laboratory, respectively. This bill would also amend various provisions to reflect that the Kenneth L. Maddy Equine Analytical Chemistry Laboratory has been constructed.

(11) Existing law provides that any racing association in this state may authorize betting systems located outside of this state to accept wagers on races it conducts or disseminates, subject to specified requirements, including a requirement that if the wagers accepted by the 2 entities are combined in a single parimutuel pool, the breakage thereby generated shall be allocated between the entities on the basis of a distribution calculation approved by the board. Existing law provides that the board shall report to the Department of Finance whenever it approves a calculation for distribution pursuant to these provisions, and the projected impact of the calculation, if any, on state revenues.

This bill would delete this reporting requirement.

Ch. 1083 (SB 1957) Burton. Alcoholic beverages.

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act licenses and regulates beer manufacturers and wholesalers.

This bill would provide that no sale or distribution agreement between a beer manufacturer and beer wholesaler shall be terminated solely for a beer wholesaler's failure to meet a sales goal or quota that is not commercially reasonable under the prevailing market conditions.

This bill also would provide that a beer manufacturer who unreasonably withholds consent or unreasonably denies approval of a sale, transfer, or assignment of any ownership interest in a beer wholesaler's business with respect to that manufacturer's brand or brands, shall be liable in damages to the beer wholesaler, as specified.

Ch. 1084 (SB 1724) Dunn. Confidential records: tax records.

(1) Existing law prohibits a business entity that performs bookkeeping services from disclosing the contents of any record, as specified, and provides a civil remedy to recover the actual damages, which in no case shall be less than \$500, for the violation of this provision as well as attendant court costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

This bill would prohibit, subject to specified exceptions, the unrelated use, as defined, and the disclosure, including internal disclosures and those made to subsidiaries or affiliates, of information obtained from a tax return or submitted by a consumer, including that obtained through an electronic medium, in connection with a financial or other business-related transaction. This bill would additionally require the disposal of this information in a designated manner for confidentiality purposes and would provide that this provision is inoperative if AB 2246 of the 1999–2000 Regular Session is enacted and becomes operative on or before January 1, 2001. This bill would make a violation of its provisions subject to the civil remedy described in existing law and would specify that each violation constitutes a separate cause of action for which damages are recoverable under that remedy.

(2) Existing law provides for the regulation of tax preparers and makes a violation of specified provisions a crime, including one that prohibits any individual or business from disclosing information obtained in the business of preparing or assisting in the preparation of a federal or state income tax return, as defined, unless, among other specified circumstances, the taxpayer has consented to the disclosure. This bill would specify that each violation of the provisions regulating the practice of tax preparers constitutes a separate offense.

This bill would expand the definition of the business of preparing or assisting in preparing tax returns to include a person who files a return by electronic transmittal directly to the Franchise Tax Board or the Internal Revenue Service and would additionally prohibit those engaged in the business from disclosing either internally or to subsidiaries or affiliates, as defined, information obtained in the course of that business. This bill would specify that the information prohibited from disclosure by these provisions includes that obtained through an electronic medium and would require that a consent for disclosure by the taxpayer specify to whom the information will be disclosed and how the information will be used.

This bill would make it a crime to dispose of information obtained in the business of preparing or assisting to prepare returns in a manner in which the identity of the taxpayer may be determined, as specified, and would provide that this provision is inoperative if AB 2246 of the 1999–2000 Regular Session is enacted and becomes operative on or before January 1, 2001.

(3) Under existing law, any return and other specified, related documents filed with the Franchise Tax Board using electronic technology are required to be in a form prescribed by the board.

This bill would prohibit the board from approving for electronic filing any proprietary filing software or electronic tax preparation forms that require a taxpayer to consent to the disclosure of specified information as a condition of access to that software or to those forms.

(4) Because this bill would enlarge the type of prohibited disclosures and would make it a crime to fail to dispose of certain information in a specified manner, the bill would both create a new crime and expand the definition of an existing crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

(5) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Ch. 1085 (SB 1362) Poochigian. Disabled veterans' exemption.

Existing property tax law provides, pursuant to the authorization of the California Constitution, for the exemption from property taxation of the home of a disabled veteran, or

a veteran's spouse in the case in which the veteran has, as a result of a service-connected disease or injury, died while on active duty in military service. Existing property tax law specifies an exemption amount of \$40,000 and increases that amount to \$100,000 in the case in which the disabled veteran is completely disabled. Existing law increases these amounts to \$60,000 and \$150,000, respectively, if the exemption claimant's income does not exceed an amount stated in a specified statute. Existing law also repeals the higher exemption amounts with regard to totally disabled veterans as of January 1, 2001.

This bill would, for purposes of an income threshold, substitute an income level of \$40,000 for the amount specified by a certain statute. This bill would provide for the annual adjustment of that income level for inflation for the 2002 assessment year and each assessment year thereafter. This bill would also require the exemption to be in the amount of \$100,000, or in the amount of \$150,000 if the claimant's income does not exceed the adjusted income threshold.

Existing property tax law generally requires an affidavit for the disabled veterans' exemption to be filed no later than the February 15 following the relevant lien date. It also provides for partial exemptions, each applicable as provided and contingent upon an affidavit being no later than the December 10 following the lien date, of the lesser of either certain amounts of assessed value or 80% of the full value of the real property to which the exemption is to be applied.

This bill would, subject to limitations periods, as set forth in a specified statute, revise and recast current partial exemption provisions to require the cancellation or refund of either 90% or 85% of those taxes, including any interest and penalties, levied on that portion of the property's assessed value that would have been exempted under a timely exemption claim, depending upon whether a claim is filed either within a specified period ending with the December 10 following the lien date, or after that period. This bill would also make technical, nonsubstantive changes to provisions regarding the application of the exemption to the 2nd installment of taxes on the secured property tax roll.

This bill would, if the exemption would have been available but for the claimant not having received a disability rating from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, require the refund or cancellation of taxes on that portion of the assessed value of the property that would have been exempt under a timely and appropriate affidavit, provided a claimant meets certain filing requirements.

This bill would, in the case in which the subject real property was only acquired after the property tax lien date, also require the cancellation or refund of those taxes levied on the full exemption amount or a prorated amount, provided an appropriate affidavit is filed on or before the next property tax lien date.

This bill would also provide for the termination of a disabled veterans' exemption upon that subject property being transferred to a 3rd party that is not eligible for that exemption.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 205.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, proposed by SB 2195, to be operative only if SB 2195 and this bill are both chaptered and become effective on or before January 1, 2001, and this bill is chaptered last.

Section 2229 of the Revenue and Taxation Code requires the Legislature to reimburse local agencies annually for certain property tax revenues lost as a result of any exemption or classification of property for purposes of ad valorem property taxation.

This bill would provide that, notwithstanding Section 2229 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, no appropriation is made and the state shall not reimburse local agencies for property tax revenues lost by them pursuant to the bill.

This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.

Ch. 1086 (SB 2195) Soto. Property taxation: veterans' exemption.

Existing property tax law provides, pursuant to the authorization of the California Constitution, for the exemption from property taxation of the home of a disabled veteran, or a veteran's spouse in the case in which the veteran has, as a result of a service-connected

disease or injury, died while on active duty in military service. Existing property tax law specifies an exemption amount of \$40,000 and increases that amount to \$100,000 in the case in which the disabled veteran is completely disabled. Existing law increases these amounts to \$60,000 and \$150,000, respectively, if the exemption claimant's income does not exceed an amount stated in a specified statute. Existing law also repeals the higher exemption amounts with regard to totally disabled veterans as of January 1, 2001.

This bill would remove this repeal date.

Section 2229 of the Revenue and Taxation Code requires the Legislature to reimburse local agencies annually for certain property tax revenues lost as a result of any exemption or classification of property for purposes of ad valorem property taxation.

This bill would provide that, notwithstanding Section 2229 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, no appropriation is made and the state shall not reimburse local agencies for property tax revenues lost by them pursuant to the bill.

The bill would incorporate changes to Section 205.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code made by SB 1362 to become operative only if both bills are chaptered and this bill is chaptered last.

This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.

Ch. 1087 (SB 2012) Speier. California Public Broadcasting Act of 1975: emergency broadcasting grants.²⁴

The California Public Broadcasting Act of 1975 provides for, among other things, the distribution of funds and the making of grants to public broadcasting stations by the California Broadcasting Commission for specified purposes.

This bill would additionally require the Office of Emergency Services to solicit applications for grant funds appropriated by the Legislature for the purposes of the bill and to allocate the funds for the purchase and installation of equipment to eligible public broadcasting stations that meet specified criteria, including entering into a permanent agreement with the office to dedicate, as necessary, a broadcast channel for the provision of emergency information, and the broadcasting of that information, and certifying that it has a plan to address the needs of significant linguistic minorities in its service area.

This bill would appropriate \$5,000,000 from the General Fund to the office for the purposes of the bill.

Ch. 1088 (SB 87) Escutia. Medi-Cal: eligibility.

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Services, under which qualified low-income persons are provided with health care services.

Existing law creates various bases for the establishment of Medi-Cal eligibility.

This bill would make changes in Medi-Cal eligibility criteria and procedures in instances when eligibility on one basis has terminated. The bill would provide for the transfer of a Medi-Cal beneficiary's benefits to an appropriate transitional Medi-Cal program, under specified circumstances. It would also provide for eligibility redetermination procedures when a Medi-Cal beneficiary's circumstances change so as to affect his or her eligibility generally, and specifically in cases in which the CalWORKs benefits of Medi-Cal beneficiaries have been terminated.

Because each county is required to administer Medi-Cal eligibility determination provisions, the bill would constitute a state-mandated local program.

The bill would require that the foregoing provisions be implemented not later than July 1, 2001, but only to the extent that federal financial participation is available.

The bill would require the department, in consultation with specified parties, to conduct a study of the feasibility of adopting a mechanism whereby, to the extent federal financial participation is available, a Medi-Cal managed care plan shall be notified whenever the eligibility of a Medi-Cal beneficiary is being redetermined.

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the digests.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Ch. 1089 (SB 1524) Figueroa. Insurance: fines and penalties.

Existing law requires the Insurance Commissioner to require from every insurer in the state full compliance with the provisions of the Insurance Code.

This bill would require that any fines, penalties, fees, and costs resulting from any matter involving compliance with or enforcement of any provisions of the Insurance Code or other laws involving any entity subject to the jurisdiction of the commissioner, be deposited in the appropriate fund as provided by law.

This bill would also provide that any funds ordered, or allocated by a settlement, to be used for public outreach shall be subject to specified limitations. It would also authorize certain individuals, a city attorney, a district attorney, or the Attorney General to bring a legal action against the commissioner to enforce these provisions. It would require a court to order the commissioner to pay damages out of nonpublic funds to any prevailing party in any enforcement action arising out of a violation of the bill's provisions.

Ch. 1090 (SB 1899) Burton. Northridge earthquake of 1994.

Existing law sets forth the statutes of limitations for various causes of action, as specified.

This bill would provide that, notwithstanding any other provision of law or contract, certain insurance claims for damages arising out of the Northridge earthquake of 1994 which are barred as of the effective date of this bill solely because the applicable statute of limitations has or had expired are hereby revived and a cause of action thereon may be commenced provided that the action is commenced within one year of the effective date of the bill. The bill would set forth related provisions.

Ch. 1091 (SB 2107) Speier. Insurance: settlement agreements: administrative.

Existing law permits the Insurance Commissioner to impose penalties for various violations of provisions of the Insurance Code. Existing law permits the Insurance Commissioner to settle administrative actions brought to enforce the provisions of the Insurance Code or other laws that impose the duty upon the commissioner to regulate the business of insurance in this state.

This bill would specify the extent of the authority of the commissioner in the settlement with an insurer of an administrative action.

Ch. 1092 (AB 2018) Thomson. Controlled substances: Schedule II: triplicate prescription.

(1) Existing law provides that no person shall prescribe a controlled substance, nor shall any person fill, compound, or dispense such a prescription unless it complies with specified requirements, one of which is that prescriptions for Schedule II controlled substances shall be prepared in triplicate. The Department of Justice is required to issue these triplicate prescriptions in serially numbered groups of not more than 100 forms to any practitioner authorized to write a prescription for Schedule II controlled substances. Existing law also limits the number of prescription blank groups issued to an individual prescriber by the Department of Justice.

This bill would revise the distribution requirements applicable to prescription blanks for Schedule II controlled substances and would revise the information required in a prescription for a Schedule II controlled substance. The bill would authorize a pharmacist to fill a

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prescription for a controlled substance classified in Schedule II containing an error or errors, provided the pharmacist notifies the prescriber of the error or errors and the prescriber approves any correction. The prescriber would be required to fax or mail a corrected prescription to the pharmacist within 7 days of the prescription being dispensed.

(2) Existing law provides that in general a violation of any of the provisions relating to the prescription of controlled substances is a misdemeanor. By creating new crimes and extending the operation of criminal provisions, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program on local government.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

**DIGESTS OF RESOLUTIONS AND PROPOSED
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT
ADOPTED IN 2000**

1999–2000 REGULAR SESSION

RESOLUTION CHAPTERS

Res. Ch. 1 (SCR 44) Vasconcellos. California Science and Technology Week.

This measure would designate the week of November 14 to 20, 1999, inclusive, as California Science and Technology Week.

Res. Ch. 2 (SCR 42) Murray. Sister state: Western Cape Province, South Africa.

This measure would, on behalf of the people of the State of California, extend an invitation to the people of the Western Cape Province, South Africa, to join California as a sister state, and to commit to the development of programs to foster social, economic, educational, scientific, and cultural exchanges in order to strengthen economic ties, and improve international understanding and goodwill between the two states.

Res. Ch. 3 (ACR 74) Lowenthal. Relative to the Year of the Child.

This measure would declare the year 2000 to be the Year of the Child.

Res. Ch. 4 (ACR 99) Dickerson. Department of Corrections: firefighters: fire season of 1999.

This measure would honor the dedicated firefighters of the Department of Corrections for their efforts during the "Fire Sieges of 1999."

Res. Ch. 5 (ACR 100) Dickerson. Office of Emergency Services: firefighters: fire season of 1999.

This measure would honor the dedicated firefighters of the Office of Emergency Services for their efforts during the "Fire Sieges of 1999."

Res. Ch. 6 (ACR 101) Dickerson. California National Guard: fire support professionals: fire season of 1999.

This measure would honor the dedicated fire support professionals of the California National Guard for their efforts during the "Fire Sieges of 1999."

Res. Ch. 7 (ACR 102) Dickerson. California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection: firefighting professionals: fire season of 1999.

This measure would honor the dedicated firefighting professionals of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for their efforts during the "Fire Sieges of 1999."

Res. Ch. 8 (ACR 103) Dickerson. California Conservation Corps: firefighters: fire season of 1999.

This measure would honor the dedicated firefighters of the California Conservation Corps for their efforts during the "Fire Sieges of 1999."

Res. Ch. 9 (ACR 104) Dickerson. California Youth Authority: firefighters: fire season of 1999.

This measure would honor the dedicated firefighters of the California Youth Authority for their efforts during the "Fire Sieges of 1999."

Res. Ch. 10 (AJR 38) Kaloogian. Human rights: Sudan.

This measure would condemn the National Islamic Front government for its genocidal war in southern Sudan, call for the end of the practice of slavery, urge Congress to adopt the Sudan Peace Act, and commend the Sudanese people who continue to resist that persecution.

Res. Ch. 11 (SCR 54) Burton. Legislature: adjournment.

This measure would adjourn the Senate and Assembly to meet for a session in the former State Capitol in Benicia.

Res. Ch. 12 (ACR 82) Aroner. Officer James Williams Memorial Overpass.

This measure would designate the overpass on the Interstate 580 freeway at 38th Avenue in Oakland the "Officer James Williams Memorial Overpass."

The measure also would request the Department of Transportation to determine the cost of appropriate plaques and markers showing that special designation, and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources sufficient to cover that cost, to erect those plaques and markers.

Res. Ch. 13 (ACR 113) Romero. Voter Registration Week.

This measure would proclaim the week of January 31, 2000, to February 7, 2000, inclusive, as Voter Registration Week.

Res. Ch. 14 (ACR 114) Wiggins. Charles M. Schulz Day.

This measure would proclaim February 13, 2000, as "Charles M. Schulz Day" on the occasion of the last original publication of the comic strip "Peanuts" in newspapers worldwide.

Res. Ch. 15 (ACR 116) Wesson. Rosa Parks Day.

This measure would proclaim Rosa Park's birthday, Friday, February 4, 2000, and the first Monday following February 4 of each subsequent year, as Rosa Parks Day in California.

Res. Ch. 16 (ACR 33) Havice. Crime Victims' Rights Week.

This measure would recognize the week of April 9 through 15, 2000, as Crime Victims' Rights Week in California.

Res. Ch. 17 (SCR 59) Burton. Mental health reform.

This measure would establish, until November 30, 2000, the Joint Committee on Mental Health Reform, for the purpose of identifying promising strategies and policy recommendations relating to mental health treatment. The measure would provide membership and funding specifications for the committee. The measure would require the committee to submit a report to the Legislature by May 1, 2000, on the committee's activities and recommendations.

Res. Ch. 18 (ACR 118) Dutra. Vandalism and graffiti.

This measure would state that the Legislature sends its support and condolences to Congregation Beth Torah, the students, faculty and administration of Washington High School, and the community of Fremont for the acts of vandalism and anti-Semitic and racist graffiti on their properties. This measure would also state that the Legislature denounces these acts and resolves to combat hatred, promote unity, and assist in bringing those responsible for these crimes to justice.

Res. Ch. 19 (ACR 13) R. Wright. Black History Month.

This measure would recognize February 2000 as Black History Month, urge all citizens to join in celebrating the accomplishments of African-Americans during Black History Month, and encourage the people of California to recognize the many talents, achievements, and contributions that African-Americans make to their communities.

Res. Ch. 20 (ACR 107) R. Wright. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.

This measure would honor the late Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and commemorate Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.

Res. Ch. 21 (SCR 22) Solis. College Awareness Month.

This measure would proclaim February 2000 to be "College Awareness Month." This measure would urge California residents to encourage elementary and secondary school

pupils to succeed in their academic endeavors so they may earn a college education and contribute to the economic, social, and political future of California.

Res. Ch. 22 (SCR 63) Johannessen. Department of Parks and Recreation.

This measure would commend the Department of Parks and Recreation for the maintenance of the Benicia State Capitol Building and for their assistance in facilitating the legislative session held there on February 16, 2000.

Res. Ch. 23 (SCR 64) Burton. Commemoration of the First Legislature.

This measure would memorialize the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the First Session of the California Legislature.

Res. Ch. 24 (SCR 65) Burton. San Francisco Bar Pilots.

This measure would honor the former and current members of the San Francisco Bar Pilots for their important role, throughout California's history, in the enhancement of maritime commerce, protection of cargoes, and safeguarding the fragile environment of the bays and rivers on which they have served.

Res. Ch. 25 (ACR 120) Thomson. City of Benicia: commendations.

This measure would commend the City of Benicia for hosting the Legislature's celebration of California's sesquicentennial at the Benicia State Capitol.

Res. Ch. 26 (ACR 121) Villaraigosa. Sesquicentennial Anniversary of California's Admission into the Union.

This measure would officially honor the sesquicentennial anniversary of California's statehood, and would encourage the people of the state to celebrate with events paying tribute to California's history.

Res. Ch. 27 (ACR 125) Villaraigosa. California Neighborhood and Community Parks Month.

This measure would proclaim the month of March 2000 as California Neighborhood and Community Parks Month, and would encourage the people of this state to reflect upon the positive benefits that our local and regional parks provide every person in California.

Res. Ch. 28 (ACR 31) Machado. National Boys and Girls Club Week.

This measure would designate April 9, 2000, through April 15, 2000, as National Boys and Girls Club Week.

Res. Ch. 29 (ACR 129) Strom-Martin. Spay Day 2000.

This measure would declare February 29, 2000, to be Spay Day, and would request that Californians observe that day by having their dogs or cats spayed or neutered or by contributing to organizations that provide spay or neuter services.

Res. Ch. 30 (ACR 43) Havice. Law Enforcement Appreciation Week.

This measure would proclaim May 14 through May 20, 2000, as Law Enforcement Appreciation Week in California and would encourage all Californians to join in this observance to commend our law enforcement officers for their professionalism and commitment to the citizens of California.

Res. Ch. 31 (ACR 95) Leonard. Federal decennial census.

This measure would request all state residents to make themselves available to be counted during the 2000 federal decennial census.

Res. Ch. 32 (ACR 108) Wayne. Parent Teacher Association Month.

This measure would designate the month of February as “Parent Teacher Association Month.”

Res. Ch. 33 (ACR 112) Torlakson. California Fitness Month.

This measure would proclaim the month of March 2000 as California Fitness Month, and would encourage all Californians to enrich their lives through proper diet and exercise.

Res. Ch. 34 (SCR 61) Alpert. California Girls and Women in Sports Week.

This measure would recognize female athletes, coaches, officials, and sports administrators for their important contribution in promoting the value of sports in the achievement of full human potential and would proclaim February 6 to 12, 2000, inclusive, as California Girls and Women in Sports Week.

Res. Ch. 35 (SCR 69) Chesbro. Adult education.

This measure would designate the week of March 6 through March 10, 2000, as California Adult Education Week, and would commend the administrators, teachers, classified staff, and students of California’s adult schools for their support of, and contributions to, the quality of public education in this state.

Res. Ch. 36 (ACR 83) Lempert. Civilian Women Volunteers All Wars Memorial Freeway.

This measure would designate that portion of State Highway Route 101 between the Ralston Avenue Exit in Belmont, California, to State Highway Route 92, the Civilian Women Volunteers All Wars Memorial Freeway.

The measure also would request the Department of Transportation to determine the cost of appropriate plaques and markers, consistent with signing requirements for the state highway system, showing that special designation and upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering that cost, to erect those plaques and markers.

Res. Ch. 37 (ACR 141) Cedillo. Domestic Worker Appreciation Day.

This measure would declare March 30, 2000, to be Domestic Worker Appreciation Day.

Res. Ch. 38 (SCR 4) Solis. Women’s History Month and International Women’s Day.

This measure would designate the month of March 2000 as Women’s History Month and would urge all Californians to join in the celebration of International Women’s Day on March 8, 2000.

Res. Ch. 39 (SCR 68) Monteith. Lupus Alert Day.

This measure would designate April 1, 2000, as Lupus Alert Day, and would urge all citizens to become involved in the search for a cure for this chronic and debilitating disease by supporting the Lupus Foundation of America.

Res. Ch. 40 (ACR 147) Correa. Red Cross Month.

This measure would recognize the month of March 2000 as Red Cross Month.

Res. Ch. 41 (SCR 55) Johannessen. POW Recognition Day.

This measure would designate April 9, 2000, as POW Recognition Day in California.

Res. Ch. 42 (SCR 56) Johannessen. 50th anniversary of the start of the Korean War.

This measure would commemorate the 50th anniversary of the start of the Korean War.

Res. Ch. 43 (ACR 62) Havice. Sober Graduation Month.

This measure would designate May 31, 2000, to June 30, 2000, inclusive, as Sober Graduation Month and would request Californians to join the Department of the California Highway Patrol in supporting the Sober Graduation Program.

Res. Ch. 44 (SCR 70) Burton. Senator Ken Maddy.

This measure would memorialize the late Senator Ken Maddy and would direct the Joint Committee on Rules to establish a suitable commemoration upon the grounds of the Capitol Park.

Res. Ch. 45 (ACR 44) Havice. California Peace Officers' Memorial Day.

This measure would honor California peace officers and commemorate Friday, May 5, 2000, as California Peace Officers' Memorial Day.

Res. Ch. 46 (ACR 137) Dutra. Child Internet Safety Week.

This measure would declare the first week of April 2000 as Child Internet Safety Week.

Res. Ch. 47 (ACR 154) Wesson. Safety Seat Checkup Week.

This measure would declare the week of April 2 to 8, 2000, inclusive, to be Safety Seat Checkup Week.

Res. Ch. 48 (ACR 152) Strom-Martin. California Earth Day.

This measure would declare April 22, 2000, as "California Earth Day," would reaffirm the Legislature's commitment to the fundamental principles of environmental laws, and would encourage the state's residents to promote the goals of Earth Day 2000.

Res. Ch. 49 (ACR 122) Torlakson. Mentor Appreciation Day.

This measure would designate May 1 of each year as Mentor Appreciation Day.

Res. Ch. 50 (ACR 134) Shelley. Census Day in California.

This measure would recognize April 1, 2000, as Census Day in California.

Res. Ch. 51 (ACR 124) Havice. Gold Star Mothers Week.

This measure would designate the last Monday in May, and the week following, as Gold Star Mothers Week in honor of the heroic sacrifices of our fallen men and women and of the sacrifices made by their loving parents.

Res. Ch. 52 (ACR 142) Battin. Child abuse and neglect.

This measure would acknowledge the month of April 2000, as Child Abuse Prevention Month and its concomitant "Safe At Home" Campaign as a positive effort to promote public awareness of child abuse and its prevention.

Res. Ch. 53 (ACR 143) Corbett. California Earthquake Preparedness Month.

This measure would declare the month of April to be Earthquake Preparedness Month and urge all Californians to engage in appropriate earthquake safety related activities during that month.

Res. Ch. 54 (ACR 151) Villaraigosa. Cesar E. Chavez.

This measure would recognize March 31, 2000, as the anniversary of Cesar E. Chavez's birth.

Res. Ch. 55 (SCR 57) Rainey. Missing children.

This measure would designate May 25, 2000, as Missing Children's Day and the month of May as Missing Children's Month.

Res. Ch. 56 (SCR 72) Escutia. National Arthritis Awareness Day.

This measure would declare that the Legislature understands the extent of, and sympathizes with, the severity of the impact of arthritis on California, and would recognize that Thursday, May 18, 2000, is National Arthritis Awareness Day.

Res. Ch. 57 (SJR 19) Solis. Education: federal funding.

This measure would request the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation that would eliminate the existing hold-harmless provisions currently in effect under the federal Title I of the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and to make changes to the funding formula used by those provisions so that all children receive their fair share of funding under that act.

Res. Ch. 58 (ACR 119) Havice. Merchant Marine Remembrance Week.

This measure would designate June 12 to June 18, 2000, as Merchant Marine Remembrance Week and would encourage all Californians to join in this observance.

Res. Ch. 59 (ACR 157) Wayne. California SAFE KIDS Week.

This measure would declare the week of May 6 through May 13, 2000, as California SAFE KIDS Week, in support of the activities of the National SAFE KIDS Campaign during National SAFE KIDS Week, and would encourage Californians to participate in the state and local activities planned for the observance of that week around the theme "Get into the Game."

Res. Ch. 60 (SCR 62) Poochigian. Armenian genocide remembrance.

This measure would designate April 24, 2000, as the California Day of Remembrance of the Armenian Genocide of 1915–23.

Res. Ch. 61 (ACR 153) Davis. California Holocaust Memorial Week.

This measure would designate the week of April 30 through May 6, 2000, as California Holocaust Memorial Week, and would urge Californians to observe these days of remembrance for the victims of the Holocaust in an appropriate manner.

Res. Ch. 62 (ACR 159) Hertzberg. Israel's independence.

This measure would congratulate Israel on 52 years of statehood.

Res. Ch. 63 (ACR 123) Wayne. Stroke Awareness Month.

This measure would designate May 2000 as Stroke Awareness Month.

Res. Ch. 64 (SCR 75) Lewis. Friedreich's Ataxia Awareness Day.

This measure would proclaim May 20, 2000, as Friedreich's Ataxia Awareness Day.

Res. Ch. 65 (AJR 47) Cedillo. Ryan White CARE Act.

This measure would urge the Congress and the President of the United States to expeditiously reauthorize the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency (CARE) Act.

Res. Ch. 66 (AJR 50) Baugh. United Colors of Benetton.

This measure would condemn as inappropriate and insensitive to the families of the victims the practice by the international retail corporation, United Colors of Benetton, of glamorizing death row inmates through its advertising campaign for the purpose of selling Benetton's products. This measure would encourage the citizens of California to express to Benetton, in whatever manner they deem most effective, their opinion of the inappropriate and insensitive death row marketing campaign, and would provide for the transmittal of the resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to specified Senators and Representatives, to the Presidents of the United States and California Chambers of

Commerce, the Chairman of the New York Stock Exchange, and the Chairman of the Board of Benetton.

Res. Ch. 67 (AJR 39) Washington. Homelessness.

This measure would support a comprehensive national plan to end homelessness and urge the President of the United States, Congress, and other relevant federal agencies to develop and implement a comprehensive plan to end homelessness. This measure would also request the President of the United States to convene a National Commission on Homelessness to develop a comprehensive strategic plan for addressing homelessness nationwide.

Res. Ch. 68 (SCR 78) Escutia. Physical Education Week.

This measure would recognize the importance and value of a sound standards-driven physical education experience for all California pupils and proclaim the week of May 1 through May 7, 2000, as "California Physical Education Week."

Res. Ch. 69 (SJR 26) Kelley. Mission Creek and Desert Hot Springs Aquifers.

This measure would memorialize the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to make available necessary funds to implement groundwater protection measures for the Mission Creek and Desert Hot Springs Aquifers.

Res. Ch. 70 (AJR 53) Jackson. Gun control.

This measure would respectfully memorialize the Congress and the President of the United States to enact commonsense gun legislation including laws that will limit handgun purchases, require background checks, reinstate a specified waiting period, require child safety locks, and ban specified weapons. This bill would also direct the Chief Clerk of the Assembly to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

Res. Ch. 71 (ACR 161) Nakano. Asian and Pacific Islander American Heritage Month.

This measure would commend Asian and Pacific Islander Americans for their accomplishments and service to the state, and would recognize May 2000 as Asian and Pacific Islander American Heritage Month.

Res. Ch. 72 (AJR 54) Alquist. East Timorese refugees.

This measure would request the President and the Congress of the United States to employ diplomatic and other resources to persuade the Indonesian government to expedite the return of all East Timorese refugees in Indonesia who wish to return home.

Res. Ch. 73 (ACR 130) Havice. School crossing guards.

This measure would designate the week of September 4, 2000, as "School Crossing Guards Week."

Res. Ch. 74 (ACR 158) Reyes. Cinco de Mayo.

This measure would call on the people of California to join in celebrating Cinco de Mayo, the historic date of May 5, 1862, as a day to honor the valiant spirit of the brave Mexicanos who defended the town of Puebla and the Mexican Americans of today who have fought and died for the freedom of the United States of America and would declare the week of May 1 through May 7 as Cinco de Mayo Week.

Res. Ch. 75 (SCR 81) Karnette. Day of the Teacher.

This measure would proclaim May 10, 2000, to be Day of the Teacher and would urge Californians to observe that day.

Res. Ch. 76 (AJR 55) Runner. Hemophilia relief.

This measure would memorialize the President and Congress of the United States to fully fund the Ricky Ray Hemophilia Relief Fund, and would urge the President and Congress of the United States to withhold the appropriation of funds to programs that have not clearly disclosed to the consumer the risks of infection for a product the program manufactures or distributes.

Res. Ch. 77 (ACR 131) Villaraigosa. Mattel Children's Hospital.

This measure would declare the Mattel Children's Hospital at the University of California, Los Angeles, to be one of the preeminent children's hospitals in the United States.

Res. Ch. 78 (ACR 128) Machado. California Veterans Day: November 11, 2000.

This measure would designate November 11, 2000, as California Veterans Day, 2000, to promote the recognition and appreciation of the great service and sacrifices made by California's veterans in order to secure our liberty.

Res. Ch. 79 (ACR 144) Ducheny. Veterans Week.

This measure would designate the week of November 5 to November 11, inclusive, of each year as "Veterans Week."

Res. Ch. 80 (ACR 155) Maddox. End of Vietnam Conflict.

This measure would commemorate the 25th anniversary of the end of the Vietnam Conflict and the many extraordinary contributions to American society made by Vietnamese-Americans, and would urge all Californians to participate in appropriate observances of these events.

Res. Ch. 81 (AJR 43) Alquist. Bone and Joint Health Decade: musculoskeletal conditions.

This measure would designate the years 2000 to 2010 as the Bone and Joint Health Decade.

This measure would memorialize the President and Congress of the United States to support the Bone and Joint Health Decade to reduce the suffering caused by bone and joint diseases and promote research in the area.

Res. Ch. 82 (AJR 64) Kuehl. Islamic Republic of Iran: show trials.

This measure would condemn the arrest and show trials of 13 Jewish men and boys of Shiraz and Isfahan, urge the government of the United States to take all possible diplomatic, political, and economic measures to protest the show trials, including refusing to resume diplomatic relations with Iran, and would urge the Islamic Republic of Iran to impose no punishment or penalty on the 13 Jews, and to immediately and unconditionally release them.

Res. Ch. 83 (ACA 12) Papan. Legislature: retirement.

Existing law provides that Members of the Legislature elected or serving after November 1, 1990, shall participate only in the federal Social Security System and in no other pension or retirement program.

This measure would authorize those members to elect also to participate in the Public Employees' Retirement System.

Res. Ch. 84 (SCR 73) Vasconcellos. California Science and Technology Week.

This measure would designate the 2nd week in November, commencing in the year 2000, and every year thereafter, as California Science and Technology Week.

Res. Ch. 85 (SCR 80) Speier. Prostate Cancer Awareness Month.

This measure would proclaim the month of June 2000 as Prostate Cancer Awareness Month.

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Res. Ch. 86 (ACR 136) Oller. American flag.

This measure would encourage all homeowner associations and landlords to obey the law and allow residents and tenants to exercise their lawful right to display the flag of the United States.

Res. Ch. 87 (AJR 40) Wildman. Special education: federal funding.

This measure would memorialize the President and Congress of the United States to provide the full federal share of funding for special education programs to the states so that this state and other states will not be required to take funding from other vital state and local programs to fund this underfunded federal mandate.

Res. Ch. 88 (AJR 59) Cox. Sacramento airports.

This measure would memorialize the President and the Congress to take whatever measures are appropriate and necessary to facilitate the designation of Sacramento County International Airport and Mather Airport as a Port of Entry, and pursue the locating of customs, immigration, and agricultural services at those airports.

Res. Ch. 89 (ACR 97) Oller. Mission bell: Capitol Park.

This measure would request the Department of General Services to place a mission bell historic trail marker and mission bell in the vicinity of the monument to Father Junipero Serra in Capitol Park, together with a plaque recognizing the efforts of the California Federation of Women's Clubs (CFWC) in restoring the mission bells throughout the state and the contributions of the Sutter District of the CFWC to obtain the placement of a mission bell historic trail marker and mission bell in Capitol Park.

Res. Ch. 90 (ACR 166) Cox. Fibromyalgia Awareness Month.

This measure would declare June 2000 to be Fibromyalgia Awareness Month, and would encourage the observance of this event in communities throughout the state.

Res. Ch. 91 (SCR 77) Hughes. School safety.

Existing law and the California Constitution set forth various provisions relating to school safety.

This measure would designate October 2000 as School Safety Month and the week of January 15 to 19, 2001, inclusive, as Yellow Ribbon Week.

Res. Ch. 92 (SCR 79) Escutia. Stroke Awareness Month.

This measure would designate May 2000 as Stroke Awareness Month.

Res. Ch. 93 (ACR 110) Leonard. CHP Officer Reuben F. Rios, Sr., Memorial Freeway.

This measure would designate a prescribed segment of the northbound and southbound portions of Interstate Highway Route 15 as the "CHP Officer Reuben F. Rios, Sr., Memorial Freeway." The measure would request the Department of Transportation to determine the cost of appropriate plaques and markers designating that specified portion of Interstate Highway Route 15 and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering that cost, to erect appropriate plaques and markers.

Res. Ch. 94 (ACR 115) Nakano. Los Angeles County Vietnam Veterans Memorial Highway.

This measure would designate that portion of State Highway Route 1 located in Los Angeles County as the "Los Angeles County Vietnam Veterans Memorial Highway." The measure also would request the Department of Transportation to determine the cost of appropriate plaques and markers showing that special designation and, upon receiving

donations from nonstate sources covering that cost, to erect those plaques and markers and signs.

Res. Ch. 95 (ACR 138) Oller. CHP Officer Glenn Carlson Memorial Bypass.

This measure would designate the State Highway Route 267 bypass as the CHP Officer Glenn Carlson Memorial Bypass. The measure would also request that the Department of Transportation determine the cost of appropriate plaques and markers, consistent with the signing requirements of the state highway system, showing this designation, and upon receiving donations from nonstate sources, to erect those plaques and markers.

Res. Ch. 96 (ACR 140) House. Agua Fria Historical Monument.

This measure would request the Department of Transportation to grant, without charge, an encroachment permit authorizing an appropriate historical monument and plaque dedicated to the community of Agua Fria to be placed within the right-of-way of State Highway Route 140, in Mariposa County, at a site that is located near the junction of State Highway Route 140 and Agua Fria Road.

Res. Ch. 97 (ACR 149) Aanestad. Post No. 1747 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States Memorial Highway.

This measure would designate a specified portion of State Highway Route 70 the Post No. 1747 Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States Memorial Highway.

The measure would request the Department of Transportation to determine the cost of erecting appropriate signs or markers, designating that specified portion of State Highway Route 70 the Post No. 1747 Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States Memorial Highway, and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering that cost, to erect those signs or markers.

Res. Ch. 98 (ACR 150) Aanestad. Blue Star Memorial Highway.

This measure would request the Department of Transportation to grant to the Kelly Ridge Garden Club of California Garden Clubs, Inc., without charge, an encroachment permit that will authorize an appropriate marker to be placed at the roadside rest stop on scenic State Highway Route 70 by the Feather River in Belden, California.

The measure would also designate the portion of State Highway Route 70, between the Cities of Marysville and Hallelujah Junction, as a Blue Star Memorial Highway.

The measure would request the department to erect appropriate plaques and markers, consistent with signing requirements for the state highway system, showing that special designation upon receiving donations that have been previously collected from nonstate sources covering that cost.

Res. Ch. 99 (ACR 168) Ashburn. Valley Fever Awareness Month.

This measure would proclaim August 2000 as Valley Fever Awareness Month.

Res. Ch. 100 (AJR 45) Longville. Export facilitation: commercial satellites.

This measure would memorialize the President and Congress of the United States to review the backlog in the licensing process for the export of satellites, launch vehicles, their components and related technical information and dedicate adequate resources to address any problems in order to ensure that the space industry maintains its competitive position in the informational marketplace.

Res. Ch. 101 (AJR 46) Longville. Commercial space transportation: federal indemnification.

This measure would memorialize the President and the Congress of the United States to protect the leadership role our state and nation have in the commercial launching of private

sector satellites and to ensure continued growth in market share by continuing federal indemnification of licensed launches and reentries until January 1, 2006.

Res. Ch. 102 (AJR 58) Firebaugh. Brownfield sites cleanup.

This measure would memorialize the President and the Congress of the United States to authorize the use of tax-exempt private activity bonds to finance the assessment, acquisition, and remediation of brownfield sites.

Res. Ch. 103 (ACR 98) Baugh. U.S. Submarine Veterans of WWII Memorial Highway.

This measure would designate a specified portion of State Highway Route 1 between Long Beach and Huntington Beach as the U.S. Submarine Veterans of WWII Memorial Highway.

The measure would request the Department of Transportation to determine the cost of erecting appropriate signs or markers showing that special designation, and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering that cost, to erect those signs or markers.

Res. Ch. 104 (ACR 133) Torlakson. Traffic congestion.

This measure would request the Department of the California Highway Patrol to organize a California Traffic Relief Panel, consisting of the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol, as Chair, the Chair of the Senate Committee on Transportation, the Chair of the Assembly Committee on Transportation, the Director of Transportation, a representative of a Certified Unified Program Agency selected by the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol, a representative of a congestion management agency selected by the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol, a representative of a regional transportation planning agency selected by the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol, a representative of an air quality management district selected by the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol, and, when conducting symposiums in northern California, as specified, a representative of the California State Automobile Association, and, when conducting symposiums in southern California, as specified, a representative of the Automobile Club of Southern California to conduct a series of townhall symposiums to identify local traffic congestion problems and solutions.

Res. Ch. 105 (SCR 58) Kelley. Doctor June McCarroll Memorial Freeway.

This measure would dedicate the portion of Interstate Highway Route 10 near Indio in Riverside County between the Jefferson Street and Indio Boulevard interchange and the junction with State Highway Route 86 to the memory of Doctor June McCarroll, and would specify that this portion of Interstate Highway Route 10 shall be known as the "Doctor June McCarroll Memorial Freeway." This measure also would request the Department of Transportation to determine the cost of appropriate plaques and markers showing that special designation and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering that cost, to erect those plaques and markers.

Res. Ch. 106 (ACR 61) Alquist. Extended Opportunity Programs and Services (EOPS).

This measure would commend the staff, students, and community supporters of the EOPS program of the California Community Colleges on its 30th anniversary and the Cooperative Agencies Resources for Education (CARE) program on its 17th year of operation.

Res. Ch. 107 (ACR 105) Havice. Red Ribbon Week.

This measure would proclaim October 23 through October 31, 2000, as Red Ribbon Week and would encourage all Californians to help build drug-free communities.

Res. Ch. 108 (ACR 106) Battin. Senator David G. Kelley Highway.

This measure would, on and after the date on which David G. Kelley ceases his service in the Legislature, designate the portion of State Highway Route 86 that is between 82nd Avenue and 66th Avenue in the County of Riverside as the Senator David G. Kelley Highway.

The measure would also request the Department of Transportation to determine the cost of appropriate plaques and markers showing this special designation and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering that cost and upon the designation of that highway, to erect appropriate plaques and markers.

Res. Ch. 109 (ACR 117) Machado. Neighborhood Watch Month.

This measure would designate the month of August 2000 as Neighborhood Watch Month.

Res. Ch. 110 (ACR 163) House. Lane usage: Department of the California Highway Patrol.

This measure would urge the Department of the California Highway Patrol to pursue, on a high priority basis, the enforcement of all the laws relating to proper use of lanes by large commercial vehicles and other restricted vehicles and would direct the department to provide an estimate, by January 15, 2001, of the uniformed field strength of officers that the department needs to effectively accomplish the enforcement of these laws.

Res. Ch. 111 (ACR 170) Maldonado. Salmon and Steelhead Awareness Month.

This measure would declare October of each year Salmon and Steelhead Awareness Month, commencing October 2000.

Res. Ch. 112 (AJR 62) Honda. Law Enforcement Protection and Tribal Courts: California Indian tribes.

This measure requests the expeditious appropriation and allocation of adequate funding for California tribal governments for the planning, establishment, and ongoing operation of tribal law enforcement and judicial systems in California, in order to ensure that per capita spending for California tribes at least equals the national average per capita funding for tribal law enforcement and judicial systems outside of California.

Res. Ch. 113 (AJR 65) Scott. NASA: Budget for fiscal year 2001.

This measure would commend the actions of the members of the United States House of Representatives from California to restore full programming for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for fiscal year 2001 and would strongly encourage all members of the United States Congress to actively support NASA funding for fiscal year 2001 in an amount sufficient to fully support and sustain scheduled projects.

Res. Ch. 114 (SCR 60) Rainey. Officer John Paul Monego Memorial Freeway.

This measure would designate that portion of Interstate Highway Route 680 between Alcosta Boulevard and the intersection with Interstate Highway Route 580 the "Officer John Paul Monego Memorial Freeway."

This measure would also request the Department of Transportation to determine the cost of appropriate plaques and markers showing that special designation, and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources sufficient to cover that cost, to erect those plaques and markers.

Res. Ch. 115 (SCR 90) Chesbro. Local Health Center Week.

This measure would proclaim the week of August 20 to August 26, 2000, as Local Health Center Week in Mendocino and Lake Counties.

Res. Ch. 116 (SJR 25) Solis. Filipino veterans of World War II: veterans' benefits.

This measure would memorialize the President and the Congress of the United States to take action necessary to honor our country's moral obligation to provide Filipino veterans with the military benefits that they deserve, including, but not limited to, holding related hearings, and acting favorably on legislation pertaining to the granting of full veterans' benefits to Filipino veterans of the United States Armed Forces.

Res. Ch. 117 (SJR 32) Haynes. Telephone Tax Repeal.

This measure would urge the United States Senate to swiftly pass, and the President to sign, the Phone Tax Repeal Act.

Res. Ch. 118 (ACR 109) Cardenas. Election voting information.

This measure would request the County Clerk or elections official of each county in California, on or before December 18, 2000, to prepare and submit a report to the Secretary of State summarizing specified information on the number of voters casting ballots during each hour that the polls are open at the November 7, 2000, general election. This measure would request the Secretary of State to compile this information and report to the Legislature.

Res. Ch. 119 (ACR 132) Firebaugh. California Phase 3 Reformulated Gasoline.

This measure would urge the State Air Resources Board to conduct public hearings in the Los Angeles Air Basin and in the San Francisco East Bay Area to discuss the impacts that the California Phase 3 Reformulated Gasoline regulations may have on air quality, public health, and on the price and supply of gasoline, and to receive public input regarding the proposed regulations.

Res. Ch. 120 (ACR 139) Oller. John C. Begovich Memorial Highway.

This measure would designate a portion of State Highway Route 49, as prescribed, as the John C. Begovich Memorial Highway. The measure request that the Department of Transportation determine the cost of appropriate plaques and markers showing this designation and upon receiving donations from nonstate sources, to erect those plaques and markers.

Res. Ch. 121 (AJR 42) Alquist. Relative to Medicare prescription drug benefit.

This measure would memorialize Congress to enact and implement the Voluntary Medicare Prescription-Drug Benefit contained in the President's Fiscal Year 2001 Budget.

Res. Ch. 122 (ACR 135) Wesson. State employee merit awards.

This measure would request that merit award payments, authorized by the Department of Personnel Administration, be made to specified individuals whose proposals have resulted in annual savings and net revenue gain to the state.

Res. Ch. 123 (ACR 145) Cardenas. Diabetes Awareness Month.

This measure would designate November 2000 as Diabetes Awareness Month.

Res. Ch. 124 (ACR 165) Thompson. Ronald Packard Parkway.

This measure would designate a specified portion of State Highway Route 78 as the "Ronald Packard Parkway." The measure would request the Department of Transportation to determine the cost of appropriate plaques and markers so designating that portion of State Highway Route 78 and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering that cost, to erect appropriate plaques and markers.

Res. Ch. 125 (ACR 172) Havice. Schools: pedestrian safety.

This measure would designate October 4, 2000, as Walk to School Day 2000 and would encourage all Californians to actively participate and promote pedestrian safety, education, and a healthy lifestyle.

Res. Ch. 126 (ACR 181) Hertzberg. California History Month.

This measure would designate the month of September as California History Month.

Res. Ch. 127 (AJR 56) Longville. Daylight saving time.

This measure would memorialize the President and the Congress to enact legislation to allow states the opportunity to choose year-round daylight saving time, in addition to standard time or the current system of “traditional” daylight saving time.

Res. Ch. 128 (AJR 57) Longville. High-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel: transportation.

This measure would memorialize the President and the Congress to take appropriate action necessary to direct the United States Department of Energy not to transport shipments of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel from other states through California to the proposed Yucca Mountain repository and, with regard to high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel originating in the state, to create appropriate procedures to minimize the risk of an accident and to provide emergency response assistance to local communities.

Res. Ch. 129 (AJR 67) Papan. Disaster relief: insurance requirements.

This measure would urge the Congress of the United States to direct the Federal Emergency Management Agency not to proceed with its proposed public assistance insurance requirements, or to modify its proposed regulations, as specified.

Res. Ch. 130 (SCR 71) Hayden. Salmon resources.

This measure would request the Department of Fish and Game to evaluate and report to the Legislature the full range of environmental impacts and potential benefits of salmon farming, including, but not limited to, changes in local habitat, increased concentration of disease-causing organisms, potential damage to the genetic diversity of targeted organisms, reduced impacts on harvesting wild stocks, and the beneficial traits that may enhance the long-term sustainability of our wild salmon resource. The measure would also request the National Marine Fisheries Service to ensure that proper environmental assessments are completed and that transgenic salmon are prevented from threatening wild stocks of salmon.

Res. Ch. 131 (SCR 76) Vasconcellos. Elias Cortez and the Department of Information Technology staff.

This measure would commend, congratulate, and express gratitude to Elias Cortez, the Director of Information and Technology, and his staff for his and their profound, critical, and lasting contribution to the continued well-being of our state and our citizens. The measure would encourage Mr. Cortez to direct his talents, wisdom, knowledge, collaborative nature, and dedicated staff toward the challenges that the state and the people of California face as the state ventures further into the age of information technology.

Res. Ch. 132 (SCR 88) Alpert. Education Master Plan.

This measure would continue the existing Joint Committee to Develop a Master Plan for Education—Kindergarten through University until November 30, 2002.

Res. Ch. 133 (SCR 89) Vasconcellos. Office of Student Regent of the University of California.

This measure would recognize, commend, and celebrate the contributions of the Office of Student Regent of the University of California and the 26 students who have held that office. The measure would commend the University of California for its commitment to the inclusion of students as equal partners in the shared governance of the university.

Res. Ch. 134 (SCR 92) Haynes. Riverside County Deputy Sheriff Eric Andrew Thach Memorial Freeway.

This measure would designate the portion of State Highway Route 215 between Murrieta Hot Springs Road and McCall Boulevard in the County of Riverside as the Riverside County Deputy Sheriff Eric Andrew Thach Memorial Freeway.

The measure would also request the Department of Transportation to determine the cost of appropriate plaques and markers showing this special designation and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering that cost, to erect appropriate plaques and markers.

Res. Ch. 135 (SCR 97) Burton. Alfred Zampa Memorial Bridge.

This measure would designate the westbound span of the Carquinez Bridge as the Alfred Zampa Memorial Bridge in honor and recognition of Alfred "Al" Zampa. The measure also would request the Department of Transportation to determine the cost for appropriate signs showing this special designation and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering that cost, to erect those signs.

Res. Ch. 136 (SJR 27) Polanco. California-Latin America air service.

This measure would request that the federal government assure the State of California that the next air transport agreements between the United States and Brazil and Argentina include direct, nonstop service between California and those countries.

Res. Ch. 137 (SJR 34) Perata. Home Front National Historic Park.

This measure would request the Congress and the President of the United States to enact legislation that would establish the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park.

Res. Ch. 138 (ACR 8) Battin. California Hispanic Heritage Month.

This measure would declare September 15 to October 15, 2000, to be California Hispanic Heritage Month, and would encourage the observance of this event in communities throughout the state.

Res. Ch. 139 (ACR 156) Frusetta. Television violence.

This measure would urge the entertainment industry to think seriously about the impact that violence has on the healthy development of children.

Res. Ch. 140 (ACR 160) Ducheny. California Children's Day.

This bill would proclaim the 3rd Sunday in September as California Children's Day and encourage observance of that day by having adults spend time with children in specified activities.

Res. Ch. 141 (ACR 162) House. Pearl Harbor.

This measure commemorates Americans who gave their lives or were wounded in the attack on Pearl Harbor during World War II.

Res. Ch. 142 (ACR 173) Olberg. CHP Officer Larry J. Jaramillo Memorial.

This measure would request the Department of Transportation to grant, without charge, encroachment permits authorizing appropriate memorials, funded by nonstate sources, to be placed within the rights-of-way of northbound and southbound State Highway Route 395 at milepost marker 66.0 to honor California Highway Patrol Officer Larry J. Jaramillo.

Res. Ch. 143 (ACR 174) Olberg. CHP Officer Kenneth L. Archer and Officer Robert G. Carey Memorial.

The measure would request the Department of Transportation to grant, without charge, encroachment permits authorizing appropriate memorials, funded by nonstate sources, to be placed within the rights-of-way of State Highway Route 58 at milepost marker 18.3 to honor the memory of California Highway Patrol Officers Archer and Carey.

Res. Ch. 144 (ACR 175) Campbell. California Family Month.

This measure would recognize November 2000 as California Family Month.

Res. Ch. 145 (ACR 177) Honda. Confucius Day.

This resolution would designate September 28, of each year as Confucius Day, and on that day the state would recognize and honor teachers for their dedication and hard work.

Res. Ch. 146 (ACR 179) Torlakson. California State University.

This measure would request the Trustees of the California State University to conduct a thorough and comprehensive study of the educational needs of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, including consideration of the expansion of programs and services, and the need for establishing a separate university at the Contra Costa campus of the California State University, Hayward. The measure also would request the trustees to conduct a needs assessment for the expansion of programs and services at that campus, including the specific elements required by the California Postsecondary Education Commission. The measure would request that the needs assessment incorporate a detailed survey including, among other things, a population projection, industry and income profiles, and an analysis of the educational needs of the area served by the Contra Costa campus. The measure would also request that the trustees review the results of the needs assessment and survey and forward the results of that review by May 1, 2001, to the California Postsecondary Education Commission for review.

Res. Ch. 147 (ACR 180) Cardoza. CHP Officers Walter Frago and Roger Gore, Memorial Freeway.

This measure would designate a prescribed section of State Highway Route 99 as the "CHP Officer Walter Frago and Roger Gore Memorial Freeway." The measure would request the Department of Transportation to determine the cost of appropriate plaques and markers designating that specified section of State Highway Route 99 and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering that cost, to erect appropriate plaques and markers.

Res. Ch. 148 (ACR 183) Firebaugh. Jalisco, Mexico: sister state relationship/Relación de hermandad con el Estado de Jalisco, México.

This measure would extend an invitation to the people of the State of Jalisco, Mexico, to join with California in a sister state relationship/relación de hermandad con el Estado de Jalisco, México.

Res. Ch. 149 (ACR 184) Hertzberg. Demonstration Projects under the State Children's Health Insurance Program.

This measure would urge the Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board to apply for a demonstration project under the State Children's Health Insurance Program.

Res. Ch. 150 (ACR 185) Battin. Native American tribal rights.

This measure would reaffirm state recognition of the sovereign status of federally recognized Indian tribes as separate and independent political communities within the United States, encourage all state agencies, when engaging in activities or developing policies affecting Native American tribal rights or trust resources, to do so in a knowledgeable, sensitive manner that is respectful of tribal sovereignty, and encourage all state agencies to continue to reevaluate and improve the implementation of laws affecting Native American tribal rights.

Res. Ch. 151 (AJR 49) Bock. Filipino veterans of the United States Armed Forces: full benefits.

This measure would memorialize the President and the Congress of the United States during the Second Session of the 106th Congress to take action necessary to grant full veterans benefits to Filipino veterans of the United States Armed Forces.

Res. Ch. 152 (AJR 69) Aanestad. National forest lands.

This measure would request that the United States Forest Service and other federal land management agencies implement a cohesive strategy to reduce the overabundance of forest fuels and would request the United States Departments of Agriculture and Interior to immediately draft a national prescribed fire strategy for public lands.

Res. Ch. 153 (AJR 77) Keeley. Electricity rates.

This measure would direct the Electricity Oversight Board, working with the Public Utilities Commission, to petition the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to modify the Independent System Operator tariffs to require that the prices in the energy and ancillary services markets are just and reasonable, as prescribed. The measure would require the Public Utilities Commission, in consultation with the board, to investigate the most effective mechanisms to protect consumers from price volatility, energy exports, and unreasonably high prices caused by an uncompetitive market. The measure would direct the commission, by September 21, 2000, to issue a prescribed order.

Res. Ch. 154 (SCR 82) Chesbro. California State University.

This measure would request the Trustees of the California State University to conduct an initial needs analysis with respect to the possible establishment of joint and collaborative programs in Crescent City utilizing the existing facilities of the College of the Redwoods, and the purpose of which would be to continue to offer education programs at the upper division and graduate levels.

Res. Ch. 155 (SCR 85) Chesbro. Jeffrey Lynn Azuar Memorial Highway.

This measure would designate the section of Interstate Highway Route 80 that passes through Vallejo, from the Carquinez Bridge to Columbus Parkway, the Jeffrey Lynn Azuar Memorial Highway. The measure also would request the Department of Transportation to determine the cost for appropriate plaques and markers showing this special designation and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering that cost, to erect those plaques and markers.

Res. Ch. 156 (SCR 91) Polanco. Joint Legislative Committee on Prison Construction and Operations.

This measure would reestablish the Joint Legislative Committee on Prison Construction and Operations to assume primary responsibility for providing legislative scrutiny over prison construction and operations, including investigation of inmate population management issues.

Res. Ch. 157 (SCR 94) Vasconcellos. Former California Congressman Norman Y. Mineta.

This measure would honor former California Congressman Norman Y. Mineta for his long and distinguished record of public service and professional achievement and congratulate him on his recent appointment by President Clinton to become Secretary of Commerce for the United States of America.

Res. Ch. 158 (SCR 96) Karnette. Intermodal freight access.

This measure would request the Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency, the Trade and Commerce Agency, the California Transportation Commission, and other appropriate parties, to prepare a proposal for a "Global Gateways Development Program" to enhance intermodal freight access. The

measure would further encourage the department to consult and utilize information compiled by the California Transportation Commission, among other sources, in response to a specified resolution of the Senate, and would request a progress report and a final report to the Legislature.

Res. Ch. 159 (SCR 98) Ortiz. Joe Serna, Jr. Building.

This measure would concur with the Sacramento City Council in officially dedicating the City of Sacramento building located at 1001 I Street in Sacramento as the “Joe Serna, Jr. Building” in memory of Sacramento’s late mayor.

Res. Ch. 160 (SCR 99) Brulte. Sonny Bono Memorial Interchange.

This measure would designate the Nason Street Interchange as the Sonny Bono Memorial Interchange in honor and recognition of Sonny Bono. The measure also would request the Department of Transportation to determine the cost for appropriate signs showing this special designation and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering that cost, to erect those signs.

Res. Ch. 161 (SCR 100) Chesbro. Americans with Disabilities Act.

This measure would recognize the 10th anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Res. Ch. 162 (SJR 30) Speier. Federal Pain Relief Promotion Act.

This measure would urge the defeat by Congress or the veto of the President of the proposed federal Pain Relief Promotion Act.

Res. Ch. 163 (SJR 31) Figueroa. Blood centers: reimbursement.

This measure would request the Governor to urge the federal government to ensure that adequate reimbursement measures be implemented for all mandated safety initiatives imposed on blood centers.

Res. Ch. 164 (SJR 35) Knight. National Training Center: Fort Irwin, California: Land Acquisition Project.

This measure would memorialize Congress and the President to act promptly with regard to the expansion of the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, California.

Res. Ch. 165 (SJR 38) Costa. Importation of Argentine citrus.

This measure would memorialize the federal government to approve legislation that would prohibit implementation of a rule permitting importation of citrus from specified regions of Argentina, pending review and risk assessment.

Res. Ch. 166 (SJR 39) Knight. Air quality: East Kern County.

This measure would support the State Air Resources Board’s proposal to exclude east Kern County from the San Joaquin Planning Area for air quality purposes.

2000 DIGEST CHAPTERS SUPERIOR NUMBERS

1 [Ch. 52] I object to the following appropriations contained in Assembly Bill 1740.

Item 0450-101-0932—For local assistance, State Trial Court Funding. I am deleting Provisions 6 and 9.

I am deleting Provision 6, which would require that any funds for salary increases for trial court judicial officers only be distributed to those trial courts that are unified to the fullest extent of the law.

I am also deleting Provision 9, which would require that funding for new trial court judicial officers shall be provided to those courts that are unified to the fullest extent of the law.

The 56th and final eligible county has recently unified, and this language is no longer necessary.

Item 0505-001-0001—For support of Department of Information Technology. I delete Provision 2.

I am deleting Provision 2 which would require \$500,000 of the funds appropriated in this item to be used to conduct a study that will research, analyze, and report on the lack of access to advanced technologies among low-income and minority communities, otherwise known as the “digital divide”. While a study of this issue may be meritorious, I am deleting this language because when it was added, \$500,000 was available for this purpose. However, this item no longer contains resources for this study. Additionally, several national studies have been conducted on this issue.

Item 0505-101-0001—For local assistance, Department of Information Technology. I reduce this item from \$190,000 to \$150,000 by deleting:

(a) Sacramento Police Department—Racial Profiling Technology (\$40,000)

Consistent with my action in Item 2720-101-0001, which provides \$5,000,000 for grants to local law enforcement agencies that collect racial profiling data, I am deleting the \$40,000 legislative augmentation to the Sacramento Police Department for Racial Profiling Technology. Since it is my intention that the grant funds be used to offset a portion of local agency costs to report data to the Highway Patrol, the additional funding provided in this item is unnecessary.

Item 0530-001-0001—For support of Secretary for California Health and Human Services Agency. I reduce this item from \$2,274,000 to \$1,874,000 by reducing:

(a) 10-Secretary for California Health and Human Services Agency from \$3,272,000 to \$2,872,000,

and by revising Provision 1.

I am deleting \$400,000 and 0.9 personnel years of the \$600,000 and 0.9 personnel years legislative augmentation to implement Chapter 990, Statutes of 1999 (SB 480) and conduct a study regarding universal health care coverage options. While these resources were added for the purpose of conducting an additional study, Chapter 990 does not require such a study. Instead, Chapter 990 requires the Agency to examine and use the results of an existing University of California study, meet with interested parties, and report back to the Legislature on options regarding universal health care coverage. Given that Chapter 990 contained no appropriation and requires no additional study, \$200,000 is sufficient funding for the Agency to complete the required tasks.

I am revising the language in the item to conform to this action.

“1. Of the amount appropriated in this item, ~~\$500,000~~ \$200,000 shall be used to ~~conduct a study pursuant to Division 25 (commencing with Section 25000) of the Welfare and Institutions Code,~~ to develop options for achieving universal health care coverage. The Secretary of the California Health and Human Services Agency may utilize an interagency agreement, or conduct a competi-

tive process, for allocating all or any portion of these funds. These funds may be leveraged to obtain additional federal funds, grant moneys or foundation assistance, including in-kind support. It is the intent of the Legislature for the Secretary to utilize recommendations as contained in the report prepared by the Universal Health Care Technical Advisory Committee, dated April 2000, where applicable and deemed appropriate by the Secretary.”

Item 0540-001-0001—For support of Secretary for Resources. I reduce this item from \$11,781,000 to \$7,781,000 by reducing:

(a) 10-Administration of Resources Agency from \$13,673,000 to \$9,673,000 and revising Provision 1.

I am reducing the \$8,000,000 legislative augmentation by \$4,000,000 for projects associated with removing the Auburn Dam diversion tunnel. While I am supportive of restoring the American River, closure of the tunnel is primarily a federal responsibility. It is premature to fully fund a state contribution toward the closure until the federal government has made clear its plans for and commitment to restoration of the river.

I am revising Provision 1 as follows:

“1. Of the funds appropriated in this item, ~~\$8,000,000~~ \$4,000,000 may be allocated by the Secretary for Resources for the joint restoration, with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, of the natural stream channel of the North Fork of the American River to its previous free-flowing condition, in conjunction with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation’s closure of the Auburn Dam diversion tunnel for the purpose of restoring navigable flows and installation of a permanent, midchannel instream diversion and a pumping station for the Placer County Water Agency. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, these funds shall be available for expenditure during the 2000–01, 2001–02, and 2002–03 fiscal years.”

Item 0540-101-0001—For local assistance, Secretary for Resources. I reduce this item from \$4,007,000 to \$3,397,000 by revising:

- (2) Special Projects (Baldwin Hills) from \$860,000 to \$250,000 by deleting:
 (b) Baldwin Hills Conservancy (100,000); and
 (c) Baldwin Hills Planning Fund (510,000).

I am deleting the legislative augmentation of \$610,000 for these two projects. I have sustained \$250,000 for support of the Baldwin Hills Conservancy if it is created by legislation during the 1999–2000 Regular Session.

Item 0540-102-0005—For local assistance, Secretary for Resources. I deleted this item.

These legislative augmentations would over subscribe the allocation to the Resources Agency from the 2000 Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air and Coastal Protection Bond Fund. Specifically, I am deleting the funding for all of the projects related to the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles River and Mountains area (sub-schedules (l), (m), (n) and (o) because, while these projects are meritorious, funding for these projects is premature. The newly established San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles River and Mountains Conservancy has not yet had an opportunity to develop an implementation plan of priority projects for the region. Further, I believe it is important that project selection include community participation in order to keep faith with the voters to allow community groups to have a role in project selection.

Item 0552-001-0001—For support of Office of the Inspector General. I reduce this item from \$10,348,000 to \$10,248,000 and delete Provision 1.

I am deleting the \$100,000 legislative augmentation to contract with independent social science researchers to study the incidence of violence in State prisons and Youth Authority institutions in order to fund higher competing priorities.

I am deleting Provision 1 to conform to this action.

Item 0555-001-0001—For support of Secretary for Environmental Protection. I reduce this item from \$4,477,000 to \$4,177,000.

I am deleting the \$300,000 legislative augmentation for the California Border Environmental Education Program. This augmentation would provide technical assistance and training for government officials and community-based organizations on environmental issues at the Mexican border, and fund minor capital outlay projects for emergency situations. The Administration's California-Mexico Border Initiative already provides \$2.8 million to address environmental pollution at the Mexican border, including approximately \$306,000 for technical assistance and training.

Item 0555-001-0028—For support of Secretary for Environmental Protection. I delete this item.

I am deleting the \$700,000 legislative augmentation to develop and implement a geographical information management system for Unified Program data tracking. I believe it would be premature to fund this information technology project prior to an approved feasibility study report. If a feasibility study for a geographical information management system is completed and approved, funding for development and implementation costs could be considered in a future budget.

I am deleting Provision 1 to conform to this action.

Item 0555-001-0044—For support of Secretary for Environmental Protection. I revise this item by reducing:

(b) 20-Special Environmental Programs from (\$5,424,000) to (\$4,724,000);

(4) 20.25-Information Technology from \$746,000 to \$46,000;

(d) Amount payable from the General Fund (Item 0555-001-0001) from -\$4,477,000 to -\$4,177,000;

and by deleting:

(bx) 20.55-California Border Environmental Education Program (\$300,000);

(ex) Amount payable from the Unified Program Account (Item 0555-001-0028) (\$700,000).

I am revising this item to conform to the actions taken in Items 0555-001-0001 and 0555-001-0028.

Item 0650-011-0001—For support of the Office of the Secretary for Education. I reduce this item from \$6,453,000 to \$6,273,000 by reducing:

(a) Office of the Secretary for Education from \$6,463,000 to \$6,283,000.

I am reducing this item by \$180,000 and two positions which I proposed to support the expansion of the Academic Volunteer and Mentor Service Program. The expansion of the Program was not supported by the Legislature; thus these positions are no longer necessary.

Item 0690-103-0001—For support of the Office of Emergency Services. I reduce this item from \$7,685,350 to \$6,935,350 and revise Provision 1.

I am deleting funding for the East County Fire Protection District's fire rescue equipment. I am also reducing the appropriation for the San Mateo County emergency shelter facility from \$500,000 to \$250,000. While these projects may be meritorious, I am reducing or deleting the funding for them to fund higher competing priorities. I am revising Provision 1 as follows:

"1. The funds appropriated in this item are for various grants for emergency projects or emergency equipment as follows:

(a) Hanford Fire Department: 3 automated external defibrillators	13,000
(b) City of San Diego: East County Fire Protection District fire truck	169,500
(c) East County Fire Protection District: Wildland Type III fire engine	169,850
(d) East County Fire Protection District: fire rescue equipment	500,000

(e) City of South San Francisco: San Mateo County emergency shelter facility	500,000	250,000
(f) City and County of San Francisco Offices of Emergency Services: Conversion of 911 Building into a community resource computer learning center		700,000
(g) City of Long Beach: Fire safety house and tow vehicle		63,000
(h) City of Signal Hill: Emergency operation center		250,000
(i) Walnut Grove Fire District: Fire truck		250,000
(j) Ceres Fire Department: Breathing apparatus		40,000
(k) City of Dinuba: Fire safety equipment		30,000"

Item 0750-001-0001—For support of the Office of the Lieutenant Governor. I reduce this item from \$2,571,000 to \$1,829,000.

I am deleting the \$532,000 legislative augmentation for the Commission for Economic Development. Funding for this commission was eliminated in 1995, and has not since been funded because other state agencies are now responsible for these activities.

I am reducing the legislative augmentation to establish a San Diego office by \$210,000 from \$265,000 to \$55,000. Currently, the Lt. Governor has three offices, which are located in Sacramento, Los Angeles, and Fresno. Although I believe the existing offices provide the Lt. Governor sufficient flexibility in accomplishing existing duties, I am sustaining \$55,000 for related operational needs.

Item 0845-001-0217—For support of Department of Insurance. I reduce this item from \$123,590,000 to \$122,399,000 by reducing:

(c) 20-Fraud Control from \$29,967,000 to \$28,776,000.

I am deleting the \$1,191,000 legislative augmentation for the Employment Misrepresentation Task Force. I believe there is insufficient justification for additional efforts by the Department of Insurance in this area at this time.

Item 0845-101-0217—For local assistance, Department of Insurance. I reduce this item from \$32,416,000 to \$31,903,000.

I am deleting the \$513,000 legislative augmentation for local assistance for the Employment Misrepresentation Task Force to conform to my previous action regarding Item 0845-001-0217. There is not sufficient justification for additional efforts by the Department of Insurance in this area at this time.

Item 1100-001-0001—For support of California Science Center. I revise this item by deleting Provision 2.

I am deleting Provision 2, which would require the Secretary of State and Consumer Services to represent the state's interests in any lease negotiations for Exposition Park. This provision is unnecessarily restrictive and interferes with the Executive Branch's ability to manage its programs. I also note that the state's interests are already protected by Section 4102 of the Food and Agricultural Code which provides that the California Science Center may lease, let, or grant licenses for the use of a stadium or any arena, pavilion, or other building, with the approval of the State and Consumer Services Agency. Additionally, Provision 1 of this item protects the interests of the state since it requires (1) the Director of General Services to approve any contract, permit, or lease agreement that reduces state revenues or increases state costs by \$25,000 or more, and (2) a written, 30-day notification of the intent to approve such an agreement to the Chairperson of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee.

Item 1111-002-0960—For support of the Bureau for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education, Department of Consumer Affairs. I reduce this item from \$2,400,000 to \$400,000 by reducing:

(a) 27.30-Student Tuition Recovery Program from \$2,400,000 to \$400,000.

I am revising this item to conform to the action I have taken in Item 1111-003-0001.

Item 1111-003-0001—For transfer to the Student Tuition Recovery Fund. I delete this item and Provisions 1 and 2.

I am deleting the \$2,000,000 legislative augmentation. Existing law provides for a special assessment upon private post-secondary institutions for deposit in the Student Tuition Recovery Fund (STRF) to pay student tuition reimbursement claims in the event the STRF does not have sufficient resources for payment of the claims. A General Fund augmentation to this fund would inappropriately relieve the institutions of their statutory responsibility to students and could set an undesirable precedent for General Fund payment of any future judgments against the STRF.

I am deleting Provisions 1 and 2, and revising Item 1111-002-0960 to conform to this action.

Item 1111-102-0001—For local assistance, Bureau of Automotive Repair, Department of Consumer Affairs. I delete this item.

I am deleting the \$2,000,000 legislative augmentation for smog check remote sensing. Smog check remote sensing is more appropriately funded by the Vehicle Inspection and Repair Fund, and the budget already provides sufficient funding from that source for those purposes.

Item 1760-001-0001—For support of Department of General Services. I reduce this item from \$24,690,000 to \$24,290,000 and delete Provision 3.

I am deleting the legislative augmentation of \$400,000 for the public school construction businesses process review. Chapter 401, Statutes of 1998, authorizing statute for the School Facilities Program, recently streamlined the cumbersome and complex Lease-Purchase School Construction Program in an effort to allow local districts more flexibility to build schools as efficiently as possible. It would be premature to initiate actions related to further program modifications until the program has been operational for a sufficient length of time to warrant effective evaluation.

I am deleting Provision 3 to conform to this action.

Item 1760-001-0666—For support of Department of General Services. I revise this item by reducing:

- (a) Program support from \$591,547,000 to \$591,147,000, and
- (c) Amount payable from the General Fund (Item 1760-001-0001) from -\$24,690,000 to -\$24,290,000.

I am revising this item to conform to the action taken in Item 1760-001-0001.

Item 1760-491—Reappropriation, Department of General Services. I delete Provision 1.

I am revising this Item by deleting Provision 1, which declares the intent of the Legislature not to reappropriate funding for the projects listed in this Item and states that the Department of General Services should identify new eligible projects for which any unexpended funds could be used. This language is an infringement on the Executive Branch's budget development process and restricts my authority to prepare a budget that reflects my spending priorities within available fiscal resources.

Item 2240-107-0001—For transfer by the Controller to the Housing Rehabilitation Loan Fund (0929). I reduce this item from \$288,000,000 to \$213,000,000 and revise Provision 1.

I am reducing the legislative augmentation for the Multifamily Housing Program by \$75,000,000, sustaining \$188,000,000 for the program and revising Provision 1 accordingly. This represents more than twice the amount of funding for multifamily housing than I proposed, even though the total for all housing augmentations now matches the \$500 million proposed in the May Revision. New multifamily housing funds will assist in the development of 5,200 to 7,200 rental units for low- and very low-income Californians.

I am deleting all but the first sentence of Provision 1 to eliminate \$19,000,000 that the Legislature set aside within the Multifamily Housing Program for low-income housing that is at risk of converting to market rate rents as federal loans or subsidies expire. This language is unnecessary since the multifamily housing funds can already be used to preserve such at-risk units.

“1. Of the amount transferred by this item ~~\$263,000,000~~ \$188,000,000 shall be utilized for the purposes of the Multifamily Housing Program as set forth in Chapter 6.7 (commencing with Section 50675) of Part 2, Division 31 of the Health and Safety Code. ~~\$19,000,000 of the funds identified in this provision shall be reserved for projects which are at risk of conversion to market rate rents as a result of prepayment of their federally insured or federally held mortgage or termination of their federal subsidy program; as those terms are set forth in paragraphs (4) and (5) of subdivision (a) of Section 65863.10 of the Government Code. In regard to the preservation funds, these may be used for innovative programs that leverage private funding and that result in the preservation of housing units at a relatively low cost per unit. The Legislature encourages the Department of Housing and Community Development to investigate methods of using the funds on a revolving basis.~~”

Item 2400-001-0933—For support of Department of Managed Care. I reduce this item from \$36,827,000 to \$33,017,000 by reducing:

(a) 30-Health Plan Program from \$36,827,000 to \$33,017,000; and by deleting Provision 2.

I am reducing the legislative augmentation for consumer education and outreach by \$3,000,000, because it is premature to fund a large marketing campaign during the Department’s first year of operations. I am sustaining \$2,000,000 of this augmentation to develop and begin implementing a targeted education program to inform health plan enrollees of the Department’s existence and purpose and how to reach the Department. These activities will be evaluated to determine the level and types of educational efforts required for the next year and on an ongoing basis.

I am reducing by \$250,000 the legislative augmentation for consulting services to develop the report card for health care organizations required by Chapter 525, Statutes of 1999. I am sustaining \$500,000 of the augmentation to develop the report card structure and complete the initial report. This amount should be sufficient for the first year of this program.

I am also reducing by \$560,000 the legislative augmentation for consumer call center services and for consultants to assist with design and development of the Office of Patient Advocate. Consistent with my May Revision proposal, I am sustaining \$140,000 of the augmentation to handle any temporary surges in consumer calls during the Department’s initial year. The Patient Advocate should take the lead in organizing the Office of Patient Advocate, in accordance with the legislation creating the office.

I am also signing AB 2877, the omnibus health care trailer bill, which includes sections addressing the industry assessments that fund the activities of the Department. However, these assessment provisions are inconsistent with what I proposed in the May Revision, because AB 2877 effectively eliminates any cap on assessments. Therefore, I request that the Legislature pass subsequent legislation to establish an assessment cap more consistent with my May Revision proposal. The assessment cap must allow the Department to provide increased consumer services without creating an unreasonable financial burden on the managed care system. I am also deleting Provision 2 of this item to conform to my signing AB 2877.

Item 2660-001-0042—For support of Department of Transportation. I reduce this item from \$1,994,470,000 to \$1,988,601,000 by reducing:

(d) 20.40 Highway Transportation—Program Development from \$103,711,000 to \$102,842,000, and

(f) 20.70 Highway Transportation—Operations from \$143,273,000 to \$138,273,000.

I am deleting the augmentation of \$869,000 and 10 positions for the Bicycle Transportation Program. In January, I proposed \$415,000 and 4 positions to centralize the operations that assist local agencies in the planning and construction of bicycle pathways. The Legislature augmented this program without a compelling rationale and also decentralized operations among the districts. In deleting this augmentation, I am returning the responsibility of this function to Caltrans' headquarters to coordinate new bicycle transportation planning efforts on a statewide basis.

I am deleting the augmentation of \$5,000,000 for the Freeway Service Patrol, which supports patrols of tow truck drivers that provide services free-of-charge to motorists along 1,200 miles of freeways in the more congested areas of the State. Although this increase is characterized as a one-time request, this augmentation may commit Caltrans to higher on-going service and funding levels. I agree that the current Freeway Service Patrol provides valuable assistance to motorists and helps reduce traffic congestion; however, the need for more funds at this time has not been demonstrated.

Item 2660-012-0001—For transfer by the Controller to the Abandoned Railroad Account, State Transportation Fund. I delete this item and Provision 1.

I am deleting the legislative augmentation of \$5,000,000 that would have provided a transfer from this item to the Abandoned Railroad Account within the State Transportation Fund. The Legislature's action would restrict the use of the funds to acquiring land for non-motorized purposes (such as pedestrian or bicycle paths), while ignoring the original intent of the Account, which was to provide funding to acquire inactive railroad rights-of-way for public transit use. The State already provides \$1 million for bike trails in 2000-01, which is scheduled to increase in increments pursuant to Chapter 644, Statutes of 1997, to \$5 million by 2004-05. In addition, existing federal programs, such as the Transportation Enhancement Activities Program or the State's Environmental Enhancement and Mitigation Program, would be a more appropriate source of funding available to local agencies for bike paths or trails.

I am deleting Provision 1 to conform to this action.

Item 2660-101-0001—For local assistance of Department of Transportation. I reduce this item from \$77,992,500 to \$75,082,500 by reducing:

(a) 30-Mass Transportation from \$72,549,000 to \$71,249,000;
by deleting:

(6) Southern California Regional Rail Authority (\$400,000);

(8) San Francisco Muni Nextbus Program (\$300,000); and

(b) 20-Highway Transportation from \$1,633,500 to \$1,383,500;
by deleting:

(1) City of Rio Vista Traffic Signals (\$150,000);

(6) City of Isla Vista, Sidewalks (\$100,000); and

(bx) 10-Aeronautics from \$310,000 to \$200,000;

by reducing:

(1) Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena Airport Authority from (\$310,000) to (\$200,000)

(c) 500010-Special Projects from \$3,500,000 to \$2,250,000;

by deleting:

(3) City of Roseville Pedestrian/Bicycle Bridge (\$250,000);

(4) City of Lakewood Pavement Improvement Project (\$700,000); and by reducing \$300,000 from the following subschedule:

(5) Watsonville High School, Bridge from (\$1,500,000) to (\$1,200,000).

I am reducing this item by \$2,310,000 to fund higher competing priorities, including \$71,000,000 for transportation projects I proposed in the January Budget to assist two

of the State's most congested areas—Los Angeles and the Silicon Valley. Additional high priority projects are proposed for funding through my Traffic Congestion Relief Plan.

As a technical correction to this item, I am reducing Program 30—Mass Transportation by an additional \$600,000 to record a legislative change not reflected in the program total. Program 30 initially contained \$600,000 for the Orinda School Safety Program. The Legislature decided that this issue was best budgeted within another department, and the issue was removed without adjusting the program funding total accordingly.

Item 2660-102-0001—For local assistance, Department of Transportation. I delete this item and Provision 1.

I am deleting the legislative augmentation of \$12 million from the General Fund for the Bay Area Water Transit Authority to fund the environmental impact reports and design functions specified in Chapter 1011, Statutes of 1999, to purchase ferries and appropriate infrastructure to establish a high-speed water transit system for San Francisco Bay. In signing this chapter, I stated that the General Fund should not be used for this project. For this reason, I proposed \$12 million for the Bay Area Water Transit Authority from the Public Transportation Account in my January Budget, and I continue to support this phase of the project from that source. Therefore, I request that the Legislature pass a bill this year that provides \$12 million for the Authority from the Public Transportation Account.

The Public Transportation Account will receive about \$45 million in new funds annually from the State Highway Account as I proposed in January and can clearly support the initial planning efforts of the Authority.

I am deleting Provision 1 to conform to this action.

Item 2720-001-0044—For support of Department of the California Highway Patrol. I reduce this item from \$914,917,000 to \$901,085,000 by reducing:

- (a) 10-Traffic Management from \$878,517,000 to \$867,486,000;
- (b) 20-Regulation and Inspection from \$98,812,000 to \$96,011,000;

and revising Provision 1.

I am reducing the \$14,500,000 legislative augmentation for 146 additional CHP motorcycle officers to address traffic congestion in urban areas by \$6,451,000 for 65 officers, and sustaining \$8,049,000 of the augmentation for 81 officers. In addition to these funds, the Budget provides \$1,690,000 for an additional 15 motorcycle officers to provide concentrated congestion relief efforts. I believe a total of 96 additional CHP motorcycle officers will provide sufficient staffing to implement this program on the state's most congested highways.

I am revising Provision 1 to conform to this action.

- "1. Of the funds appropriated in this item, ~~\$14,500,000~~ \$8,049,000 shall be used for the support of approximately ~~146~~ 81 motorcycle officers, including equipment and support staff, to improve freeway safety and efficiency in congested areas. The officers shall be deployed in 15 selected operational areas. The operational areas shall be selected, and may be modified as necessary, by the Commissioner of the Highway Patrol, who shall ensure that the areas reflect a geographically diverse group of the state's most congested freeways. The officers shall perform normal freeway patrol activities, but shall be deployed so as to maximize their patrol during normal commute hours. The Department of the California Highway Patrol shall monitor the impact of these additional officers on various safety and efficiency factors, including collision rates, the number of moving violations, average traffic speed, and other factors. The department shall provide an interim report by January 1, 2001, and a final report by January 1, 2002, to the Legislature on the project. The report shall (a) assess the impact of the additional officers on the various safety and efficiency factors and (b) provide

recommendations as to whether and how the programs should be continued or expanded.”

I am reducing the \$10,433,000 legislative augmentation for 123 additional CHP officers to improve traffic safety, enhance motorist services, and provide additional assistance to allied agencies in rural areas by \$4,580,000 and 54 officers, and sustaining \$5,853,000 of the augmentation for 69 officers. I believe that 69 additional CHP officers will provide a substantial increase in service capacity in rural areas.

I am revising Provision 2 to conform to this action.

“2. Of the funds appropriated in this item, ~~\$10,400,000~~ \$5,853,000 shall be used for the support of approximately ~~123~~ 69 officers, including equipment, to improve traffic safety, enhance motorist services, and provide additional assistance to allied agencies. The officers shall be deployed on routes in unincorporated areas selected by the Commissioner of the Highway Patrol. The Department of the California Highway Patrol shall monitor the impact of these additional officers on traffic safety, including collision rates, motorist services, response times, allied agency services, and other factors. The department shall provide a report by January 1, 2003, to the Legislature on the project. The report shall (a) assess the impact of the additional officers on the various safety and efficiency factors and (b) provide recommendations as to whether and how the program should be continued or expanded.”

I am deleting the \$2,801,000 legislative augmentation for 20 additional CHP officers for farm labor vehicle inspections and safety enforcement. In my January Budget, I proposed \$1,750,000 and 10 officers for farm labor vehicle inspection and safety certification. CHP will use these officers in many areas of the state based on seasonal needs and will train other officers throughout the state to help in this program. This program has only been in operation a few months. The need for additional resources should be evaluated based on more experience with this new program before staffing is expanded. I am directing the CHP to monitor the progress of this program and to reassess the need for additional staff.

Item 2720-101-0001—For local assistance, Department of the California Highway Patrol. I sustain this item.

I am sustaining the \$5,000,000 legislative augmentation for grants to local law enforcement agencies that collect racial profiling data. These funds are to encourage local agencies to report data to the Highway Patrol by offsetting some of the local agencies' costs, but not to establish an entitlement for any particular level of reimbursement. I am directing the CHP to allocate these funds to local agencies on a pro rata basis to offset a portion of their costs.

Item 2740-001-0044—For support of Department of Motor Vehicles. I delete Provision 1.

I am deleting Provision 1 that relates to preparations to procure a replacement of all the department's main database applications. The provision restricts the availability of \$988,000 for the project to no sooner than 30 days after the Legislature receives from the Department of Information Technology (DOIT) a report that evaluates the Department of Motor Vehicles' efforts to replace its occupational licensing, vehicle registration, and driver license database systems. DOIT has already reviewed this project; additional reviews at this stage of the project would result in unnecessary delays. This project is already scheduled to be reviewed again in the fall of 2000 and the fall of 2001 before any additional funding will be committed.

Item 2920-101-0001—For local assistance, Trade and Commerce Agency. I reduce this item from \$44,732,000 to \$43,432,000 by reducing:

- (a) 10.09-Economic Development (Office of Military Base Retention) from \$800,000 to \$400,000;

- (b) 10.30-Economic Development (Strategic Technology Program) from \$27,248,000 to \$26,598,000; and
- (d) 10.50-Economic Development (Small Business Development Centers) from \$3,434,000 to \$3,184,000.

I am deleting \$1,300,000 in legislative augmentations to this item to fund higher competing priorities. Specifically, I am deleting: \$200,000 for Project Sirius: China Lake Naval Air Station; \$200,000 to support the Southwest Defense Alliance; \$650,000 for the City of Clovis Research and Technology Park; and \$250,000 for the Central Valley Business Incubator.

Item 3340-001-0001—For support of California Conservation Corps. I reduce this item from \$37,071,000 to \$35,071,000 by reducing:

- (a) 10-Training and Work Program from \$44,944,000 to \$42,944,000.

I am deleting the \$2,000,000 legislative augmentation for emergency response training for corpsmembers. An augmentation of this nature should be considered in the future as a component of a multi-faceted approach to re-define the mission of the CCC.

Item 3340-102-0005—For local assistance, California Conservation Corps. I delete this item.

I am deleting this item because there is insufficient information about these projects to determine if they qualify under the provisions of the 2000 Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air, and Coastal Protection Bond Act. The project proponents are encouraged to participate in the California Conservation Corps' grant selection process and compete, along with the State's other local conservation corps groups, for bond funding.

Item 3340-301-0001—For capital outlay, California Conservation Corps. I reduce this item from \$1,335,000 to \$1,290,000 by reducing:

- (4.6) 20.10.150-Delta Service District Relocation/Construction-Study from \$100,000 to \$55,000.

I am reducing the legislative augmentation to fund a site search and study for a residential facility at the Stockton Multi-Campus Regional Center by \$45,000. The Department of General Services has indicated that \$55,000 will be sufficient to perform the site search and study.

Item 3480-001-0001—For support of Department of Conservation. I delete Provision 4.

I am deleting Provision 4 because it prohibits the expenditure of funds for the North Coast Watershed Assessment unless Assembly Bill 717 or similar legislation is enacted during the 1999–00 Regular Session. Although I am deleting this language, I wish to express my commitment to work with the Legislature during the remainder of this Session on the development of a watershed proposal to address logging-related impacts to salmon and water quality.

I have taken conforming actions in Items 3540-001-0928, 3600-001-0001, 3860-001-0001, and 3940-001-0001.

Item 3480-101-0001—For local assistance, Department of Conservation. I revise this item by deleting Provision 2(d).

I am deleting Provision 2(d) which would require the Department to receive and evaluate grant applications for resource conservation district needs other than for watershed coordinators. The criteria used for the evaluation of grant applications and the award of watershed coordinator grants to resource conservation districts will be made available to the Legislature.

Item 3480-101-0005—For local assistance, Department of Conservation. I reduce this item from \$25,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

I am reducing the \$25,000,000 legislative augmentation for California Farmland Conservancy grants by \$20,000,000. This augmentation over allocates the fund and is

premature. This reduction represents a more realistic rate of expenditure for this program in Fiscal Year 2000–01.

Item 3540-001-0001—For support of Forestry and Fire Protection. I reduce this item from \$335,288,000 to \$332,318,000 by reducing:

- (a) 100000-Personal Services from \$342,195,000 to \$340,114,000;
- (b) 300000-Operating Expenses and Equipment from \$202,662,000 to \$201,773,000;

and by deleting Provision 4.

I am sustaining the \$4,580,000 legislative augmentation to fund the reactivation of inmate conservation camps in those areas of the State that have the most critical need for expanded wildland fire suppression. I am directing the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to develop a plan, to be approved by the Department of Finance, before these resources can be expended. I am also reducing the number of new positions related to this expansion to two positions.

I am deleting the \$750,000 legislative augmentation for new firefighter uniforms because it is not a priority at this time. I am also deleting the \$2,000,000 legislative augmentation to increase the Department's staffing level to four firefighters on 25 percent of the State's engines because a needs assessment and workload analysis have not been presented to justify this expansion. In addition, this appears to represent a significant policy expansion with emphasis on structural fire protection, which is not the main mission of the Department. Expanded staffing levels also could create significant capital outlay costs for training and housing of additional firefighters.

I am sustaining \$2,490,000 for additional staff for the Department's Training Academy on a limited-term basis to meet immediate needs. This augmentation is necessary to respond to a higher than normal number of retirements expected in the next few years. Because this situation is temporary, it is my intention to continue this level of funding only through 2002–03.

I am deleting the \$220,000 legislative augmentation to fund the reactivation of one fire crew at the Delta Conservation Camp. This item provides a \$4,580,000 augmentation for expansion of the conservation camp program statewide. Reactivation of a fire crew at the Delta Conservation Camp may be accomplished with this funding if the Department determines this to be a high priority wildland fire suppression need.

I am deleting Provision 4 to conform with this action.

Item 3540-001-0928—For support of Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. I delete Provision 3.

I am deleting Provision 3 because it prohibits the expenditure of funds for the North Coast Watershed Assessment unless Assembly Bill 717 or similar legislation is enacted during the 1999–00 Regular Session. Although I am deleting this language, I wish to express my commitment to work with the Legislature during the remainder of this Session on the development of a watershed assessment proposal to address logging-related impacts to salmon and water quality.

I have taken conforming actions in Items 3480-001-0001, 3600-001-0001, 3860-001-0001, and 3940-001-0001.

Item 3540-102-0005—For local assistance, Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. I reduce this item from \$9,308,000 to \$1,425,000 by reducing:

- (a) Grants from \$9,308,000 to \$1,425,000, by reducing \$7,383,000 from the following subschedules:
 - (1) City and County of San Francisco: Tree Corps for planting and maintaining trees in San Francisco from (\$500,000) to (\$100,000);
 - (2) City and County of San Francisco: Friends of the Urban Forest from (\$500,000) to (\$100,000);

- (3) City of Milpitas: Neighborhood and Streetscape beautification from (\$1,250,000) to (\$100,000);
- (4) City of Los Angeles: Greening along Burbank-Chandler Bikeway, including trees, landscaping, irrigation, and fencing from (\$2,000,000) to (\$100,000);
- (5) Sacramento County: Mather Urban Forest Tree Planting Project from (\$150,000) to (\$100,000);
- (6) Los Angeles County: Fox Field Urban Forestry Project from (\$150,000) to (\$100,000);
- (7) City of Palmdale: Urban Forestry Tree Planting Project from (\$200,000) to (\$100,000);
- (8) City of Victorville: Urban Forestry Planting Project (\$200,000) to (\$100,000);
- (9) City of San Jose: Urban Forestry Planting Project from (\$200,000) to (\$100,000);
- (12) City of Tehachapi: Tree planting from (\$300,000) to (\$100,000);
- (13) City of Calexico: Tree planting from (\$750,000) to (\$100,000);
- (14) County of Stanislaus: Tree planting from (\$887,000) to (\$100,000);
- (15) County of Orange: Tree planting from (\$1,000,000) to (\$100,000); and
- (16) Merced County: O'Bannion Park in Dos Palos from (\$696,000) to (\$100,000);

and by deleting \$500,000 for the following subschedule:

- (10) City and County of San Francisco: Friends of the Urban Forest for tree planting (\$500,000).

I am deleting \$500,000 for the City and County of San Francisco: Friends of the Urban Forest for tree planting (subschedule (10)) because it appears to duplicate the project shown in subschedule (2) above. I am reducing each of the remaining projects to \$100,000 to reserve bond funds for other urban forestry proposals to be evaluated on a statewide basis based on merit compared to other eligible projects. This reduction is necessary in order to keep faith with the voters to ensure that organizations throughout the state can compete for funding for this popular program.

Item 3540-302-0001—For capital outlay, Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. I sustain this item.

I am sustaining the \$500,000 legislative augmentation for the acquisition of land for the Alma Helitack Base. Notwithstanding the total amount available in this budget for acquisition of a site for this project, only the amount up to the appraised value of a site as approved by the Department of General Services may be expended. Any amount in excess of the appraised value would be considered a gift of public funds which is prohibited by Section 6 of Article XVI of the California Constitution.

Item 3600-001-0001—For support of Department of Fish and Game. I am reducing this item from \$88,670,000 to \$65,062,000 and deleting Provisions 2 and 3.

I am reducing the \$25,258,000 legislative augmentation to \$2,000,000 and eliminating 170.5 positions. My May Revision plan reflects a deliberative analysis of the critical base funding needs of the Department, which resulted in an augmentation of \$25 million. With the \$2,000,000 I am sustaining, General Fund resources for various baseline programs will have been increased by 75 percent.

I am also deleting the \$350,000 legislative augmentation to the Department's Marine Wildlife Veterinary Care and Research Center to expand its sea otter research. There is no analytical basis for the augmentation nor is it clear how this project is prioritized along with other competing needs within the Department. I am deleting Provision 3 to conform with my action.

Lastly, I am deleting Provision 2 because it prohibits the expenditure of funds for the North Coast Watershed Assessment unless AB 717 or similar legislation is enacted

during the 1999–00 Regular Session. Although I am deleting the language, I wish to express my commitment to work with the Legislature during the remainder of this Session on the development of a watershed assessment proposal to address logging-related impacts to salmon and water quality.

I have taken conforming actions in Items 3480-001-0001, 3540-001-0928, 3860-001-0001, and 3940-001-0001.

Item 3600-001-0200—For support of Department of Fish and Game. I revise this item by reducing:

- (a) 20-Biodiversity Conservation Program from \$117,144,000 to \$109,798,000;
- (b) 25-Hunting, Fishing & Public Use from \$44,471,000 to \$44,452,000;
- (c) 30-Management of Department Lands and Facilities from \$39,513,000 to \$38,065,000;
- (d) 40-Conservation Education & Enforcement from \$66,081,000 to \$51,643,000;
- (e) 50-Spill Prevention and Response from \$23,480,000 to \$23,123,000;
- (f) 70.01-Administration from \$34,644,000 to \$34,144,000;
- (g) 70.02-Distributed Administration from –\$34,644,000 to –\$34,144,000; and
- (i) Amount payable from the General Fund (Item 3600-001-0001) from –\$88,670,000 to –\$65,062,000.

I am revising this item to conform to the actions I have taken in Item 3600-001-0001.

Item 3600-101-0001—For local assistance, Department of Fish and Game. I reduce this item from \$14,431,000 to \$13,481,000 by reducing:

- (b) Grants from \$1,450,000 to \$500,000 by deleting \$950,000 for the following subschedule:
 - (1) County of Orange: East Bluff Slopes Stabilization (\$350,000)
 - (3) Wetlands and Wildlife Care Center of Orange County: Improvements to Animal Hospital (\$600,000).

While these projects may be meritorious, I am reducing this item to fund higher competing priorities.

Item 3600-101-0005—For local assistance, Department of Fish and Game. I delete this item.

I am deleting the \$6,150,000 legislative augmentations because these projects would over subscribe the funding available to the Department of Fish and Game from the 2000 Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air, and Coastal Protection Bond Fund. Additionally, most projects are not eligible for funding under the provisions of the 2000 Park Bond.

Item 3640-303-0001—For capital outlay, Wildlife Conservation Board. I reduce this item from \$2,600,000 to \$1,000,000 by reducing:

- (a) 80.10.600—Wildlife Conservation Board Projects from \$2,600,000 to \$1,000,000 and deleting the following projects:
 - (1) City of Laguna Niguel (\$600,000)
 - (3) Puente Hills landfill: Native habitat preservation (\$1,000,000)

I am deleting these projects to fund higher competing priorities.

Item 3640-304-0005—For capital outlay, Wildlife Conservation Board. I delete this item and Provisions 1 and 2.

I am deleting this legislative augmentation because it would over subscribe funding available to the Wildlife Conservation Board (WCB) from the 2000 Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air, and Coastal Protection Bond Fund. I am also eliminating all of the specified projects included in this item. I believe that the Board should conduct a deliberative process to identify and negotiate projects that are in the best interest of the people and natural resources of this State. I encourage the proponents of these projects to participate in this process. Further, while many of these

projects may be meritorious, I am unable to determine at this time whether all projects have been evaluated for their fish and wildlife values, whether appraisals have been completed, or whether there are willing sellers. I look forward to evaluating these projects through the WCB process.

I am also deleting Provisions 1 and 2 to conform to my action in this item.

Item 3680-001-0516—For support of Department of Boating and Waterways. I sustain this item.

I am sustaining the \$500,000 legislative augmentation for wave modeling equipment. However, none of these funds shall be encumbered or expended until the Scripps Institution of Oceanography completes a plan, to be approved by the Resources Agency and the Department of Finance, detailing how the equipment to be acquired with these funds will be used.

Item 3680-101-0001—For local assistance, Department of Boating and Waterways. I sustain this item.

I am sustaining the legislative augmentation of \$10,000,000 for beach erosion control project grants. The funds appropriated in this item shall be for one-time expenditures. A priority for use of the funds shall be research to determine what actions would prevent beach erosion.

Item 3680-102-0001—For local assistance, Department of Boating and Waterways. I reduce this item from \$580,000 to \$230,000 by reducing:

(1) Grants from \$580,000 to \$230,000 by deleting the following subschedule:

(b) City of Huntington Beach: Reconstruction of Warner Dock (\$350,000)

I am reducing this item to fund higher competing priorities.

Item 3720-001-0001—For support of California Coastal Commission. I reduce this item from \$11,517,000 to \$11,463,000 by reducing:

(a) 10-Coastal Management Program from \$14,307,000 to \$14,253,000

I am deleting the \$54,000 legislative augmentation to provide interpretation services to non-English speakers during the Commission's monthly public hearings. While this augmentation may have merit, in the past the Commission has provided translation services within its existing resources on an as-needed basis. I believe this approach is appropriate.

Item 3720-101-0001—For local assistance, California Coastal Commission. I reduce this item from \$1,210,000 to \$650,000 by reducing:

(b) Grants from \$710,000 to \$150,000 by deleting \$560,000 for the following subschedules:

(2) Coastal Conservancy: Coastal Acquisition—Wetlands (\$160,000)

(3) City of Huntington Beach: Beach Maintenance Facility (\$400,000)

To the extent that additional funds are needed to acquire coastal wetlands, I believe such funds should be appropriated directly to the State Coastal Conservancy to fund its longstanding efforts in the acquisition of coastal wetlands.

Item 3760-301-0005—For capital outlay, State Coastal Conservancy. I delete Provision 3.

I am deleting Provision 3 because this language is unnecessarily restrictive in that it precludes the State Coastal Conservancy from expending newly appropriated funds for the Salmon Habitat Restoration Program prior to 20 days following submission of a report to the Legislature identifying criteria, priorities, and process by which the funds will be allocated. The State Coastal Conservancy and the Department of Fish and Game are working together on their salmon habitat restoration efforts; therefore, this language is unnecessary.

Item 3760-302-0001—For capital outlay, State Coastal Conservancy. I reduce this item from \$4,640,000 to \$4,050,000 by reducing:

- (a) 80.97.030-Conservancy Programs \$4,640,000 to \$4,050,000, by reducing \$590,000 for the following subsections:
 - (3) City of Imperial Beach: Repay loan from State Coastal Conservancy for wetlands purchase from (\$140,000) to (\$50,000); and
 - (4) Rural/Coastal: Grants to rural, coastal communities to assist in their efforts to identify sources of river and stream sewage effluent, and to develop plans for the remediation of contamination problems from (\$1,500,000) to (\$1,000,000).

I am reducing the \$140,000 legislative augmentation to \$50,000 to the City of Imperial Beach. I believe this represents the appropriate level of state participation for this local agency obligation.

Although the rural/coastal grants may be meritorious, I am reducing the funding to a level that can be implemented in 2000–01.

Item 3760-302-0005—For capital outlay, State Coastal Conservancy. I reduce this item from \$154,882,000 to \$104,927,000 by reducing:

- (1) 80.00.023-San Francisco Bay Area Conservancy Program from \$6,160,000 to \$2,000,000, by deleting \$4,160,000 for the following subsections:
 - (B) San Francisco Bay Joint Venture: Bay Point restoration project (\$160,000);
 - (C) San Francisco Bay Joint Venture: Martinez Regional Shoreline-marsh restoration (\$2,000,000);
 - (D) San Francisco Bay Joint Venture: Lower Walnut Creek restoration-Walnut Creek (\$1,000,000);
 - (E) San Francisco Bay Joint Venture: Big Break Regional Shoreline-Oakley (\$1,000,000);
- (2) 80.97.030-Conservancy Programs from \$148,722,000 to \$102,927,000 by deleting \$42,795,000 for the following subsections:
 - (D) City of Mountain View: Stevens Creek Trail (\$550,000);
 - (E) City of San Jose: Coyote-Alamitos Trail-Planning, design, and environmental documentation (\$400,000);
 - (F) Midpeninsula Open Space District: To fund improvements to selected trail easements (\$450,000);
 - (G) Richardson Bay: Audubon Center-Trail Restoration (\$95,000);
 - (K) Muir Heritage Land Trust: Acquire land to link the Carquinez Strait Regional Shoreline Park to Briones Regional Park and the East Bay Municipal Utility District watershed lands (\$1,500,000);
 - (L) East Bay Regional Park District: Development of a rustic group camp and trail access for the Round Valley Regional Preserve (\$130,000);
 - (M) East Bay Regional Park District: Develop a trail connection for the Delta de Anza Regional Trail (\$1,820,000);
 - (N) East Bay Regional Park District: West Contra Costa Shoreline Trail-Completion of a major section of the San Francisco Bay Trail in West Contra Costa County connecting communities of Richmond, Pinole, Hercules and Rodeo (\$2,000,000);
 - (O) East Bay Regional Park District: Briones/Las Trampas Trail Corridor-To complete scenic trails and wildlife corridors on Lafayette and Burton Ridges (\$1,000,000);
 - (P) Muir Heritage Trust: Pacheco Marsh, 140 acres (Carquinez Straits), Burton Ridge 27 acres, Lafayette, Gustin 80 acres/Franklin Ridge in Martinez (\$750,000);
 - (V) Santa Barbara County: Bridle Ridge-conservation easement (\$3,000,000);

- (X) Santa Barbara County: J.J. Hollister property acquisition of watershed (\$4,000,000);
 - (Y) Santa Barbara County: Elwood Bluffs-Acquisition (\$5,000,000);
 - (DX) City of Nipomo: Guadalupe Nipomo Dunes Preserve (\$10,000,000);
 - (FX) County of San Luis Obispo: Preservation of the Monterey Pine Forest in Cambria (\$3,000,000);
 - (GX) Solano County: Lynch Canyon (\$240,000);
 - (JX) Port of San Diego, National City, City of Chula Vista: Sweetwater River Wetland Restoration-removal of riprap and reestablishment of wetland habitat (\$5,000,000);
 - (KX) City of Seal Beach: Sand replenishment at Surfside-Sunset (\$3,700,000);
 - (QX) State Coastal Conservancy: Coastal acquisition-wetlands (\$160,000);
- and by reducing \$3,000,000 from the following subschedule:
- (U) State Coastal Conservancy: Gaviota Coast property and conservation easement acquisition from \$5,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

Although these projects may be meritorious, I am deleting and reducing the funding because this funding level over subscribes various allocations to the State Coastal Conservancy from the 2000 Safe Neighborhood, Clean Water, Clean Air, and Coastal Protection Bond Fund. Additionally, based on an evaluation by the Conservancy, these projects do not meet the Conservancy's criteria for funding.

Also, I am reducing the \$5,000,000 legislative augmentation for the Gaviota Coast property and conservation easement acquisition because substantial funds remain unspent from the \$5 million General Fund legislative augmentation that I sustained in the 1999 Budget Act. These funds, when combined with a reduced level of \$2 million as sustained in the 2000 Budget Act, reflect an appropriate level of state funding for the project.

Lastly, the Budget Bill contains a technical error in subschedule (TX); the project name is reflected as "San Francisco Bay *rail* Project." Therefore, I am including a statement that clarifies the intent of my action to sustain the \$7,500,000 legislative augmentation for the "San Francisco *Trail* Project."

Item 3780-001-0001—For support of Native American Heritage Commission. I reduce this item from \$393,000 to \$318,000.

I am reducing this item by a one-time \$75,000 legislative augmentation to study the Commission's ability to review, monitor, and track all relevant environmental documents. There is no analytical basis for the level of proposed augmentation, and it is unclear what would be achieved with these funds.

Item 3790-001-0001—For support of Department of Parks and Recreation. I reduce this item from \$145,589,000 to \$120,439,000:

I am reducing this item by the legislative augmentation of \$10,000,000 and 293 limited term, seasonal positions. When I announced my plan to reduce fees at state parks effective July 1, 2000, it was expected that attendance at all state parks would increase. In anticipation of increased attendance, my May Revision plan included \$10,600,000 and 101.5 positions. This level of funding was determined to be appropriate to accommodate the increased number of visitors while still maintaining facilities and protecting natural and cultural resources.

I am also reducing this item by the legislative augmentation of \$15,000,000 and 177 positions for ongoing maintenance. The Budget already includes a \$3,000,000 augmentation proposed in January which is the appropriate level of funding for this program at this time.

Lastly, I am deleting the \$150,000 legislative augmentation for portable bathroom facilities and staffing for Caspar State Beach. Although this project may be meritorious, I am deleting the funding for it at this time to fund competing projects with higher priorities.

Item 3790-001-0392—For support of Department of Parks and Recreation. I revise this item by reducing:

(a) For support of the Department of Parks and Recreation from \$277,845,000 to \$252,695,000;

(d) Amount payable from the General Fund (Item 3790-001-0001) from -\$145,589,000 to -\$120,439,000;

and by revising Provision 1.

I am revising the schedules in this item to conform to the actions taken in Item 3790-001-0001.

In addition, I am revising Provision 5 to conform to this action:

“5. Of the funds appropriated in Schedule (dx) of this item, ~~\$400,000~~ \$250,000 shall be used for the following projects: (a) ~~\$250,000~~ for oversight and maintenance of the California State Mining and Mineral Museum Association in Mariposa. (b) ~~\$150,000~~ for portable bathroom facilities and staffing at Caspar State Beach.”

Item 3790-101-0001—For local assistance, Department of Parks and Recreation. I reduce this item from \$111,687,094 to \$75,290,000 by reducing:

(a) Grants from \$111,687,094 to \$75,290,000 by deleting \$20,527,605 for the following subschedules:

- (3) City of San Luis Obispo: Bob Jones bike trail (\$600,000);
- (4) Rio Caledonia Adobe (\$500,000);
- (9) City of Huntington Beach: Replace beach rail at Huntington Beach State Park (\$300,000);
- (10) City of Pico Rivera: Summer Youth Employment and Training Program (\$40,000);
- (48) City of Manhattan Beach: New playground equipment to replace old-Polliwog Regional Park (\$300,000);
- (78) City of San Jose: Guadalupe River Parkway (\$240,000);
- (79) City of Oakland: Studio One Recreation Center (\$500,000);
- (83) City of San Diego: Old Town San Diego marketing plan (\$75,000);
- (91) Lakeport Senior Activity Center: Building purchase for program providing recreational activities for seniors (\$100,000);
- (103) City of Anaheim: Maxwell Park expansion (\$510,000);
- (109) Friends of San Leandro Creek Environmental Education Center and Natural History Museum: Funds for project (\$1,500,000);
- (121) City of San Diego: La Mirada Joint Use Facility/multipurpose field design (\$300,000);
- (136) City of Pomona: Creation of the Ralph Welch Park (\$200,000);
- (138) City of Chino: Expansion of the 7th Street Community Theater (\$350,000);
- (147) City of San Francisco: Restoration of the Tori Gate and Pagoda located in the Japanese Tea Garden (Golden Gate Park) (\$500,000);
- (165) The Bay Center Coalition: Construction of the Bay Center (Environmental learning resource center) (\$1,000,000);
- (167) San Francisco Beautification Fund: Creation of the “Lefty” Gordon Park on Ocean Avenue in San Francisco (\$300,000);
- (171) County of San Mateo: Fitzgerald marine reserve visitor center improvements (\$250,000);
- (182) San Mateo County: Police Activities League (\$160,000);
- (187) City of Los Alamitos: Improvements to the USA Water Polo National Aquatics Center (\$490,000);
- (190) Western Center for Archeology and Paleontology: Operation and maintenance costs (\$1,000,000);

- (191) City of Tehachapi: Rebuild Beekay Theater (\$250,000);
 - (192) Barstow Parks and Recreation District: Swimming pool for Barstow Parks and Veterans Home (\$200,000);
 - (193) Los Angeles County: Construction of community center in Lake Los Angeles (\$3,500,000);
 - (194) Tehachapi Parks and Recreation District: Development of an aquatic facility (\$1,200,000);
 - (198) Camarillo Ranch Foundation: Preserve, restore, and maintain the Camarillo Ranch (\$492,605);
 - (203) Kern County: Boron Chamber of Commerce expansion project (\$100,000);
 - (208) Inyo County: Pleasant Valley Campground Project (\$180,000);
 - (209) Jurupa Area Recreation and Park District: Paramount Park Rehabilitation (\$180,000);
 - (211) Inyo County: Diaz Lake Campground Project (\$200,000);
 - (214) City of Lafayette: Pedestrian bridge (\$250,000);
 - (215) City of Brentwood: PAL Program Building (\$250,000);
 - (217) City of Yucaipa: Dunlap Park site (\$350,000);
 - (218) City of Norco: Ingalls Regional Equestrian Park (\$350,000);
 - (222) City of Walnut: Community Sports Complex (\$1,000,000);
 - (224) Tulare County: Auditorium restoration project (\$200,000);
 - (238) City of Artesia: Artesia Youth Academy for after school enrichment programs for at risk youth (\$50,000);
 - (241) Foothill Citizens for a Community College: Development of the Sierra Foothills Regional Educational Center (\$1,970,000);
 - (244) Tehachapi Parks and Recreation District: Youth Center-Old Post Office (\$300,000);
 - (247) Manila Dune Public Access (\$250,000);
 - (249) Lakeport Senior Activity Center: Building purchase for program providing recreational activities for seniors (\$100,000);
 - (250) Monterey Park: Expansion of Langley Senior Center (\$350,000); and
 - (251) Martinez Police Activities League: purchase computer and a van (\$100,000)
- and by reducing \$15,869,489 from the following schedules:
- (1) City of Whittier: The Greenway Trail from \$2,000,000 to \$500,000;
 - (11) City of Whittier: Parnell Park restoration from \$250,000 to \$150,000;
 - (49) Marjaree Mason Center: General repairs and maintenance from \$250,000 to \$150,000;
 - (51) Rotary Playland at Roeding Park in Fresno: Repair and construct new rides for the park from \$250,000 to \$150,000;
 - (52) Southeast Fresno: Construction costs for a park located in Kings Canyon and Huntington Avenue areas from \$447,360 to \$250,000;
 - (53) City of Reedley: Second phase of the Reedley Rail Trail Parkway from \$400,000 to \$200,000;
 - (55) City of San Gabriel: Expand Asian Youth Center with the addition of a second floor from \$500,000 to \$400,000;
 - (58) East Los Angeles: Build a community facility in the City Terrace neighborhood of East LA for senior citizens, Creative Thinking Program and facility for community meetings and other events from \$250,000 to \$200,000;
 - (64) Sacramento Boys and Girls Club from \$750,000 to \$350,000;
 - (65) City of Sacramento: Construction of the Sacramento Youth Sports Complex from \$700,000 to \$500,000;

- (77) City of Los Angeles: Blythe Street Park Expansion from \$1,650,000 to \$1,000,000;
- (80) Mission Trails Regional Park Foundation: Mission Trails Regional Park-Equestrian and ranger station from \$1,550,000 to \$1,000,000;
- (85) City of San Diego: San Diego Maritime Museum from \$500,000 to \$450,000;
- (87) City of Carson: Del Amo Neighborhood Park from \$1,400,000 to \$900,000;
- (92) Greater Vallejo Recreation District: Children's Wonderland from \$500,000 to \$300,000;
- (93) City of Santa Rosa: Construction of 25,000 square feet youth center in Southwest Community Park from \$500,000 to \$400,000;
- (96) Greater Vallejo Recreation District: North Vallejo Community Center expansion from \$500,000 to \$300,000;
- (98) City of Bakersfield: Construction of the Greenfield Multipurpose public use facility from \$1,497,129 to \$1,000,000;
- (133) Langley Senior Center in Monterey Park: Expansion of the Langley Senior Center from \$350,000 to \$250,000;
- (137) City of Ontario: Expand the De Anza Community Center from \$900,000 to \$500,000;
- (140) City of San Bernardino: Refurbish an existing building in order to create a Multicultural Center from \$500,000 to \$300,000;
- (142) City of Pomona: Renovation of Washington Park Community Center and Pool from \$300,000 to \$150,000;
- (144) City of Daly City: Construction of Mid-Peninsula Boys and Girls Club from \$1,000,000 to \$750,000;
- (148) City of Pacifica: Supplement the cost of permanently repairing the historic Pacific Pier in Pacifica from \$650,000 to \$500,000;
- (185) City of Redding: Construct recreation and sports complex from \$10,000,000 to \$3,000,000;
- (204) Jurupa Area Recreation and Park District: Memorial Park Swimming Pool from \$100,000 to \$50,000;
- (206) Jurupa Area Recreation and Park District: Memorial Park Athletic Field from \$170,000 to \$85,000;
- (207) Jurupa Area Recreation and Park District: Memorial Park Community Center from \$175,000 to \$85,000;
- (216) Riverside Park and Recreation District: Janet Goeske Senior Center from \$300,000 to \$200,000;
- (219) City of Highland: Highland Community Park construction from \$400,000 to \$300,000;
- (220) City of San Diego: Rancho Bernardo Community Aquatic Center from \$500,000 to \$250,000;
- (221) City of Redlands: Redlands Sports Complex development from \$1,000,000 to \$750,000;
- (229) City of Lakewood: Mae Boyar Park improvements from \$750,000 to \$500,000;
- (230) Western Center for Archeology and Paleontology: Construction from \$3,000,000 to \$2,250,000.

Although these projects may be meritorious, I am deleting or reducing the funding to fund competing projects with higher priorities. Additionally, some of the local parks and recreation projects may qualify for funding through the various grant programs

established in the 2000 Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air, and Coastal Protection Bond Act. I encourage the project proponents to seek funding from those programs.

I am deleting the \$40,000 legislative augmentation in subsection (10) for the City of Pico Rivera: Summer Youth Employment and Training Program. While I am supportive of efforts in this area, I am sustaining part of a legislative augmentation in the Employment Development Department since the budgets in the Employment Development Department and the Department of Education provide substantial state and federal funds for youth employment programs. These programs provide training and services for economically disadvantaged youth to prepare them with the skills necessary to obtain unsubsidized employment, to complete secondary or post-secondary education, to gain entrance to military service, or to obtain qualified apprenticeship.

I am deleting the \$500,000 legislative augmentation in subsection (147) for the City of San Francisco: Restoration of the Tori Gate and Pagoda located in the Japanese Tea Garden (Golden Gate Park) because I believe it would be more appropriate for this project to be funded from the Park Bond allocation set aside for projects located within Golden Gate Park. The 2000–01 Budget includes \$13.5 million in expenditure authority from the Golden Gate Park allocation.

I am deleting the legislative augmentation in subsection (241) Foothill Citizens for a Community College of \$1,970,000 for the acquisition of land, purchase of portable classrooms, computers, and infrastructure improvements for the Sierra Foothills Regional Education Center. This funding is intended to assist a non-profit organization in establishing a state regional community college center in the Sierra foothills. While I am committed to increasing access to all segments of higher education, this augmentation has been made by the Legislature without regard to the existing review process by the California Postsecondary Education Commission. Constructing or acquiring sites for higher education enrollment needs should be developed in the context of overall priorities, cost standards, guidelines, instructional purposes, enrollment related needs, and scope standards. Further, projects should secure the appropriate programmatic and site review and approval prior to receiving state funds, and funding should be allocated to the Chancellor's Office of the California Community Colleges rather than directly to non-profit organizations.

I am deleting the legislative augmentations in subsections (182), (249), (250), and (251) as technical vetoes because these appropriations duplicate appropriations made elsewhere in the Budget.

Item 3790-101-0005—For local assistance, Department of Parks and Recreation. I reduce this item from \$64,730,000 to \$64,085,000 by reducing:

- (a) 80.25-Recreational Grants from \$64,730,000 to \$64,085,000 by reducing \$645,000 from the following subschedule:
 - (10) City and County of San Francisco: Golden Gate Park from (\$14,169,000) to (\$13,524,000).

I have sustained three legislative augmentations in Item 3790-102-0005 (7) totaling \$645,000. I am reducing the appropriation in this item by \$645,000 to conform to my actions in Item 3790-102-0005 (7) and to prevent the 2000 Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air and Coastal Protection Bond Fund from being over subscribed.

Item 3790-102-0005—For local assistance, Department of Parks and Recreation. I reduce this item from \$211,760,000 to \$79,580,000 by reducing:

- (a) 80.25-Recreational Grants from \$211,760,000 to \$79,580,000:
 - (1) Competitive grants (non-project specific) from (\$80,005,000) to (\$1,740,000) by deleting \$77,865,000 for the following:
 - (a) California Heritage Program, State Office of Historic Preservation (\$10,000,000);

- (b) Riparian habitat acquisition (\$10,000,000);
 - (d) Murray-Hayden Urban Parks and Youth Service Program (\$50,000,000);
 - (e) Museums and Wildlife Education Facilities (\$7,865,000);
- and by reducing \$400,000 from the following:
- (c) Non-motorized Trails Grants from (\$2,140,000) to (\$1,740,000);
- (2) Specific Projects from (\$18,000,000) to (\$10,836,000) by deleting \$6,000,000 for the following:
 - (a) State Beach restoration (\$1,000,000);
 - (b) Dinosaur Archaeological Site (\$5,000,000);
- and by reducing \$1,164,000 from the following:
- (c) Folsom Zoo from (\$2,000,000) to (\$1,889,000);
 - (d) California Science Center-African-American Museum at Exposition Park from (\$3,000,000) to (\$2,834,000);
 - (e) California Science Center School from (\$7,000,000) to (\$6,113,000);
- (3) Local Agencies operating park units (\$26,400,000) by deleting the following:
 - (a) East Bay Regional Park District: Planning for East Bay Shoreline Project (\$200,000);
 - (b) County of San Mateo: Restore the grassland and riparian area of the San Bruno Mountain State and County Park (\$200,000);
 - (c) Kenneth Hahn State Recreation Area, Ballona Creek: Acquisition and enhancement of land for Ballona Creek and surrounding wetlands (\$350,000);
 - (d) City of Albany: Albany Landfill-environmental and aquatic habitat restoration, Eastshore State Park (\$650,000);
 - (e) County of San Mateo: Construct visitor center at San Bruno Mountain State and County Park (\$1,600,000);
 - (f) Completion of Rim Trail in Kenneth Hahn State Recreation Area: Design landscaping along ridgeline and Five Point Visitor center (\$2,500,000);
 - (g) East Bay Regional Park District: Complete the community planning process, provide design services, and construct public park improvements in the East Bay Shoreline Project (\$7,400,000);
 - (h) East Bay Regional Park District: Robert Crown Beach: Lagoon improvement, dredging to prevent further siltation of the lagoon near the Crab Cove area of the State Beach (\$450,000);
 - (i) East Bay Regional Park District: Lake Del Valle State Recreation Area: Provide additional recreational vehicle hook-ups, upgrade the campground electrical system and renovate restrooms at the State Recreation Area (\$500,000);
 - (j) East Bay Regional Park District: Robert Crown Beach: State Park Shoreline renovation at McKay Ave. in Alameda to remove and replace concrete rubble shoreline with rock along public shoreline pathway (\$800,000);
 - (k) East Bay Regional Park District: Robert Crown Beach: McKay Street: Paving renovation and improvements to public entry to the State Beach (\$850,000);
 - (l) East Bay Regional Park District: Robert Crown Beach: Beach sand replenishment and/or replacement to provide direct water access to the urban communities in the Alameda, Oakland and East Bay area (\$3,500,000);

- (m) East Bay Regional Park District: Eastshore State Park: Complete community planning process, provide design services and construct public park improvements (\$7,400,000);
- (5) Murray-Hayden Grants from (\$50,016,000) to (\$47,233,000) by deleting \$80,000 for the following:
 - (aa) City of Whittier (\$80,000);
 and by reducing \$2,703,000 from the following:
 - (a) City and County of San Francisco: Coleman Children and Youth Community Center in Excelsior District-capital outlay from (\$150,000) to (\$142,000);
 - (b) City and County of San Francisco: Youth Mural Art Project in Bayview-Hunters Point and Youth Stewardship Program from (\$200,000) to (\$189,000);
 - (c) City of Richmond: Richmond Natatorium, to enable seismic retrofit of the Natatorium from (\$400,000) to (\$378,000);
 - (d) City of La Puente: Construction of the Youth Learning/Activity Center from (\$400,000) to (\$378,000);
 - (e) City of Glendale: South Glendale mini-park development from (\$400,000) to (\$378,000);
 - (f) City of Los Angeles: Ed Vincent Park from (\$400,000) to (\$378,000);
 - (g) City of San Ysidro: Capital outlay for joint-use community activity park from (\$400,000) to (\$378,000);
 - (h) Sacramento Boys and Girls club: Construction of Boys and Girls Club facility in South Sacramento from (\$500,000) to (\$473,000);
 - (i) City of Huntington Park: Regional Community Youth Center from (\$520,000) to (\$492,000);
 - (j) City of Los Angeles: Blythe Street Pocket Park from (\$550,000) to (\$520,000);
 - (k) City of Fontana: Center city park acquisition from (\$750,000) to (\$709,000);
 - (l) City of Fresno: Construction costs for a park located on Kings Canyon and Huntington Avenue Areas from (\$750,000) to (\$709,000);
 - (m) City of Los Angeles: Renovation of Brand Park from (\$1,000,000) to (\$946,000);
 - (n) Boys and Girls Club of Hayward: Construction of 20,000-square-foot facility from (\$1,000,000) to (\$946,000);
 - (o) County of Los Angeles: San Pedro Park Improvement and Acquisition from (\$1,000,000) to (\$946,000);
 - (p) City of Los Angeles: Juntos Park: outdoor development at a recently acquired parcel to serve as a new park from (\$1,500,000) to (\$1,419,000);
 - (q) City of Los Angeles: Community Build Youth Center from (\$2,000,000) to (\$1,892,000);
 - (r) City of Fresno: Acquisition of the Palm Lakes Golf Course for the operation of Fresno Junior Golf serving disadvantaged youth from (\$250,000) to (\$236,000);
 - (s) City of Buena Park: Community park enhancements of deteriorated facilities from (\$250,000) to (\$236,000);
 - (t) City of Garden Grove: Village Green Park improvements from (\$650,000) to (\$615,000);
 - (u) City of Westminster: Youth Activity Center Program Expansions from (\$750,000) to (\$709,000);

- (v) City of La Puente: Youth Learning/Activity Center from (\$750,000) to (\$709,000);
- (w) City of Lancaster: Whit B. Carter Park Development Project from (\$1,000,000) to (\$946,000);
- (x) City of Anaheim: Maxwell Park Expansion Project from 15 to 21 acres from (\$1,100,000) to (\$1,041,000);
- (y) City of Los Angeles: Soccer Complex from (\$322,000) to (\$305,000);
- (z) City and County of San Francisco: India Basin: Shoreline Park from (\$400,000) to (\$378,000);
- (ax) City of Oakland: West Oakland Playgrounds from (\$600,000) to (\$568,000);
- (bx) City of Los Angeles: Hansen Dam Bluffs from (\$700,000) to (\$662,000);
- (cx) County of Los Angeles: Ted Watkins Park from (\$825,000) to (\$780,000);
- (dx) Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy: Compton-Slauson Natural Park from (\$1,000,000) to (\$946,000);
- (ex) City of Oakland: Sanborn Park from (\$1,500,000) to (\$1,419,000);
- (fx) City of Oakland: Union Point Park from (\$1,500,000) to (\$1,419,000);
- (gx) City of San Diego: North Chollas Park from (\$2,000,000) to (\$1,892,000);
- (hx) City of Maywood: Los Angeles River Parkway from (\$2,500,000) to (\$2,365,000);
- (ix) Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy: Arroyo Seco/Confluence Park from (\$5,000,000) to (\$4,730,000);
- (jx) City of San Diego: Paradise Park Project from (\$34,000) to (\$32,000);
- (kx) City of Lemon Grove: Berry Street Park from (\$40,000) to (\$38,000);
- (kx1) City of Imperial Beach Sports Park from (\$95,000) to (\$90,000);
- (lx) County of San Diego: Lamar Street Park from (\$225,000) to (\$213,000);
- (mx) City of East Palo Alto: Youth Center from (\$250,000) to (\$236,000);
- (mx1) City of San Diego: Boys and Girls Clubs of San Diego: Construction of Linda Vista Teen Center from (\$300,000) to (\$284,000);
- (nx) City of Chula Vista: Greg Rogers Park from (\$300,000) to (\$284,000);
- (ox) City of East Palo Alto: Bell Street Park from (\$350,000) to (\$331,000);
- (px) City of East Palo Alto: Martin Luther King-Jack Ferrell Park from (\$350,000) to (\$331,000);
- (px1) City of Stanton: Stanton Park from (\$500,000) to (\$473,000);
- (qx) City of Huntington Park: Bonelli Regional Youth Center from (\$400,000) to (\$378,000);
- (rx) City of Huntington Park: Westside Park from (\$500,000) to (\$473,000);
- (sx) City of Los Angeles: Tree People Two from (\$500,000) to (\$473,000);
- (tx) City of San Diego: Bay Terrace School Joint Use Facility from (\$500,000) to (\$473,000);
- (ux) County of San Diego: Bancroft Park acquisition from (\$500,000) to (\$473,000);
- (vx) YMCA of San Diego County: Border View expansion from (\$500,000) to (\$473,000);
- (wx) City of Oakland: Studio Recreational Center in North Oakland from (\$500,000) to (\$473,000);
- (xx) City of Stockton: Van Buskirk Community Center: gymnasium construction from (\$750,000) to (\$709,000);

- (yx) City of Fontana: Center City park acquisition from (\$750,000) to (\$709,000);
- (yx1) Columbia Boys and Girls Club: Renovation of building in Tenderloin for after school programs from (\$850,000) to (\$804,000);
- (zx) Cities of Bell and Cudahy: Bell Elementary Park from (\$1,000,000) to (\$946,000);
- (ay) City of Pico Rivera: Rio Honda Park from (\$1,000,000) to (\$946,000);
- (by) City of Los Angeles: Blythe Street expansion from (\$1,000,000) to (\$946,000);
- (cy) City of Baldwin Park: Teen Center from (\$1,000,000) to (\$946,000);
- (dy) City of Los Angeles: South Central Sports Center from (\$1,300,000) to (\$1,230,000);
- (ey) City of Los Angeles: Antes Columbus Club Youth Center from (\$1,345,000) to (\$1,272,000);
- (fy) Los Angeles Conservation Corps: Youth Center from (\$2,000,000) to (\$1,892,000);
- (gy) City of Whittier: Children's wading pool reconstruction at Friends Park to comply with current standards from (\$80,000) to (\$76,000);
- (6a) Urban and cultural centers, zoos, museums (\$17,540,000) by deleting the following:
 - (a) City of Los Angeles: Cabrillo Marine Aquarium (\$500,000);
 - (b) San Joaquin County: Micke Grove Zoo: east end exhibit: compliance with American Zoological Society Standards (\$500,000);
 - (c) City of Long Beach: Aquarium of the Pacific (\$1,400,000);
 - (d) City and County of San Francisco: San Francisco Zoo (\$1,000,000);
 - (e) Ararat Eskijian Museum: Project to preserve Armenian history and heritage (\$25,000);
 - (f) City of Laguna Hills: Display items of local paleontological importance (\$150,000);
 - (g) City of Rocklin Historical Transportation and Granite Industry Museum (\$200,000);
 - (h) Central Sierra Historical Society Museum of the Central Valley (\$250,000);
 - (i) City of Morgan Hill: Construction of facilities for wildlife and education (\$500,000);
 - (j) Kern County: Build and equip the San Joaquin Valley Discovery Center in the Kern County Museum in Bakersfield (\$1,500,000);
 - (k) Western Center for Archeology and Paleontology: Construction of the Western Center for Archeology and Paleontology (\$2,015,000);
 - (l) Western Center for Archeology and Paleontology: Construction for the Western Center for Archeology and Paleontology (\$4,500,000);
 - (m) Kern County: Build and equip the San Joaquin Valley Discovery Center in the Kern County Museum in Bakersfield (\$5,000,000);
- (6b) Marine Sanctuary from (\$500,000) to (\$472,000) by reducing \$28,000 from the following:
 - (n) Wildlife Conservation Board: O'Neill Sea Odyssey facilities improvements from (\$500,000) to (\$472,000).

I am deleting and reducing the funding for the above projects to ensure that the various allocations in the 2000 Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air and Coastal Protection Bond Fund are not over subscribed, and that the projects are consistent with the intent and provisions of the 2000 Park Bond.

Specifically, the legislative augmentations for various competitive grants in subschedule (1) are essentially reduced to the level in the May Revision because the

Department of Parks and Recreation needs further opportunity to prepare for the implementation of these grant programs. I am sustaining, however \$1,740,000 for the non-motorized trails grant program, which the Department indicates can be implemented in 2000-01.

Legislative augmentations for subschedules (2a) and (2b) are being deleted because they are duplicative of my May Revision. Further, I am reducing subschedules (2c), (2d) and (2e) to ensure there are sufficient funds in those allocations to meet various bond and program costs.

I am deleting all legislative augmentations in subschedule (3) because those grants only provide funding to five of 40 locally operated State park units. I believe it is more appropriate for the Department to determine the priority use of those bond funds.

I am sustaining all legislative augmentations made from the non-competitive Murray-Hayden allocation of the 2000 Park Bond [subschedule (5)]. To ensure that there are sufficient funds in those allocations to meet various bond and program costs associated with this grant program, I am reducing each legislative augmentation by approximately 5.4 percent.

I am deleting subschedule (6a) because (1) this allocation of the bond is over subscribed, (2) there is insufficient information to determine the merits and benefits of these projects in comparison to other similar projects statewide, and (3) several of these projects do not qualify under this allocation.

I am reducing subschedule (6b) to ensure that there are sufficient funds in that allocation to meet various bond and program costs necessary to implement this grant.

Lastly, I am sustaining the legislative augmentations in subschedules (4) and (6c) with the understanding that the Department will determine if these projects are eligible for funding under the provisions of the 2000 Park Bond.

Item 3790-103-0005—For local assistance, Department of Parks and Recreation. I reduce this item from \$388,000,000 to \$366,522,000 by reducing:

Grants (per capita) from \$388,000,000 to \$366,522,000.

I am reducing this item by \$21,478,000 to ensure that there are sufficient funds in that allocation to meet various bond and program costs necessary to implement and administer this grant over a multiple number of years.

Item 3790-104-0005—For local assistance, Department of Parks and Recreation. I delete this item and Provision 1.

I am deleting the \$200,000,000 legislative augmentation for Roberti-Z'berg-Harris grants because it is premature. Funding will not be allocated until the results of the federal 2000 census are known. Moreover, program complexities warrant a more deliberative process. I am, however, sustaining the per capita bond grant program to begin the allocation of grants to local entities for park and recreation purposes.

I am deleting Provision 1 to conform to this action.

Item 3790-302-0001—For capital outlay, Department of Parks and Recreation. I reduce this item from \$2,350,000 to \$1,200,000 by deleting:

(1) 90.EC.401-Kenneth B. Hahn State Recreation Area: Expansion-Study (150,000),
and by deleting Provision 1;
and by reducing:

(2) 90.KX.100-Acquiring and restoring space to house the Office of Historic Preservation from \$2,200,000 to \$1,200,000.

I am deleting the \$150,000 legislative augmentation to fund additional study work on the Kenneth B. Hahn State Recreation Area Master Plan from funds that were appropriated by the Budget Act of 1999. I direct the Department of Parks and Recreation to fund any additional and necessary study work out of its existing appropriation for master plan development of this State Recreational Area.

I am deleting Provision 1 to conform to this action.

I am reducing the \$2,200,000 legislative augmentation for the acquisition and restoration of office space to house the Office of Historic Preservation to \$1,200,000 to fund higher competing priorities.

Item 3790-302-0005—For capital outlay, Department of Parks and Recreation. I reduce this item from \$141,568,000 to \$25,594,000 by reducing:

- (20) 90.6L.100-Tomales Bay State Park for acquisition and easements from \$5,000,000 to \$1,200,000;
- (43) 90.9H.121-Colonel Allensworth SHP restoration from \$8,000,000 to \$4,000,000;

and by deleting \$108,174,000 for the following projects:

- (1) 90.6F.200-Angel Island Immigration Facility (\$15,000,000);
- (2) 90.E4.200-Chino Hills and Citrus State Historic Park Visitor Center (\$2,600,000);
- (3) 90.RS.200-State Park Playground Upgrades (\$650,000);
- (4) 90.FK.200-Poppy Reserve (\$250,000);
- (5) 90.AN.100-Empire Mine (\$2,500,000);
- (6) 90.8J.100-Colombia State Historic Park (\$250,000);
- (7) 90.RS.417-Redwood Acquisition (\$10,000,000);
- (8) 90.CO.200-Henry Coe State Park Trails and Access (\$500,000);
- (10) 90.6E.100-Pacifica State Beach: Linda Mar State Beach (\$1,000,000);
- (12) 90.GL.100-Verduga Mountains: Restroom, office, contact station, signs, fencing, trails (\$2,000,000);
- (14) 90.EC.103-Improvements to the 5-mile Ballona Creek Trail and Bikeway: public access, staging areas, landscaping, fencing, lighting, and paving (\$2,100,000);
- (18) 90.KY.100-Granite Rock acquisition, Monterey County at Fort Ord Dunes State Park (\$3,500,000);
- (19) 90.KV.103-Los Angeles River: smaller Chinatown Yards project, 6 acres adjacent to river and contiguous to Elysian Park (\$3,770,000);
- (21) 90.FU.100-California Citrus State Historic Park: Improvements project (\$154,000);
- (23) 90.SN.100-Mount Diablo State Park: Rock City Picnic Area (\$275,000);
- (24) 90.HA.106-Anza Borrego Desert State Park: Land Acquisition to expand and rehabilitate existing facilities (\$400,000);
- (26) 90.SN.403-Mount Diablo State Park: Acquisition to preserve 46 acres of land adjacent to Mount Diablo with red-legged frog habitat (\$525,000);
- (27) 90.9J.100-Kings Beach State Recreation Area: Facility Improvements Project (\$1,000,000);
- (28) 90.8U.103-Folsom Lake SRA: Visitor Center Project (\$1,000,000);
- (29) 90.GI.100-Red Rock Canyon State Park: Trail Rehabilitation Project (\$1,000,000);
- (30) 90.E4.100-Providence Mountains SRA: Facility Rehabilitation Project (\$1,000,000);
- (31) 90.3I.100-Shasta SHP: McGlaughlin House Visitor Center (\$1,230,000);
- (33) 90.CO.102-Acquisition of Conservation Easements on the Silacci Ranch adjacent to Henry W. Coe State Park (\$1,500,000);
- (35) 90.H6.100-Cuyamaca Rancho State Park: Green Valley Falls Campground Rehabilitation (\$2,000,000);
- (36) 90.GG.103-Silverwood Lake SRA: Construct New Visitor Center (\$2,200,000);

- (37) 90.3V.100-Bidwell Mansion SHP: Mansion Restoration Project (\$2,255,000);
- (38) 90.GG.102-Silverwood Lake SRA: Rehabilitate Miller Canyon Day Use Area (\$2,500,000);
- (40) 90.CO.103-Acquisition of Conservation Easements in Santa Clara and Stanislaus Counties adjacent to the Henry W. Coe State Park (\$8,000,000);
- (41) 90.GY.100-Purchase Headlands Reserve adjacent to Doheny State Beach (\$18,000,000);
- (42) 90.FB.103-Pio Pico SHP: Restoration Project to provide vital services and facilities for urban youth (\$1,500,000);
- (44) 90.93.100-City of Woodland: Woodland Opera House SHP (\$75,000);
- (45) 90.68.100-Solano County: Benicia State Recreation Area (\$205,000);
- (46) 90.68.100-Solano County: Benicia State Recreation Area (\$205,000);
- (50) 90.5N.103-Mt. Diablo State Park: Facilities Rehabilitation (\$2,000,000);
- (51) 90.GY.100-Coal Canyon acquisition (\$9,000,000);
- (52) 90.5P.100-San Bruno Mountain State Park—San Bruno Mountain, addition (\$405,000);
- (53) 90.G3.100-Antelope Valley Indian Museum: Cultural Artifact Preservation Project (\$500,000);
- (54) 90.8G.100-Marshall Gold Discovery SHP: Gold Discovery Museum (\$1,625,000);
- (55) 90.72.102-John Marsh Home (\$5,000,000); and
- (56) 90.5Y.100-Candlestick Point SRA Volunteer Building (\$500,000)

I am reducing the legislative augmentation for the Tomales Bay State Park acquisition and the Colonel Allensworth SHP restoration project to more accurately reflect the level of effort needed for these two projects.

While consistent with the Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air, and Coastal Protection Bond Fund, I am deleting subschedules 1 through 8 because these proposals are in need of further development and are not yet ready for implementation.

I am deleting the remaining projects because they have not been reviewed by the Department against other competing priority park system needs.

Item 3790-491—Reappropriation, Department of Parks and Recreation. I revise this item by deleting schedule (183) for City of Westminster (\$125,000).

I am deleting the reappropriation for the City of Westminster: Little Saigon Cultural Heritage Museum, Item 3790-101-0001, Budget Act of 1999. Although this project may be meritorious, I am deleting this reappropriation to fund higher competing priorities.

Item 3820-001-0001—For support of San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission. I reduce this item from \$4,967,000 to \$3,807,000 by reducing:

- (a) 10-Bay Conservation and Development from \$5,676,000 to \$4,516,000

I am deleting the \$1,160,000 legislative augmentation, including eight positions and four temporary help personnel years, for the Commission's regulatory and planning programs. My proposed budget for the Commission included an augmentation of \$379,000 to expedite the review of the Bay Plan, augment the enforcement program, and enhance the review of permit applications based on workload information provided by the Commission.

Item 3860-001-0001—For support of Department of Water Resources. I reduce this item from \$194,860,000 to \$193,860,000 by reducing:

- (a) 10-Continuing Formulation of the California Water Plan from \$67,279,000 to \$66,279,000;

and by deleting Provision 5.

I am deleting the legislative augmentation of \$1,000,000 and 4.2 personnel years for a more extensive update of the Department's publication titled "California's Ground-

water” Bulletin 118. The budget already includes \$1,000,000 for the second of three years’ funding to complete this project.

I am deleting Provision 5 to conform to the actions taken in Items 3480-001-0001, 3540-001-0928, 3600-001-0001, and 3940-001-0001.

Item 3860-101-0001—For local assistance, Department of Water Resources. I reduce this item from \$79,360,000 to \$51,200,000 by reducing:

- (b) Flood Control Subventions from \$68,000,000 to \$40,300,000;
 - (c) Grants from \$1,360,000 to \$900,000;
- by deleting \$460,000 for the following project:

- (1) City of Whittier: Flomar Drainage Project (460,000).

I am reducing the legislative augmentations to this item by \$28,160,000 to fund higher competing priorities. I am sustaining \$40,300,000 for local flood control subventions which will allow payment of all claims through June 30, 2001.

Item 3860-101-6006—For local assistance, Department of Water Resources. I delete Provision 1.

I delete Provision 1 which allocates \$300,000 to the Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District. The proposed use of the allocation is not eligible for funding through the local flood control subvention program.

Item 3910-101-0005—For local assistance, California Integrated Waste Management Board. I reduce this item from \$10,635,000 to \$2,558,000 by reducing:

- (1) 11-Waste Reduction and Management from \$10,635,000 to \$2,558,000, by deleting:

- (b) Special Projects (8,077,000)

- (1) County of Yolo, Town of Clarksburg: Restore and rehabilitate a playground (125,000);
- (2) City of San Diego: Ocean Beach Recreation Center Tot Lot upgrade for ADA compliance (175,000);
- (3) City of Glendale: Public parks ADA compliance (200,000);
- (4) City of San Francisco: Playground upgrades to meet ADA standards (500,000);
- (5) County of Plumas: Play area for youth and ADA compliance (150,000);
- (6) City of El Centro: City Parks playground equipment enhancements (125,000);
- (7) City of Orange: Replacement of tot lots and ADA compliance (75,000);
- (8) Fair Oaks Recreation and Park District: Bannister Park ADA compliance and improvements (50,000);
- (9) City of Willows: Play equipment pathway from recycled materials and ADA compliance (20,000);
- (10) County of Tuolumne: Patterson field play area for kids (25,000);
- (11) City of Anaheim: Play equipment replacement at Peter Marshall, Pearson, Boysen, and Rio Vista Parks (230,000);
- (12) City of Covina: Replace playground and ADA compliance (100,000);
- (13) Fulton-El Camino Recreation and Park District: District playground improvements and ADA compliance (50,000);
- (14) Elk Grove Community Services Center: Clarence Frank Baker Park playground equipment and ADA compliance (50,000);
- (15) Cordova Recreation and Park District: Play structure replacements and ground surface improvements at Larchmont-Rossmoor, Lincoln Village, Hensley and Rosswood Parks (50,000);

- (16) Fulton-El Camino Recreation and Park District: Improvements to area playgrounds and ADA compliance (50,000);
- (17) Elk Grove Community Services District: King Park Tot Lot improvements and ADA compliance (50,000);
- (18) Elk Grove Community Services District: Johnson Park Tot Lot improvements and ADA compliance (50,000);
- (19) Elk Grove Community Services District: Caterino Park Tot Lot and hardscape improvements (75,000);
- (20) City of Palmdale: Replacement of playground equipment at Courson, Manzanita and Pelona Vista Parks (100,000);
- (21) City of Santa Ana: Sand Point Park—Refurbish playground equipment (50,000);
- (22) City of Santa Ana: Santa Anita Park—Renovation and purchase playground equipment (75,000);
- (23) City of Santa Ana: Morrison Park equipment replacement (50,000);
- (24) National City: Installation of ADA approved playground for Kimball Park (50,000);
- (25) East Bay Regional Park District: Camp Ohloine ADA improvements (600,000);
- (26) City of Stockton: City park playground facility upgrade to meet current state requirements (300,000);
- (27) Manhattan Beach: Polliwog Regional Park—New playground equipment (300,000);
- (28) City of Reedley: Mueller Park—Repairs to damaged playground (20,000);
- (29) City of Fresno: Roeding Regional Park playground improvements (75,000);
- (30) City of Tulare: Cecil Berkeley activity center—construction of play structure (20,000);
- (31) City of Lakeport: Westside Community Park—Phase I improvements (250,000);
- (32) City of Watsonville: Playground upgrades and rehabilitation (500,000);
- (33) City of Salinas: Playground upgrades and rehabilitation (500,000);
- (34) City of Ceres: Playground upgrades (887,000);
- (35) City of Fresno: Tree planting (150,000);
- (36) City of San Bernardino: New children's park construction (750,000);
- (37) City of San Bernardino: Purchase new equipment for children's tot lots throughout city and install new tot lot (310,000);
- (38) City of Escondido: Construction of a regional, universal accessible playground in Kit Carson Park (250,000);
- (39) City of Tulare: Construction of a play structure adjacent to the Cecil Berkeley Activity Center (20,000);
- (40) Kern County: Bring Wofford Heights up to ADA standards (60,000);
- (41) Kern County: Bring Mountain Mesa up to ADA standards (60,000);
- (42) Kern County: Bring Scodie Parks up to ADA standards (60,000);
- (43) Livermore Area Recreation and Park District: Karl Wente Neighborhood Park—Renovation of playground equipment (120,000);
- (44) Livermore Area Recreation and Park District: Maitland Henry Neighborhood Park—Renovation of playground equipment (110,000);
- (45) Livermore Area Recreation and Park District: Watenburger Neighborhood Park—Renovation of playground equipment (60,000);
- (46) Livermore Area Recreation and Park District: Ravenswood Neighborhood Park—Renovation of playground equipment (100,000);

(47) Livermore Area Recreation and Park District: Summit Neighborhood Park—Renovation of playground equipment (100,000)

I am deleting the \$8,077,000 legislative augmentation to fund various projects for the purchase of safe playground equipment made from recycled materials. Because the Park Bond only provides \$7,000,000 for the grant program, this augmentation would significantly oversubscribe the program's allocation. Furthermore, it is unclear whether these projects would meet the program's 50 percent local matching requirement, and in the case of the Fresno tree planting project [subschedule (35)], the project is not related to the purchase of safe playground equipment made from recycled materials. Since the Budget already provides \$2,813,000 for the grant program, I believe that qualifying and meritorious projects should be funded through the competitive grant process to be established by the Integrated Waste Management Board.

Item 3930-001-0001—For support of Department of Pesticide Regulation. I reduce this item from \$19,441,000 to \$14,241,000 by reducing:

(b) 17-Enforcement, Environmental Monitoring, and Data Management from \$36,963,000 to \$31,763,000, and by deleting Provisions 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

I am deleting the \$5,200,000 legislative augmentation for the University of California Sustainable Agriculture Research Program. The Department already administers a \$1.5 million Pest Management Alliance Program, which funds alternative pest management strategies.

I am deleting Provisions 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 to conform to this action.

Item 3940-001-0001—For support of State Water Resources Control Board. I reduce this item from \$103,347,000 to \$87,197,000 by reducing:

(a) 10-Water Quality from \$405,339,000 to \$389,189,000; and by deleting Provisions 3 and 4.

I am deleting the following legislative augmentations: \$7,500,000 for University of California total maximum daily load (TMDL) education and research programs, \$2,000,000 for organophosphate TMDL development, and \$2,500,000 for ambient water quality monitoring. I am also reducing the following legislative augmentations: \$1,000,000 of the \$5,000,000 for total maximum daily load development and \$2,500,000 of the \$7,500,000 for storm water management. I am sustaining over \$25,500,000 in the budget for these water quality activities, including \$13,900,000 in new funding. I believe that this significant increase in funding will ensure that the highest priority water quality issues are addressed.

I am deleting the \$500,000 legislative augmentation for storm drain pollutant research by the Southern California Water Research Project to fund higher competing water quality priorities.

I am deleting the \$150,000 legislative augmentation for a study of white croaker fish off the Palos Verdes Shelf. Since the State already has conducted a white croaker fish study, established fish closure boundaries, and received \$3,100,000 in federal funds to enforce the existing fish closure, there is no need for another study.

I am deleting Provision 3 to conform to this action.

I am deleting Provision 4 to conform to actions taken in Items 3480-001-0001, 3540-001-0928, 3600-001-0001, and 3860-001-0001. Although I am deleting this language, I wish to express my commitment to work with the Legislature during the remainder of this session on development of a watershed assessment proposal to address logging-related impacts to salmon and water quality.

Item 3940-101-0001—For local assistance, State Water Resources Control Board. I reduce this item from \$27,155,000 to \$13,365,000 by reducing:

(1.5) Special projects from \$27,155,000 to \$13,365,000;

by deleting \$5,890,000 for the following projects:

- (c) Yucaipa: Water recycling project development and implementation (\$4,000,000);
- (g) Orange County: Top Rate water quality laboratory establishment (\$1,240,000);
- (o) County of Amador: Newton Copper Mine Passivation Technology Pilot Project (\$250,000);
- (q) City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power: Pacoima Community-based Watershed Management Plan (\$200,000); and
- (r) City of Seal Beach: Boardwalk and Flood Protection Wall Improvement Project (\$200,000);

and by reducing \$7,900,000 for the following projects:

- (a) San Diego: Rose and Tecolote Creek water quality improvement from (\$5,000,000) to (\$2,000,000);
- (b) County of Orange: Urban runoff action plan from (\$4,750,000) to (\$1,000,000);
- (e) County of Siskiyou: McCloud Sewer System replacement project from (\$2,000,000) to (\$1,000,000); and
- (n) City of Santa Rosa: Santa Rosa Creek restoration from (\$250,000) to (\$100,000).

I am deleting and reducing the funding for these projects because of the need to fund higher competing priorities, and in addition, in the case of Yucaipa: Water recycling project development and implementation [subschedule (c)], because this project should be addressed through the Water Resources Control Board's normal application, review, and selection process for funding water recycling and other water quality projects. This budget contains over \$50 million of General Fund augmentations for various water quality, coastal protection, and urban runoff programs. Additional, there are special fund and Proposition 13 Water Bond resources available for these purposes.

Item 3980-001-0001—For support of Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. I reduce this item from \$12,877,000 to \$12,777,000 by reducing:

- (a) 10-Health Risk Assessment from \$17,163,000 to \$17,063,000.

I am deleting the \$100,000 legislative augmentation to evaluate the health and environmental risks of genetically modified organisms. The National Academy of Sciences already has evaluated genetic modification, and additional evaluation by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment is not an effective use of funds at this time.

Item 4110-001-0001—For support of Area Boards on Developmental Disabilities. I revise this item by reducing:

- (a) 10-Area Board Services from \$7,725,000 to \$7,623,000; and
- (b) Reimbursements from -\$7,585,000 to -\$7,483,000.

I am reducing by \$102,000 the \$283,000 legislative augmentation provided for the Client's Rights Advocacy program because the full amount of the augmentation is not needed to meet workload and contractual obligations.

Item 4120-101-0001—For local assistance, Emergency Medical Services Authority. I reduce this item from \$9,707,000 to \$7,207,000.

I am deleting the \$2,500,000 legislative augmentation for the California Poison Control System. The base budget of \$4,000,000 General Fund and existing federal matching funds fully support the Poison Control System. Consistent with Budget Act language, I am requesting the Director of the Emergency Medical Services Authority to continue to seek this federal fund match to the General Fund dollars appropriated for the California Poison Control System. Such a match was obtained in the current year and should be available again in the budget year. I also support continued efforts to

seek support from stakeholders and others who benefit from the system, such as health plans, insurance companies, hospitals, and physicians' groups.

Item 4140-101-0001—For local assistance, Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development. I reduce this item from \$9,535,000 to \$8,235,000 by reducing:

(b) 30-Health Professions Development (Family Physician Training) from \$7,935,000 to \$6,635,000;

and by deleting provisions 2, 3, 4, and 5.

I am deleting the \$800,000 legislative augmentation for the proposed Physician Assistant Recruitment/Training Program for international medical graduates. I believe that such a program would be duplicative of programs already in place in the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, including the Song-Brown program. Existing physician assistant programs funded by Song-Brown currently accept international medical graduates on a competitive basis, and there is no demonstrated need for a separate program.

I am deleting the \$500,000 legislative augmentation for the proposed California Health Service Corps Loan Repayment Program that would provide the match required from medical care and dental service practice sites under an existing federal program, in response to claims that some sites are unable to afford this match. I believe that these sites should be required to make an investment in the health professionals they attract through this program by providing the local match required for participation. Additionally, there is currently insufficient information regarding the number of practice sites that are reportedly unable to provide the match and why these sites are not able to make the match.

Additionally, I am deleting Provisions 2, 3, 4, and 5 to conform to the actions in this item.

Item 4170-001-0001—For support of Department of Aging. I reduce this item from \$8,052,090 to \$7,297,090 by reducing:

(c) 30-Supportive Services and Centers from \$6,312,000 to \$5,696,000;

(d) 40-Special Projects from \$6,325,090 to \$6,103,090; and

(g) Reimbursements from -\$3,060,000 to -\$2,977,000;

and by revising Provision 4.

For community-based programs for seniors, I am sustaining the legislative augmentations of \$371,090 for the Multipurpose Senior Services Program and \$75,000 for the Health Insurance Counseling and Advocacy Program to meet the increased demand for these worthwhile services. I am, however, deleting the augmentations of \$216,000 and 3.8 personnel years for the Ombudsman Program, \$61,000 and 0.9 personnel years for the Linkages Program, and \$161,000 (\$78,000 General Fund and \$83,000 reimbursements) and 1.9 personnel years for the Adult Day Health Care Program. This conforms with action taken in Item 4170-101-0001.

I am also reducing, by \$400,000, the legislative augmentation of \$750,000 for support of my Long-Term Care Innovation Grants Initiative. Of that \$750,000, \$375,000 was for program evaluation and \$375,000 was for technical assistance. I am reducing the amount for the evaluation by \$275,000 since many of the programs will not start until late in the fiscal year. I am reducing the amount for technical assistance by \$125,000, leaving a more appropriate level of funding for the anticipated workload.

Finally, I am revising Provision 4 to conform to the action in this item.

“4. Of the funds appropriated in this item, up to ~~\$375,000~~ \$100,000 shall be used to contract for an evaluation of the programs funded through the Long-Term Care Innovation Grants Program funded by this act. At a minimum, the evaluation shall assess the effectiveness of the grantees at enabling program participants to remain in their homes rather than enter long-term care facilities, with an emphasis on the programs' ability to provide a good quality of life outside of an institutionalized setting. The department shall provide copies of the report to

the fiscal and policy committees of the Legislature by March 1, 2002. In addition, ~~\$375,000~~ \$250,000 shall be used to fund technical assistance, distribution of information, and support of regional conferences to assist in proposal and grant planning and information sharing about effective grant programs.”

Item 4170-101-0001—For local assistance, Department of Aging. I reduce this item from \$66,352,000 to \$55,377,000 by reducing:

- (a) 10-Nutrition from \$69,393,000 to \$68,814,000;
- (c) 30-Supportive Services and Centers from \$59,192,000 to \$55,389,000; and
- (d) 40-Special Projects from \$34,140,000 to \$27,547,000;

and by deleting Provisions 3, 5, 8, and 10, and revising Provision 12.

I am sustaining the legislative augmentations of \$3,321,000 for the Multipurpose Senior Services Program and \$1,190,000 for the Health Insurance Counseling and Advocacy Program. Of the \$4,105,000 augmentation for the Linkages program, I am sustaining \$1,499,000 and deleting \$2,606,000. Additionally, I am deleting a total of \$7,369,000, which the legislature augmented for community-based programs for seniors. These reductions include: \$2,803,000 for the Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program, \$1,644,000 for the Adult Day Health Care Planning and Development Grants Program, \$781,000 for the Foster Grandparent Program, \$781,000 for the Senior Companion Program, \$781,000 for the Information and Assistance Program, and \$579,000 for the Home-Delivered Meals Program.

I am also deleting the legislative augmentation of \$1,000,000 for the construction of a new senior center in the City of Laguna Beach in order to fund higher competing priorities.

This budget includes significant augmentations I have proposed for seniors’ programs. My Aging with Dignity Initiative, which includes augmentations for community-based programs for seniors as well as long-term care facilities, was adopted by the Legislature and contains over \$270 million in new General Fund monies. Of this amount, \$15.2 million of one-time funding is in the Department of Aging to support Long-Term Care Innovation Grants to implement and expand community-based adult care alternatives to nursing homes. I am challenging private foundations to sustain these grants at much higher levels for the next 10 years.

I am deleting Provisions 3, 5, 8, and 10 to conform to this action.

I am also revising Provision 12 to conform to the action in this item.

“12. Of the funds appropriated in this item, ~~\$4,105,000~~ \$1,499,000 shall be used to expand the Linkages Program; ~~\$2,803,000~~ shall be used to expand the Ombudsman Program; ~~\$781,000~~ shall be used to expand the Foster Grandparent Program; ~~\$781,000~~ shall be used to expand the Senior Companion Program; ~~\$579,000~~ shall be used to expand the Home-Delivered Meals Program; and ~~\$781,000~~ shall be used to expand the Information and Assistance Program. Included in this funding are administrative costs for participating Area Agencies on Aging.”

Item 4180-001-0001—For support of Commission on Aging. I delete this item.

I am deleting the legislative augmentation of \$235,000 and 2.8 personnel years for the Commission on Aging. I believe that the current budget for the Commission is sufficient for the accomplishment of its mandated tasks. Further, I continue to believe that the varied non-General Fund sources that contribute to the Commission are the appropriate funding sources.

Item 4200-101-0001—For local assistance, Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs. I reduce this item from \$63,428,000 to \$56,828,000 by reducing:

- (a) 15-Alcohol and Other Drug Services Program from \$384,893,000 to \$378,293,000;

and by deleting Provision 3.

I am deleting the \$4,300,000 legislative augmentation to expand the Adolescent Treatment Program begun under Chapter 866, Statutes of 1998 (AB 1784). The Budget contains over \$420 million in state and federal funds for local drug and alcohol treatment programs including approximately \$20 million for youth treatment and prevention services. Of this amount, \$20.9 million in federal carryover funds has been reserved for youth substance abuse prevention and treatment. I am also sustaining \$5,700,000 for discretionary substance abuse treatment services for youth. Given the existing base budget and the augmentations I am sustaining, which represent more than a doubling of funding for youth services, I am deleting this \$4,300,000.

I am also deleting Provision 3 to conform to this action.

I am reducing by \$2,300,000 the \$10,000,000 legislative augmentation for expansion of alcohol and drug treatment programs for adults. While I am supportive of efforts in this area, I cannot support all of this augmentation as the Budget includes \$420 million for substance abuse and treatment, the majority of which is already used for adult prevention, intervention, and treatment services. I am sustaining the \$7,700,000 to allow the counties to expand services based on local priorities and needs.

Item 4260-001-0001—For support of Department of Health Services. I reduce this item from \$260,472,000 to \$253,233,000 by reducing:

- (1) 10-Public and Environmental Health from \$306,172,000 to \$300,872,000;
- (2) 20-Health Care Services from \$466,633,320 to \$464,139,000; and
- (43) Amount payable from the Federal Trust Fund (Item 4260-001-0890) from -\$296,294,320 to -\$295,739,000.

I am deleting the \$113,000 legislative augmentation and three positions to develop rate models for disabled and elderly persons who are eligible for Medicare and Medi-Cal. This proposal is overly prescriptive as it requires commitment of rate development staff to a narrowly defined, specialized area which may not represent the highest priority at any given point in time. I am also deleting \$113,000 from the Federal Trust Fund, Item 4260-001-0890, to conform with this action.

I am deleting the \$547,000 legislative augmentation and six positions for unannounced hospital inspections. The Budget includes \$47.6 million (General Fund) for the licensing and certification of health facilities, including hospitals. The Department of Health Services (DHS) already investigates complaints involving serious threat of imminent danger of death or serious bodily harm, and is currently developing criteria for evaluation of nurse-patient ratios as required by AB 394, Chapter 945, Statutes of 1999. It is premature to require additional inspection staff at this time.

I am deleting the \$2,000,000 legislative augmentation for the California Health Interview Survey. The 1999-00 Budget Act contained language specifying that no more than \$2,000,000, including federal funds, was to be used for this purpose. The Department of Health Services was also directed to seek any additional funding required for this survey from other non-state sources. Therefore, it is current policy that funding from other sources, including foundations, is to be sought. The initial General Fund augmentation provided in 1999-00 was intended as start-up to be used to match outside sources of funding.

I am deleting the \$239,000 legislative augmentation and five positions for California Children's Services credentialing and increased county and provider site reviews. The Department of Health Services is currently staffed to provide oversight and enforcement of this program. In addition, the department currently performs site reviews and is clearing an existing backlog. Therefore, the additional positions are not necessary.

I am also deleting the \$222,000 from the Federal Trust Fund, Item 4260-001-0890 to conform with this action.

I am deleting the \$3,000,000 legislative augmentation and 11 positions for asthma intervention grants, education, and technical assistance. The Budget contains a \$2.1 million augmentation to provide treatment to asthmatic children under age 6. In addi-

tion, recent significantly increased local resources from health account realignment funds, Proposition 10 and the Master Tobacco Settlement should provide the resources for this program to be funded at the local level, if deemed a priority. Lastly, expansions in the Medi-Cal and Healthy Families Programs should provide increased access to care for all children, including those with asthma.

I am also deleting the \$6,000,000 legislative augmentation in Item 4260-111-0001 to conform with this action.

While I am sustaining the \$2,550,000 legislative augmentation to the California Cancer Registry, I am deleting the six positions added by the Legislature for this purpose. The current staffing level is sufficient to continue thorough and accurate cancer data collection.

I am deleting the \$103,000 legislative augmentation and one position to expand the American Indian Infant Health Initiative. The Budget currently includes \$424,000 to promote the health of American Indian infants. The proposed General Fund augmentation would constitute a 94.3 percent increase and would establish a precedent of providing General Fund for a program that has been funded exclusively by federal funds.

I am also deleting \$297,000 legislative augmentation in Item 4260-111-0001 to conform with this action.

I am deleting the \$238,000 legislative augmentation and six positions for California Children's Services treatment authorization requests and case management assistance. The Budget contains a \$567,000 augmentation and nine positions for this purpose. This augmentation and additional positions are commensurate with the increase in workload, and will provide effective case management and service delivery.

I am also deleting the \$220,320 from the Federal Trust Fund, in Item 4260-001-0890 to conform with this action.

I am deleting the \$180,000 legislative augmentation and two positions to expand the Children's Dental Disease Prevention Program, to conform to the action taken in Item 4260-111-0001.

I am deleting the \$169,000 legislative augmentation and two positions for administrative activities associated with the community-based clinic programs, to conform with the action taken in Item 4260-111-0001.

I am deleting the one-time \$300,000 legislative augmentation for compliance and enforcement of the Safe Needle Law (Chapter 999, Statutes of 1998 [AB 1208]). The Safe Needle Law requires the DHS to compile and make available a list of needle-less systems and needles with engineered needle stick protection. The DHS has complied with the law by compiling a list of these devices. This augmentation is for an educational component to advise health practitioners on better practices. Educational materials on needle-less systems and needles engineered with needle stick protection are currently available. The Administration has not seen workload data to justify this effort. Additionally, while the appropriation was provided on a one-time basis, DHS advises that the need to educate health practitioners would be ongoing. Thus, ongoing General Fund costs would result.

I am deleting the \$150,000 legislative augmentation for a baby abandonment study. Although this program may have merit, considerable research has been conducted in this area, and further research should be considered as part of legislative efforts currently being developed.

I am deleting the \$200,000 legislative augmentation to the Granada Hills Community Hospital for the Maternity Services Expansion Program. While I am supportive of maternity health services, the Medi-Cal, Healthy Families, and Access for Infants and Mothers (AIM) programs already provide comprehensive prenatal and perinatal care to low-income California residents.

Item 4260-001-0890—For support of Department of Health Services. I reduce this item from \$296,294,320 to \$295,739,000.

I am reducing this item by \$555,320 to conform with actions taken in Item 4260-001-0001.

Item 4260-101-0001—For local assistance, Department of Health Services. I reduce this item from \$9,236,793,000 to \$9,193,054,000 by reducing:

- (a) 20.10.030-Benefits (Medical Care and Services) from \$21,004,224,000 to \$20,934,334,000;
- (b) 20.10.010-Eligibility (County Administration) from \$1,223,185,000 to \$1,205,185,000;
- (e) Amount payable from the Federal Trust Fund (Item 4260-101-0890) from -\$13,213,096,000 to -\$13,168,945,000;

and by deleting Provisions 13,15,16, 18 and 19.

I am deleting the \$5,359,000 General Fund legislative augmentation for long-term care rate increases for intermediate care facilities for the developmentally disabled. I am supportive of the services provided by these facilities; however, the budget already contains \$13,424,000 General Fund for an 8.9 percent average rate increase for these facilities. In addition, I am deleting \$5,359,000 from the Federal Trust Fund, Item 4260-101-0890, to conform to this action.

I am deleting the \$2,950,000 legislative augmentation for transfer to the Emergency Services and Supplemental Payments Fund to be allocated by the California Medical Assistance Commission for the first year of a two-year pediatric nurse intern program. Although I have sustained a one-time \$12,000,000 General Fund appropriation for equipment and capital improvements for Children's Hospitals, I do not support appropriations to this fund that are not of a one-time nature. Contributions to this special fund, which are then matched by federal funds, should continue to be made by the public hospitals themselves, not by the State. In addition, I am deleting \$2,950,000 from the Federal Trust Fund, Item 4260-101-0890, and am deleting Provision 13, to conform to this action.

I am deleting the \$1,000,000 legislative augmentation for increased Medi-Cal outpatient rates for hospitals qualifying for federally defined critical access hospital status. The intent is to enable Medi-Cal to match the higher Medicare reimbursement rate for those hospitals. The May Revision includes \$2,000,000 to double the funding of the existing program of supplemental payments to small and rural hospitals, many of which are the same hospitals intended to benefit from this legislative augmentation. Further, any attempt to tie Medi-Cal rates to those under the Medicare program would reduce the State's rate-setting flexibility and create a General Fund pressure to provide increased rates to all other providers. In addition, I am deleting \$1,000,000 from the Federal Trust Fund, Item 4260-101-0890, to conform to this action.

I am reducing by \$2,630,000 the \$5,542,000 legislative augmentation to increase reimbursement rates for Medi-Cal pap smears. Rate increases included in the May Revision already provide a 53 percent increase, which is sufficient to maintain access to these important services. I am deleting \$2,630,000 from the Federal Trust Fund, Item 4260-101-0890, to conform with this action.

I am deleting the \$9,347,000 legislative augmentation to increase Medi-Cal dental rates. These rates have increased significantly more than other Medi-Cal rates as a result of the Clark lawsuit. Therefore, the average 6.8 percent rate increase included in the May Revision is sufficient. I am also deleting \$9,347,000 from the Federal Trust Fund, Item 4260-101-0890, to conform with this action.

I am deleting the \$9,000,000 legislative augmentation for processing Healthy Families and Medi-Cal applications through a single point-of-entry. Although I support processes that will simplify these two programs and contribute to increased enrollment, this proposal is the most costly and complex means possible of interpreting the

Medi-Cal mail-in application requirement, and would add a new and unnecessary layer of state administration and contracted services. Further, this proposal would actually delay the Healthy Families Program application approval. I am also deleting \$9,000,000 from the Federal Trust Fund, Item 4260-101-0890 and deleting Provision 19 to conform with this action.

I am deleting the \$7,500,000 legislative augmentation to provide a \$25 facility fee for each special care center visit provided to Medi-Cal eligible children under the California Children's Services (CCS) program. The budget includes \$5 million to increase rates for services provided to CCS children receiving care in these centers, including those who are Medi-Cal eligible. In addition, I am sustaining augmentations which result in a 39 percent CCS physician rate increase. I am deleting \$7,500,000 from the Federal Trust Fund, Item 4260-101-0890, to conform with this action.

I am reducing by \$5,193,000 the \$13,519,000 legislative augmentation to conform to actions taken in Item 4300-101-0001 related to In-Home Respite and Day Programs in the Department of Developmental Services. In addition, I am reducing \$5,482,000 from the Federal Trust Fund, Item 4260-101-0890, to conform to this action.

I am reducing by \$760,000 the \$2,584,000 legislative augmentation to conform to the action taken in Item 4300-101-0001 related to supported living services rates. In addition, I am reducing \$800,000 from the Federal Trust Fund, Item 4260-101-0890, to conform with this action.

I am deleting the \$83,000 legislative augmentation of the Federal Trust Fund, Item 4260-101-0890, to conform to the action taken in Item 4170-001-0001 regarding increased administrative costs associated with the Adult Day Health Care program in the Department of Aging.

I am deleting Provision 15 which would require the Department of Health Services (DHS) to implement a simplified appeals system for denied emergency room Medi-Cal claims. This language is unnecessary as DHS has already begun the process of implementing a simplified claims appeals process.

I am deleting Provision 16 which would require DHS to conduct a second, more comprehensive evaluation of the Transitional Inpatient Care Program. The first evaluation of this program was completed in January 2000. A second evaluation of this program would result in unnecessary administrative costs to DHS. It is already proven that this program allows Medi-Cal to purchase this level of care from hospitals at a savings of over \$15 million General Fund annually.

I am sustaining the \$10,700,000 General Fund one-time legislative augmentation for distinct part nursing facilities, but am deleting Provision 18 because it would require a significant and unacceptable departure from existing rate methodology, a public notice process, a change in the state's Medicaid plan, and approval by the federal government of that change. Instead, I am directing the Department of Health Services (DHS) to allocate these funds, not as a change in the rate of payment, but as a one-time, lump-sum supplemental payment, on or about February 1, 2001, to each distinct part nursing facility which receives the maximum rate for the 2000-01 rate year, distributed in proportion to each such facility's 1999 distinct part nursing facility Medi-Cal patient days.

Item 4260-101-0890—For local assistance, Department of Health Services. I reduce this item from \$13,213,096,000 to \$13,168,945,000.

I am reducing this item to conform to the action I have taken in Item 4260-101-0001.

Item 4260-111-0001—For local assistance, Department of Health Services. I reduce this item from \$498,973,000 to \$450,978,000 by reducing:

- (4) 10.30.030-Childhood Lead Poison Prevention from \$8,500,000 to \$2,500,000;
- (5) 10.30.040-Chronic Diseases from \$139,486,000 to \$139,466,000;
- (6) 10.30.050-Communicable Disease Control from \$67,984,000 to \$66,604,000;
- (7) 10.30.060-AIDS from \$252,537,000 to \$245,537,000;

- (8) 20.30-County Health Services from \$130,399,000 to \$95,318,000;
 - (9) 20.40-Primary Care and Family Health from \$1,480,882,000 to \$1,448,965,000;
 - (15) Amount payable from the Hospital Services Account, Cigarette and Tobacco Products Surtax Fund (Item 4260-111-0232) from -\$79,680,000 to -\$70,665,000;
 - (16) Amount payable from the Physician Services Account, Cigarette and Tobacco Products Surtax Fund (Item 4260-111-0233) from -\$9,166,000 to -\$6,838,000;
 - (17) Amount payable from the Unallocated Account, Cigarette and Tobacco Products Surtax Fund (Item 4260-111-0236) from -\$67,517,000 to -\$45,457,000;
- and by deleting Provisions 7 and 9.

I am deleting the \$350,000 legislative augmentation for continuation and expansion of the California Children's Services Assistance to Children At Home Demonstration Project. Although preliminary outcomes of this program have been positive, I cannot support expansion of the pilot project until a complete evaluation of the program can be conducted and its cost effectiveness demonstrated.

I am deleting the \$440,000 legislative augmentation to provide the varicella vaccine to public health clinics for children not eligible under state-funded health care programs. Although I recognize the importance of disease prevention, the State currently provides the varicella vaccine to children enrolled in Medi-Cal and the Healthy Families Program. In addition, recent increased local funding in excess of \$1.1 billion from the Children and Families Commission, local realignment health account funds, and the Master Tobacco Settlement should provide resources to fund this program at the local level.

I am deleting the \$340,000 legislative augmentation to assist county health departments to monitor parolees with tuberculosis. This augmentation could be funded using local resources. In 2000-01, local realignment funds are estimated to increase by \$93.6 million. In addition, the Master Tobacco Settlement awards local government in California an additional \$389 million. These funds may be used for any public health purpose deemed a local priority. Further, the Medi-Cal program has been expanded and will improve access to care.

I am deleting the \$1,000,000 legislative augmentation for an expansion of the HIV/AIDS partner counseling and referral pilot program. The Budget provides \$1.4 million for continuation of the five-county pilot program begun in 1999-00. While I am supportive of the pilot programs, expansion of this program should be delayed until an analysis of the existing pilot is available and the effectiveness of the program is determined.

I am reducing \$6,000,000 of the \$8,000,000 legislative augmentation for HIV/AIDS health outreach, education, and prevention for communities of color. The Budget currently includes \$3.6 million for these activities. This \$2,000,000 augmentation, when combined with all other HIV/AIDS augmentations, results in a Budget which contains increases of \$12.7 million. These augmentations and the existing base level of funding result in total HIV/AIDS program expenditures in excess of \$325 million. This provides significant resources to fight the spread of the disease.

I am deleting the \$600,000 legislative augmentation to provide the Hepatitis A vaccine to public health clinics for individuals not eligible under state-funded programs. The State currently provides the Hepatitis A vaccine to individuals enrolled in Medi-Cal and the Healthy Families Program. In addition, recent increased local funding in excess of \$1.1 billion from varied fund sources provide the resources for this program to be funded at the local level.

I am also deleting Provision 9 to conform with this action.

I am deleting the \$6,000,000 legislative augmentation for asthma intervention grants, education, and technical assistance to conform with actions taken in Item 4260-001-0001.

I am deleting the \$297,000 legislative augmentation to expand the American Indian Infant Health Initiative to conform with actions taken in Item 4260-001-0001.

I am deleting the \$9,528,000 legislative augmentation for local public health subvention. The 2000-01 Budget provides \$1.6 million for this purpose. In 2000-01, local realignment health education funds are estimated to increase by \$93.6 million. In addition, the 1998 Master Tobacco Settlement awards local governments in California an additional \$389 million. These funds may be used for any public health purpose deemed a local priority. Further, the Medi-Cal and Healthy Families programs have been expanded and will improve access to care, and reduce the demand on local public health programs.

I am also deleting Provision 7 to conform with this action.

I am reducing this item by \$24,803,000. My January Budget proposal directed this augmentation to emergency room physicians and hospital services. Because the Legislature did not adopt the proposed enabling trailer bill language, I am deleting the augmentation. However, I am reserving these funds and will sign legislation authorizing their expenditure for emergency services as originally proposed.

To conform with this action, I am also reducing Item 4260-111-0232 by \$9,015,000; Item 4260-111-0233 by \$2,328,000; and Item 4260-111-0236 by \$13,460,000.

I am deleting the \$15,000,000 one-time legislative augmentation for community-based clinic dental infrastructure grants. These grants are to be allocated specifically for the purchase of dental equipment and to renovate or expand dental facilities. For each of the last three years, the budget included \$3 million for the Rural Demonstration Project. These funds were provided for local infrastructure, including equipment. In addition, I have sustained a \$50 million legislative augmentation for the California Health Facilities Financing Authority. These funds will provide grants for capital outlay needs including those of dental programs of local community and free clinics. Additionally, this proposal could be funded using local resources if deemed a local priority.

I am deleting the \$1,500,000 legislative augmentation for the Indian Health Clinic Program. The Budget Act of 1999 provided a \$2 million General Fund augmentation to Indian Health Clinics, increasing the base from \$3.8 million to \$5.8 million. The May Revision provides an additional 10 percent increase (\$587,000 General Fund). Including the amount provided in the May Revision, the program has increased by 65 percent since 1998. In addition, expanded Medi-Cal and Healthy Families services will improve access to health care for all Californians, including Native Americans, and mitigate the need for further categorical program expansion.

I am reducing by \$1,750,000 the \$3,400,000 legislative augmentation for the Children's Dental Disease Prevention Program. This augmentation would provide dental sealants, increase reimbursements to providers from \$4.50 to \$10 per child in the program, and would expand the program from its current 300,000 to 475,000 children. I am sustaining \$1,650,000 which would provide funding for increased rates at the current caseload of 300,000 children. However, the remaining \$1,750,000 would constitute a state-funded program expansion that could be funded using local resources including increased local realignment health account funds of \$93.6 million, the recent Master Tobacco Settlement awards of \$389 million, and Proposition 10 funds of \$573 million.

I am also deleting \$180,000 in Item 4260-001-0001 to conform with this action.

I am deleting the \$3,000,000 legislative augmentation for community-based clinic programs. The Legislature accepted my proposal of a ten percent rate increase for community-based clinics, and provided funding for a caseload expansion of

27.2 percent. Expanded Medi-Cal and Healthy Families services will improve access to health care for all Californians, and mitigates the need for further program expansion. In addition, in 2000–01, local realignment health account funds are estimated to increase by \$93.6 million and the recent Master Tobacco Settlement awards local government in California an additional \$389 million. These funds may be used for any public health purpose deemed a local priority.

I am also deleting the legislative augmentation of \$169,000 and two positions in Item 4260-001-0001 to conform to this action.

I am also deleting the legislative augmentation of \$8,600,000 in Item 4260-111-0236 to conform to this action.

I am deleting the \$10,000 legislative augmentation for the San Diego County Alzheimer's Association Program and the \$10,000 legislative augmentation for the Orange County Alzheimer's Association Program. I am supportive of additional Alzheimer's education efforts, and the Budget includes \$2.4 million for a one-time public education campaign on state-of-the-art best practices in the clinical care of Alzheimer's disease.

I am deleting the \$100,000 legislative augmentation for the Vietnamese Community of Orange County, Inc. Although this project is meritorious, I am vetoing this legislative augmentation in order to fund higher competing priorities.

I am deleting the \$50,000 legislative augmentation for the Maternal Outreach Management System, Santa Ana. I am supportive of outreach, education, and support for soon-to-be mothers; however, the Medi-Cal, Healthy Families, and Access for Infants and Mothers (AIM) programs already provide comprehensive prenatal and perinatal care to California residents.

I am deleting the \$250,000 legislative augmentation to the Santa Barbara County Public Health Department for dental clinic equipment. In this budget, I have sustained a \$50 million legislative augmentation for the California Health Facilities Financing Authority. These funds will provide grants for capital outlay needs of local community and free clinics, including dental programs. Additionally, this proposal could be funded using local resources if deemed a local priority.

I am deleting the \$750,000 legislative augmentation to the Southern Inyo Hospital for seismic retrofitting. I am deleting this legislative augmentation to fund higher competing priorities.

I am deleting the \$20,000 legislative augmentation to La Clinica de la Raza for community outreach. While community outreach for clinical services may have merit, expanded Medi-Cal and Healthy Families services already include substantial outreach efforts.

I am deleting the \$1,000,000 legislative augmentation to the County of San Mateo for the establishment of the East Palo Alto Family Clinic. While this program may have merit, expanded Medi-Cal and Healthy Families services will improve access to care for low-income Californians, including family clinical services. I am sustaining \$50 million in this budget for a new primary care clinic grant program under the California Health Facilities Financing Authority.

Item 4260-111-0232—For local assistance, Department of Health Services. I reduce this item from \$79,680,000 to \$70,665,000.

I am reducing this item by \$9,015,000 to conform to the actions taken in Item 4260-111-0001.

Item 4260-111-0233—For local assistance, Department of Health Services. I reduce this item from \$9,166,000 to \$6,838,000.

I am reducing this item by \$2,328,000 to conform with the action taken in Item 4260-111-0233.

Item 4260-111-0236—For local assistance, Department of Health Services. I reduce this item from \$67,517,000 to \$45,457,000.

I am reducing this item by \$22,060,000 to conform with actions taken in Item 4260-111-0001.

Item 4260-117-0001—For transfer by the Controller from the General Fund to the Human Leukocyte Antigen Testing Fund (1002). I delete this item.

I am deleting the \$1,500,000 legislative augmentation for transfer to a newly established fund for blood collection and human leukocyte antigen typing for use in bone marrow transplantation. Human leukocyte antigen typing is currently available through some blood banks or donor centers. In addition, some health plans cover human leukocyte antigen testing for use in bone marrow transplantation. Also, providing widespread coverage of human leukocyte antigen typing may not be warranted, as bone marrow treatments are considered experimental in some cases. Lastly, providing one-time General Fund resources for this program could create pressure for ongoing General Fund resources when the initial funds are depleted.

Item 4260-117-1002—For local assistance, Department of Health Services. I delete this item.

I am deleting the \$1,500,000 legislative augmentation for blood collection and human leukocyte antigen typing to conform with the action taken in Item 4260-117-0001.

Item 4280-112-0236—For transfer by the Controller upon notification from the Department of Finance from the Unallocated Account, Cigarette and Tobacco Products Surtax Fund to the Major Risk Medical Insurance Fund. I reduce this item from (\$10,000,000) to (\$5,000,000) and delete Provision 1.

I am reducing the one-time legislative augmentation for the Major Risk Medical Insurance Program to maintain its current enrollment level and to partially fund coverage of persons on the waiting list. As Proposition 99 is a declining revenue source, reserves will be needed for other high priority programs, including the growing Access for Infants and Mothers program. Further, the Legislature and the insurance industry should work together over the next year to develop market-based solutions to providing coverage to persons with resources but reduced access to private health insurance.

I am deleting Provision 1 to conform to this action.

Item 4300-003-0001—For support of Department of Developmental Services, for Developmental Centers. I delete Provisions 5 and 6 and sustain Provisions 7 and 8.

I am deleting Provision 5, which would require the Department of Developmental Services (DDS) to terminate the janitorial contracts currently in effect at the five developmental centers and rebid the contracts to include health benefits for the contract janitorial workers. The language for this item also requires DDS to use \$2 million of its existing developmental center funding to provide these health benefits. The language in Provision 5 is unnecessary because the department already has authority to amend existing contracts to add health benefits for janitors. Further, the language requires DDS to use its existing funding to provide health benefits to its developmental center janitors. This Budget provides a total of \$6 million, to be allocated by the Department of Finance, to fund health benefits for contract janitorial services on a statewide basis. Language is also included which authorizes augmentation of the amounts appropriated for this purpose. Thus, Provision 5 is unnecessary.

I am also deleting Provision 6, which would require the Department of Developmental Services to rescind the Mitigated Negative Declaration it approved on February 9, 1999, for the project known as the Facility and Security Improvements to Accommodate New Forensic and Specialized Behavior Programs at Lanterman Developmental Center. This rescission, related to facility and security improvements at

Lanterman, would negate the ruling of the court in the State's favor regarding the placement of specific client categories at this facility and expose the state to attorneys' fees.

I am sustaining Provision 7, which prohibits placement of forensic clients at Lanterman Developmental Center, as the State does not intend to place any forensic patients at Lanterman Developmental Center.

I am also sustaining Provision 8, which limits the type and number of behaviorally disturbed developmentally disabled clients that may be housed at Lanterman Developmental Center and is consistent with the type and number of clients associated with this project.

Item 4300-101-0001—For local assistance, Department of Developmental Services, for Regional Centers. I reduce this item from \$999,955,000 to \$980,834,000 by reducing:

- (b) 10.10.020-purchase of Services from \$1,523,639,000 to \$1,489,483,000;
- (f) Reimbursements from -\$856,393,000 to -\$844,158,000; and
- (h) Amount payable from Developmental Disabilities Services Account (Item 4300-101-0496) from -\$3,800,000 to -\$1,000,000.

I am reducing the legislative augmentation of \$41,918,000 by \$27,546,000 (\$16,871,000 General Fund and \$10,675,000 reimbursements) for rate increases for day program and in-home respite care providers. The 2000-01 Budget provides \$66,300,000 (\$33,800,000 General Fund) for a 10 percent increase in wages for Day Program and In-Home Respite Care workers. In addition, my proposal included a 5 percent rate increase for the administrative cost of wage increases, which was omitted by the Legislature. Thus, this Budget provides for an approximate overall 8.5 percent rate increase. Funding for the administrative cost is necessary to ensure that the wages are increased as authorized, and to ensure that services are not reduced to fund the administrative costs of increased wages.

I am reducing the \$12,954,000 legislative augmentation for rate increases for supported living services (SLS) providers by \$3,810,000 (\$2,250,000 General Fund and \$1,560,000 reimbursements) to bring the rate increases for these caregivers into parity with increases provided to caregivers providing similar services to developmentally disabled clients, such as Day Program and In-Home Respite providers. The remaining augmentation, combined with the 3 percent increase for SLS providers included in the 2000-01 budget, will provide a rate increase for SLS providers commensurate with increases for other caregivers which average 10 percent for salaries and wages and 5 percent for the administrative cost of the increases.

I am deleting the \$2,800,000 Developmental Disabilities Services Account legislative augmentation provided for Affordable Housing Projects. Although this project may be meritorious, I am deleting the legislative augmentation for the program because it would deplete the fund. Further, this augmentation was not provided on a one-time basis, and no future source of funding has been identified to continue the project beyond 2000-01. The level of funding proposed in my Budget would allow the program to continue to provide eligible services to the developmentally disabled for approximately five years.

Item 4300-101-0496—For local assistance, Department of Developmental Services. I reduce this item from \$3,800,000 to \$1,000,000.

I am reducing this item by \$2,800,000 to conform to actions taken in Item 4300-101-0001.

Item 4300-490—Reappropriation, Department of Developmental Services. I revise this item by deleting Provision 2.

I am deleting Provision 2. I believe this language is unnecessarily restrictive and would have required that \$4,000,000 in unexpended funds for the purchase of services

for regional center clients be reappropriated and transferred to the Department of Health Services for the California Birth Defects Monitoring Program to research causes of autism, cerebral palsy, and mental retardation. Typically, this item is used to reappropriate unexpended purchase of service funds for use in the following year to expand the services available for regional center clients. This transfer would make less money available for the developmentally disabled. Although the proposed research is meritorious, I do not concur with the means adopted by the Legislature to fund the research. I have sustained a \$30 million augmentation in the budget for the University of California (UC) Medical Investigation Neurodevelopmental Disorder (MIND) Institute, which provides research into brain development and genetic causes of developmental disorders. I am requesting the UC to use \$4,000,000 of this \$30 million augmentation to contract with an appropriate organization to continue the research started regarding the causes of autism, cerebral palsy, and mental retardation.

Item 4440-001-0001—For support of Department of Mental Health. I reduce this item from \$31,943,000 to \$29,925,000 by reducing:

(a) 10-Community Services from \$34,465,000 to \$31,714,000;

(e) Reimbursements from -\$11,039,000 to -\$10,306,000;

and by deleting Provision 4.

I am deleting the \$150,000 General Fund legislative augmentation related to the Early Intervention Program to conform to my action taken in Item 4440-101-0001.

I am deleting the \$70,000 (\$35,000 General Fund and \$35,000 reimbursements) legislative augmentation and one position for Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment Technical Assistance; \$2,092,000 (\$1,394,000 General Fund and \$698,000 reimbursements) legislative augmentation and six positions for mental health managed care accountability and oversight; and \$139,000 General Fund legislative augmentation and two positions for state oversight of county Children's System of Care programs. Given the high vacancy rates, which led to a reduction of 50 positions in the Department of Mental Health, additional positions are not needed. The department is already charged with oversight responsibility and the provision of technical assistance for all mental health programs. The department may also redirect positions if necessary.

I am deleting the \$300,000 General Fund legislative augmentation for an independent evaluation of the Mental Health Rehabilitation Center (MHRC) model. The Department of Mental Health is already required to complete an evaluation of the MHRC model. In addition, the department has the necessary expertise and sufficient resources to complete the required evaluation. Therefore, this augmentation is unnecessary and would duplicate current efforts.

I am deleting Provision 4 because it directs the Departments of Mental Health and Health Services to establish a long-term care mental health innovation workgroup to develop options and recommendations for improving existing models of community-based long-term care without providing any resources with which to accomplish this task. More importantly, county mental health directors are free to seek input regarding program improvements as needed.

Item 4440-011-0001—For support of State Hospitals, Department of Mental Health. I reduce this item from \$400,789,000 to \$400,066,000 by reducing:

(b) 20.20-Long-Term Care Services-Penal Code and Judicially Committed from \$401,897,000 to \$401,174,000.

I am reducing this item by \$723,000 to adjust for State Hospital population changes. These funds are not needed because the number of State-supported patients is lower than the estimated level. This reduction corrects an error in the level of funding provided for State Hospital population.

Item 4440-101-0001—For local assistance, Department of Mental Health. I reduce this item from \$181,210,000 to \$144,960,000 by reducing:

(a) 10.25 Community Services—Other Treatment from \$829,760,000 to \$793,510,000; and by deleting Provision 5.

The Budget sent to me included a Mental Health Initiative totaling approximately \$214 million (\$201 million General Fund) of which \$123 million (\$111 million General Fund) was proposed in the May Revision of my budget. I am sustaining \$155 million (\$151 million General Fund) of this amount for new and/or expanded programs which are included in the budget to meet specific over-arching mental health goals. Priority for funding has been given to programs that have proven effective in preventing institutionalization and hospitalization, and in reducing crime and meeting other goals and objectives these programs are designed to achieve. I am sustaining \$155 million for the establishment and expansion of various programs, including: Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction Grants (\$50 million in the Board of Corrections); Integrated Services to Homeless Adults (\$35 million); Supportive Housing programs (\$25.1 million); statewide expansion and full funding for the Children's System of Care (\$15.5 million); expansion and enhancement of substance abuse prevention and treatment services to youth and adults (\$13.4 million in the Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs); establishment of local crisis intervention and stabilization assistance services (\$6 million); Caregiver Resource Centers (\$3 million); and dual diagnosis programs for underserved populations (\$2 million).

Including the base budget of approximately \$863 million for these programs, a total of over \$1 billion is provided in the 2000–01 Budget. This represents an overall increase of 19 percent. However, the increases provided are significant and vary by program, as follows: 15 percent overall increase for programs within the Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, with youth programs receiving a 43 percent increase; a 28 percent increase for programs within the Department of Mental Health; and a 122 percent increase for crime reduction programs within the Board of Corrections. I am sustaining the augmentations described above; I am vetoing \$50 million General Fund as indicated below.

I am deleting the \$2,850,000 legislative augmentation to establish an Early Intervention Program. This new program would provide mental health services for infants and toddlers from birth to age three. Counties are charged with providing mental health services to residents and have been provided funding for these services through Realignment. To the extent new categorical programs are established, the responsibility for funding such programs shifts back to the State. The establishment of new categorical programs and the shift of funding responsibility back to the State for these categorical programs, circumvents the basic principles underlying Realignment, complicates program operations and administration, and reduces the counties' flexibility and responsibility to prioritize programs and determine appropriate funding levels to best meet the needs of individual local jurisdictions. Further, under my mental health proposal, the Children's System of Care (CSOC) is now fully funded statewide. If counties desire to provide these services to children from birth to age three, these services can be provided through existing Realignment or CSOC funding. Therefore, I am deleting this augmentation.

I am deleting the \$8,000,000 legislative augmentation for Alternative Residential Treatment Models for Adults. Currently, counties are fiscally responsible for clients placed in Institutes for Mental Disease and Mental Health Rehabilitation Centers. Although the Legislature included funding for these pilot projects, implementing alternative residential models would create an expectation of funding for such programs on a statewide basis, likely costing significantly more than the amount provided. Therefore, I am deleting this augmentation.

I am deleting the \$3,000,000 legislative augmentation for Community Treatment Facilities (CTFs). This augmentation would fund, as a State-only cost, a CTF supplemental rate of up to \$2,500 per child per month in addition to the amounts paid monthly per child as determined by the Department of Social Services' rate classification level (RCL) system. The RCL system is used to determine the amount paid to a facility based on numerous factors including basic sustenance costs plus the costs for services provided by the facility such as various therapeutic services.

Potential CTF providers are seeking an additional amount, \$2,500 per child per month, in addition to the RCL payment. Until a CTF is activated and actually serving clients, no basis will exist to ascertain whether the additional payment is necessary to meet the needs of the child. Therefore, I am deleting this augmentation.

I am reducing by \$6,900,000 the \$42,500,000 legislative augmentation for Integrated Services for Homeless Adults. I proposed \$6,900,000 in Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) federal block grant funds for this program. The Legislature replaced the federal funds with \$6,900,000 from the General Fund. I am supportive of efforts in this area, but I believe that federal funds should also be used when available for this purpose. Therefore, I am deleting the General Fund augmentation, which replaced the federal funding I proposed, and am directing the Department of Mental Health to submit a Section 28.00 application to request federal funding reduced from other programs to be used for this program. This action conforms to my action taken on the related federal funds in Item 4440-101-0890. I am deleting the \$5,500,000 legislative augmentation for suicide prevention, education, and gatekeeper training. This augmentation would establish a new program to provide local suicide prevention services. Counties are charged with providing mental health services to residents and have been provided funding for these services through Realignment. To the extent new categorical programs are established, the responsibility for funding such programs reverts to the State. The creation of new categorical programs and the shift of funding responsibility back to the State for these categorical programs, circumvents the basic principles underlying Realignment, complicates program operations and administration, and reduces the counties' flexibility and responsibility to prioritize programs and determine appropriate funding levels to best meet the needs of individual local jurisdictions. If counties desire to provide this training, the program can be implemented and supported through existing resources. Therefore, I am deleting this augmentation.

I am deleting the \$10,000,000 legislative augmentation for the Respite Assistance Program. This augmentation would provide resources for local respite assistance services and could constitute a new state-funded entitlement program. Counties are charged with providing mental health services to residents and have been provided funding for these services through Realignment. To the extent new categorical programs are established, the responsibility for funding such programs reverts to the State. The creation of new categorical programs and the shift of funding responsibility back to the State for these categorical programs, circumvents the basic principles underlying Realignment, complicates program operations and administration, and reduces the counties' flexibility and responsibility to prioritize programs and determine appropriate funding levels to best meet the needs of individual local jurisdictions. If counties desire to provide respite assistance programs, such programs can be implemented and supported through existing resources.

I am deleting Provision 5, which would require development of a plan for mental health program quality improvement to conform to action taken in Item 4440-001-0001.

I am sustaining \$30,000 for the Armenian Relief Society psychological outreach program. However, I am sustaining this augmentation on a one-time basis, to fund the program only through June 30, 2001.

Item 4440-101-0890—For local assistance, Department of Mental Health. I reduce this item from \$48,114,000 to \$40,214,000 by reducing:

(a) 10.25-Community Services-Other Treatment from \$44,264,000 to \$36,364,000.

I am deleting the \$4,900,000 legislative augmentation for Client and Family Empowerment Challenge Grants. I proposed to use these Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) federal funds to augment integrated services for homeless adults, a program that has proven to be successful and cost-effective. The Legislature, instead, used the federal funds to establish Client and Family Empowerment Challenge Grants, a new program without specific details and goals. This program would fund local services and could create an expectation of establishing a new statewide, State-funded program. Counties are charged with providing mental health services to residents and have been provided funding for these services through Realignment. Counties currently have funding and the authority to create local programs, such as this, at county discretion. Further, under my mental health proposal, the Children's System of Care, which also provides services to children and their families, is fully funded. If counties desire to provide these services, such services can be implemented and supported through existing resources. Therefore, I am deleting this augmentation and setting aside the funds for other purposes, as noted below.

I am also deleting the \$3,000,000 legislative augmentation for the Older Adult Pilot Program. I proposed \$2,015,000 for this purpose based on my assessment of what would be reasonable for a new pilot program, given planning and contracting lead times. I believe the \$2,015,000 I proposed is reasonable; therefore, I am deleting this augmentation and setting aside the funds for other purposes.

I am directing the Department of Mental Health to submit a Section 28.00 application to request that the entire \$7,900,000 in federal funds, made available by the above deletions, be used for integrated services for homeless adults.

Item 4440-102-0001—For local assistance, Department of Mental Health (Proposition 98) for early mental health services. I reduce this item from \$20,000,000 to \$15,000,000 and delete Provision 1.

I am deleting the \$5,000,000 legislative augmentation for the Early Mental Health Initiative. There is currently \$15,000,000 for this program allocated to public elementary schools. While this augmentation would serve to expand the program, this increase would cause a permanent increase in the Proposition 98 base. Therefore, I am deleting the augmentation.

Consistent with the funding reduction, I am also deleting Provision 1, which would have expanded the program to 4th through 6th grade.

Item 4700-101-0001—For local assistance, Department of Community Services and Development. I reduce this item from \$13,450,000 to \$13,000,000 by reducing:

(b) 47-Naturalization Services from \$7,450,000 to \$7,000,000.

I am deleting the \$400,000 legislative augmentation for the Los Angeles County Department of Community Senior Services and the \$50,000 legislative augmentation for the Coastside Opportunity Center in San Mateo County. Both of these programs provide naturalization services to legal immigrants. The department's base budget, however, already includes \$7,000,000 General Fund for assistance to organizations that provide naturalization services. In addition, the California Department of Education budget includes federal funding of \$12.3 million for adult education literacy classes, including English as a Second Language, which provide citizenship and naturalization services for legal immigrants. Lastly, school districts have the flexibility to use a portion of the \$574 million in Proposition 98 funds available for adult education programs to provide English and citizenship classes, consistent with local needs and priorities.

Item 5100-001-0001—For support of Employment Development Department. I reduce this item from \$30,776,000 to \$30,585,000 and delete Provision 2.

I am reducing this item by \$25,000 to conform to the action I have taken in Item 5100-001-0870 relating to the North American Free Trade Agreement and Trade Adjustment Assistance programs.

I am also reducing this item by \$166,000 and deleting Provision 2 to conform to the action I have taken in Item 5100-001-0870 relating to Operation Youth Educational Services in Los Angeles County.

Item 5100-001-0869—For support of state programs under the Job Training Partnership Act and the Workforce Investment Act, Employment Development Department. I delete Provision 4.

I am deleting Provision 4, which would allocate \$10 million of Workforce Investment Act discretionary funds to local Workforce Investment Boards for summer youth programs. I believe this Provision interferes with the Administration's ability to target funds for needed planning or local employment activities, and it is my intent that the California Workforce Investment Board have maximum input over the use of discretionary Workforce Investment Act funds. Furthermore, since 2000-01 will be the first year under the Workforce Investment Act, I have a heightened concern that it may be premature to establish uses of these discretionary funds until the Board can determine how the funds can best serve the State workforce. Lastly, California will receive \$8.5 million more for California youth programs in 2000-01 under the Workforce Investment Act than it did in 1999-00 under the Job Training Partnership Act.

Item 5100-001-0870—For support of Employment Development Department. I revise this item by reducing:

- (a) 10-Employment and Employment Related Services from \$211,537,000 to \$211,346,000; and
- (h) Amount payable from the General Fund (Item 5100-001-0001) from -\$30,776,000 to -\$30,585,000;

and by revising Provision 3.

I am sustaining \$75,000 of the \$100,000 General Fund legislative augmentation for support of the Employment Development Department to evaluate the North American Free Trade Agreement and Trade Adjustment Assistance programs. The evaluation may be useful to the federal government in improving these programs.

I am, however, deleting \$25,000 of this \$100,000 General Fund augmentation requiring new state initiatives concerning trade-related worker training and job placement. This language is an infringement on the Executive Branch's budget development process and restricts my authority to prepare a budget which reflects my spending priorities within available fiscal resources.

I am also deleting the \$166,000 General Fund legislative augmentation for Operation Youth Educational Services in Los Angeles County because this organization could seek funding from its local Workforce Investment Board. That Board can provide U.S. Department of Labor Welfare-to-Work grants and federal Workforce Investment Act funding for local employment programs such as this.

I am also deleting position authority for two positions added by the Legislature for use in implementing the Caregiver Training Initiative that I proposed. I believe that sufficient salary savings exists within the department's budget so that additional position authority is not needed. Therefore, I am deleting the new position authorizations and sustaining the \$140,000 required to fund two positions elsewhere in the department that are currently vacant and unfunded and which can be transferred to support this program. By taking this action, the legislative augmentation will enhance the success of this Administration initiative without adding new position authority to the department's budget.

I am revising Provision 3 to conform to this action.

“3. The Department shall submit to the Legislature, on or before April 1, 2001, a report that evaluates the state’s current North American Free Trade Agreement and trade assistance programs and that appraises the Legislature of opportunities relative to new strategic partnerships, improving measurement of program outcomes and tracking of program beneficiaries, improving identification and mapping of populations and sectors of the state economy that are impacted by trade, and improving outreach and services to those populations and sectors of the state economy. ~~This report shall also propose new state initiatives that build local capacity for the identification of trade impacted communities, worker training, and on-the-job training, and job placement.”~~

Item 5100-101-0001—For local assistance, Employment Development Department. I reduce this item from \$2,360,000 to \$1,000,000 by reducing:

(1) 67-At-Risk Youth Demonstration Project from \$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000; and by deleting:

(2) 70-Employment Programs (\$360,000).

I am sustaining \$1,000,000 of the \$2,000,000 legislative augmentation for the California Youthbuild Program on a one-time basis only. While I am supportive of efforts in this area, I am sustaining only a portion of this augmentation because the budgets of the Employment Development Department and the California Department of Education provide substantial state and federal funds for youth employment programs. These programs provide training and services for economically disadvantaged youth to prepare them with the skills necessary to obtain unsubsidized employment, to complete secondary or post-secondary education, to gain entrance to military service, or to obtain qualified apprenticeship.

I am deleting the \$250,000 legislative augmentation for the Los Angeles Opportunities Industrialization Center. I believe that this project should continue to be funded at the local, rather than the state, level.

I am also deleting the \$110,000 legislative augmentation for the Sacramento County Blind Jobs Initiative. The Department of Rehabilitation currently offers programs such as the Vocational Rehabilitation Services Program, the Orientation Center for the Blind, and the Business Enterprise Program, which provide funding to enable the visually impaired to take advantage of employment opportunities throughout the state, including Sacramento County. Furthermore, the Department of Rehabilitation is a mandatory participant in federal Workforce Investment Act One-Stop Centers, including a Center in Sacramento, where visually impaired job applicants can receive additional employment services.

Item 5100-102-0001—For local assistance, Employment Development Department. I sustain this item.

I am sustaining the \$2,000,000 legislative augmentation for employment programs for seasonal farm workers. Prior to the expenditure of any of these funds, however, the Director of the Employment Development Department must review all existing or newly available funding sources for employment services programs and all discretionary funding sources and determine whether these funds could be used for this effort. If so, these non-General Fund resources must be used prior to the expenditure of any General Fund resources. The General Fund may only be used after the Health and Human Services Agency demonstrates to the Director of Finance that no other funding is available.

Item 5120-001-0001—For support of California Workforce Investment Board. I delete this item and Provision 1.

I am deleting the \$700,000 legislative augmentation for the performance-based accountability system for California workforce preparation programs. Currently, these

costs are reimbursed by participating entities through Interagency Agreements with the Employment Development Department. The \$700,000 General Fund augmentation, in lieu of using Interagency Agreements and reimbursements from participating agencies, creates a new General Fund cost without completing additional tasks. Consequently, I am deleting this augmentation.

I am deleting Provision 1 to conform to this action.

Item 5160-001-0001—For support of Department of Rehabilitation. I reduce this item from \$47,037,000 to \$46,682,000 by reducing:

- (a) 10-Vocational Rehabilitation Services from \$317,135,000 to \$315,469,000; and
- (h) Amount payable from the Federal Trust Fund (Item 5160-001-0890) from -\$267,370,000 to -\$266,059,000.

I am deleting \$1,666,000 (\$355,000 General Fund and \$1,311,000 Federal Trust Fund) of the \$1,811,000 (\$386,000 General Fund and \$1,425,000 Federal Trust Fund) legislative augmentation in this item for a 20 percent wage pass-through for the Work Activity Program, because the budget already includes the required 4.4 percent statutory rate increase for this program. However, I am sustaining \$145,000 (\$31,000 General Fund and \$114,000 Federal Trust Fund) of the augmentation to provide for an overall 6.0 percent increase.

A conforming reduction is made to Item 5160-101-0001, which contains a local assistance augmentation for this same purpose.

Item 5160-001-0890—For support of Department of Rehabilitation. I reduce this item from \$267,370,000 to \$266,059,000.

I am reducing this item by \$1,311,000 to conform to the action taken in Item 5160-001-0001.

Item 5160-101-0001—For local assistance, Department of Rehabilitation. I reduce this item from \$105,542,000 to \$100,098,000 by reducing:

- (b) 20-Habilitation Services from \$112,955,000 to \$107,422,000;
- (c) 30-Support of Community Facilities from \$13,508,000 to \$12,758,000; and
- (d) Reimbursements from -\$13,246,000 to -\$12,407,000.

I am deleting \$5,533,000 (\$4,694,000 General Fund and \$839,000 reimbursements) of the \$6,014,000 (\$5,102,000 General Fund and \$912,000 reimbursements) legislative augmentation in this item for a wage pass-through for the Work Activity Program. This conforms to my action in Item 5160-001-0001.

I am also deleting \$750,000 of the \$3,000,000 General Fund legislative augmentation for Independent Living Centers (ILCs) to provide assistive technology services. This augmentation is related to Chapter 493, Statutes of 1999 (AB 873), which I signed with the understanding that it simply added assistive technology services to the list of services that ILCs shall provide to clients when those services are necessary and that assessments would first have to be conducted to determine that necessity. As the ILCs must first assess clients, the entire augmentation to provide services will not be needed during 2000-01. Therefore, I am sustaining \$2,250,000 in one-time funding to allow ILCs to perform these assistive technology assessments of their clients and to begin providing services as they are found necessary, with future funding to be determined following the conclusion of the assessments.

Item 5180-001-0001—For support of Department of Social Services. I reduce this item from \$97,905,000 to \$95,532,000 by reducing:

- (a) 16-Welfare Programs from \$72,486,000 to \$71,316,000;
- (b) 25-Social Services and Licensing from \$140,734,000 to \$139,446,000;
- (h) Amount payable from the Federal Trust Fund (Item 5180-001-0890) from -\$307,512,000 to -\$307,427,000;

and by revising Provision 7 and by deleting Provision 8.

I am sustaining \$1,000,000 of the \$2,000,000 one-time General Fund legislative augmentation for the Emergency Food Assistance Program for local food bank programs. This will provide one-year funding for the expansion of refrigeration space and the purchase of vehicles and other equipment that would be used directly for the purchase, delivery, or distribution of food.

I am revising provision 7 to conform to this action.

“7. Of the amount appropriated in this item, ~~\$2,000,000~~ \$1,000,000 shall be allocated on a one-time basis to local food bank programs to expand refrigeration space, purchase vehicles, or purchase other equipment that would be directly used for the purchase, delivery, or distribution of food products or for other uses that would allow food banks to increase the amount of food they can receive and distribute. The allocation process for this funding shall be developed by the Department of Social Services. It is the intent of the Legislature that the department formulate guidelines for allowing food banks to use funds over two fiscal years, under appropriate circumstances. To achieve this, the funds in this provision shall be available for expenditure by the department until June 30, 2002.”

I am deleting the \$1,288,000 General Fund legislative augmentation to provide more frequent licensing visits to family child care homes. I am taking this action because no analysis has been done to determine the need for or impact of increased visits, and therefore this proposal is premature. Furthermore, the Department of Social Services reports it cannot perform these duties without new positions.

I am deleting Provision 8 to conform to this action.

I am deleting the legislative augmentation of \$85,000 General Fund and \$85,000 Federal Trust Fund and one position to provide administrative support and an evaluation of a pilot program that would provide supplemental child care payments to relative and foster care providers to conform to actions taken in Item 5180-101-0001.

Item 5180-001-0890—For support of Department of Social Services. I reduce this item from \$307,512,000 to \$307,427,000.

I am reducing this item to conform to the actions taken in Item 5180-001-0001.

Item 5180-101-0001—For local assistance, Department of Social Services. I reduce this item from \$2,591,719,000 to \$2,588,995,000 by reducing:

- (a) 16.30-CalWORKs from \$5,392,314,000 to \$5,356,898,000;
 - (1) 16.30.010-Assistance from \$3,188,040,000 to \$3,170,624,000;
 - (2) 16.30.020-Services from \$1,085,150,000 to \$1,067,150,000;
- (b) 16.40-Foster Care from \$907,165,000 to \$904,441,000;
- (i) Amount payable from the Federal Trust Fund (Item 5180-101-0890) from -\$3,961,398,000 to -\$3,925,982,000;

I am deleting the \$2,724,000 General Fund legislative augmentation for supplemental child care payments to relative and foster care providers and directing that the Department of Social Services not select sites to implement a pilot program to provide those payments. Foster care providers are paid a monthly rate for the care and supervision of the child placed with them. Given that a portion of the foster care rate is for the purpose of providing daily supervision of the foster child, the proposed child care supplement is duplicative.

I am deleting the \$18,000,000 Federal Trust Fund legislative augmentation to provide a \$50 monthly work expense supplement to wage-based community service employment participants. Providing work expense supplements to this population would reduce their incentive to move from community service employment to non-subsidized employment. In addition, counties currently may use performance incentive funds or their services allocation to pay work specific expenses for wage-based community service employment participants or other CalWORKs recipients if they determine that these reimbursements are needed to assist CalWORKs recipients move

from welfare to work. The Budget already includes \$1.0 billion for CalWORKs county performance incentives and employment services.

I am deleting the \$17,416,000 Federal Trust Fund legislative augmentation to exempt the value of one automobile from consideration under the CalWORKs asset limit. This exemption would expand CalWORKs program eligibility and result in additional grant and county administration costs. The Budget already includes \$5.6 billion to provide CalWORKs grants and services in the Department of Social Services and other state agencies.

Item 5180-101-0890—For local assistance, Department of Social Services. I reduce this item from \$3,961,398,000 to \$3,925,982,000.

I am reducing this item to conform to actions taken in Item 5180-101-0001.

Item 5180-151-0001—For local assistance, Department of Social Services. I reduce this item from \$709,678,000 to \$699,776,000 by reducing:

- (a) 25.25-Children's Services from \$1,667,750,000 to \$1,653,973,000;
 - (1) 25.25.010-Child Welfare Services from \$1,534,146,000 to \$1,523,735,000;
 - (3) 25.25.030-Child Abuse Prevention from \$34,790,000 to \$31,424,000;
- (b) 25.35-Special Programs from \$145,885,000 to \$145,711,000;
 - (2) 25.35.020-Access Assistance for the Deaf from \$5,978,000 to \$5,804,000;
- (c) 25.45-Community Care Licensing from \$19,397,000 to \$19,185,000;
- (f) Amount payable from the Federal Trust Fund (Item 5180-151-0890) from $-\$1,057,320,000$ to $-\$1,053,059,000$;

and by revising Provision 7 and by deleting Provision 13.

I am deleting a \$5,700,000 General Fund and \$3,961,000 Federal Trust Fund legislative augmentation to increase the number of social workers, pending a review of the child welfare services budget methodology. I am supportive of efforts in this area and already have included in the Budget \$221.1 million (\$108.6 million General Fund) in augmentations above the level supported by the current workload standards. Given this significant investment above the base program, and as it is unlikely that counties will be able to recruit additional social workers above this funding level, an additional augmentation is unnecessary. The amount of funding I proposed in the May Revision Child Welfare Services Initiative will allow counties statewide to hire an additional 500 social workers.

I am revising Provision 7 to conform to this action.

"7. Of the amount appropriated in this item, ~~\$135,593,000~~ \$125,932,000 shall be provided to counties to fund additional child welfare service activities and shall be allocated based on child welfare services caseload and county unit costs. However no county shall receive less than \$100,000. These funds shall be expressly targeted for emergency response, family reunification, family maintenance and permanent placement services and shall be used to supplement, and shall not be used to supplant, child welfare services funds. A county is not required to provide a match of the funds received pursuant to this provision if the county appropriates the required full match for the county's child welfare services program exclusive of the funds received pursuant to this provision. These funds are available only to counties that have certified that they are fully utilizing the Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS) or have entered into an agreed upon plan with the State Department of Social Services outlining the steps that will be taken to achieve full utilization. [The] department shall reallocate any funds that counties choose not to accept under this provision, to other counties based on the allocation formula specified in this provision.

The department, in collaboration with the County Welfare Directors Association and representatives from labor groups representing social workers, shall develop the definition of full utilization of the CWS/CMS, the method for

measuring full utilization, the process for the state and counties to work together to move counties toward full utilization, and measurements of progress toward full utilization.”

I am deleting the \$450,000 General Fund legislative augmentation for the Grandparent Respite Program pilot. This proposal seeks to establish an ongoing program with funds that are available only on a one-time basis. Further, counties already may fund respite care services either from their child welfare services program or from one of the existing specialized care programs. Therefore, establishing a pilot program for this purpose is unnecessary.

I am deleting the \$3,366,000 General Fund legislative augmentation to expand the Juvenile Crime Prevention Program. If counties wish to start up new program sites, they could undertake this effort using existing base funding such as Comprehensive Youth Services Act funding, as established by Chapter 270, Statutes of 1997. Counties have approximately \$168 million of this funding available for similar purposes. Further, for new program sites that meet the requirements for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families funding, counties collectively have approximately \$1.1 billion in unspent discretionary incentive funding that has been appropriated through 1999-00, and will receive an additional \$250 million in performance incentives in 2000-01.

I am deleting the \$174,000 General Fund augmentation for a three percent cost-of-living adjustment for Access Assistance for the Deaf. This augmentation represents a general three percent program augmentation, rather than a true provider rate increase. In the Budget Act of 1998, the program received a \$2.5 million augmentation to expand services to all 58 counties for a total program funding level of \$5.8 million. This represented a 75 percent baseline increase over prior year funding levels.

I am deleting the \$212,000 General Fund legislative augmentation to provide more frequent licensing visits to family child care homes and Provision 13, which specifies the use of the funds, to conform to the action taken in Item 5180-001-0001.

I am sustaining a \$200,000 legislative redirection of county Independent Living Program (ILP) funds for support of the current activities of the California Youth Connection (CYC); however, there is no justification to support additional funding. Therefore, I am deleting \$300,000 Federal Trust Fund, which the Legislature redirected for support of an expanded CYC. Further, in consultation with stakeholders, the department currently is developing statewide ILP standards to be followed by county programs. This redirection for CYC expansion would foreclose options for the counties in implementing and/or expanding their programs based on the new standards.

Item 5180-151-0890—For local assistance, Department of Social Services. I reduce this item from \$1,057,320,000 to \$1,053,059,000 and delete Provision 2.

I am reducing this item by \$4,261,000 to conform to the action taken in Item 5180-151-0001.

I am deleting Provision 2, which would have required the Department of Social Services to redirect \$560,000 from county allocations for the Independent Living Program (ILP) to establish a financial assistance program to facilitate the educational goals of former foster youth. I am supportive of efforts in this area and provided \$3.5 million General Fund to establish the Stipends for Emancipated Youth program. This program will provide stipends to ILP youth for additional one-time needs such as assisting with finding affordable housing, college textbooks, employment searches, emergency personal needs, and transportation vouchers. Further, in consultation with stakeholders, the department currently is developing statewide ILP standards to be followed by county programs. This redirection would foreclose options for the counties in implementing and/or expanding their programs based on the new standards.

Item 5240-001-0001—For support of Department of Corrections. I reduce this item from \$3,994,703,000 to \$3,984,093,000 by reducing:

- (a) 21-Institution Program from \$2,980,012,000 to \$2,979,762,000;

(b) 22-Health Care Services Program from \$585,480,000 to \$585,080,000;
(c) 31-Community Correctional Program from \$525,856,000 to \$515,896,000;
and by deleting Provisions 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, and 25, and by revising Provision 24.

I am deleting \$400,000 included to contract for a study of the performance of the Department's health care delivery system and associated information technology system needs, to be submitted to the Legislature by March 1, 2001. The Department is currently undertaking various evaluations and studies focused on different aspects of the health care program. This study would potentially overlap with these efforts. Also, it is not clear that a study as comprehensive as proposed could be successfully accomplished within the level of resources provided, potentially undermining the helpfulness of any findings and recommendations.

I am deleting Provision 11 to conform to this action.

I am deleting Provision 12, which prohibits the Department of Corrections from adopting regulations that require individuals to send packages to inmates via the services of third-party vendors. I believe this provision is unduly restrictive. Furthermore, this provision would hinder the Department's ability to make administrative decisions necessary to reduce the flow of drugs and other illegal contraband in mailed packages to prison inmates in an efficient and economical fashion, and may negatively effect the security and safety of inmates and staff.

I am deleting Provision 13, which requires the Department of Corrections to ensure that all posted first and second supervisory positions are fully staffed. I believe this provision may have an adverse affect on the Department's flexibility to manage its personnel and programs.

I am deleting the \$960,000 legislative augmentation to provide funding to increase the daily rate paid for 500 contracted re-entry work furlough beds. The Department of Corrections currently contracts for re-entry work furlough beds with different vendors and at varied rates that have been determined through a competitive bid process. There is no evidence to indicate that the current funding level is insufficient to attract qualified bidders or that there is a need to increase the daily rate for this 500-bed re-entry work furlough program expansion. Therefore, I believe the legislative augmentation is unnecessary at this time.

I am deleting Provision 14 to conform to this action.

I am deleting Provision 15, which requires the Department of Corrections to notify the Chairperson of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and both fiscal committees, on a quarterly basis, of any payment over \$100,000 made to an individual or organization to settle a lawsuit or satisfy a legal judgment. I believe this provision is unnecessary because I have already directed state agencies to provide this type of information to the Legislature.

I am deleting Provision 17, which requires the Department of Corrections to revert any unexpended special repair project funds. I believe this provision would unduly impede the flexibility of the Department in managing its facilities in a manner that best protects the safety of staff and inmates.

I am deleting the \$250,000 legislative augmentation for conducting psychological evaluations of correctional officers promoting to supervisory positions. I believe that the benefits of the proposed augmentation do not justify the cost.

I am deleting Provision 18 to conform to this action.

I am deleting Provision 19, which requires the Department of Corrections to report, in consultation with the Department of Health Services, to the Legislature within 60 days of the enactment of the 2000 Budget Act regarding the safety of using the Secure 1000 technology. This provision would also require the Department to suspend its use of the Secure 1000 technology during this 60-day period. Suspending the use of the

Secure 1000 technology could allow the passage of contraband into prisons, which could pose a public safety and security risk for visitors, staff, and inmates. I will, however, direct the Department to evaluate the potential impact of the Secure 1000 technology on the health of those exposed to the equipment.

I am deleting the \$1,000,000 legislative augmentation for a Global Positioning System pilot project. While I am supportive of efforts to increase public safety through increased supervision of parolees, the benefits of this technology in enhancing public safety are unknown.

I am deleting Provision 21 to conform to this action.

I am deleting the \$2,200,000 legislative augmentation to provide enhanced services for parolees assisted through the Transitional Case Management Program for mentally disordered offenders. This augmentation represents partial funding for a significantly more costly program that would provide mental health services for the duration of the period the offender is under state parole supervision. The budget I submitted already includes \$2,600,000 to provide up to 90 days of case management and mental health services for mentally ill parolees. After 90 days, case management efforts are transitioned to a long-term case manager in the community. Since appropriate care and treatment efforts for mentally ill parolees are transitioned to community caregivers, this augmentation is unnecessary and duplicative. In addition to the funding noted above, the budget includes \$50,000,000 for Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction grants for award to local governments to expand or establish programs that reduce crime and criminal justice costs related to mentally ill offenders.

I am deleting Provision 23 to conform to this action.

I am also deleting \$2,800,000 of the \$4,800,000 legislative augmentation for an expansion of the Preventing Parolee Crime Program. This action will leave an adequate level of funding for parolee services to protect the public's safety and reduce recidivism.

I am revising Provision 24 as follows to conform to this action:

- “24. (a) Of the funds appropriated in this item, ~~\$4,400,000~~ \$1,900,000 shall be available to expand the Preventing Parolee Crime Program. For the purpose of reducing recidivism, priority for services provided through these funds shall be given to parolees who have two serious or violent felony convictions.
- (b) Of the funds appropriated in this item, ~~\$400,000~~ \$100,000 shall be available for administration and evaluation of targeting Preventing Parolee Crime Program funds for parolees who have two serious or violent felony convictions. The Department of Corrections shall report to the Legislature, by January 1, 2003 on the effectiveness of this program.”

I am deleting the \$3,000,000 legislative augmentation to increase funding for parole casework services to assist parolees in transitioning back into the community. While I am supportive of such efforts to assist parolees, the Department of Corrections budget already includes sufficient funding to expand parole services in the budget year.

I am deleting Provision 25 to conform to this action.

As part of this budget, I am approving \$10,000,000 in funding for expanding the Department's basic correctional officer academy from 10 weeks to 16 weeks consistent with the Commission on Correctional Peace Officer Standards and Training report. However, I am directing the Department to prepare a plan outlining how the funds will be used to expand the academy. Specifically, this plan shall identify the resources needed to provide adequate support for the expansion as well as any capital improvements necessary to accommodate additional correctional officer cadets attending the academy. This plan shall be submitted to the Department of Finance for review and approval prior to any expenditure of funds for this purpose.

Item 5240-005-0001—For support of Department of Corrections. I am revising this item by deleting Provision 1.

I am deleting Provision 1, which authorizes the transfer of \$19,582,000 to Item 5240-001-0001, only after the Director of Corrections provides documentation outlining the proposed reductions contained in the Department's initial administrative restructuring plan. The information being requested represents working documents for use in preparing the Administration's budget and, as such, is privileged.

Item 5240-102-0001—For local assistance, Department of Corrections. I delete this item and Provision 1.

I am deleting the \$300,000 legislative augmentation provided to Tulare County for the purpose of funding portable inmate housing units. I am vetoing this item to fund higher competing priorities.

I am deleting Provision 1 to conform to this action.

Item 5240-301-0001—For capital outlay, Department of Corrections. I reduce this item from \$98,763,000 to \$98,638,000 by deleting:

(18.5) 61.09.512-CMF, Vacaville: New Medical Exam Facility-preliminary plans and working drawings (\$125,000);

and by deleting Provisions 4 and 5.

I am deleting the \$125,000 legislative augmentation for the New Medical Exam Facility at California Medical Facility, Vacaville. While this project may be meritorious, I am deleting the funding because it is premature. I understand that the department has not yet completed an evaluation of solutions for this facility.

I am deleting Provision 4 of this item, which limits the future cost of construction on the Folsom State Prison Pretreatment system to the current estimated construction cost, because the language is unnecessarily restrictive.

I am also deleting Provision 5 of this item, which restricts the use of Inmate Day Labor on major capital outlay projects because the language is also unnecessarily restrictive. It limits the Administration's ability to select the fastest or most cost-effective construction delivery method. In addition, I do not support limiting the department's ability to keep inmates employed in productive jobs.

Item 5430-001-0001—For support of Board of Corrections. I reduce this item from \$2,306,000 to \$2,056,000 by reducing:

(a) 11-Corrections Planning and Programs from \$784,000 to \$534,000; and by deleting Provision 1.

I am deleting the \$250,000 legislative augmentation for a statewide Global Positioning System pilot project. While I am supportive of efforts to enhance public safety through increased supervision of probationers, the benefits of this technology in improving public safety are unproven.

I am deleting Provision 1 to conform to this action.

Item 5430-103-0001—For local assistance, Board of Corrections. I revise this item by deleting Provision 5.

I am deleting Provision 5, which would require the Board of Corrections to give priority for grant awards to counties that would have received funding, had an additional \$10,000,000 been available, under the Budget Act of 1999. I am deleting this provision because it would unduly impinge upon the ability of the Board of Corrections to award grants for the most meritorious proposals. Deleting this provision will allow the Board of Corrections to award grants for those proposals that have the most beneficial impact upon reducing the involvement of mentally ill offenders in the criminal justice system.

Item 5430-117-0001—For local assistance, Board of Corrections. I delete this item and Provision 1.

I am deleting the \$7,500,000 legislative augmentation to fund the DISARM (Developing Increased Safety through Arms Recovery Management) program, which would provide local assistance funding to local law enforcement agencies to more actively enforce compliance with court-ordered conditions of probation prohibiting the possession of weapons. I am deleting the funds because this is a new and not well-defined program. However, I am supportive of the basic concept. Therefore, I am directing the Board of Corrections to evaluate the effectiveness of similar programs in other states and make recommendations relating to the potential implementation of such a program in California, including the appropriate funding level.

I am deleting Provision 1 to conform to this action.

Item 5430-122-0001—For local assistance, Board of Corrections. I reduce this item from \$1,000,000 to \$200,000.

I am reducing this legislative augmentation for the City of Lodi Police for remodeling a police station by \$800,000. I am reducing this item to fund higher competing priorities.

Item 5430-123-0001—For local assistance, Board of Corrections. I delete this item and Provision 1.

I am deleting the \$1,000,000 legislative augmentation provided to the Galt Police Department to remodel a police station. I am deleting this item to fund higher competing priorities.

I am deleting Provision 1 to conform to this action.

Item 5430-125-0001—For local assistance, Board of Corrections. I reduce this item from \$1,200,000 to \$500,000.

I am reducing this legislative augmentation for the City of Citrus Heights Police Service Center by \$700,000. I am reducing this item to fund higher competing priorities.

Item 5440-002-0001—For support of the Board of Prison Terms. I delete this item and Provision 1.

I am deleting the \$1,250,000 legislative augmentation and Provision 1 that specifies that this funding is only available to provide services for parolees with developmental disabilities, serious mental illnesses, or substance abuse problems. Funding for this purpose is already included within the funding appropriated to the Department of Corrections. This augmentation, consequently, is unnecessary.

I am directing the Youth and Adult Correctional Agency to coordinate efforts between the Board of Prison Terms and the Department of Corrections to ensure that individual parolees identified by the Board as being suitable for treatment or other services, and subsequent to a determination that such parolees do not constitute a likely danger to the public, receive such treatment or services within the financial resources appropriated to the Department of Corrections for such purposes.

Item 5460-001-0001—For support of Department of the Youth Authority. I reduce this item from \$287,088,000 to \$280,099,000 by reducing:

- (a) 20-Institutions and Camps from \$305,671,000 to \$300,182,000;
 - (b) 30-Parole Services from \$48,242,000 to \$46,957,000;
 - (c) 40-Education Services from \$12,383,000 to \$12,318,000;
 - (d) 50.01-Administration from \$26,997,000 to \$26,197,000;
 - (e) 50.02-Distributed Administration from -\$24,783,000 to -\$24,133,000;
- and by deleting Provisions 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

The Legislature augmented this item by \$1,000,000 and 12.0 personnel years to lengthen the basic cadet academy from 10 weeks to 16 weeks, consistent with the Commission on Correctional Peace Officers' Standards and Training report. I believe there is a need for additional training of Youth Authority personnel. However, I am reducing the \$1,000,000 legislative augmentation by \$650,000 and 12.0 personnel

years to reflect the actual level of resources required to accomplish the academy expansion by March 1, 2001. I am deleting the \$2,764,000 legislative augmentation and 25.2 personnel years to provide additional mental health, sex offender, and drug treatment services to Youth Authority wards and parolees. The need for the level of services assumed in the augmentation is unclear. In addition, the ongoing costs of the programs as proposed will be significant. I will, however, consider signing legislation that clearly identifies treatment needs, authorizes effective programs scaled to address the actual level of need, and provides the level of resources necessary to fund a more finely-tuned and cost-effective program.

I am deleting Provisions 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 to conform to this action.

The Legislature augmented this item by \$3,575,000 and 50.2 personnel years to enhance institution and parole staffing levels. I support adequate staffing for these functions. However, the need for these increases is unclear at this time. I am, therefore, deleting this augmentation. I am directing the new Director of the Youth Authority to evaluate the Department's staffing during the course of reviewing its operations and programs.

I am deleting Provision 4 which requires the Youth Authority to develop an analysis of the Ombudsperson Program in a report to be submitted to the Legislature on or before March 1, 2001. Because the Ombudsperson Program will not be implemented until the fiscal year 2000-01, an analysis of program results by March 1, 2001, would be premature.

Item 6110-001-0001—For support of Department of Education. I reduce this item from 47,682,000 to 46,246,000 by reducing:

- (a) 10-Instruction from \$54,104,320 to \$52,484,000;
- (b) 20-Instructional Support from \$66,935,000 to \$65,599,000;
- (c) 30-Special Programs from \$40,493,680 to \$40,427,000;
- (i) Amount payable from Federal Trust Fund (Item 6110-001-0890) from -\$107,564,000 to -\$105,977,000;

and by revising Provision 18 and deleting Provision 31.

I am reducing Schedule (a) by \$133,320, Schedule (c) by \$66,680, and three positions to conform to my action to delete the local assistance augmentation for the Migrant Education Even Start Program. The effect of these reductions is to eliminate the legislative augmentation of \$200,000 and three positions to support the expansion of the program.

I am reducing Schedule (b) by \$500,000 to eliminate the legislative augmentation for establishment of a clearinghouse for digital audio and other accessible products and services at the Department of Education, and provide referral services for pupils who are visually impaired. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is already required by statute to make certain materials and information available throughout the State, and to provide specific services to various student populations. This augmentation appears to be for this same purpose, which should be a higher priority for the Superintendent's existing resources than other, more discretionary programs. Additionally, this augmentation would result in pressure on the General Fund in future years to support this activity. I am also deleting Provision 31 to conform to this action.

I am reducing Schedule (b) by \$100,000 and two positions. My action would sustain a \$50,000 augmentation in the Budget Act for the purpose of distributing funding pursuant to the Education Block Grants established in the 2000 Omnibus Education Trailer Bill (SB 1667, Alpert).

I am reducing Schedule (b) by \$496,000 and three positions to eliminate the legislative augmentation for the Department of Education to develop an Environmental Education Unit. The budget I proposed contains funding from the Environmental License Plate Fund and one position to address environmental education issues at the Department of Education.

I am reducing Schedule (b) by \$75,000 for the \$145,000 in legislative augmentations for charter school workloads in the School Fiscal Services Division to \$70,000. The Legislature approved one position for increased workload due to the augmentation of the Charter School Revolving Loan Fund, and a second position for increased workload regarding charter school apportionments. My budget already includes two new positions for apportionment unit workload increases, including those related to the increased number of charter schools. The workload prescribed for the two additional positions does not justify both augmentations. Therefore, I am sustaining only one additional position, which should be sufficient to address the activities contemplated in both of the augmentations.

I am reducing Schedule (b) for the \$215,000 General Fund legislative augmentation provided for the Department of Education by \$65,000 because the implementation of school district reporting of expulsions and suspensions related to hate crimes would create a state mandate. I am sustaining \$150,000 to contract for training programs to assist school personnel in identifying school violence. As the Tolerance Education Program is not currently established in statute, I am willing to sign legislation to establish the program provided such legislation does not create a reimbursable state mandate. This augmentation, in conjunction with the legislative augmentation of \$2,000,000 for Tolerance Education in Item 6110-485, which I have also sustained, is to be used to reduce hate crimes and increase tolerance of diverse populations.

I am reducing both Schedule (b) and Schedule (i) by \$100,000 to conform to my reduction of federal funding for an expanded evaluation of the Public Schools Accountability Act in Item 6110-001-0890. I am also revising Provision 18 of this item as follows to conform to these actions:

- “18. Of the amount appropriated in this item, \$250,000 is provided for the purpose of contracting with an independent consultant for an evaluation of the implementation of the Public Schools Accountability Act, as established by Chapter 3, First Extraordinary Session, Statutes of 1999. This evaluation shall also include an assessment of the following: (1) The extent to which enrollment in alternative schools, as defined in Chapter 3X of the First Extraordinary Session of 1999, has increased since the enactment of the Public Schools Accountability Act; (2) the extent to which any enrollment increases were a result of the act and the schools' attempts to improve their performance by encouraging low-performing pupils to attend alternative schools; and (3) the growth in school achievement in alternative schools as measured by the alternative accountability system, compared to the regular schools these pupils would have otherwise attended. The reporting and delivery deadlines for the evaluation of these questions shall be the same as for the overall evaluation of the Public Schools Accountability Act.

I am reducing Schedules (a) and (i) by \$1,487,000 to conform to the actions taken in Item 6110-001-0890.

Item 6110-001-0890—For support of Department of Education. I reduce this item from \$107,564,000 to \$105,977,000 and revising Provision 7.

I am reducing the legislative augmentation of \$1,756,000 and 25 positions by \$1,487,000 and 22 positions. The effect of this action is to approve \$269,000 and 3 positions which, in addition to the \$1,649,000 and 19 positions I previously proposed, provide sufficient additional staff in the Department of Education's Special Education Division to monitor school districts and bring the State into compliance with federal law. This reduction is consistent with justifiable workload received from the department to complete the additional verification reviews required as part of its monitoring activities.

I am revising Provision 7 to reflect two technical revisions. The first corrects the total in this provision from \$4,790,000 to \$4,623,000, and the second deletes the language

in subdivision (g). This language for the parental involvement programs established by Chapter 734 of the Statutes of 1999 was inadvertently maintained in the Budget Bill after the funding was redirected by the Legislature.

I am deleting the \$100,000 legislative augmentation to expand the evaluation of the Public Schools Accountability Act to include the effects of that act on alternative schools. The implementation of the alternative accountability system required by the Public Schools Accountability Act makes a study of this issue irrelevant. I am revising subdivision (i) of Provision 7 to conform to this action, as follows:

“(i) Of the funds appropriated in this item, ~~\$250,000 in prior-year carryover funds shall be available on a one-time basis to the State Department of Education; as follows:~~

- 1) ~~\$100,000 for the purpose of contracting with an independent consultant for an evaluation for the implementation of the Public Schools Accountability Act, as established by Chapter 3 of the First Extraordinary Session of the Statutes of 1999. These funds are to be used in conjunction with the funds referenced in Provision 18 of Item 6110-001-0001.~~
- 2) ~~\$150,000 is for the purpose of providing evaluation reports to the Legislature concerning categorical flexibility pilot projects, pursuant to legislation in the 1999–2000 Regular Session, enacted on or before January 1, 2001.”~~

Item 6110-105-0001—For local assistance, Department of Education. I revise this item by deleting Provision 5.5.

I am deleting Provision 5.5 as a technical correction to conform with action taken by the budget conference committee, which eliminated funding for equalization and rate increases from the final budget.

Item 6110-115-0001—For local assistance, Department of Education (Proposition 98). I reduce this item from \$150,089,000 to \$148,741,000 by reducing:

(kkk) 10.10.019.097-Visalia Unified School District from \$2,000,000 to \$1,352,000;

and by deleting:

(jjj) 10.10.019.094-Alameda Unified School District from (\$700,000).

I am reducing this item by \$1,348,000. A deletion of \$700,000 is at the request of the Alameda Unified School District. The district has withdrawn its proposal to participate in the program. The remaining reduction of \$648,000 is a technical adjustment for the Visalia Unified School District to account for the elimination of one-time program costs beginning in 2000–01.

Item 6110-123-0001—For local assistance, Department of Education (Proposition 98). I reduce this item from \$156,700,000 to \$156,699,000 by reducing:

(b) 20.60.030.032-High Achieving/Improving School Program from \$131,150,000 to \$131,149,000,

and by deleting Provision 3.

I am reducing \$1,000 from this item to reflect savings that will result from my action to delete Provision 3 of this item. The English Language Development test is designed as a diagnostic tool to gauge the progress of pupils in their acquisition of English language skills, and to facilitate their proper placement in instructional programs. Because it is not a comparative measure of academic achievement, the inclusion of this test in the Academic Performance Index would be inappropriate. Further, redesigning and developing this test for the proposed purpose would result in multi-million dollar test development costs, is duplicative of the uses of the Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR) and SABE2 examinations, and could undermine the results of those exams.

Item 6110-134-0001—For local assistance, Department of Education (Proposition 98). I delete Provision 1.

I am deleting Provision 1 of this Item, which requires the Department of Education to compute alternative Academic Performance Index scores for schools that lack such scores for the purpose of determining their eligibility to receive funds from the Teaching As A Priority Block Grant.

This provision conflicts with existing law, which stipulates that the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with the approval of the State Board of Education, shall develop a methodology by which to calculate alternative Academic Performance Index scores for all schools that lack such scores, including those with fewer than 100 students.

Item 6110-141-0001—For local assistance, Department of Education (Proposition 98). I delete this item and Provision 1.

I am deleting the \$2,500,000 General Fund legislative augmentation provided in this item for the Migrant Education Even Start Program. This program will remain funded with \$5,000,000 in federal funds. While I believe this program is meritorious, the State should not provide General Fund for the expansion of a federally funded program. Instead, I am setting these funds aside to provide resources for subsequent legislation that will appropriate one-time funds for facilities to support the expansion of general child care and migrant centers.

Item 6110-141-0890—For local assistance, Department of Education. I reduce this item from \$112,448,000 to \$109,448,000 by reducing the legislative augmentation for federal funds carryover to the Migrant Education Mini-Corps Program from \$5,000,000 to \$2,000,000. The remaining \$2,000,000 augmentation, when combined with the funding I provided in my budget, will provide 16 percent more program funding than is provided in the current year.

I am revising Provision 1 as follows to conform to this action:

“1. Of the funds appropriated in this item, ~~\$10,100,000~~ \$7,100,000 is for the California Mini-Corps Program. That amount includes ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$2,000,000 from current year carryover funds, which are to be allocated on a one-time basis.”

Item 6110-151-0001—For local assistance, Department of Education (Proposition 98). I reduce this item from \$7,269,000 to \$3,469,000.

I am reducing \$3,800,000 of the \$4,000,000 legislative augmentation for this program. AB 1746 in the current legislative session would expand the responsibility of Indian Education Centers to include recovery programs for pupils that have dropped out of comprehensive schools. The Budget Act already includes significant funding for remedial education for all pupils. Doubling the existing funding provided to these Centers in order to enable them to provide the proposed service would result in significant ongoing General Fund pressure in future years. However, this meritorious program warrants a modest expansion.

Item 6110-178-0001—For local assistance, Department of Education (Proposition 98). I delete this item and Provision 1.

I am deleting the \$3,000,000 legislative augmentation and Provision 1 of this item for the Outdoor Science Programs authorized by Chapter 958, Statutes of 1999. When I signed the bill authorizing this program last year, I noted in the signing message that the funding for this program authorized by Chapter 78, Statutes of 1999, was one-time in nature. I also requested districts to present a plan for alternate funding sources for this program; however no plan for alternative funding has been provided.

Item 6110-196-0001—For local assistance, Department of Education (Proposition 98). I reduce this item from \$1,179,706,000 to \$1,140,205,000 by reducing:

(b) 30.10.020-Child Care Services from \$1,613,182,000 to \$1,573,681,000, and by reducing the following subschedules:

(1) 30.10.020.001-Special Program, Child Development, General Child Development Programs from \$559,640,000 to \$524,640,000;

(3) 30.10.020.004-Special Program, Child Development, Migrant Day Care from \$31,280,000 to \$26,780,000;

(4) 30.10.020.007-Special Program, Child Development, Alternative Payment Program from \$194,253,000 to \$194,252,000;

and by deleting Provision 11(b) and revising Provisions 1(b) and 15.

I am reducing the \$75,000,000 legislative augmentation for general child care provided in Schedule (b) (1) to \$40,000,000 and the \$7,500,000 provided in schedule (b)(3) for migrant day care services to \$3,000,000, for a total reduction of \$39,500,000. I am setting these funds aside, along with \$2.5 million vetoed from item 6110-141-0001, for subsequent legislation to fund one-time child care programs.

I am revising Provision 1(b) and 15 as follows to conform to the reductions in half-year expansions noted above with the intention of funding full-year annualized costs of \$86 million for these program in the subsequent budget. Together with the other sustained augmentations in this item, including the \$33 million additional rate increase for direct-contracted programs and the \$15 million augmentation noted below, this budget will reflect my objective of sustaining a \$134 million General Fund increase for assisting non-CalWORKS, low income families' access to high quality child care without creating higher ongoing costs in the subsequent budget.

“1. (b) Of the amount appropriated in Schedule (b)(1) of this item, ~~\$75,000,000~~ *\$40,000,000* is for the purpose of providing half-year expansion of full-day, general child care for children ages 0–five years old.”

“15. Of the amount appropriated in Schedule (b)(3) of this item, ~~\$7,500,000~~ *\$3,000,000* is for the half-year costs of expansion of migrant day care services. ~~The amount must be used in conjunction with the \$2,500,000 for the Migrant Education Even Start (MEES) program appropriated in Item 6110-141-0001. The State Department of Education shall develop a Request for Applications that will combine the requirements of the two programs into a single program that shall be called the Migrant Even Start Child Development Program.”~~

I am sustaining the \$15,000,000 legislative augmentation in schedule (b)(11) related to the retention of child care workers in order to make this funding available for subsequent legislation to be negotiated between the Legislature and the Administration that I will be able to sign. I have previously stated my concerns with the introduction of state subsidies into a profession that is subject to local market forces, and with the creation of a costly new state responsibility that would grow over time.

I am deleting Provision 11(b) and reducing schedule (b)4 of this item by \$1,000 to reflect the state savings that would result by not performing the survey of Alternative Payment Providers (APPs) required by this provision. This provision fails to set forth any remedy that would protect the state's fiscal interests in cases where APPs are directing a significant number of children into state contracted centers. The requirement to quantify the extent of duplicated activities is not meaningful; the substantive issue is that the rates paid to both the APP and the state funded center include the cost of each entity providing many of the same services. I would not expect the services to be duplicated. Rather, APPs would receive a windfall of administrative funds in these cases. Absent any requirement to redirect the duplicative administrative funding to increase child care slots, this provision conflicts with my priorities for use of state funds. I am directing my Administration to look more closely at this issue as part of the current child care policy review effort, and I plan to adjust future child care funding as appropriate, based on the findings of the review. In the meantime, I encourage the Department to determine the frequency of occurrence as contemplated by the provision and use its administrative discretion to reduce funding to APPs engaging in this practice to the extent the savings would allow access to additional children. Alternatively, I would support shifting the slots from APP administration to direct contracting so that the state's limited child care funding assures maximum access by needy families.

I am retaining Provision 18 with the understanding that the 25% non-subsidized child rule applies without exception to all Alternative Payment Providers (APPs), including those participating in CalWORKs child care programs, and that the regulations required to be developed by this provision be promulgated on an expedited basis. This rule has not been applied consistently to all programs for which reimbursements are tied to private child care market rates. Absent any obligation to establish rates within the reach of non-subsidized families, the state could be subject to price gouging. In order to assure the state's fiscal interests are not compromised, I expect the State Department of Education to enforce the rule for all APPs and to promulgate the regulations required by Provision 18 as soon as possible, including submission to Department of Finance for certification of fiscal impact, pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act.

Item 6110-199-0001—For local assistance, Department of Education (Proposition 98). I delete this item and Provision 1.

I am deleting the \$5,000,000 legislative augmentation and Provision 1 of this item for the Beginning Administrator/Beginning Counselor Training Programs. This new program may be meritorious, and I will consider it in the future. However, I am deleting this item at this time to focus on improving the quality of classroom teachers.

Item 6110-201-0001—For local assistance, Department of Education (Proposition 98). I reduce this item from \$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000 by reducing:

(a) 30.20-Child Nutrition from \$2,800,000 to 1,800,000, and deleting Provision 2.

I am deleting the \$1,000,000 General Fund legislative augmentation for the provision of start-up grants for the Summer Food Service Program and the After School Snack Program. The funding previously provided for Start-up grants has been underutilized. Further, the Summer Food Service Program is currently eligible for start-up grants. While the After School Snack Program is a worthwhile effort, the need for startup grants and the eligibility criteria should be carefully examined. This issue should be reviewed through the normal budget and legislative processes and considered next year. I am deleting Provision 2 to conform to this action.

Item 6110-228-0001—For local assistance, Department of Education (Proposition 98). I reduce this item from \$133,287,000 to \$72,087,000 and delete Provision 4.

I am deleting the \$61,200,000 legislative augmentation for the provision of school safety block grants to elementary, middle, and junior high schools. I am concerned about the well being and safety of California children of all ages, and signed legislation last year that requires schools to develop safety plans. This budget includes \$1.8 billion to increase discretionary funding beyond the statutory COLA and \$425 million for block grants; these resources are all available for K-12 school safety purposes based on local school district priorities. Therefore, this augmentation is unnecessary.

I am deleting Provision 4 to conform to this action.

Item 6110-240-0001—For local assistance, Department of Education (Proposition 98). I reduce this item from \$12,583,000 to \$12,550,000 by reducing:

(c) 20.70-Instructional Support: Assessments from \$1,083,000 to \$1,050,000.

I am deleting the \$33,000 legislative augmentation for a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for the International Baccalaureate program. This program provides start-up grants to facilitate the establishment of new International Baccalaureate programs within schools. Providing a COLA for a one-time grant program is inappropriate. In addition, the funding provided for this program has been underutilized; thus, an augmentation for this program appears to be unwarranted.

Item 6110-242-0001—For local assistance, Department of Education (Proposition 98). I reduce this item from \$125,000 to \$33,000.

I am reducing this legislative augmentation by \$92,000. The Budget Act already provides \$117,000 for student leadership activities through the California Association of Student Councils. The effect of my action is to increase funding for this program in the 2000–01 fiscal year to a total of \$150,000.

Item 6110-485—Reappropriation, (Proposition 98) Department of Education. I revise this item by Item from \$257,135,000 to \$232,835,000 by reducing Schedule (a) of this item by \$3,700,000 and deleting Schedule (p).

I am reducing Schedule (a) by \$3,700,000 for voluntary desegregation claims because the Alameda Unified and Delano Unified School Districts have withdrawn their proposals for program participation in the current-year. I am eliminating Schedule (p) and the reappropriations of \$20,600,000 for Adult Education and Regional Occupational Centers and Programs. The budget provides an increase of \$48.3 million (\$31.3 million for adult education and \$17.0 million for Regional Occupational Centers and Programs) for growth and COLA for these programs, as well as a \$425 million block grant that is available to these programs. Furthermore, adequate justification for the proposal has not been provided, particularly since Adult Education has not historically fully expended its existing budget.

I am revising the Schedule (a) and deleting Schedule (p) to conform to these actions.

“(a) ~~\$ 5,700,000~~ 2,000,000 for transfer to Section A of the State School Fund for reimbursement by the Controller of voluntary desegregation claims from ~~Alameda Unified School District (\$700,000); Delano Unified School District (\$3,000,000); and~~ Visalia Unified School District (\$2,000,000) to provide one-time funding for 1999–00 costs received pursuant to Sections 42247 and 42249 of the Education Code.”

Item 6120-011-0001—For support of California State Library. I reduce this item from \$18,051,000 to \$17,857,000 by reducing:

(a) 10-State Library Services from \$16,264,000 to \$16,070,000, and by deleting Provision 1.

I am reducing this item by eliminating the legislative augmentations for the California Research Bureau of \$69,000 to perform a study (pursuant to pending legislation) of women in prison who have children, and \$125,000 to provide support to the Joint Committee on the Education Masterplan.

However, I am sustaining the legislative augmentation of \$250,000 for the California Research Bureau for a contract with outside researchers to address public policy issues. Additionally, the budget provides a \$500,000 increase and 6 positions for the bureau, which will enable it to address the highest priority research objectives statewide. These funds could be used for the above proposed activities if deemed a high priority.

Item 6120-140-0001—For local assistance, California State Library. I reduce this item from \$2,005,000 to \$1,005,000 and revising Provision 1.

I am reducing \$1,000,000 of the \$2,005,000 legislative augmentation for local library projects in order to fund higher competing priorities. Additionally, state funding for the Yuba County Library project, the City of Folsom Library site acquisition, the Canyon Country Library Project, and the City of Downey Library expansion project may be eligible for funding from the Library Construction and Renovation Bond Act of 2000 (Proposition 14).

I am revising Provision 1 to conform to this action:

“1. Funds appropriated in this item are for the purpose of funding local assistance projects at local public libraries. These funds are to be allocated on a one-time basis only, as follows:

(a) ~~Of the funds appropriated in this item; \$200,000 is for the purpose of funding renovation and improvements at Yuba County Library.~~

- (b) Of the funds appropriated in this item, \$69,000 is for the purpose of funding various items at Ventura County Library.
- (c) Of the funds appropriated in this item \$18,000 is for the purpose of funding Spanish language children's books at Ojai Valley Library.
- (d) Of the funds appropriated in this item, \$50,000 is for the purpose of funding an internet library catalog website at El Segundo Library.
- (e) ~~Of the funds appropriated in this item, \$500,000 is for the purpose of funding library site acquisition for the City of Folsom.~~
- (f) Of the funds appropriated in this item \$15,000 is for the purpose of funding the public library in the City of Covina.
- (g) ~~Of the funds appropriated in this item, \$200,000 is for the purpose of funding the Canyon Country Library Project in Santa Clarita.~~
- (h) Of the funds appropriated in this item, \$18,000 is for the purpose of funding a roof replacement for the Dinuba Library in Tulare County.
- (i) ~~Of the funds appropriated in this item, \$100,000 is for the purpose of funding the City of Downey Library expansion.~~
- (j) Of the funds appropriated in this item \$600,000 is for the purpose of funding three bookmobiles at the Los Angeles County Library.
- (k) Of the funds appropriated in this item \$185,000 is for local grants for local library access programs for telephonic reading systems for deaf and print disabled people.
- (l) Of the funds appropriated in this item, \$50,000 is for publicizing the Fred Korematsu Film Project through the use of a direct outreach and education program.

Item 6120-221-0001—For local assistance, California State Library. I reduce this item from \$72,170,000 to \$56,870,000.

I am deleting the \$15,300,000 legislative augmentation provided for the Public Library Foundation. I am very supportive of funding for local public libraries and see them as a key component to increasing literacy, which is why base funding for the program increased by 46 percent last year. Moreover, the budget provides increased funding of approximately \$17,700,000 for the California State Library. The total includes \$10,000,000 to increase literacy by local libraries through the English Language and Literacy Intensive Program, \$4,500,000 to support priority local assistance projects (expansions totaling \$2,600,000 for the Transaction Based Reimbursement and Families for Literacy Program(s), and California Newspaper Project), staffing and equipment (totaling \$1,900,000 for California Research Bureau staffing, manuscript handling, modular furniture, and more), and \$3,200,000 for competitive local assistance literacy grants targeted to reach children up to age 5 and their caregivers. Lastly, the voters recently authorized a \$350 million bond for the construction of new public libraries or the renovation of existing public libraries (Proposition 14). These funds will all greatly expand access to quality library services in California.

Item 6360-001-0407—For support of the California Commission on Teacher Credentialing. I reduce this item from \$17,157,395 to \$17,042,665 by reducing:

- (a) 10-Standards for Preparation and Licensing of Teachers from \$17,157,395 to \$17,042,665, and by deleting Provision 4.

I am deleting the \$114,730 legislative augmentation for two positions to assist with the additional workload associated with reducing from 75 days to 30 days the timeframe in which the Commission must process teacher credential applications and renewals.

I am deleting Provision 4, which requires the Commission to reduce from 75 days the 30 days the timeframe in which teacher credential applications and renewals are processed. I am taking this action because I believe the current 75-day timeframe is

sufficient, and because I do not believe that two additional positions will be sufficient to allow the Commission to reduce credential application and renewal processing times to 30 days.

Item 6360-001-0408—For support of the California Commission on Teacher Credentialing. I reduce this item from \$10,164,000 to \$10,159,000 by reducing:

- (a) 10-Standards for Preparation and Licensing of Teachers from \$10,164,000 to \$10,159,000.

I am deleting the \$5,000 legislative augmentation for one new position to compile reports detailing the number and types of teaching credentials issued each year.

These funds are unnecessary, as the additional \$85,000 in proposed funding for this position that was contained in Item 6360-001-0407 was eliminated by the Legislature.

Item 6360-003-0001—For transfer by the Controller to the Test Development and Administration Account (0408). I delete this item and Provision 1.

I am deleting this item, which would provide \$4,000,000 General Fund for the Commission to absorb the cost of not charging applicants to take the California Basic Educational Skills Test. While I appreciate the rationale behind this proposal, I do not believe this represents a sufficiently high priority for the use of General Fund monies among all competing priorities. Additionally, this Budget includes \$1,650,000 General Fund to pay the \$55 cost of a teaching credential for 30,000 first-time teaching credential applicants.

Item 6360-003-0408—For support of the California Commission on Teacher Credentialing. I delete this item and Provision 1.

I am deleting this item to conform to the action taken in 6360-003-0001.

Item 6440-001-0001—For support of University of California. I reduce this item from \$3,054,876,000 to \$3,040,866,000 by reducing:

- (a) Support from \$2,924,026,000 to \$2,910,016,000, and revising Provision 40 and deleting Provisions 23, 27, 29, 36, 37, 38, 42, and 43.

I am deleting the \$1,000,000 legislative augmentation for UC San Francisco-Fresno Leukemia research. Although this additional augmentation may be meritorious, I believe the University can utilize other fund sources for this research if it is a high priority. I am deleting Provision 23 to conform to this action.

I am deleting the \$250,000 legislative augmentation to complement UC Riverside's American Indian History Program. Although this additional augmentation may be meritorious, I am deleting the funding because I believe there are other fund sources UC Riverside could utilize for this purpose if it is a high priority. I am deleting Provision 27 to conform to this action.

I am deleting the \$1,000,000 augmentation for the University to perform an evaluation of the statutory responsibilities of the Resources Agency. I am deleting this augmentation because these funds were restored to the Agency's budget by the Legislature. I am deleting Provision 29 to conform to this action.

I am deleting the \$380,000 legislative augmentation for undergraduate outreach for Latino students at UCLA Medical School. Targeted outreach, of the form proposed here, is currently under review by the California Supreme Court. UC has indicated that it would be inappropriate to implement this program prior to a Supreme Court decision as to whether such programs are legally permissible. I am deleting Provision 36 to conform to this action.

I am deleting the \$380,000 legislative augmentation for the Policy and International Affairs Outreach and Graduate Fellowship Program. Although this additional augmentation may be meritorious, I believe the University can utilize other fund sources for this purpose if it is a high priority. I am deleting Provision 37 to conform to this action.

I am deleting the \$1,000,000 legislative augmentation for the UCLA Ocean Discovery Center. Although this additional augmentation may be meritorious, I believe

the University can use other fund sources for this Center if it is a high priority. I am deleting Provision 38 to conform to this action.

I am reducing the \$36,000,000 legislative augmentation for the M.I.N.D. Institute by \$6,000,000. Of the sustained \$30,000,000, \$28,000,000 is one-time funds. I am requesting the University to use \$4,000,000 of this augmentation for the M.I.N.D. Institute to contract with an appropriate organization to continue the research begun by the March of Dimes to identify genetic markers for autism and mental retardation that can lead to diagnosis and prevention of these conditions prior to birth. I am revising Provision 40 to conform to this action.

“40. Of the amount appropriated in Schedule (a), ~~\$40,000,000~~ \$34,000,000 is to fund the Medical Investigation of Neurodevelopmental Disorders (MIND) Institute, including \$28,000,000 in one-time funds.”

I am deleting the \$200,000 legislative augmentation for research through the California Policy Research Center. Although this additional augmentation may be meritorious, I believe the University can utilize other fund sources for this research if it is a high priority. I am deleting Provision 42 to conform to this action.

I am reducing the \$22,800,000 legislative augmentation to provide an additional two percent employee compensation pool for non-senate academic employees and other non-faculty employees by \$3,800,000. The sustained \$19,000,000 should be sufficient to increase this pool by approximately 1.5 percent. I am revising Provision 43 to conform to this action.

“43. Of the amount appropriated in Schedule (a), ~~\$22,800,000~~ \$19,000,000 is for the University to provide an additional \pm 1.5 percent employee compensation pool for nonsenate academic employees and other nonfaculty employees.”

Item 6440-301-0001—For capital outlay, University of California. I revise this item by deleting Provision 4.

I am sustaining the \$4,000,000 augmentation for the preliminary plans for the Veterinary Medicine Alterations and Replacement Facility project that was added by the Legislature. The Davis campus has requested this project based on accreditation problems for the veterinary medicine program that are specifically related to deficient facilities. As such, I am directing the Department of Finance to ensure that these funds are used for a project that addresses accreditation requirements and not for other program enhancements.

I am deleting Provision 4, which expresses legislative intent that the Board of Regents of the University of California (UC) accept a proposed gift of 1,100 acres of land for the potential development of a campus at Chula Vista. This language would impose ongoing liability on the University and the State for maintaining and securing this site. In the absence of any established programmatic need for the site, any determination that an additional UC campus is necessary in this area or any other area of the state, and without the requisite approval of the California Postsecondary Education Commission for a new campus, acceptance of this land would not be appropriate.

Item 6440-301-0574—For capital outlay, University of California. I revise this item by deleting Provision 6.

I am deleting Provision 6, which requires the University of California (UC) to give priority to proposals from developers with labor peace agreements when choosing a developer for the hotel and conference center project at the UC Davis campus. This provision is inappropriately placed in state budget language because this center is not a state-funded project. In addition, this language is unnecessary because UC has resolved the underlying labor issues for the center.

Item 6440-302-0574—For capital outlay, University of California. I revise this item by deleting Provision 7.

I am deleting Provision 7, which prohibits the expenditure of \$15,723,000 in construction funds for the Seismic Replacement Building 1 project on the Berkeley campus prior to January 1, 2001 unless the University of California (UC) amends a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) held between UC and the City of Berkeley to include an agreement to minimize community impacts from the project. The decision to not sustain this language has been difficult. While I am supportive of addressing local community concerns related to State construction projects, my primary concern is to ensure the safety of the UC students, faculty, and the public.

Item 6610-001-0001—For support of California State University. I reduce this item from \$2,404,639,000 to \$2,398,139,000 by reducing:

(a) Support from \$3,185,735,000 to \$3,179,235,000, and revising Provision 21 and deleting Provisions 22, 26, and 27.

I am reducing the \$5,000,000 legislative augmentation to fund the CSU Los Angeles Performing Arts Center by \$1,000,000. The sustained \$4,000,000 will provide the state share of this project. Any additional funding needed must be provided by local entities that would benefit from the use of this facility. I am revising Provision 21 to conform to this action.

“21. Of the amount appropriated in Schedule (a), ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$4,000,000 in one-time funds shall be used to fund the CSU Los Angeles Performing Arts Center.”

I am reducing the \$15,000,000 legislative augmentation to increase capacity in various academic programs by \$5,000,000. Although I am very supportive of increasing enrollment in the programs targeted by this augmentation, I believe that it is the responsibility of the California State University to fund the types of activities outlined in the provisional language. I am, therefore, requesting the California State University to use the sustained \$10,000,000 for one-time expenditures, such as instructional equipment, that will enhance the effectiveness and, therefore, the enrollment in these programs. I am deleting Provision 22 to conform to this action.

I am deleting the \$200,000 legislative augmentation for CSU San Jose to plan an Education Collaborative. Although this additional augmentation may be meritorious, I believe the University can redirect resources for this project if it is a high priority. I am deleting Provision 26 to conform to this action.

I am deleting the \$300,000 legislative augmentation to establish a Central American Studies Research Institute at CSU Northridge. Although this additional augmentation may be meritorious, I believe the University can redirect resources for this purpose if it is a high priority. I am deleting Provision 27 to conform to this action.

Item 6610-301-0001—For capital outlay, California State University. I reduce this item from \$27,034,000 to \$22,034,000 by reducing:

(4.1) 06.80.153-San Diego: Otay Mesa Off-Campus Center—Acquisition from \$3,000,000 to \$1,000,000;

(6) 06.98.104-Pomona: Center for Animal and Veterinary Science Education, Phase 1A—Preliminary plans, working drawings, construction and equipment from \$5,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

I am reducing the \$5,000,000 legislative augmentation to \$2,000,000 for Phase 1A of the Center for Animal and Veterinary Science Education at CSU, Pomona. These funds will only be available for expenditure if the CSU Board of Trustee's approve the project and a project proposal is submitted to and approved by the Department of Finance. The project proposal submitted to the Department of Finance must identify and demonstrate the programmatic need for the project. The project proposal must include, but not be limited to, annual program enrollment information and full time equivalents served, the deficiencies in current space that preclude program activities, project cost, and scope.

While I am sustaining \$1,000,000 for the Otay Mesa Off-Campus Center acquisition, these funds will only be available for expenditure if both the CSU and the California Community Colleges (CCC) receive approval for the joint off-campus center from the California Postsecondary Education Commission (CPEC) and if a joint off-campus center proposal is approved by the Department of Finance (DOF) following the CPEC approval of a needs study. The proposal submitted to the DOF must identify and demonstrate the programmatic need for the campus center, the annual enrollment and full time equivalents served, the costs of the center both during development and once fully developed, and the full scope and cost of the acquisition and construction proposal for the center. The submittal to DOF must demonstrate that the center will meet the programmatic needs of both segments and additionally substantiate that the space needs for the new center cannot be accommodated at existing campuses in the San Diego area.

Item 6870-001-0001—For support of Board of Governor's of the California Community Colleges. I reduce this item from \$13,207,000 to \$12,451,000 by reducing: (b) 20-Special Services and Operations from \$18,050,000 to 17,294,000.

I am deleting the legislative augmentation of \$666,000 and eliminating nine new positions to support the proposed Noncredit Courses (\$136,000), Human Resource Infrastructure Program (\$372,000), and High Cost Programs (\$158,000) to conform to actions taken by the Legislature or me to remove related funding from the Community Colleges' local assistance item.

I am deleting the legislative augmentation of \$90,000 for one new position in the Telecommunication and Technology Infrastructure Program. Although I am supportive of enhancing technology within the community colleges, and the budget provides \$16.3 million for that purpose, the budget also provides an increase of approximately \$1 million for the Chancellor's office to adequately meet increased workload demands.

Item 6870-101-0001—For local assistance, Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges (Proposition 98). I reduce this item from \$2,706,014,000 to \$2,608,731,000 by reducing:

- (a) 10.10.010-Apportionments from \$1,648,654,000 to \$1,603,654,000;
- (b) 10.10.020-Basic Skills, CalWORKs, and Apprenticeships from \$41,606,000 to \$41,342,000;
- (c) 10.10.030-Growth for Apportionments from \$135,871,000 to \$116,263,000;
- (e) 20.10.005-Student Financial Aid Administration from \$7,356,000 to \$7,273,000;
- (f) 20.10.010-Extended Opportunity Program and Services and Special Services from \$86,258,000 to \$85,467,000;
- (g) 20.10.020-Disabled Students from \$76,049,000 to \$75,370,000;
- (h) 20.10.040-Fund for Student Success from \$18,518,000 to \$16,218,000;
- (m) 20.10.070-Matriculation from \$72,066,000 to \$71,308,000;
- (q) 20.20.055-Part-Time Faculty Office Hours from \$7,500,000 to \$2,500,000;

and by deleting

- (ux) 20.30.040-High Cost Programs (\$10,000,000);
- (wx) 20.30.091-Noncredit Courses (\$12,800,000);

and by revising Provisions 2, 3, 8, and 10 and by deleting Provision 19.5.

I am deleting the legislative augmentation of \$12,800,000 in schedule (wx) for noncredit courses. While sequencing noncredit courses and providing additional support for noncredit students may have merit, the budget already includes an increase of over \$10 million for growth and COLA in noncredit programs. Furthermore, the \$155 million augmentation for the Partnership for Excellence provides resources for districts to expand any program deemed to most effectively increase student outcomes.

I am deleting Provision 19.5 and the legislative augmentation of \$10,000,000 in schedule (ux) for High Cost Programs. I am supportive of high-demand programs, including nursing, and the budget includes \$45 million, an increase of \$11 million, for the Economic Development Program. Colleges can use these funds at local discretion to best meet health care and other industry workforce needs.

I am deleting the legislative augmentation of \$45,000,000 in schedule (a) for equalization, as the proposal does not appear to be the most cost-effective means for improving student outcomes. Furthermore, funding equalization as proposed on an FTES and program improvement basis would have an inverse relationship, resulting in limited effectiveness at achieving the intended purpose.

I am revising Provision 2 as follows:

“2. Of the funds appropriated in Schedule (a), Apportionments, up to \$100,000 is for a maintenance allowance, pursuant to regulations adopted by the board of governors. Up to \$500,000 is to reimburse colleges for the costs of federal aid repayments related to assessed fees for fee waiver recipients. This reimbursement only applies to students who completely withdraw from college before the census date. ~~\$37,500,000 is to provide equalization of district apportionments on a FTES basis and \$7,500,000 is to provide equalization of district apportionments on a program improvement basis.~~

I am deleting the legislative augmentation of \$2,300,000 in schedule (h) for the Puente Project. My proposed budget included an increase of \$1,000,000, which more than doubles this very worthwhile program and provides sufficient funding to increase access to services at 35 additional colleges.

I am revising Provision 10(c) as follows:

“(c) Up to ~~\$4,244,000~~ \$1,944,000 is for the Puente Project. \$944,000 continues the 1999–2000 level of funding to support 40 colleges and is available if these funds are matched by \$100,000 of private funds and the participating community colleges and University of California campuses maintain their 1995–96 support level for the Puente Project. \$1,000,000 shall be used to expand the Puente Project to at least an additional 35 colleges. These funds will be subject to the same local match agreement as existing programs. These funds are not required to be allocated on a temporary basis and may be allocated on a permanent basis to support a Puente Project that meets the conditions of the Puente Project contract agreement. All funding shall be allocated directly to participating districts in accordance with their participation agreement.”

I am reducing the \$38,700,000 legislative augmentation for growth in schedules (b), (c), (e), (f), (g) and (m) by \$22,183,000, thereby retaining a total of 3.5% growth in apportionments. Data indicate that funding growth at 3.5% will provide sufficient resources to ensure that students have access to community colleges.

I am revising Provisions 3 and 8 to conform to this action as follows (the revised language also includes a technical correction to strike reference to two augmentations, \$5,400,000 for books and \$2,400,000 for discretionary program expansion, previously proposed by the Legislature, but not included in the enrolled budget bill, for Extended Opportunity Programs and Services):

“3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, ~~\$25,017,000~~ \$24,753,000 of the funds appropriated in Schedule (b) shall be for allocation to community college districts in the 2000–01 fiscal year for the purposes of funding FTES in courses in basic skills, including English-as-a-second-language courses and work force preparation courses for newly legalized immigrants, to the extent the total FTES claimed by a district for the 2000–01 fiscal year exceeds the level of total FTES funded for that district in the 2000–01 fiscal year. The Chancellor of the California Community Colleges shall develop criteria for allocating these funds.”

“8. Of the funds appropriated in Schedule (f), ~~\$82,933,000~~ \$74,461,000 is for Extended Opportunity Programs and Services in accordance with Article 8 (commencing with Section 69640) of Chapter 2 of Part 42 of the Education Code. Of this amount \$6 million represents an augmentation and may only be allocated to serve 10,000 additional students over the number served in the 1999–2000 fiscal year. Funds provided in this item for Extended Opportunity Programs and Services (EOPs) shall be available to students on all campuses within the California Community College system, including those students on new campuses or in new districts. ~~\$11,125,000~~ \$11,006,000 is for funding, at all colleges, the Cooperative Agencies Resources for Education (CARE) program in accordance with Article 4 (commencing with Section 79150) of Chapter 9 of Part 48 of the Education Code. The board of governors shall allocate funds on a priority basis and to local programs on the basis of need for student services.”

I am deleting the \$5,000,000 legislative augmentation for the part-time faculty office hours program. The budget contains a \$2,500,000 base budget for this program approved last year. While I am supportive of fair wages and employment conditions for part-time faculty, I am concerned that this augmentation does not contain any assurance of improvements in the quality of instruction or student outcomes. Additionally, I am not supportive of the reduced local match requirement contained in the education trailer bill. Furthermore, any action pertaining to faculty office hours may be premature until the completion of a study of the CCC’s part-time faculty employment, salary, and compensation patterns, as required by Chapter 738/99 (AB 420).

Item 6870-301-0574—For capital outlay, Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges. I reduce this item from \$307,277,000 to \$304,342,000 by deleting:

Long Beach Community College District

Long Beach City College (Liberal Arts College)

(29) 40.25.116-Child Development Center—Construction (\$2,935,000)

I am deleting funding for this project to provide the Chancellor’s Office of the California Community Colleges and the Long Beach Community College District the opportunity to redesign the project in accordance with State guidelines that were developed and implemented shortly after the project had been initiated. Compliance with these guidelines will ensure the completion of a facility that will fully address programmatic needs.

Item 7980-001-0001—For support of Student Aid Commission. I reduce this item from \$10,797,000 to \$10,547,000 by reducing:

(a) 15-Financial Aid Grants Program from \$10,843,000 to \$10,593,000.

I am deleting the \$250,000 legislative augmentation for first-year administrative costs of providing financial aid incentives for students to attend public colleges and universities during the summer session. I am deleting this augmentation because there is no indication that the Commission would incur additional workload as a result of students attending summer session.

Item 7980-101-0001—For local assistance, Student Aid Commission. I reduce this item from \$571,216,000 to \$519,916,000 by reducing:

Schedule (a) Financial Aid Grants Program from \$580,780,000 to \$529,480,000, and revising Provision 6.

I am deleting the \$11,500,000 legislative augmentation to increase the maximum Cal Grant awards to cover one-half of campus-based fees for recipients attending the California State University and the University of California.

I am reducing the \$45,300,000 legislative augmentation to increase the Cal Grant B subsistence award for all recipients by \$36,000,000. The sustained \$9,300,000 is sufficient to increase this award by approximately ten percent to \$1,548.

I am reducing the \$3,400,000 legislative augmentation to increase the maximum Cal Grant C award for all recipients by \$2,800,000. The sustained \$600,000 is sufficient to increase this award by approximately ten percent to \$2,592. I am also making a technical correction to Provision 6, which incorrectly states that this legislative augmentation applies only to new recipients. The legislative action was to provide the increase to all recipients.

I am reducing the \$1,200,000 legislative augmentation to increase the maximum Cal Grant C book and supply award for all recipients by \$1,000,000. The sustained \$200,000 is sufficient to increase this award by ten percent to \$576.

I am revising Provision 6 to conform to the above actions.

“6. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the amount appropriated in Schedule (a), ~~\$11,500,000 shall be used to increase the maximum Cal Grant A; Cal Grant B; Cal Grant C; and Cal Grant F awards to cover approximately one-half of campus-based fees for all recipients attending the California State University and the University of California; \$45,300,000 \$9,300,000 shall be used to increase the Cal Grant B subsistence award for all recipients to \$2,322 \$1,548; \$3,400,000 \$600,000 shall be used to increase the maximum Cal Grant C award for new recipients to \$3,659 \$2,592; and \$1,200,000 \$200,000 shall be used to increase the Cal Grant C book and supply award for all recipients to \$810 \$576.~~ These funds are contingent on the enactment of legislation that becomes effective on before January 1, 2001, revising the program to reflect the level of benefits anticipated by this provision. If legislation is enacted that requires some lesser amount than provided in this provision, the Director of Finance shall determine the appropriate amount to be reverted to the General Fund, and shall certify the amount to the Controller’s office.”

Item 8100-101-0001—For local assistance, Office of Criminal Justice Planning. I reduce this item from \$194,492,000 to \$189,038,000 by reducing:

(6) 50.20.352-Youth Emergency Telephone Referral from \$388,000 to \$338,000, (22.1)50.30.700-Special Projects-Public Safety, from \$155,999,000 to \$150,595,000;

I am reducing this item by \$50,000 by deleting the legislative augmentation for outreach programs for the California Youth Crisis Line. This program is currently funded by the Office of Criminal Justice Planning, and receives funding for outreach in its funding allocation. Any additional funding for this program should be sought through the normal competitive process.

I am reducing this item by \$1,700,000 by deleting the legislative augmentation for the Child Trauma Reduction Program. SB 2183 is a measure pending in the Legislature that creates this pilot program and contains an appropriation for administration. There is insufficient information to justify an augmentation to the budget for this purpose.

I am reducing this item by \$1,025,000 by deleting the following legislative augmentations in order to fund higher competing priorities:

\$500,000 for a staging area for police services for the City of La Mirada;

\$425,000 for the Orange County District Attorney’s Office Immigrant Outreach Program;

\$100,000 for the City of Anaheim Forensics Laboratory Project.

I am reducing this item by \$100,000 for the legislative augmentation for the Stand-off Chemical Agent Detector from \$600,000 to \$500,000 in order to fund higher competing priorities.

I am reducing this item by \$338,000 by deleting the following legislative augmentations for gang prevention programs. Other funds are currently available within this

budget for purposes such as these, including funds that will be made available for the Juvenile Justice Initiative:

\$130,000 for the Orange County Community Services Department: Gang Prevention/Intervention Program;

\$93,000 for the City of Long Beach Civil Injunction Against Violent Street Gangs Program;

\$65,000 for the City of Long Beach Gang Intervention Prevention Program;

\$50,000 for the City of Bellflower's Alternative to Gangs Program.

I am reducing this item by \$241,000 by deleting the following legislative augmentations to purchase equipment for local law enforcement. I note that the budget includes \$75 million to address one-time local law enforcement equipment needs through grants allocated on a per capita basis:

\$100,000 for a mobile command post for the Ventura Police Department;

\$51,000 for equipment for the Ventura Police Department;

\$50,000 for equipment for the City of Santa Paula Police Department;

\$30,000 for equipment for the City of Bellflower Sheriff Substation; and

\$10,000 for equipment for the Town of Danville Police Bike Patrol.

I am deleting \$2,000,000 for the legislative augmentation for the City of Garden Grove Public Safety Building Upgrades. This is a local responsibility and should be locally funded based on local priorities.

Item 8100-101-0597—For local assistance, Office of Criminal Justice Planning. I reduce this item from \$3,683,000 to \$3,433,000 by reducing:

(a) 50.30.562-High Technology Theft Apprehension and Prosecution Program from \$3,683,000 to \$3,433,000.

I am reducing the legislative augmentation for the Prosecution of High Technology Crime education grants from \$500,000 to \$250,000 in order to fund higher competing priorities.

I am revising this item to conform with the action taken in Item 8100-112-0001.

Item 8100-112-0001—For transfer by the Controller to the High Technology Theft Apprehension and Prosecution Program Trust Fund. I reduce this item from \$3,465,000 to \$3,215,000.

I am reducing this legislative augmentation for the Prosecution of High Technology Crime education grants from \$500,000 to \$250,000 in order to fund higher competing priorities.

Item 8140-001-0001—For support of the State Public Defender. I reduce this item from \$11,694,000 to \$11,589,000 by reducing:

(a) 10-State Public Defender from \$11,694,000 to \$11,589,000;

and by deleting Provision 2.

I am deleting the \$105,000 legislative augmentation for the State Public Defender to prepare a report and make recommendations by October 1, 2000, on the safeguards that exist in California to ensure that the innocent are not executed, primarily investigating the impact of waiting for appellate counsel, and the amount of funding provided for investigation of cases at the appellate level. There is no evidence to suggest that a problem exists in California related to indigent inmates not receiving proper counsel in capital cases during the appellate and habeas corpus process.

I am deleting Provision 2 to conform to this action.

Item 8260-001-0001—For support of California Arts Council. I reduce this item from \$3,166,000 to \$2,616,000 by reducing:

(b) 10-Artists in Residence from \$982,595 to \$938,000;

(c) 20-Organizational Support Grants from \$1,413,025 to \$1,168,000;

(d) 25-Performing Arts Touring/Presenting Program from \$367,775 to \$350,000;

(e) 30-Special Initiatives Program from \$123,640 to \$88,000;

- (f) 40-Statewide Projects from \$644,965 to \$538,000, and
- (ix) 70-Cultural Institutions Program from \$350,000 to \$250,000.

To conform with the deletion of the \$7,050,000 legislative augmentation for the expansion of core programs in the local assistance item, I am deleting the \$450,000 legislative augmentation that would have provided administrative support for the expansion of the core programs.

To conform with my action regarding Item 8260-103-0001, I am reducing the amount available for support costs by \$100,000 from \$350,000 to \$250,000.

Item 8260-101-0001—For local assistance, California Arts Council. I reduce this item from \$40,215,000 to \$27,665,000 by reducing:

- (b) 10-Artists in Residence from \$4,404,000 to \$3,705,000;
- (c) 20-Organizational Support Grants from \$19,810,000 to \$10,473,000;
- (d) 25-Performing Arts Touring/Presenting Program from \$1,121,000 to \$842,000;
- (e) 30-Special Initiatives Program from \$1,059,000 to \$500,000;
- (f) 40-Statewide Projects from \$4,352,000 to \$2,676,000;

and revising Provisions 3 and 4.

I am reducing the \$7,500,000 legislative augmentation for the Multicultural Arts Development Program to \$2,000,000. While this program is potentially worthwhile, I believe that \$2,000,000 is adequate at this time for this program.

I am also reducing the amount specified in Provision 4 for administrative costs from \$225,000 to \$100,000 to conform to the grant reduction.

I am revising Provisions 3 and 4 to conform to these actions.

“3. Of the funds appropriated in Schedule (c), ~~\$7,500,000~~ \$2,000,000 is for the Multicultural Arts Development program. These funds shall be for culturally specific organizations or artists who have a demonstrated commitment to cultural art. This funding shall be limited to organizations that have traditionally not received significant grants from the California Arts Council.”

“4. Of the ~~\$7,500,000~~ \$2,000,000 appropriated for the Multicultural Arts Development program, up to ~~\$225,000~~ \$100,000 can be used for state operations for the cost of administering the grants and transferred to Item 8260-001-0001.”

I am also deleting the \$7,050,000 legislative augmentation for the expansion of existing core programs. This amount, when combined with the \$450,000 appropriation in Item 8260-001-0001, would have added \$7,500,000 to the budget. Funding for core programs has increased from approximately \$14,000,000 in 1997–98 to approximately \$20,000,000 in my proposed 2000–01 Budget. Also included in the Budget is \$10,000,000 for the new Arts in Education Program, which provides an approximately 50 percent increase in competitive grant programs. Over the past few years, I have provided a significant increase in arts program funding.

Item 8260-103-0001—For local assistance, California Arts Council. I reduce this item from \$45,795,400 to \$31,235,400 by deleting or reducing allocations for various projects in this item. I am also revising Provisions 5 and 9 to conform with this action.

Although these projects may be meritorious, I am reducing or deleting the funding for them to fund higher competing priorities.

I am revising Provision 5 to conform to this action.

“5. Of the funds appropriated in this item ~~\$40,795,400~~ \$26,235,400 shall be for the following projects:

- (1) City of La Habra: Outreach Program at the Children’s Museum of La Habra ~~410,000~~ 250,000
- (2) Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County 1,000,000
- (3) New Conservatory Theatre: Children’s Safe School Arts Project 50,000
- (4) San Francisco Mexican Museum: Construction of a permanent facility 500,000

- (5) National Maritime Museum Association: Maritime Educational Program for Northern California schoolchildren 250,000
- (6) City of San Francisco: DeYoung Museum 4,500,000
- (7) Bayview Opera House: Renovation and structural improvements 400,000
- (8) Filipino American National Heritage Society, Sacramento: Documentary "An Untold Triumph" 25,000
- (9) Kids Write Plays Program 65,000
- (10) Armenian Film Foundation 78,400
- (11) San Mateo and Los Angeles County Offices of Education: Civil Rights Project "Sojourn to the Past" 350,000
- (12) DQ University 300,000
- (13) County of San Luis Obispo: Dan Adobe Rehabilitation Project 200,000
- (14) City of San Luis Obispo: Children's Museum Expansion Project 200,000
- (15) City of Arroyo Grande: South County Performing Arts Building 400,000
- (16) Port San Luis Marine Institute: Floating Marine Laboratory 150,000
- (17) ~~Hurst Historical Ranch Foundation: Hurst Ranch Historical Foundation Education Program 500,000~~
- (18) City of La Mirada: Performing and Cultural Arts Center ~~400,000~~ 250,000
- (19) Historical Society of West Covina: Heritage House and Heritage Gardens Park 85,000
- (20) Fender Museum Foundation: Fender Museum of the Arts and Music 250,000
- (21) Italian Cultural Society: Italian Cultural Center and Museum ~~1,000,000~~ 300,000
- (22) Elk Grove Historical Society: Old Stage Stop and Hotel Museum Project 100,000
- (23) Galt Area Historical Society: McFarland Living History Ranch Project 100,000
- (24) ~~Santa Clarita International Film Festival: Educational and Cultural Outreach Program 110,000~~
- (25) ~~Edwards Flight Test Museum: Blackbird Park Capitol Outlay Project 100,000~~
- (26) ~~Allied Arts Association: Facility purchase and improvements 250,000~~
- (27) ~~City of Poway: Kumeyaay Indian Cultural Center 400,000~~
- (28) City of San Diego: Sikes Adobe State Point of Historic Interest Restoration 350,000
- (29) The Wall Memorial: Completion of memorial to victims of HIV and AIDS 400,000
- (30) Natural History Museum: Border Environment Education Program 1,000,000
- (31) 100th/442nd/MIS WWI Memorial Foundation 500,000
- (32) Jewish Federation Zimmer Museum ~~2,900,000~~ 2,000,000
- (33) Los Angeles Children's Museum ~~4,000,000~~ 2,500,000
- (34) ADL: Stop the Hate 1,000,000
- (35) National Coalition for Redress/Reparations: NCRR Educational Program and Museum Display 50,000
- (36) ~~Hollywood Entertainment Museum: Education Center for Entertainment Arts 1,000,000~~
- (37) Skirball Museum of Tolerance: Completion of Karen and Gary Winnick Family Heritage Hall 2,000,000
- (38) ~~Long Beach Museum of Art 300,000~~
- (39) Redondo Beach Performing Arts Center: Replace lavatory equipment in Performing Arts Center ~~300,000~~ 250,000

- (40) Torrance Cultural Arts Center: Construction of a black-box stage 275,000
250,000
- (41) City of Lomita: Expansion of Railroad Museum 250,000
- (42) African American Historical and Cultural Museum of the San Joaquin Valley: Construction and renovation of museum in Central Valley 250,000
- (43) El Pueblo de Los Angeles: Street scape improvements and restoration of historic buildings in Pico and Garnier Blocks 4,000,000 2,000,000
- (44) San Francisco Ballet 500,000
- (45) Wajumbe Cultural Institution: \$45,000 for Summer Cultural Arts and Education Camp; \$84,000 for Multimedia and Community Television Lab for equipment 129,000
- (46) City of Lancaster: Relocation of the Antelope Valley African American Museum 500,000
- (47) Explorit! Science Center: Capital outlay assistance 200,000
- (48) Fresno Art Museum: Construction of the Sculpture Plaza Park 200,000
150,000
- (49) Fresno Museum: Legion of Valor, data base, and related projects 150,000
- (50) Chinese Historical Society of America: Construction of the Chinese American National Museum and Learning Center 200,000
- (51) The Asian Art Museum of San Francisco: Museum renovation 500,000
- (52) City of Inglewood: Annual Inglewood Celebrates the Arts 28,000
- (53) City of Los Angeles: Support for the African American Marketplace 300,000
- (54) Pan African Film and Arts Festival 300,000 200,000
- (55) City of Santa Rosa: Sonoma County Museum Project 250,000
- (56) Napa County Museum: Museum Expansion 100,000
- (57) Oakland Museum of California: Distribution of materials to high school students 150,000
- (58) Atwater Historical Society: Bloss Home Restorations and Repair 100,000
- (59) Miners Foundry Board: Miners Foundry Cultural Center 500,000
- (60) Modoc Arts Council: Modoc Amphitheater 200,000
- (61) Nevada County Fair Board: Music in the Mountains Joint Use Facility 350,000
- (62) Tulare County: Tulare County International Agri-Center 750,000
- (63) City of Dana Point: Ocean Education Center 800,000
- (64) City of Oceanside: Historic San Luis Rey Mission Restoration 500,000
- (65) Central Sierra Historical Society: Museum of the Central Sierra development 125,000
- (66) City of Clovis: Clovis Botanical Gardens Museum Educational Program 150,000
- (67) City of Visalia: Arts Visalia Center 50,000
- (68) Youth Science Institute: Youth Science Institute Education Facility expansion 300,000
- (69) Sutter County: Yuba-Sutter local film commission project 40,000
- (70) East Bay Regional Park: Black Diamond Mines Education Center 400,000
- (71) County of San Bernardino: San Bernardino County Museum Mineral Exhibit 50,000
- (72) City of Westminster: Community Theater equipment 250,000
- (73) City of Anaheim: Mother Colony House historical site expansion project 500,000
- (74) Palos Verdes Symphony Orchestra 25,000
- (75) Long Beach Museum of Art 300,000

- (76) Legion of Valor Museum in Fresno: Creation of archival system for the purpose of establishing a permanent database of original citations 150,000
 (77) Latino Museum of History, Art, and Culture 1,000,000”

I am revising Provision 9 to conform with this action.

“9. Of the funds appropriated in Schedule (ix) of Item 8260-001-0001, ~~\$350,000~~ \$250,000 shall be used by the California Arts Council to defray its expenses for support and related expenses for performing its responsibilities under this item. The council may enter into an interagency agreement to obtain personnel services relating to the review and approval of capital outlay expenditure plans.”

Item 8320-001-0001—For support of Public Employment Relations Board. I reduce this item from \$5,835,000 to \$4,435,000 by reducing:

- (a) 11-Public Employment Relations from \$5,847,000 to \$4,447,000.

I am deleting the \$1,400,000 legislative augmentation, which would provide resources to expand the Public Employment Relations Board’s jurisdiction to include resolving disputes and enforcing statutory duties and rights of employers and employees for local governments. I do not believe that state oversight of local government collective bargaining is necessary at this time.

Item 8350-001-0001—For support of Department of Industrial Relations. I reduce this item from \$147,385,000 to \$146,385,000 by reducing:

- (6) 40-Prevention of Industrial Injuries and Deaths of California Workers, from \$74,479,930 to \$73,979,930;
 (7) 50-Enforcement and Promulgation of Laws Relating to Wages, Hours, and Conditions of Employment, and Licensing and Adjudication, from \$40,338,850 to \$39,838,850;

and by deleting Provisions 3 and 4.

I am deleting the legislative augmentation of \$500,000 and 7 positions for the enforcement of labor law and regulations related to the janitorial and building maintenance industry. I am also deleting the legislative augmentation of \$500,000 and 7 positions for enforcement of health and safety laws and regulations related to farm laborers. The budget includes \$4.1 million for the Joint Enforcement Strike Force and the Targeted Industries Partnership Program to enforce Labor Code requirements, including those relating to the janitorial and building maintenance industry. Additionally, the budget includes over \$73 million to enforce health and safety requirements in the workplace, including those affecting the agricultural industry. I am also deleting Provisions 3 and 4. Provision 3 would direct \$500,000 of the amount appropriated in this item to the Division of Labor Standards and Enforcement for the purposes of enforcing labor laws and regulations related to the janitorial and building maintenance industry. Provision 4 would direct \$500,000 of the amount appropriated in this Item to the Division of Occupational Safety and Health for the purposes of enforcing health and safety laws and regulations related to farm laborers. I am deleting these provisions to conform to my previous action to delete funding for these programs.

I am sustaining the \$150,000 legislative augmentation for the Young Worker Health and Safety Network on a one-time basis. I expect that pending legislation establishing a statewide young worker health and safety resource network (AB 1599) will be amended consistent with my action on this issue.

Item 8570-001-0001—For support of Department of Food and Agriculture. I reduce this item from \$71,782,000 to \$64,732,000 by reducing:

- (a) 11-Agricultural Plant and Animal, Pest and Disease Prevention from \$78,997,000 to \$71,947,000,
 and deleting Provisions 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

I am deleting the \$3,000,000 legislative augmentation for facility replacement and improvements for the Center for Agroecology and Sustainable Food Systems at the University of California, Santa Cruz. The need targeted by this augmentation has not been identified in the campus's five or ten year infrastructure plan as a priority.

In the overall context of higher education capital outlay needs, the State has limited resources to address all identified needs. Current and future resources should not be allocated on an ad hoc basis, rather, allocated to projects that have been developed in the context of the Administration's overall priorities with regard to appropriate project costs and guidelines, instructional purposes, enrollment related needs, scope standards, and having secured the appropriate programmatic and site review and approvals.

I am deleting Provision 7 to conform to this action.

I am deleting the \$3,750,000 legislative augmentation that would have provided grants to the University of California Small Farm Center (\$750,000), the Center for Biological Control at the University of California, Berkeley (\$1,750,000), the Center for Biological Control at the University of California, Riverside (\$750,000), and the Center for Agroecology and Sustainable Food Systems at the University of California, Santa Cruz (\$500,000). While there may be merit to some of these proposals, there is insufficient information to justify funding at this time.

I am deleting Provisions 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9 to conform to this action.

I am also deleting the \$300,000 legislative augmentation for a report regarding the use of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs). It is unclear what would specifically be accomplished with this level of funding.

Item 8570-101-0001—For local assistance, Department of Food and Agriculture. I reduce this item from \$20,590,000 to \$10,590,000 by reducing:

(a) 11-Agricultural Plant and Animal, Pest and Disease Prevention from \$19,015,000 to \$10,515,000;

(b) 31-Assistance to Fairs and County Agricultural Activities from \$2,908,000 to \$1,408,000;

and by deleting Provision 2.

I am deleting the \$8,500,000 legislative augmentation to the County High Risk Pest Exclusion Program. I believe that the \$5,500,000 I proposed, along with additional unclaimed gas taxes that may be available for this purpose pursuant to Chapter 890, Statutes of 1999, and the \$17 million from unclaimed gas taxes for other county agricultural programs, provides a sufficient level of state support for pest exclusion activities, which are largely county responsibilities. I am deleting the \$1,500,000 legislative augmentation and Provision 2, which appropriates funds to the 50th Agriculture Fair District for the new fairgrounds exhibit hall. Although this project may be meritorious, I am deleting this funding to fund higher competing priorities.

Item 8620-001-0001—For support of the Fair Political Practices Commission. I revise this item.

I am sustaining the \$460,000 General Fund legislative augmentation to support the development and implementation of a public education unit which will provide a central location for public access to state and local laws regulating political activities. However, I am reducing the number of personnel years from 4.8 personnel years to 1.8 because I believe there are sufficient vacant positions that can be re-directed to meet the workload demands of this new program.

Item 8940-001-0001—For support of Military Department. I reduce this item from \$28,099,000 to \$27,099,000 by reducing:

(a) 10-Army National Guard from \$39,294,000 to \$38,294,000.

I am deleting the \$1,000,000 legislative augmentation to fund deferred maintenance projects at armories and other facilities. The California National Guard is emerging into a new force, restructuring its organization for the 21st Century. Under this struc-

turing, the National Guard has added combat support and combat service support units (non-combat), while reducing the size of and modernizing its combat infantry division. The Military Department is currently preparing a comprehensive plan to address its overall capital outlay and special repairs/deferred maintenance needs, in light of its new organization and mission. Therefore, providing additional resources at this time would be premature.

Item 8965-001-0001—For support of Veterans Home of California, Barstow. I reduce this item from \$12,413,000 to \$12,412,000 by reducing:

(a) 30-Care of Sick and Disabled Veterans from \$20,903,000 to \$20,902,000, and by deleting Provision 4.

I am reducing this item by \$1,000 and deleting Provision 4, which would require the Department of Veterans Affairs to submit to the Legislature by April 1, 2001, an evaluation of the Behavior Management pilot program at the Barstow Veterans Home. The pilot program is proposed for a trial period of 24 months, yet this language requires a complete evaluation 10 months into the program. While I do not object an evaluation of this program, this language is premature.

Item 9100-102-0001—For local assistance, Tax Relief. I delete this item and Provision 1.

I am deleting the \$1,700,000,000 legislative augmentation as a technical change, since tax relief will be provided through a budget trailer bill rather than the Budget Act.

I am deleting Provision 1 to conform to this action.

Item 9210-104-0001—For local assistance, Local Government Financing. I reduce this item from \$12,150,000 to \$10,800,000 and by revising Provision 1.

“1. The funds appropriated in this item are for the following:

- (a) City of San Diego—Point Loma Fire Station #22, new apparatus bay and remodeling ~~750,000~~ 400,000
- (b) Orange County—Orange County Coroner 10,000,000
- (c) Imperial County—Consolidation of fire department, sheriff’s office and the Heber Utility District 400,000
- (d) ~~City of Belmont—Renovation and rehabilitation of the Belmont police station 1,000,000”~~

I am reducing this item to fund higher competing priorities.

Item 9210-105-0001—For local assistance, Local Government Financing. I reduce this item from \$4,898,167 to \$3,548,167 and by revising Provision 1.

“1. The funds appropriated in this item are for the following:

- (a) City of Santa Ana—Santa Ana Zoo Commissary 40,000
- (b) City of Antioch—Capital improvements 282,167
- (c) City of Rialto—Imaging system 65,000
- (d) San Bernardino County Registrar of Votes—Creation of remote early voting sites 100,000
- (e) Santa Barbara County—Expand Cascade Casa de La Raza Family Service Center 100,000
- (f) Mendocino County—Mobile spay/neuter, disaster preparedness, and pet adoption van 100,000
- (g) Marin County—Construction of a permanent detoxification facility 250,000
- (h) San Joaquin County—Mary Graham Children’s Complex for abused children ~~2,650,000~~ 1,500,000
- (i) City of Downey—Animal shelter renovation for the Southeast Area Animal Control Agency 561,000
- (j) City of Avalon—Purchase of storm water diverters 300,000
- (k) ~~City of Azusa—Fund an economic impact study on traffic change 200,000~~
- (l) City of Santa Clarita—Diapers recycling facility 250,000”

I am reducing this item to fund higher competing priorities. In addition, the funding for the Santa Barbara County: Expand Casa de La Raza Family Service Center project is one-time in nature.

Item 9800-001-0001—For Augmentation for Employee Compensation. I revise this item by deleting Provision 3.

I am deleting Provision 3, which states legislative intent that funds available in this item shall be available to address salary compaction issues within the Department of Corrections. This language is an infringement on the Department of Personnel Administration's authority to collectively bargain salary issues.

SEC. 3.60—Contribution to Public Employees' Retirement Benefits. I delete provision (d) of this control section.

Provision (d) of this section would direct the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) to offset the State's 2000–01 retirement contribution by the amount the State overpaid in 1999–00.

I am deleting this provision since CalPERS already refunded the overpayment to the State.

With the above deletions, revisions and reductions, I hereby approve Assembly Bill 1740.

GRAY DAVIS, Governor

- 2 [Ch. 71] I am signing Senate Bill 1667. However, I am deleting Section 41, reducing the appropriations made in Section 42 by a total of \$17,566,000, and reducing the appropriations made in Section 43 by a total of \$3,626,000. These appropriations are being eliminated because I have specific concerns with the projects. The specific reductions are as follows:

I am deleting Section 41 of this bill, which appropriates \$8.9 million for county office of education equalization. This augmentation is being eliminated because the 2000–01 Budget continues discretionary funding increases from previous years for county offices of education and provides an increase of \$48,000,000 in discretionary funding by eliminating the county offices of education deficit factor.

I am also reducing Section 42 of this bill from \$32,852,000 to \$15,286,000. The specific reductions are as follows:

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (6) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$300,000 to the San Francisco Unified School District for expansion of arts education in grades K–5. Grants for this purpose are available on a competitive basis through the Department of Education, and I am therefore deleting this appropriation to fund higher competing priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by reducing paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) from \$500,000 to \$400,000, to the Culver City Unified School District to repair the track at Culver City High School, in order to fund higher competing priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (8) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$10,000 to the Los Angeles Unified School District for a school-based/school-linked health program at the Maclay Middle School. I am reducing this appropriation in order to fund competing higher priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (9) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$10,000 to the Los Angeles Unified School District for a school-based/school-linked health program at the Pacoima Middle School. I am reducing this appropriation in order to fund competing higher priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (11) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$20,000 to the Manhattan Beach Unified School District for

the purchase of equipment for teaching aids to reduce diversity intensity and increase cultural awareness at Mira Costa High School, to fund higher competing priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (15) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$100,000 to Liggett Elementary for establishment of a Parent Education Center. Grants are already available for this purpose through the Department of Education, pursuant to the Parental Involvement Program established pursuant to Chapter 734 of the Statutes of 1999. Additional, support for this purpose should be provided from local resources.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (18) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$200,000 to the Sunnyvale Elementary School District for Project H.E.L.P. I am reducing this appropriation in order to fund competing higher priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (19) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$250,000 to the Lamont Elementary School District for portable classrooms. Funding for this purpose should be sought through the State Allocation Board process.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (22) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$450,000 to the Los Angeles Unified School District for the San Fernando High School Health Clinic. I am reducing this appropriation in order to fund competing higher priorities.

I am sustaining the appropriation of \$500,000 in paragraph (23) of subdivision (a) of Section 42 for the Baldwin Park Unified School District's Drama, Reading, English, and Mathematics (DREAM) project, on a one-time basis only, thus any future support for this project should be provided from local resources.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by reducing paragraph (24) of subdivision (a) from \$500,000 to \$200,000, to the Montebello Unified School District for natural gas powered delivery trucks, in order to fund higher competing priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (25) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$150,000 to the Elk Grove Unified School District for a Japanese language academy. I am deleting this appropriation to fund higher competing priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (26) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$500,000 to the Oakland Unified School District for a reading training program. The Budget Bill already includes significant funding for reading staff development, reading programs, and remedial instruction in reading, and I am therefore unable to support this request.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by reducing the amount in paragraph (27) of subdivision (a), from \$350,000 to \$200,000 for allocation to the Burbank Unified School District to continue a literacy program on a one-time basis only, thus any future support for this project should be provided from local resources.

I am sustaining the appropriation of \$300,000 in paragraph (28) of subdivision (a) of Section 42 for the Temple City Unified School District's Arts Academy, on a one-time basis only, future support for this project should be provided from local resources.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (29) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$400,000 to the Alum Rock Union Elementary School District for a mathematics/science center that would provide training and science/mathematics supplies to teachers. The 2000-01 Budget already contains \$246 million for the Staff Development Day Buy-Out program and \$108 million for a variety of Professional Development Institutes, including institutes in elementary mathematics and algebra, to help improve teacher's skills and expertise in classroom instruction.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (30) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$50,000 to the Santa Monica Malibu Unified School District for an after school youth program at Malibu High School. I am reducing this appropriation in order to fund competing higher priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (32) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$200,000 to the Tahoe-Truckee Unified School District for the North Tahoe Youth Center. I am reducing this appropriation in order to fund competing higher priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (34) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$675,000 to the Los Alamitos Unified School District for reimbursement for class size reduction costs. Funding for this purpose should be sought through the class size reduction facilities program.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by reducing the amount in paragraph (35) of subdivision (a), from \$10,000,000 to \$5,000,000 for allocation to the Alvard Unified School District for construction costs associated with the Center for Primary Education. The balance of funding required for this project should be sought through the School Facilities Program or from local resources.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (36) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$900,000 to the Riverside County Office of Education for the purpose of screening and diagnosing pupils for Scotopic Sensitivity Syndrome, to fund higher competing priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (37) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$500,000 to the Saugus Union Elementary School District for costs associated with testing air quality in portable classrooms. As indoor air quality in portable classrooms is an important issue, the Budget provides \$1 million to the Air Resources Board and the State Department of Health Services for purposes of conducting a comprehensive study and review of the environmental health conditions, including air quality, in portable classrooms.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (38) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$275,000 to the Inyo County Office of Education for facilities costs. Funding for this project may be available through the School Facilities Program.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (39) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$500,000 to the Calaveras Unified School District for swimming pool renovations, in order to fund higher competing priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (40) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$27,000 to the Alta-Dutch Flat Union Elementary School District for Afternoon Transportation Services, in order to fund higher competing priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (43) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$469,000 to the Mariposa Unified School District for declining ADA. As current law provides sufficient provisions to cushion the loss of ADA for school districts, I am reducing this appropriation in order to fund competing higher priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by reducing the amount in paragraph (44) of subdivision (a), from \$568,000 to \$285,000 for the Chatom Union Elementary School District. The original augmentation included funding for declining ADA and for the purchase of school buses. As current law provides sufficient provisions to cushion the loss of ADA for school districts, I am reducing this appropriation maintaining only the funding for the purchase of school buses.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (45) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$3,700,000 to the Clovis Unified School District for

the Central Valley Applied Agriculture and Technology Center. I am deleting this appropriation to fund higher competing priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (47) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$112,000 to the Alameda County Office of Education for the Smart Kids, Safe Kids program. I am reducing this appropriation in order to fund competing higher priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (48) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$475,000 to the Millbrae Elementary School District for declining ADA. As current law provides sufficient provisions to cushion the loss of ADA for school districts, I am reducing this appropriation in order to fund competing higher priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (52) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$160,000 to the Soledad Enrichment Charter School for Operation Y.E.S. I am reducing this appropriation in order to fund competing higher priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by reducing the amount in paragraph (55) of subdivision (a), from \$5,000,000 to \$3,700,000 for the Clovis and Fresno Unified School Districts for the Center for Advanced Research and Technology. I am reducing this appropriation to fund higher competing priorities.

I am also reducing Section 43 of this bill by \$3,626,000, from \$8,576,000 to \$4,950,000. The specific reductions are as follows:

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 43 by eliminating paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) which allocates \$575,000 for preliminary plans, working drawings and construction for the Santa Clarita Community College District, College of the Canyons Welding Technology and Manufacturing Technology Lab. Funding for this project is premature as the project has circumvented the Chancellor's Office review and priority setting process, and has not been identified by the District as a priority on their five-year capital outlay plan.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 43 by eliminating paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) which allocates \$551,000 for the working drawings phase of the Victor Valley Community College District, Victor Valley College Advanced Technology Building. Funding for this project is premature as the funding of previous phases was predicated upon the commitment of the District that funding for subsequent phases would not be sought until the 2001–2002 fiscal year.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 43 by eliminating paragraph (4) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$1,500,000 to the Copper Mountain Community College District for transition and technology costs. Copper Mountain will be fully operational as a district and receive local assistance apportionment funding in the 2000–01 fiscal year. Therefore, the need for additional district-specific funding is unclear.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 43 by reducing the allocation in paragraph (7) for the acquisition of land for the future construction of the Los Angeles Community College District (LACCD), Los Angeles City College Satellite Center from \$4,000,000 to \$3,000,000. In addition, I am restricting expenditure of the remaining \$3,000,000. The Los Angeles Community College District has not yet demonstrated the programmatic necessity of a satellite center. Prior to the expenditure of these funds the LACCD and the California Community College (CCC) must receive the requisite approvals for the satellite center from the California Postsecondary Education Commission (CPEC). Further, the need for a satellite center must be justified and demonstrated to the Department of Finance (DOF). The proposal submitted to the DOF must identify and demonstrate the programmatic need for the satellite center, the annual enrollment and full time equivalents served, the costs of the center both during development and once fully developed, and the full scope and cost of the acquisition

and construction proposal for the center. The submittal to DOF must demonstrate that the center will meet the programmatic needs of both the district and the CCC and additionally substantiate that the space needs for the new center cannot be accommodated in existing facilities and campuses in the district. Finally, the funds will only be available for expenditure upon certification from the seller that the site is an environmentally clean site and that the owner will accept liability for any hazardous waste on the site or ground water contamination. Current and future resources should not be allocated on an ad hoc basis, rather, allocated to projects that have been developed in the context of the Administration's overall priorities, cost standards, guidelines, instructional purposes, enrollment related needs, and scope standards and secured the appropriate programmatic and site review and approval.

GRAY DAVIS, Governor

- 3 [Ch. 91] I am signing Assembly Bill No. 2928, a comprehensive transportation funding measure which incorporates most of the proposals I made for almost \$5 billion in congestion relief, transportation system connectivity and goods movement projects. The bill also provides over \$1.4 billion in additional funds over five years for local street and road maintenance, transit operations and State Transportation Improvement Program projects.

However, I am reducing or eliminating certain appropriations made in Section 6 of the bill, which adds Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Article 5, Section 14556.40) to Part 5.3 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, by a total of \$93,800,000. These expenditures are being eliminated because I have specific concerns about the projects and their priority for inclusion in this plan, and about the precedent these projects would set with respect to state expenditures. Additionally, I am requesting that the Legislature enact subsequent legislation to correct certain technical defects in this bill and modify the financing of the program to have less of an impact on the State General Fund in future years.

I am reducing the expenditures in Chapter 4.5, Article 5, Section 14556.40, Subsection (a) of the Government Code by eliminating or reducing the following paragraphs:

Paragraph (120) is eliminated, which allocates \$1,500,000 to Yuba County for the Yuba Airport runway extension and associated improvements. This project is not a congestion relief project affecting most travelers in the area.

Paragraph (125) is eliminated, which allocates \$5,000,000 to the Orange County Transportation Authority for the Route 57 toll road environmental impact report and study for expansion project. The franchise agreement for this project prohibits use of state funds in this fashion.

Paragraph (130) is eliminated, which allocates \$3,500,000 to the City of Garden Grove for the Route 22; connector to the interchange with I-405. Over \$206 million for Route 22 is already included in paragraph (70).

Paragraph (131) is eliminated, which allocates \$800,000 to the town of Apple Valley for the Bear Valley Road closure project and Kasota Road safety redesign. Funding for this project may be available in the State Highway Operations and Preservation Program and through local street and road funding.

Paragraph (132) is eliminated, which allocates \$7,000,000 to Los Angeles County for the Fairway Drive grade separation project in the San Gabriel Valley. This project already has access to several funding sources through the Alameda Corridor East Project.

Paragraph (136) is eliminated, which allocates \$3,500,000 to City of Palmdale for the widening of Avenue S; between Route 14 and Route 138. This project does not appear to provide significant congestion relief or to fit other priorities for use of these funds.

Paragraph (137) is eliminated, which allocates \$5,500,000 to City of Lancaster for improvements to the Fox Field Industrial Corridor. This project does not appear to provide significant congestion relief or to fit other priorities for use of these funds.

Paragraph (138) is reduced by \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000, which allocates funds to the Cross Valley Rail Corridor Joint Powers Authority for the upgrade of railroad track from Visalia to Huron. This project mainly funds improvements to rail lines that will be used by short line freight rail. Although I recognize that this project may provide significant local goods movement capacity, I expect local and railroad funds to provide the majority of funding.

Paragraph (142) is reduced by \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 for the City of West Hollywood for the repair, maintenance, and mitigation of Santa Monica Boulevard. A portion of this project appears to be eligible for the street and road maintenance funding provided in this measure.

Paragraph (143) is eliminated, which allocates \$1,900,000 to the Capital Corridor Joint Powers Authority for the expansion of intercity rail service between San Jose, Oakland, and the Sacramento region. Such service cannot be implemented this year, and the ongoing operating costs should be funded from the Public Transportation Account in due course.

Paragraph (144) is reduced by \$45,000,000 to \$5,000,000 for the Golden Gate Bridge Highway and Transportation District for the seismic retrofit of the Golden Gate Bridge. It is my understanding that other funding sources are available, and Caltrans will be working with the District to assist in securing federal funding for this project.

Paragraph (147) is eliminated, which allocates \$7,000,000 to the Imperial Valley Association of Governments for the reconstruction of the I-8/Imperial Avenue interchange. This project does not appear to provide significant congestion relief or to fit other priorities for use of these funds.

Paragraph (155) is eliminated, which allocates \$8,600,000 to the City of Chula Vista to acquire right-of-way, build, and operate a 10-mile limited access toll facility from San Miguel Road to Otay Mesa Road and conduct a due diligence review, including an independent appraisal of the feasibility of acquisition by a public agency of the Route 125 franchise agreement authorized under Section 143 of the Streets and Highways Code. I do not support state funding for the acquisition of a private toll road franchise.

Additionally, I am taking identical actions on the same projects as listed in SB 406, a measure that corrects certain provisions of this bill.

GRAY DAVIS, Governor

- 4 [Ch. 92] I am signing Senate Bill No. 406, which corrects certain provisions of AB 2928, a comprehensive transportation funding measure which incorporates most of the proposals I made for almost \$5 billion in congestion relief, transportation system connectivity and goods movement projects. This bill contains the same list of project funding allocations, with a few modifications, as is contained in AB 2928. I am taking identical veto actions on projects in this bill that I took when signing AB 2928.

I am reducing or eliminating certain appropriations made in Section 6 of the bill, which adds Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Article 5, Section 14556.40) to Part 5.3 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, by a total of \$93,800,000. These expenditures are being eliminated because I have specific concerns about the projects and their priority for inclusion in this plan, and about the precedent these projects would set with respect to state expenditures. Additionally, I am requesting that the Legislature enact subsequent legislation to correct certain technical defects in this bill and modify the financing of the program to have less of an impact on the State General Fund in future years.

I am reducing the expenditures in Chapter 4.5, Article 5, Section 14556.40, subsection (a) of the Government Code by eliminating or reducing the following paragraphs:

Paragraph (120) is eliminated, which allocates \$1,500,000 to Yuba County for the Yuba Airport runway extension and associated improvements. This project is not a congestion relief project affecting most travelers in the area.

Paragraph (125) is eliminated, which allocates \$5,000,000 to the Orange County Transportation Authority for the Route 57 toll road environmental impact report and study for expansion project. The franchise agreement for this project prohibits use of state funds in this fashion.

Paragraph (130) is eliminated, which allocates \$3,500,000 to the City of Garden Grove for the Route 22; connector to the interchange with I-405. Over \$206 million for Route 22 is already included in Paragraph (70).

Paragraph (131) is eliminated, which allocates \$800,000 to the town of Apple Valley for the Bear Valley Road closure project and Kasota Road safety redesign. Funding for this project may be available in the State Highway Operations and Preservation Program and through local street and road funding.

Paragraph (132) is eliminated, which allocates \$7,000,000 to Los Angeles County for the Fairway Drive grade separation project in the San Gabriel Valley. This project already has access to several funding sources through the Alameda Corridor East Project.

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Paragraph (138) is reduced by \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000, which allocates funds to the Cross Valley Rail Corridor Joint Powers Authority for the upgrade of railroad track from Visalia to Huron. This project mainly funds improvements to rail lines that will be used by short line freight rail. Although I recognize that this project may provide significant local goods movement capacity, I expect local and railroad funds to provide the majority of funding.

Paragraph (142) is reduced by \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 for the City of West Hollywood for the repair, maintenance, and mitigation of Santa Monica Boulevard. A portion this project appears to be eligible for the street and road maintenance funding provided in this measure.

Paragraph (143) is eliminated, which allocates \$1,900,000 to the Capital Corridor Joint Powers Authority for the expansion of Intercity rail service between San Jose, Oakland, and the Sacramento region. Such service cannot be implemented this year, and the ongoing operating costs should be funded from the Public Transportation Account in due course.

Paragraph (144) is reduced by \$45,000,000 to \$5,000,000 for the Golden Gate Bridge Highway and Transportation District for the seismic retrofit of the Golden Gate Bridge. It is my understanding that other funding sources are available, and Caltrans will be working with the District to assist in securing federal funding for this project.

Paragraph (147) is eliminated, which allocates \$7,000,000 to the Imperial Valley Association of Governments for the reconstruction of the I-8/Imperial Avenue interchange. This project does not appear to provide significant congestion relief or to fit other priorities for use of these funds.

Paragraph (155) is eliminated, which allocates \$8,600,000 to the City of Chula Vista to acquire right-of-way, build, and operate a 10-mile limited access toll facility from San Miguel Road to Otay Mesa Road and conduct a due diligence review, including an

independent appraisal of the feasibility of acquisition by a public agency of the Route 125 franchise agreement authorized under Section 143 of the Streets and Highways Code. I do not support state funding for the acquisition of a private toll road franchise.

GRAY DAVIS, Governor

- 5 [Ch. 100] I am signing Assembly Bill No. 2885; however, I am deleting the allocation and the funding for the juvenile justice programs contained in this measure.

This bill appropriates \$242,600,000 General Fund to provide funding for continuation of the Citizens' Option for Public Safety (COPS) program and to establish and fund local juvenile justice programs. From this \$242,600,000 appropriation, the bill allocates (1) \$121,300,000 for the COPS program (5.15 percent, \$12,500,000 to district attorneys; 5.15 percent, \$12,500,000 to counties for jail operations; and 39.7 percent, \$96,300,000 to local agencies for front-line law enforcement), and (2) \$121,300,000 to counties for juvenile justice programs. The provisions of this bill would sunset on January 1, 2005, and states legislative intent to appropriate at least \$242,600,000 in fiscal years 2001-02, 2002-03, and 2003-04 for the purposes of funding the provisions of this measure.

The COPS program has provided supplemental funding to counties, cities, and special police protection districts for local law enforcement services in order to enhance public safety. This bill would provide statutory authority to continue this worthy program through 2003-04. I support continuing the COPS program and providing the full funding at the \$121,300,000 level allocated under the provisions of this measure.

With respect to the juvenile justice provisions in the bill, while I am supportive of programs that reduce juvenile crime and delinquency, the programmatic justification for the juvenile justice programs in the bill is insufficient to support the General Fund appropriation for this purpose. In addition, given the lack of information regarding the components of the juvenile justice programs, the benefits of these programs as currently configured are unclear. Therefore, I am deleting the \$121,300,000 intended to fund the juvenile justice programs.

I would be supportive of subsequent legislation that would appropriate \$71,300,000 General Fund for proven juvenile justice programs and which contains the following components: (1) provisions specifying the funding in the measure would not be for the purpose of supplanting existing local funding, (2) provisions delineating a mechanism for the programs being funded to be measured and assessed for both expenditures and success, and (3) provisions specifying the criteria and standards for the use of the funds. Additionally, this subsequent bill should also include a \$9,210,000 General Fund appropriation for the Turning Point Academy program that was inadvertently left out of the Budget Bill.

In Section 2, paragraph (b)(4) of the bill, I am deleting the following:

“(4) Fifty percent to the county or city and county to develop and implement a comprehensive multiagency plan that provides for a continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency and demonstrates a collaborative and integrated approach for implementing a system of swift, certain, and graduated responses for at-risk youth and juvenile offenders. This plan shall be developed by the local juvenile justice coordinating council in each county and city and county pursuant to Section 749.22 of the Welfare and Institutions Code and approved by the county board of supervisors, and in the case of a city and county, the plan shall also be approved by the mayor.

(A) The SLESF shall only allocate funding pursuant to this paragraph upon the submission by the local juvenile justice coordinating council of a local action plan to the county board of supervisors and the Board of Corrections.

(B) The local action plan shall identify ways for improving and marshaling existing resources to reduce the incidence of juvenile crime and delinquency in priority areas and the greater community. The plan shall also maximize the provision of collaborative and integrated services and shall specify strategies for all elements of response, including, but not limited to, prevention, intervention, suppression, and incapacitation to provide a continuum for addressing the identified juvenile crime problem. The plan shall also identify strategies for addressing gang and gender specific issues. The plan shall also identify outcome measures to help determine the effectiveness of the program which shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (1) The rate of juvenile arrests per 100,000 of population.
- (2) The rate of successful completion of probation.
- (3) The rate of successful completion of restitution and court-ordered community service responsibilities.”

In Section 3, paragraph (a) of the bill, I am deleting the following:

“, and (4)”

In Section 3, paragraph (c) of the bill, I am deleting the following:

“(3) The costs of any capital project or construction project funded from moneys allocated pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 30061.”

In Section 3, paragraph (d)(1) of the bill, I am deleting the following:

“, or (4)”

In Section 3, paragraph (e) of the bill, I am deleting the following:

“, and juvenile justice”

In Section 4, paragraph (h) of the bill, I am deleting the following:

“(h) In addition to the report specified in subdivision (c), each local juvenile justice coordinating council shall, beginning August 15, 2002, and annually thereafter, report to the county board of supervisors and the Board of Corrections, in a format specified by the board, on the effectiveness of programs funded pursuant to this chapter. The Board of Corrections shall compile the local reports and, beginning March 1, 2004, make an annual report to the Legislature on the statewide effectiveness of the comprehensive multiagency local action plans.”

GRAY DAVIS, Governor

6 [Ch. 127] I am signing Assembly Bill No. 2866; however, I am concerned about several provisions contained in this measure.

First, I am deleting Section 10 of this measure, because it contains an appropriation. This section would authorize the Board of Control to enter into an interagency agreement with the University of California, San Francisco, to establish a victims of crime recovery center, as a pilot project until June 30, 2004, at San Francisco General Hospital; and to establish supplemental mental health rates for eligible victims. By providing for new and expanded uses of a continuously appropriated fund, Section 10 of this bill would make an appropriation.

Consistent with my strong support for victims’ rights, I sustained a total of \$525,000 in the 2000 Budget Act for one-time start-up costs for the victims of crime recovery center. However, I am concerned Section 10 would fund services that are normally not reimbursed and at rates that are twice the current level. The enhanced mental health reimbursement rates, funded by the Restitution Fund, which is continuously appropriated to the Board of Control, could set a potentially costly precedent that could ulti-

mately have a negative impact on the Restitution Fund and the ability to fund services to victims on a statewide basis.

I am also deleting Section 36 to conform with this action.

Second, I am concerned about provisions included in this measure that would require an assessment of rail transportation in California and recommendations for projects. While I do not object to assessing the potential for greater connectivity of the passenger rail system with other passenger travel modes, improved public safety, and mitigating congestion on rail corridors providing passenger service, I am concerned with the bill's implication that the State should propose projects to support private freight rail capital needs.

While I recognize that movement of goods has a strong tie to the state's ability to support commerce, I also recognize that private, for-profit companies that operate freight railroads are substantially capable of funding their own capital and operating needs. I am directing the Department of Transportation to limit its rail recommendations to those which are the proper subject of state funding, prioritizing them in context of the state's other pressing transportation needs. Furthermore, I would support legislation directing the University of California to conduct the private rail assessment.

In contrast to the sweeping request for project recommendations in this bill, the Traffic Congestion Relief Plan I proposed contains funding for priority freight rail-related capital projects which will relieve congestion on highways and streets. Funds proposed for the publicly-owned North Coast Rail Authority will restore service thereby reducing the burden on Route 101. Funds proposed for an eastern extension of the Alameda Corridor project are based on the expectation that the freight rail company that participates in the Alameda Corridor project will contribute substantial funding, commensurate with the benefits it will obtain, while government funding is used substantially to reduce the conflicts between rail operations and street and highway traffic.

GRAY DAVIS, Governor

- 7 [Ch. 395] I am signing Assembly Bill 398, which establishes the San Francisco Baylands Restoration Program Account in the State Wildlife Restoration Fund and appropriates General Fund revenues to the Account for the purpose of acquiring and restoring San Francisco Bay wetlands and habitat which may include the Cargill Salt property.

However, in signing this measure, I am reducing the appropriation from \$30 million to \$25 million. I feel that this appropriation is sufficient to show the State's good faith in working with the federal government to make a joint purchase of these historic wetlands upon completion of an independent appraisal.

GRAY DAVIS, Governor

- 8 [Ch. 402] On this date I have signed AB 649 with a reduction.

This bill would appropriate funding for various programs agreed to during collective bargaining. However, the appropriation in this bill for the special fund deficiency is in excess of the amount needed to fund the employee compensation increases agreed to through collective bargaining. Therefore, I am reducing the special fund appropriation contained in this bill by \$17,000,000 to reflect the actual amount needed to fund the employee compensation increases. The revised appropriation shall be \$30,600,000.

GRAY DAVIS, Governor

9 [Ch. 597] On this date I signed Assembly Bill 2558 with a reduction.

AB 2558 would establish a 3-year neighborhood-based pilot program administered by the California Commission on Improving Life through Services (CILTS), to promote the involvement of senior volunteers in working with children and school staff.

While I am supportive of incorporating senior volunteerism into state volunteer efforts coordinated by CILTS, the program outlined in this bill merits further study. Therefore, I am directing CILTS to (1) prepare a review of existing programs that engage seniors in service, (2) identify new and promising entrepreneurial strategies that take advantage of the unique characteristics of this new generation of seniors, (3) identify priorities which a senior volunteer force can best impact, and (4) propose a structure for investment of any future financial resources which maximizes public and private funding and social impact. I expect this study to be completed within six months. Therefore, I am reducing the appropriation contained in the bill by \$900,000 to reflect the amount needed to conduct this review. The revised appropriation shall be \$100,000.

GRAY DAVIS, Governor

10 [Ch. 672] Senate Bill 1681 makes various changes to the Budget Act.

I am signing Senate Bill 1681. However, I am deleting Section 24.5, which adds Provision 6 to Item 4200-101-0001. The Budget Act of 2000 includes an appropriation of \$250,000 for People in Progress, Inc. Current statute requires counties of more than 100,000 population to provide 10 percent county matching funds for State-funded alcohol and drug programs and services. This provision would allow Los Angeles County to forgo the 10 percent county match related to the appropriation for the People in Progress, Inc. and require the State to pay the match. The section would treat Los Angeles differently from the other counties that must continue to provide the required match and could establish an unfavorable precedent and demands from other counties for similar treatment. Such demands could create potentially significant General Fund costs in the future. I, therefore, believe this section is inappropriate, potentially costly, and contrary to long-standing public policy.

GRAY DAVIS, Governor

11 [Ch. 703] On this date I have signed Assembly Bill No. 877 with a reduction.

This bill would make specified changes to the requirements governing the issuance of a California teaching credential to teachers who have been trained in other states, and the issuance of a professional services credential to school administrators who have been trained in other states. It would also authorize the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to contract for studies of teacher and administrator training requirements in other states.

The appropriation in this bill, however, is in excess of the amount needed for these studies. Therefore, I am reducing the appropriation contained in this bill by \$150,000 to reflect the actual amount needed to conduct the studies of teacher and administrator training requirements in other states. The revised appropriation shall be \$350,000.

GRAY DAVIS, Governor

12 [Ch. 719] On this date I have signed Assembly Bill No. 2016 with a reduction.

This bill would appropriate funding to the Humboldt Bay Harbor district to be used for navigation improvement and safety projects. Normally I oppose such local expenditures, however, the northern region of the state is experiencing unique economic difficulties. This bill would provide one-time economic relief for one of the major regions of the state with an economy that is not thriving. Therefore, I am signing this measure and reducing the appropriation to \$580,000.

GRAY DAVIS, Governor

13 [Ch. 744] On this date I have signed Assembly Bill No. 886 with a reduction.

This bill would appropriate \$600,000 to fund reading training programs: \$500,000 for the Oakland Unified School District and \$100,000 for the Lakeside Union Elementary School District.

However, there are three school districts in California with the name "Lakeside Union Elementary School District," and it is unclear which of these districts would receive the funding. I am therefore deleting the \$100,000 appropriation from the bill.

GRAY DAVIS, Governor

14 [Ch. 746] On this date I have signed Assembly Bill 2337 with a deletion.

This bill would appropriate \$5,407,000 Proposition 98 General Fund to the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges for Apprenticeship programs and to augment the Part-Time Faculty Office Hours Program.

However, I am deleting the augmentation of \$2.1 million for the Part-Time Faculty Office Hours Program. As indicated in the Budget Act, I am not supportive of the reduced local match requirement contained in Chapter 71, Statutes of 2000. I am willing to consider additional funding for this program only if the matching requirement is restored to a 1:1 ratio.

GRAY DAVIS, Governor

15 [Ch. 754] On this date I have signed Senate Bill 1256 with a reduction.

This bill requires (1) the State Department of Health Services to develop and implement a public education and outreach program to raise awareness of Hepatitis C, (2) an annual report to the Legislature by the California Department of Corrections on the prevalence of Hepatitis C in correctional facilities, and (3) a report to the Legislature by the Department of Veterans Affairs regarding the use of funds earmarked by the federal Veterans Administration to regional offices in CA to education, screen and treat veterans with the Hepatitis C virus.

This bill addresses a growing public health concern, with as many as 500,000 Californians affected by the virus. This problem is particularly acute among veterans, with 20% of veterans tested nationally since 1998 testing positive for Hepatitis C. For this reason, I am directing the Department of Health Services to allocate at least 50% of the funds made available by this bill to outreach, education and testing efforts targeted at veterans. I am also reducing the appropriation contained in the bill by \$500,000. The revised appropriation shall be \$1,500,000.

GRAY DAVIS, Governor

16 [Ch. 793] I am signing Assembly Bill 1873 but with a reduction in the appropriation from \$5 million General Fund to \$2 million General Fund.

This bill would appropriate \$5 million from the General Fund to award local School-to-Career partnerships through a competitive grant process.

This program, while meritorious, should appropriately be shouldered by the non-profit and private sectors. I expect the non-profit and private sectors to exceed this amount in matching funds between now and June 30, 2001. If they do not, I will not continue allocating funds toward this program.

GRAY DAVIS, Governor

17 [Ch. 794] I am signing Senate Bill No. 269 with a reduction. This bill would set a funding allocation methodology for local communicable disease control and public health surveillance activities which are important public health functions. I included \$1.6 million in the Budget Act of 2000 for local public health activities. Therefore, I am reducing the appropriation from \$4.9 million to \$1 million to be allocated on a proportional basis according to the formula in the bill.

GRAY DAVIS, Governor

18 [Ch. 866] I am signing Senate Bill 1946, which, among its provisions, would specify that a county shall not become ineligible for Kinship Support Service Program (KSSP) grant funds due to a reduction in the percentage of relative care placements. However, I am deleting section 2 and 3 of the bill, which would provide a \$3 million General Fund appropriation to augment funding for those counties currently eligible to participate in the program in addition to funding an evaluation of the program. Funding for these purposes should be considered in the context of other priorities during the development of the annual state budget.

GRAY DAVIS, Governor

19 [Ch. 935] I am signing Assembly Bill No. 2036. However, I am deleting the \$1 million General Fund appropriation to the State Department of Education to administer the grant program proposed by this bill.

This bill would establish a grant program, to be administered by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, that would provide training to school administrators to assist them in evaluating the performance of certified school employees.

The cost of the grant program was not included in the 2000 Budget Act. I will consider an appropriation to fund the grant program among competing priorities during the annual budget process.

GRAY DAVIS, Governor

20 [Ch. 942] I am signing Senate Bill No. 1387, however, I am deleting the \$3 million appropriation to the Compton Community College District for the completion of a technology building.

This bill would prolong the extended school year program in the Compton Unified School District by one year and require the State Department of Education, in conjunction with the Legislative Analyst's Office, to provide for an evaluation of the program. This bill would also provide \$3 million to the Compton Community College District for the completion of a technology building.

Extending the Compton Unified School District's longer school year program would allow what appears to be a successful program to continue. This additional year will provide the ability to document the program's success.

The \$3 million appropriation for the Compton Community College District appears to lack support. I understand a similar request was reviewed by the California Community College Chancellor's Office, which determined that the costs were unsupported for a state-funded project.

GRAY DAVIS, Governor

21 [Ch. 1016] I am reducing the appropriation from the Restitution Fund in Section 13 of Assembly Bill No. 2491 from \$2.45 million to \$1 million to the California Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board, formerly known as the Board of Control, to enter into an interagency agreement with the University of California, San Francisco, to establish a victims recovery center at San Francisco General Hospital. This will allow for an evaluation of the victims recovery center prior to the provision of additional resources to fully fund this four year pilot project.

I am very supportive of the expansion of benefits to victims of crime pursuant to the remaining provisions of this bill. This bill will provide approximately \$9 million of payments to victims on an annual basis.

GRAY DAVIS, Governor

22 [Ch. 1017] This bill would create a \$10 million account administered by the Department of Food and Agriculture to provide incentives for businesses that use rice straw for agricultural biomass projects. I have reduced the appropriation from \$10 million to \$2 million.

This measure will help California utilize agricultural biomass as a means of avoiding landfill use, preventing air pollution, and enhancing environmental quality. It will help to create hundreds of direct and indirect jobs in Northern California communities with historically high levels of unemployment. AB 2514 will foster alternative uses for rice straw and create new markets for recycled rice straw products.

GRAY DAVIS, Governor

23 [Ch. 1058] I am signing Assembly Bill 2907. However, I am reducing certain specified appropriations to maintain my actions taken regarding SB 1667 (Chapter 71/2000), and because I have specific concerns with the additional project proposed to be added pursuant to paragraph 56 of subdivision (a). The language below conforms to my action regarding SB 1667, and also makes this additional reduction:

I am reducing the appropriation made by Section 42 of Chapter 71 of the Statutes of 2000, as proposed to be amended by this Section 129 of this bill, from \$33,352,000 to \$15,761,000. The specific reductions are as follows:

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (6) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$300,000 to the San Francisco Unified School District for expansion of arts education in grades K-5. Grants for this purpose are available on a competitive basis through the Department of Education, and I am therefore deleting this appropriation to fund higher competing priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by reducing paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) from \$500,000 to \$400,000, to the Culver City Unified School District to repair the track at Culver City High School, in order to fund higher competing priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (8) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$10,000 to the Los Angeles Unified School District for a school-based/school-linked health program at the Maclay Middle School. I am reducing this appropriation in order to fund competing higher priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (9) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$10,000 to the Los Angeles Unified School District for a school-based/school-linked health program at the Pacoima Middle School. I am reducing this appropriation in order to fund competing higher priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (11) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$20,000 to the Manhattan Beach Unified School District for the purchase of equipment for teaching aids to reduce diversity intensity and increase cultural awareness at Mira Costa High School, to fund higher competing priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (15) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$100,000 to Liggett Elementary for establishment of a Parent Education Center. Grants are already available for this purpose through the Department of Education, pursuant to the Parental Involvement Program established pursuant to Chapter 734 of the Statutes of 1999. Additional, support for this purpose should be provided from local resources.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (18) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$200,000 to the Sunnyvale Elementary School District for Project H.E.L.P. I am reducing this appropriation in order to fund competing higher priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (19) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$250,000 to the Lamont Elementary School District for portable classrooms. Funding for this purpose should be sought through the State Allocation Board process.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (22) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$450,000 to the Los Angeles Unified School District for the San Fernando High School Health Clinic. I am reducing this appropriation in order to fund competing higher priorities.

I am sustaining the appropriation of \$500,000 in paragraph (23) of subdivision (a) of Section 42 for the Baldwin Park Unified School District's Drama, Reading, English, and Mathematics (DREAM) project, on a one-time basis only, thus any future support for this project should be provided from local resources.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by reducing paragraph (24) of subdivision (a) from \$500,000 to \$200,000, to the Montebello Unified School District for natural gas powered delivery trucks, in order to fund higher competing priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (25) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$150,000 to the Elk Grove Unified School District for a Japanese language academy. I am deleting this appropriation to fund higher competing priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (26) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$500,000 to the Oakland Unified School District for a reading training program. The Budget Bill already includes significant funding for reading staff development, reading programs, and remedial instruction in reading, and I am therefore unable to support this request.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by reducing the amount in paragraph (27) of subdivision (a), from \$350,000 to \$200,000 for allocation to the Burbank Unified School District to continue a literacy program on a one-time basis only, thus any future support for this project should be provided from local resources.

I am sustaining the appropriation of \$300,000 in paragraph (28) of subdivision (a) of Section 42 for the Temple City Unified School District's Arts Academy, on a one-time basis only, future support for this project should be provided from local resources.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (29) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$400,000 to the Alum Rock Union Elementary School District for a mathematics/science center that would provide training and science/mathematics supplies to teachers. The 2000-01 Budget already contains \$246

million for the Staff Development Day Buy-Out program and \$108 million for a variety of Professional Development Institutes, including institutes in elementary mathematics and algebra, to help improve teacher's skills and expertise in classroom instruction.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (30) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$50,000 to the Santa Monica Malibu Unified School District for an after school youth program at Malibu High School. I am reducing this appropriation in order to fund competing higher priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (32) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$200,000 to the Tahoe-Truckee Unified School District for the North Tahoe Youth Center. I am reducing this appropriation in order to fund competing higher priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (34) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$675,000 to the Los Alamitos Unified School District for reimbursement for class size reduction costs. Funding for this purpose should be sought through the class size reduction facilities program.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by reducing the amount in paragraph (35) of subdivision (a), from \$10,000,000 to \$5,000,000 for allocation to the Alvard Unified School District for construction costs associated with the Center for Primary Education. The balance of funding required for this project should be sought through the School Facilities Program or from local resources.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (36) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$900,000 to the Riverside County Office of Education for the purpose of screening and diagnosing pupils for Scotopic Sensitivity Syndrome, to fund higher competing priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (37) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$500,000 to the Saugus Union Elementary School District for costs associated with testing air quality in portable classrooms. As indoor air quality in portable classrooms is an important issue, the Budget provides \$1 million to the Air Resources Board and the State Department of Health Services for purposes of conducting a comprehensive study and review of the environmental health conditions, including air quality, in portable classrooms.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (38) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$275,000 to the Inyo County Office of Education for facilities costs. Funding for this project may be available through the School Facilities Program.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (39) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$500,000 to the Calaveras Unified School District for swimming pool renovations, in order to fund higher competing priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (40) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$27,000 to the Alta-Dutch Flat Union Elementary School District for Afternoon Transportation Services, in order to fund higher competing priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (43) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$469,000 to the Mariposa Unified School District for declining ADA. As current law provides sufficient provisions to cushion the loss of ADA for school districts, I am reducing this appropriation in order to fund competing higher priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by reducing the amount in paragraph (44) of subdivision (a), from \$568,000 to \$285,000 for the Chatom Union Elementary School District. The original augmentation included funding for declining ADA and for the purchase of school buses. As current law provides sufficient provisions to cushion

the loss of ADA for school districts, I am reducing this appropriation maintaining only the funding for the purchase of school buses.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (45) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$3,700,000 to the Clovis Unified School District for the Central Valley Applied Agriculture and Technology Center. I am deleting this appropriation in order to fund competing higher priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (47) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$112,000 to the Alameda County Office of Education for the Smart Kids, Safe Kids program. I am reducing this appropriation in order to fund competing higher priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (52) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$160,000 to the Soledad Enrichment Charter School for Operation Y.E.S. I am reducing this appropriation in order to fund competing higher priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by reducing the amount in paragraph (55) of subdivision (a), from \$5,000,000 to \$3,700,000 for the Clovis and Fresno Unified School Districts for the Center for Advanced Research and Technology reducing this appropriation to fund higher competing priorities.

I am reducing the appropriation in Section 42 by eliminating paragraph (56) of subdivision (a), which allocates \$500,000 to the Los Angeles Unified School District for the renovation of the San Fernando Middle School auditorium. I am reducing this appropriation because available information indicates the bill incorrectly identifies the intended recipient of these funds. Resources for this purpose should be provided on a priority basis by the appropriate local entities.

GRAY DAVIS, Governor

24 [Ch. 1087] I am signing Senate Bill 1012. However, I am reducing the appropriation from \$5 million to \$2 million.

This bill authorizes grants to public television stations and radio broadcast stations to be administered by the Office of Emergency Services (OES), to purchase and install digital broadcasting equipment. I sustained \$5 million in the 2000 Budget Act for this purpose, and I understand there is a \$5 million federal appropriation for this purpose pending congressional action.

Therefore, I am reducing the appropriation contained in this bill to \$2 million in anticipation of approval of federal funds to facilitate the conversion to digital broadcasting.

GRAY DAVIS, Governor

CROSS REFERENCE TABLES

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36	457	525	347	905	10
42	222	553	993	908	459
48	368	556	796	918	1043
50	947	559	214	935	522
52	436	576	13	938	16
77	650	599	600	943	687
83	1070	602	308	946	20
94	370	615	369	950	469
96	871	632	949	954	498
101	14	642	950	958	541
102	145	644	95	970	329
135	2	649	402	974	130
141	22	659	601	984	23
147	264	674	895	988	952
185	762	686	911	994	931
205	33	696	19	995	1051
211	12	700	422	996	1013
212	547	701	348	1002	932
233	15	707	951	1004	5
238	1062	715	626	1009	483
244	468	719	123	1015	946
265	328	746	349	1016	438
280	521	750	777	1032	701
299	223	751	350	1036	602
303	708	766	35	1053	248
321	948	769	63	1068	570
330	617	774	290	1080	603
333	437	776	54	1087	405
393	321	779	914	1094	899
398	395	800	265	1098	322
400	625	801	458	1123	467
419	346	803	1063	1129	372
429	1027	809	31	1147	1071
439	482	816	1025	1167	11
448	882	820	1020	1173	373
460	34	821	1028	1178	374
463	183	858	106	1199	558
465	103	860	551	1233	933
480	114	862	423	1241	916
484	699	869	9	1256	53
497	224	877	703	1263	981
499	557	878	839	1276	215
500	212	885	781	1300	142
505	1059	886	744	1302	484

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1331	375	1733	896	1852	316
1337	124	1736	351	1855	756
1338	917	1739	572	1856	1047
1340	648	1740	52	1857	330
1346	571	1742	235	1858	674
1348	673	1744	117	1859	125
1349	184	1748	593	1860	377
1358	808	1753	434	1862	631
1366	376	1760	148	1870	605
1382	664	1761	439	1871	337
1396	903	1763	30	1873	793
1398	953	1767	628	1877	501
1416	1023	1768	629	1881	324
1419	523	1771	573	1883	920
1422	477	1772	722	1886	544
1441	36	1773	574	1888	267
1449	627	1774	104	1889	872
1455	827	1775	500	1890	525
1470	309	1778	336	1891	186
1478	249	1781	782	1894	201
1481	511	1782	425	1895	485
1491	17	1784	618	1897	956
1493	291	1785	955	1898	273
1494	96	1786	57	1899	236
1496	837	1787	149	1901	957
1509	74	1789	919	1905	66
1515	859	1790	272	1908	44
1525	7	1792	524	1910	150
1544	129	1795	137	1912	566
1599	598	1797	64	1913	353
1604	424	1799	630	1914	132
1608	743	1801	131	1918	187
1613	755	1807	738	1927	378
1615	604	1808	689	1928	354
1626	3	1810	512	1931	959
1628	592	1811	311	1933	1029
1646	954	1813	725	1936	151
1651	499	1814	266	1937	237
1669	688	1816	185	1941	798
1674	146	1817	138	1944	889
1684	918	1819	559	1945	960
1698	25	1820	440	1946	152
1703	791	1822	1060	1947	379
1711	6	1823	257	1948	736
1716	56	1830	65	1950	565
1717	271	1834	888	1951	632
1718	200	1836	1068	1954	958
1721	147	1838	352	1955	961
1723	29	1840	399	1958	355
1727	310	1843	862	1961	668
1728	685	1846	797	1965	962
1730	540	1848	210	1966	406

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1983	323	2135	502	2284	636
1984	441	2140	832	2285	357
1985	216	2144	407	2286	964
1987	909	2152	453	2291	486
1988	153	2155	111	2292	637
1989	400	2156	690	2293	408
1991	116	2157	553	2296	594
1993	620	2159	460	2297	884
1998	274	2161	519	2300	723
1999	709	2162	190	2301	62
2003	47	2164	239	2302	638
2006	154	2167	829	2304	759
2008	471	2168	426	2305	51
2015	542	2169	225	2306	312
2016	719	2176	317	2307	745
2018	1092	2177	1030	2312	614
2021	621	2182	292	2313	748
2033	724	2185	325	2314	595
2034	518	2187	381	2316	965
2036	935	2194	841	2317	742
2037	799	2207	1073	2318	326
2038	250	2212	577	2320	226
2041	552	2214	89	2321	591
2043	883	2219	1076	2323	462
2045	396	2220	339	2327	139
2051	188	2221	155	2331	966
2053	275	2222	1049	2335	332
2054	665	2227	1064	2336	126
2057	238	2229	606	2337	746
2059	633	2230	758	2351	967
2060	331	2232	634	2357	487
2061	1072	2234	473	2365	784
2062	189	2236	461	2369	528
2063	97	2239	554	2371	545
2069	472	2240	293	2374	136
2071	338	2244	294	2377	382
2076	936	2246	1039	2380	110
2078	840	2251	211	2383	874
2079	757	2252	191	2387	516
2080	800	2254	514	2393	27
2086	873	2256	555	2394	802
2092	575	2257	517	2396	529
2098	963	2260	718	2397	830
2103	452	2263	156	2403	968
2107	442	2264	503	2405	639
2109	526	2265	578	2406	192
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2114	1053	2273	527	2408	530
2117	735	2275	1034	2409	383
2119	380	2276	801	2410	885

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2415	944	2567	242	2749	973
2416	615	2571	269	2754	567
2418	43	2573	726	2755	556
2419	134	2580	546	2759	979
2423	251	2581	737	2762	341
2425	669	2583	480	2767	45
2427	803	2586	193	2777	980
2429	640	2594	843	2778	548
2430	358	2599	792	2791	463
2433	937	2607	340	2794	939
2446	59	2611	828	2797	278
2453	67	2612	607	2799	982
2456	897	2616	844	2800	385
2459	969	2617	158	2804	195
2463	904	2621	1031	2805	913
2464	921	2622	579	2807	221
2469	157	2623	623	2808	334
2472	531	2629	976	2810	386
2478	409	2630	412	2811	202
2479	1061	2638	1042	2812	576
2481	875	2639	1074	2814	823
2482	410	2644	443	2817	608
2484	622	2648	208	2818	363
2488	296	2659	580	2825	739
2491	1016	2663	670	2827	313
2502	240	2665	972	2838	761
2503	411	2668	804	2840	489
2506	401	2683	974	2841	203
2509	876	2685	444	2848	387
2510	359	2687	194	2849	643
2511	532	2688	938	2860	878
2513	970	2691	488	2863	1014
2514	1017	2693	298	2864	80
2516	360	2695	115	2865	81
2517	258	2697	277	2866	127
2520	384	2698	1045	2867	82
2522	833	2699	413	2869	977
2523	478	2700	1021	2870	83
2524	140	2705	1046	2871	105
2525	333	2706	259	2872	144
2535	361	2707	877	2875	99
2536	479	2708	1036	2876	108
2537	241	2714	362	2877	93
2538	398	2717	227	2878	94
2539	135	2719	98	2879	75
2544	905	2720	975	2880	76
2546	327	2723	533	2881	77
2547	842	2727	635	2882	78
2552	297	2729	641	2883	79
2557	760	2733	642	2884	196
2558	597	2735	780	2885	100
2559	971	2744	228	2886	727

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2891	646	2902	454	2919	416
2892	863	2903	857	2921	910
2893	252	2904	1033	2930	505
2894	923	2905	141	2933	534
2895	864	2906	299	2935	924
2896	414	2907	1058	2939	890
2897	415	2908	860	2941	388
2898	1052	2909	596		

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32	490	580	561	1242	989
43	491	607	609	1256	754
57	983	639	778	1272	493
87	1088	648	835	1293	831
88	492	666	713	1298	741
89	728	667	912	1299	536
101	219	671	21	1300	729
128	763	683	879	1305	990
129	984	698	714	1310	940
141	710	715	1	1311	38
165	535	739	901	1318	562
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STATUTORY RECORD

1999–2000

STATUTORY RECORD

1999–2000

Abbreviations

Ad =Added
Ad(RN) =Added by Renumbering
Am =Amended
Art. =Article
Ch. =Chapter
Div. =Division
Inc. Ref. =Incorrect Reference
Pt. =Part
R =Repealed
Am & RN =Amended and Renumbered
S =Supplemented (See below)
Sec. =Section
Stats. =Statutes
* =Urgency
1X =First Extraordinary Session

SUPPLEMENTS

CODIFIED SECTIONS “S” denotes a placeholder for superior notes. This is not the latest amended form.

STATS OTHER THAN CODES If the “S” has a superior note attached it is a placeholder for the superior note reference to an effect on a new or existing law.

BUDGET A reference to an augmentation, reappropriation, or reversion. This is not the latest amended form.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE

<i>Affected By</i>				<i>Affected By</i>			
<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
22	1999	656	Am	803.5	2000	867	Am
27	1999	655	Am	805	1999	252	Am
	1999	784 *	Am ⁸²	805.5	1999	655	Am
	2000	927	Am	808.5	1999	655	Ad
30	1999	652	Am (by Sec. 1.5 of Ch.)	852	2000	802	Ad
				853	2000	802	Ad
101	1999	655	Am	1003	2000	867	Ad ²⁵¹
	2000	697	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)	1004	2000	867	Ad ²⁵¹
				1206.5	1999	70	Am
101.1	1999	983	Am	1220.5	1999	748	Ad
113	2000	277	Am	1241	2000	322	Am
119	2000	568	Am	1242	1999	695	Am
120	2000	1055 *	Am	1242.5	1999	695	Am
125.9	2000	197	Am	1246	1999	695	Am
128.5	2000	1054	Am	1247.4	1999	979	Am
130	2000	1054	Am	1247.63	1999	979	Am ³⁶¹³
138	1999	67 *	Am	1247.64	1999	979	Am ³⁶¹³
139	1999	67 *	Ad	1247.66	1999	979	Am ³⁶¹³
144	2000	697	Am	1247.95	1999	979	R
149	2000	1054	Am (by Sec. 3 of Ch.)	1265	1999	70	Am
					2000	322	Am
	2000	1055 *	Am (by Sec. 2 of Ch.) ¹⁴	1269	1999	695	Am
			Am (by Sec. 2.5 of Ch.) ²⁵	1269.5	2000	322	Ad
				1281.1	2000	322	Ad
205	2000	1054	Am (by Sec. 4.5 of Ch.)	1282.2	2000	322	Ad
				1282.3	2000	322	Ad
				1287	2000	322	Am
350	2000	984	Ad ²⁸⁹	1288.3	1999	748	Ad ²⁵
351	2000	984	Ad ²⁸⁹	1300	1999	70	Am
352	2000	984	Ad ²⁸⁹		1999	979	Am ¹¹³
473.1	2000	393	Am	1301	2000	322	Am
473.15	2000	199	Am	1311	2000	322	Ad
473.16	2000	393	R	1324	2000	322	Am
473.17	2000	393	R	1601	1999	655	Am
473.2	2000	393	Am	1618.5	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
473.3	2000	393	Am		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
473.5	2000	393	Am	1626.5	1999	655	Ad
488	2000	568	Ad	1640	1999	655	Am
511.1	1999	545	Ad ⁵⁶	1640.1	1999	655	Ad
	2000	1069	Am	1640.2	1999	655	Ad
650	2000	843	Am	1641	1999	655	Am
	2000	867	Am ⁸²	1642	1999	655	Am
650.1	2000	836	Am	1646.7	1999	177	Am (as am by
651	1999	631	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)				Sec. 1,
	1999	856	Am (by Sec. 2 of Ch.)				Stats. 1998,
							Ch. 505) ³
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³				Am (as ad by
655.5	2000	251	Am				Sec. 2,
680	1999	411	Am				Stats. 1998,
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	1646.9	1999	177	Ch. 505) ⁸
681	1999	748	Ad	1647.11	2000	9 *	Am ⁵
704	1999	631	Am	1658.1	2000	224	R & Ad
730	1999	83	Am (as ad by	1684	1999	655	Ad
			Stats. 1997,		2000	836	Am (as ad by
			Ch. 400)				Stats. 1999,
			& RN ³⁰				Ch. 655) & RN
730.5	1999	83	Ad(RN) ³⁰	1684.1	2000	836	Ad(RN)
800	1999	252	Am	1686	1999	655	Am
	1999	655	Am	1701.1	1999	655	Ad
803.1	2000	836	Am	1701.5	1999	655	Am

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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1753	1999	655	Am	2506	1999	655	Am
2027	1999	784 *	Am	2508	2000	303	R & Ad
2066	2000	836	Am	2512.5	1999	655	Am
2079	1999	177	Am ⁵	2513	1999	655	Am
2083	1999	631	Am	2520	1999	655	Am
2085	1999	655	Am	2530.2	1999	83	Am ³⁰
2089	1999	403	Am		1999	436	Am
2099.5	2000	197	Am	2530.5	1999	436	Am
2103	1999	655	Am	2531	1999	436	Am ^{21 20}
2107	1999	655	Am	2532.3	1999	655	Am
2111	1999	655	Am	2532.6	1999	436	Am
2113	1999	655	Am	2532.7	1999	436	Ad
2119	1999	655	R	2532.8	1999	436	Ad
2168.2	1999	655	Am	2533	2000	568	Am
2178	1999	655	R	2535.3	2000	568	R
2179.5	2000	440	R	2538.1	1999	655	Am
2183	2000	440	Am	2544	2000	676	Am
2185	1999	655	R	2546.9	2000	836	Am
2190.2	2000	440	Ad	2561	2000	836	Am
2190.3	2000	440	Ad	2565	1999	655	Am
2191.2	2000	440	Am	2566	1999	655	Am
2216.1	1999	944	Ad	2566.1	1999	655	Am
2216.2	1999	944	Ad	2570	2000	697	R ³⁴
	2000	6 *	Am				Ad
2220.6	2000	867	Ad	2570.1	2000	697	Ad
2230.5	2000	269	Am	2570.10	2000	697	Ad
2240	1999	944	Ad	2570.11	2000	697	Ad
2242	2000	835	Am	2570.13	2000	697	Ad
2242.1	2000	681	Ad	2570.14	2000	697	Ad
2244	1999	922	Ad	2570.15	2000	697	Ad
2245	1999	177	Am ⁵	2570.16	2000	697	Ad
2253	2000	692	Am	2570.17	2000	697	Ad
2259.7	1999	631	Ad	2570.18	2000	697	Ad
2273	2000	867	Am	2570.185	2000	697	Ad
2277	1999	655	Am	2570.19	2000	697	Ad ⁹⁸
2341	2000	836	Am				R ¹⁰⁰
2342	2000	836	Am	2570.2	2000	697	Ad
2344	2000	836	Am	2570.20	2000	697	Ad
2350	2000	836	Am	2570.21	2000	697	Ad
2352	2000	836	Am	2570.22	2000	697	Ad
2352.1	2000	836	Ad	2570.3	2000	697	Ad
2354	2000	836	Am	2570.4	2000	697	Ad
2355	2000	836	Am	2570.5	2000	697	Ad
2415	2000	568	Am	2570.6	2000	697	Ad
2417	2000	867	Ad	2570.7	2000	697	Ad
2420	2000	836	Am	2570.8	2000	697	Ad
2442	1999	631	Ad	2570.9	2000	697	Ad
2454	2000	197	R	2620.5	2000	427	Ad
2467	2000	836	Am	2725.1	1999	83	Am ³⁰
2468	2000	836	Am		1999	914	Am
2475	1999	655	Am (as am by Sec. 19 and Sec. 20, Stats. 1998, Ch. 736)	2725.3	1999	945	Ad
				2733	2000	568	Am
				2761	2000	568	Am
				2770.11	1999	655	Am
				2770.12	1999	655	R & Ad
2486	2000	568	Am	2770.13	1999	655	Am
2489	2000	836	R	2770.14	1999	655	Am
2499.5	1999	655	Am	2770.2	1999	655	Am
	1999	977	Am	2770.8	1999	655	Am
2500	2000	660	Ad	2815.1	1999	146*	Am ²⁰
2501	2000	660	Ad		1999	149*	Am ¹³

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
2836.1	1999	749	Am	3454	2000	277	Am
2836.2	1999	749	Am	3455	2000	277	Am
2843	1999	655	Am	3456	2000	277	Am
2895	1999	655	Am	3502.1	1999	749	Am
2914	2000	625	R & Ad		2000	835	Am
2946	2000	836	Am		2000	836	Am
2960	1999	655	Am	3750.51	1999	459	Ad
	2000	836	Am (by Sec. 20 of Ch.)	4009	1999	190	Ad
2960.05	1999	459	Ad	4019	2000	858	Am
2962	2000	836	Am	4022	1999	655	Am
2969	2000	836	Am	4034	2000	837	R ⁹⁶
2995	2000	836	Am	4040	1999	749	Am
3041	2000	676	Am		2000	836	Am
3041.1	2000	676	R	4040.5	1999	655	Ad
3059	2000	676	Am	4043	1999	655	Am
3300	2000	277	Am	4052	1999	83	Am ³⁰
3301	2000	277	R		1999	375	Am
3302	2000	277	R	4052.5	1999	784*	Ad ¹⁴⁸
3303	1999	440	Am				R ²⁵
	2000	277	R	4053	2000	837	Am ⁴
3304	2000	277	R				R ⁸
3305	2000	277	R				Ad ⁹⁶
3305.5	2000	277	R	4056	1999	900*	Am
3306	2000	277	Am	4057	1999	655	Am
3320	2000	277	Ad(RN)	4059	2000	837	Am ⁴
3321	1999	440	Am				R ⁸
	2000	277	Am & RN & Ad	4060	1999	749	Am
3322	2000	277	R	4061	1999	914	Am
3323	2000	277	R	4067	2000	681	Ad
3325	1999	440	Am	4070	2000	293	Am
	2000	277	Am	4071.1	2000	293	Ad
3326	2000	277	Am	4074	1999	900*	Am
3327	2000	277	Am	4076	1999	914	Am
3327.5	2000	277	Am	4078	1999	655	Am
3328	2000	277	Am	4081	2000	837	Am ⁴
3329	2000	277	Am				R ⁸
3330	2000	277	Am				Ad ⁹⁶
3350	2000	277	Am	4101	2000	837	Am ⁴
3352	2000	277	Am				R ⁸
3353	2000	277	Am				Ad ⁹⁶
3354	2000	277	Am	4102	1999	655	Am
3356	2000	277	Am	4105	2000	837	Am ⁴
3357	2000	277	Am				R ⁸
3358	2000	277	Am				Ad ⁹⁶
3360	2000	277	Am	4112	1999	73	Am
3362	2000	277	Am		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
3364	2000	277	Am	4115	1999	900*	Am
3400	2000	277	Am	4115.5	1999	655	Am
3401	2000	277	Am	4116	1999	900*	Am
3402	2000	277	Am	4119	2000	836	Am
3403	2000	277	Am	4125	2000	677	Ad ⁸
3404	2000	277	Am	4130	2000	837	R ⁹⁶
3421	2000	277	Am	4131	2000	837	R ⁹⁶
3422	2000	277	Am	4132	2000	837	R ⁹⁶
3423	2000	277	Am	4133	2000	837	R ⁹⁶
3424	2000	277	Am	4134	2000	837	R ⁹⁶
3426	2000	277	Am	4135	2000	837	R ⁹⁶
3430	2000	277	Am	4136	2000	837	R ⁹⁶
3451	2000	277	Am	4136.5	2000	837	R ⁹⁶
3452	2000	277	Am	4137	2000	837	R ⁹⁶

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
4138	2000	837	R ⁹⁶	4959	1999	655	Am
4139	2000	837	Ad ²¹ R ³⁴	4960.5	1999	655	Am
4170	1999	914	Am	4961	1999	655	Am
4174	1999	749	Am	4963	1999	655	Am
4175	1999	914	Am	4964	1999	655	Am
4200.5	1999	655	Am	4965	1999	655	R (as am by Sec. 18, Stats. 1991, Ch. 983)
4201	2000	837	Am ⁴ R ⁸ Ad ⁹⁶				Am (as ad by Sec. 19, Stats. 1991, Ch. 983)
4202	1999	655	Am	4966	1999	655	Am
4305.5	2000	836	Am	4967	1999	655	Am
	2000	837	Am ⁴ R ⁸ Ad ⁹⁶	4970	2000	568	Am
4312	2000	837	Am ⁴ R ⁸ Ad ⁹⁶	4972	1999	655	Am
4331	2000	836	Am (by Sec. 26 of Ch.)	4973	1999	655	Am
	2000	837	Am ⁴ R ⁸ Ad ⁹⁶	4975	1999	655	Am
4344	2000	837	R ⁹⁶	4977	1999	655	Am
4382	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	4979	1999	655	Am
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	4980	2000	836	Am
4400	2000	837	Am ⁴ R ⁸ Ad ⁹⁶	4980.03	2000	836	Am
			Am	4980.41	1999	406	Am
4402	1999	655	Am	4980.43	2000	836	Am
4404	2000	836	Am	4980.44	2000	836	Am
4425	1999	946	Ad & R ²⁰	4980.45	1999	657	Am
4426	1999	946	Ad & R ²⁰	4980.50	2000	836	Am
4427	1999	946	Ad & R ²⁰	4980.80	2000	836	Am
4518	1999	655	Am	4980.90	2000	836	Am
4519	2000	208	Am	4982	1999	657	Am
4548	1999	655	Am		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
4827	1999	83	Am ²⁰	4982.05	1999	459	Ad
4846.5	2000	995	Am	4984	2000	836	Am
4857	1999	418	Ad	4984.9	1999	655	Ad
4927	1999	655	Am	4986.10	2000	836	Am
4929	1999	655	Am	4986.20	2000	836	Am
4929.5	1999	655	Am	4986.21	2000	836	Ad
4930	1999	655	Am	4986.42	2000	836	Ad
4931	1999	655	Am	4986.43	2000	836	Ad
4933	1999	655	Am	4986.44	2000	836	Ad
4934	1999	655	Am	4986.45	2000	836	Ad
4935	1999	655	Am	4986.46	2000	836	Ad
	2000	568	Am	4986.47	2000	836	Ad
4938	1999	67*	Am	4986.60	2000	836	R
	2000	568	Am	4986.70	1999	657	Am
4939	2000	568	Am		2000	836	Am
4940	1999	655	Am	4987.5	1999	657	Am
4941	1999	655	Am	4987.6	1999	657	R & Ad
4944	1999	655	Am	4987.7	1999	657	R & Ad(RN)
4945	2000	568	Am	4987.8	1999	657	Am & RN
4946	1999	655	Am				& Ad(RN)
4947	1999	655	Am	4987.9	1999	657	Am & RN
4955	1999	655	Am	4988.1	1999	657	Am
	2000	568	Am	4988.2	1999	657	Am
4956	1999	655	Am	4990.5	1999	655	Am
					1999	657	Am
				4992.1	2000	836	Am
				4992.3	1999	657	Am
				4992.31	1999	459	Ad
				4992.8	1999	655	Ad

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
4996.17	2000	836	Am	5403	2000	787	Am
4996.18	2000	836	Am	5405	2000	787	Am
4996.21	1999	657	Am	5408	2000	787	Am
4996.6	2000	836	Am	5408.7	1999	320	Ad ⁶⁶
4996.8	1999	655	Am				R ⁶⁷
4998	1999	657	Am	5440	1999	280	Am
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	5442.9	1999	280	Ad
4998.1	1999	657	R & Ad	5490.5	2000	787	Ad
4998.2	1999	657	R & Ad(RN)	5502	2000	1054	Am
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	5510	1999	982	Am
4998.3	1999	657	Am & RN	5536	2000	1054	Am
			& Ad(RN)	5536.1	1999	982	Am
4998.4	1999	657	Am & RN	5536.25	1999	982	Am
			& Ad(RN)	5565	2000	1054	Am
4998.5	1999	657	Am & RN	5582.1	1999	982	Am
			& Ad(RN)	5601	2000	1054	Am
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	5602	2000	1054	Am
4998.6	1999	657	Am & RN	5603	2000	1054	Am
			& Ad(RN)	5610	2000	1054	Am
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	5616	1999	982	Am
4998.7	1999	657	Am & RN	5620	2000	1054	Am
4999	1999	535	Ad	5640	2000	1054	Am
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	5642	2000	1054	Am
4999.1	1999	535	Ad	5643	2000	1054	R
4999.2	1999	535	Ad	5650	2000	1054	Am
4999.3	1999	535	Ad	5651	2000	1054	Am
4999.4	1999	535	Ad	5681	2000	1054	Am
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	5682	2000	1054	Am
4999.5	1999	535	Ad	5683	2000	1054	Am
4999.6	1999	535	Ad	6008.6	1999	342	Ad
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	6031.5	1999	342	Ad
4999.7	1999	535	Ad	6068	1999	221	Am
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³		1999	342	Am
4999.8	1999	535	Ad	6068.11	2000	472	Ad & R ⁵
4999.9	1999	535	Ad	6070	1999	342	Am
5000	1999	656	Am ^{21 20}	6079.1	1999	221	Am
	1999	657	Am ^{21 20}				R & Ad ⁵¹
5015.6	1999	656	Am ^{21 20}		2000	246	Am (as ad by
5018	2000	1055*	Am				Sec. 3,
5030	1999	657	Am				Stats. 1999,
5070.5	1999	657	Am				Ch. 221)
5070.6	1999	657	Am	6085	1999	221	Am
5110	2000	1054	Ad		1999	342	Am
5111	2000	1054	Ad	6086.65	1999	221	Am
5112	2000	1054	Ad				R & Ad ⁵¹
5113	2000	1054	Ad		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
5133	1999	657	Am		2000	246	Am (as ad by
5150	2000	1055*	Am				Sec. 6,
5151	2000	1054	Am				Stats. 1999,
5154	2000	1054	Am				Ch. 221)
5211	2000	787	Ad	6095.1	1999	221	Ad
5216.2	2000	787	Am & RN	6106.5	2000	867	Am
5216.3	2000	787	Am & RN	6106.6	2000	867	Ad
			& Ad(RN)	6140	1999	342	Ad & R ²⁴
5216.4	2000	787	Am & RN & Ad		2000	118	Am ⁵
5216.5	2000	787	Ad(RN)	6140.05	1999	342	Ad
5216.6	2000	787	Ad(RN)	6140.16	2000	246	Am
5217	2000	787	R	6141.1	1999	342	Am
5272	2000	787	Am	6143.5	2000	808*	Am
5273.5	1999	818	Ad	6145	1999	342	R & Ad
5300	2000	787	Am	6153	2000	867	Am

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
6157.5	2000	674	Ad	6735.2	2000	1006	R
6175	1999	454	Ad	6735.3	2000	1006	Am
6175.3	1999	454	Ad	6735.4	2000	1006	Am
6175.4	1999	454	Ad	6738	2000	1006	Am
6175.5	1999	454	Ad	6741	2000	1006	Am
6175.6	1999	454	Ad	6749	2000	976	Ad
6176	1999	454	Ad	6755.1	2000	1006	Am
6177	2000	442	Ad	6755.2	2000	1006	R
6301.1	1999	344*	Am	6756	2000	1006	Am
6400	1999	892	Am (as ad by Sec. 3, Stats. 1998, Ch. 1079)	6760	2000	1006	Am
	2000	386*	Am (as am by Sec. 1, Stats. 1999, Ch. 892)	6762.5	1999	983	Ad
6401	1999	892	Am (as ad by Sec. 5, Stats. 1998, Ch. 1079)	6763.1	2000	1006	Ad
6401.6	1999	892	Am	6775	2000	976	Am
6402	2000	386*	Am (as am by Sec. 8 and as ad by Sec. 9, Stats. 1998, Ch. 1079)	6775.1	2000	1006	Ad
6403	2000	386*	Am (as am by Sec. 10 and as ad by Sec. 11, Stats. 1998, Ch. 1079)	6776	2000	1006	Am
6404	2000	386*	Am	6787	1999	983	Am
6405	1999	892	Am	6799	1999	983	Am
	2000	386*	Am (by Sec. 7 of Ch.)	6980.18	1999	318	Am
6411	1999	892	Am (as am by Sec. 21, Stats. 1998, Ch. 1079)	6980.42	1999	318	Am
6450	2000	439	Ad R & Ad ²²	6980.59	2000	568	Am
6451	2000	439	Ad	6980.74	2000	568	Am
6452	2000	439	Ad	7000.5	1999	656	Am ^{4 5}
6453	2000	439	Ad		2000	1005	Am ^{73 19}
6454	2000	439	Ad	7001	2000	1005	Am
6455	2000	439	Ad	7002	2000	1005	Am
6456	2000	439	Ad	7003	1999	983	Am
6704.1	2000	1006	Ad		2000	1005	Am
6706	2000	1006	Am	7007	2000	1005	Am
6710	1999	656	Am ^{4 5}	7011	1999	656	Am ^{4 5}
	2000	1006	Am ^{21 20}	7011.7	2000	1005	Am
6712	2000	1006	Am	7021	2000	1005	Ad
6714	1999	656	Am ^{4 5}	7026	1999	708	Am
	2000	1006	Am ^{21 20}	7058	1999	708	Am
6716	2000	976	Am	7058.1	1999	708	Ad
6717	2000	1006	Am	7065.05	2000	1005	Am
6730.2	2000	1006	Am	7071.10	1999	795	Am
6731.5	2000	1006	Ad	7071.11	1999	795	Am
6731.6	2000	1006	Ad	7071.5	1999	795	Am
6735	2000	1006	Am	7092	2000	1005	Ad & R ²⁵⁸
				7137	1999	982	Am
				7141	1999	982	Am
				7159	1999	982	Am
				7159.2	1999	512	Am
				7159.3	2000	1005	Ad ²⁵⁹
				7164	2000	1005	Am
				7215.6	1999	983	Am
				7301	2000	568	S ^{54 57}
				7302	2000	568	Ad
				7303	2000	568	Ad
				7304	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
				7305	2000	568	R
				7306	2000	568	R
				7307	2000	568	R
				7308	2000	568	R
				7309	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
				7311	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
				7312	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
				7313	2000	568	S ^{54 57}
				7314	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
				7315	2000	568	S ^{54 57}

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
7316	2000	37	Am	7368	2000	568	S ^{54 57}
	2000	568	S ^{54 57}	7389	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
7317	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7389.5	2000	568	S ^{54 57}
7318	2000	568	S ^{54 57}	7390	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
7319	2000	568	S ^{54 57}	7391	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
7319.5	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7392	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
7320	2000	568	S ^{54 57}	7393	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
7320.1	2000	568	S ^{54 57}	7394	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
7320.2	2000	568	S ^{54 57}	7395	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
7320.3	2000	568	S ^{54 57}	7395.1	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
7320.4	2000	568	S ^{54 57}	7396	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
7321	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7397	2000	568	S ^{54 57}
7321.5	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7398	2000	568	S ^{54 57}
7324	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7399	2000	568	S ^{54 57}
7326	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7400	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
7330	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7402	2000	568	S ^{54 57}
7331	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7403	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
7331.5	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7404	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
7332	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7404.1	2000	568	S ^{54 57}
7333	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7405	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
7334	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7406	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
7335	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7407	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
7336	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7408	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
7337	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7409	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
7337.5	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7410	2000	568	S ^{54 57}
7338	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7411	2000	568	S ^{54 57}
7340	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7413	2000	568	S ^{54 57}
7340.5	2000	568	S ^{54 57}	7414	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
7341	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7414.1	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
7342	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7414.2	2000	568	S ^{54 57}
7343	1999	983	R	7414.3	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
7344	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7414.4	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
7345	2000	568	S ^{54 57}	7414.5	2000	568	S ^{54 57}
7346	2000	37	Am	7414.6	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
	2000	568	S ^{54 57}	7415	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
7347	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7416	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
7348	2000	568	S ^{54 57}	7417	2000	568	S ^{54 57}
7349	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7418	2000	568	S ^{54 57}
7349.1	2000	568	S ^{54 57}	7419	2000	568	S ^{54 57}
7350	2000	568	S ^{54 57}	7420	2000	568	S ^{54 57}
7351	2000	568	S ^{54 57}	7421	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
7352	2000	568	S ^{54 57}	7422	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}
7353	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7423	2000	568	S ^{54 57}
7354	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7423.5	2000	568	S ^{54 57}
7355	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7424	2000	568	S ^{54 57}
7356	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7425	2000	568	S ^{54 57}
7357	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7426	2000	568	S ^{54 57}
7358	2000	568	S ^{54 57}	7426.5	1999	983	Ad
7359	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}		2000	568	Am
7360	2000	568	S ^{54 57}	7427	2000	568	R
7361	2000	568	S ^{54 57}	7500.3	1999	456	Am
7362	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7502.1	1999	456	Am
7362.1	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7502.2	1999	456	Am
7362.2	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7503.1	1999	318	Am
7362.3	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7503.10	1999	456	Am
7362.5	2000	568	S ^{54 57}	7504	1999	456	Am
7364	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7506.11	1999	456	Am
7365	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7506.13	1999	456	Am
7366	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7506.14	1999	456	Am
7367	2000	568	Am ^{54 57}	7506.3	1999	456	Am

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
7506.5	1999	318	Am (by Sec. 4 of Ch.)	7666	2000	568	Am
	1999	456	Am (by Sec. 6.5 of Ch.)	7667	2000	568	Am
7506.9	1999	456	Am	7668	2000	568	Am
7507	2000	568	Am	7669	2000	568	Am
7507.13	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	7670	2000	568	Am
7507.2	1999	456	Am	7685.2	1999	657	Am
7507.4	2000	375	Am		2000	568	Am
7510.1	1999	456	Am	7685.3	1999	657	Am
7511	1999	456	Am		2000	568	Am
7520.5	2000	216	Am	7685.5	2000	568	Am
7522	1999	123	Am	7686	2000	568	Am
7525.1	1999	318	Am	7686.5	2000	568	Am
7529	2000	216	Am	7687	2000	568	Am
7533.5	2000	568	Am	7690	2000	568	Am
7541.1	2000	216	Am	7708	2000	568	Am
7582.19	2000	568	Am	7709	2000	568	Am
7582.22	1999	665	Am	7711	2000	568	Am
7582.7	1999	318	Am	7725	2000	568	Am
7583.11	2000	683	Am ⁶² R ²²	7725.2	2000	568	Am
				7725.5	2000	568	Am
7583.2	2000	683	Am	7727	2000	568	Am
7583.20	2000	568	Am	7735	1999	241	Am
7583.9	1999	318	Am		2000	757	Am
	2000	683	Am	7736	2000	757	Am
7587.15	2000	683	Ad	7737.3	2000	568	Am
7587.8	2000	683	Am	7740	2000	568	Am
7593.1	1999	318	Am	7740.5	2000	568	Am
7598.4	1999	318	Am	7801	2000	393	Am
7599.32	2000	568	Am	7810	2000	393	Am ^{79 43}
7601	2000	568	Am	7815.5	2000	393	Am ^{79 43}
7602	2000	568	Am	8000	2000	1007	Am ^{79 43}
7606	2000	568	Am	8005	2000	1007	Am ^{79 43}
7607	2000	568	Am	8016	1999	983	Am
7608	2000	568	Am	8017	2000	1009	Am
7610	2000	568	Am	8024.2	1999	983	Am
7616.2	2000	568	Am	8024.3	1999	983	Am
7618	2000	568	Am	8024.4	1999	983	Am
7619.2	2000	568	Am	8024.6	1999	983	Am
7621	2000	568	Am	8025	1999	983	Am
7622.3	1999	241	R	8027	2000	1009	Am
7625	2000	568	Am	8028	2000	334	Ad & R ¹⁹
7626	2000	568	Am	8028.2	2000	334	Ad & R ¹⁹
7626.5	2000	568	Am	8028.4	2000	334	Ad & R ¹⁹
7628	2000	568	Am	8030.2	2000	1007	Am ^{79 43}
7629	2000	568	Am	8030.4	2000	1007	Am (by Sec. 4 of Ch.) ^{79 43}
7631	2000	568	Am		8030.6	2000	1007
7635	2000	568	Am				Am (by Sec. 5 of Ch.) ^{79 43}
7641	2000	568	Am	8030.8	2000	1007	Am ^{79 43}
7642	2000	568	Am	8031	1999	983	Am
7643	2000	568	Am	8516	1999	983	Am
7646	2000	568	Am	8516.1	1999	983	Am
7647	2000	568	Am	8518	1999	983	Am
7647.5	2000	568	Am	8519.5	1999	983	Am
7650	2000	568	Am	8520	2000	539	Am ^{79 43}
7651	1999	241	R	8528	2000	539	Am ^{79 43}
7661	2000	568	Am	8538	2000	234	Am
7662	2000	568	Am	8550	1999	257	Am
7664	2000	568	Am	8556	1999	983	Am
7665	2000	568	Am	8614	1999	983	R
				8615	1999	983	R

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
8617	1999	983	Am	9650.4	2000	568	Am
8652	1999	983	Am	9651	2000	568	Am
8656	1999	983	Am	9652	2000	568	Am
8662	1999	983	Am	9652.1	2000	568	Am
8674	1999	983	Am	9653	2000	568	Am
	2000	539	Am	9654	2000	568	Am
8674.5	1999	983	Am	9655	2000	568	Am
8698	1999	982	Am ⁹⁵	9656	2000	568	Am
	1999	983	Am ⁹⁵	9656.1	2000	568	Am
8698.1	1999	982	Am ⁹⁵	9656.2	2000	568	Am
	1999	983	Am ⁹⁵	9656.25	2000	568	Am
8698.2	1999	982	S ⁹⁵	9656.3	2000	568	Am
	1999	983	S ⁹⁵	9656.4	2000	568	Am
8698.3	1999	982	S ⁹⁵	9656.45	2000	568	Am
	1999	983	S ⁹⁵	9656.5	2000	568	Am
8698.5	1999	982	Am ⁹⁵	9657	2000	568	Am
	1999	983	Am ⁹⁵	9658	2000	568	Am
8698.6	1999	982	Am ⁹⁵	9659	2000	568	Am
	1999	983	Am ⁹⁵	9662	2000	568	Am
8708	2000	1006	Am	9663	2000	568	Am
8710	1999	656	Am ^{4 5}	9676	2000	568	Am
	2000	976	Am ^{73 19}	9679	2000	568	Am
8729	2000	1006	Am	9680	2000	568	Am
8730	1999	125	Am	9682	2000	568	Am
8741	2000	678	Am	9683	2000	568	Am
8741.1	2000	1006	Am	9685	2000	568	Am
8747	2000	1006	Am	9700	2000	568	Am
8747.5	1999	983	Ad	9700.5	2000	568	Am
8751	2000	1006	Am	9700.6	2000	568	Am
8753	2000	1006	Am	9701	2000	568	Am
8759	2000	976	Ad	9702.1	2000	568	Am
8761	1999	608	Am	9702.2	2000	568	Am
	2000	678	Am (by Sec. 2 of Ch.)	9702.5	2000	568	Am
	2000	1054	Am	9703	2000	568	Am
8762	2000	678	Am	9704	2000	568	Am
8765	1999	608	Am	9705	2000	568	R
8771	2000	678	Am (by Sec. 4 of Ch.)	9710	2000	568	Am
	2000	1054	Am	9711	2000	568	Am
8773.1	1999	608	Am	9712	2000	568	Am
8773.2	2000	678	Am	9713	2000	568	Am
8773.4	1999	608	Am	9714	2000	568	Am
	2000	1006	Am	9715	2000	568	Am
8775	2000	1006	Am	9716	2000	568	Am
8780	1999	983	Am	9717	2000	568	Am
	2000	976	Am	9718	2000	568	Am
8780.1	2000	1006	Ad	9719	2000	568	Am
8781	2000	1006	Am	9720	2000	568	Am
8792	1999	983	Am	9726	2000	568	Am
	2000	1006	Am	9727	2000	568	Am
8805	1999	983	Am	9727.1	2000	568	Am
9603	2000	568	Am	9727.2	2000	568	Am
9625	2000	568	Am	9728	2000	568	Am
9630	2000	568	Am	9729	2000	568	Am
9631	2000	568	Am	9730	2000	568	Am
9650	2000	568	Am	9737	2000	568	Am
9650.1	2000	568	Am	9740	2000	568	Am
9650.2	2000	568	Am	9741	2000	568	Am
9650.3	2000	568	Am	9741.1	2000	568	Am
				9742	2000	568	Am
				9744	2000	276	Am

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE—Continued

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
9744.5	2000	568	Am	10236.4	1999	41	Am
9745	2000	276	Am (by Sec. 2 of Ch.)	11003.5	2000	522	Am
	2000	568	Am (by Sec. 215.5 of Ch.)	11010.05	2000	1004	Am ⁹⁶
				11010.10	2000	279	Ad
				11010.2	2000	279	Am
				11010.3	2000	279	Am
9746	2000	568	Am	11010.35	2000	279	Ad
9749.5	2000	568	Am	11011	2000	279	Am
9751	2000	568	Am	11018.1	2000	522	Am
9752	2000	568	Am	11018.10	2000	522	Am
9753	2000	568	Am	11018.12	1999	83	Am ³⁰
9754	2000	568	Am	11341	1999	974	Am
9755	2000	568	Am	11360	1999	974	Am
9756	2000	568	Am	11404	1999	974	Am
9758	2000	568	R	11405	1999	974	Am
9759	2000	568	Am	11411	1999	974	Am
9760	2000	568	Am	11412	1999	974	Am
9761	2000	568	Am	12015.3	2000	512	Am ⁴³
9762	2000	568	Am	12209.6	2000	511	Am
9763	2000	568	Am	12240	2000	512	S ⁴³
9764	2000	568	Am	12242	2000	512	S ⁴³
9765	2000	568	Am	12243	2000	512	S ⁴³
9766	2000	568	Am	12244	2000	512	S ⁴³
9767	2000	568	Am	12246	2000	512	Am ⁴³
9769	2000	568	Am	12531	1999	364	R & Ad
9780	2000	568	Am	12532	1999	364	R & Ad
9781	2000	568	Am	12533	1999	364	R & Ad
9782	2000	568	Am	12534	1999	364	R & Ad
9783	2000	568	Am	12535	1999	364	R & Ad
9784	2000	568	Am	12536	1999	364	R & Ad
9785	2000	568	Am	12537	1999	364	R & Ad
9786	2000	568	Am	12538	1999	364	R
9787	2000	568	Am	12539	1999	364	R
9789	2000	568	Am	12540	1999	364	R & Ad
9884	1999	983	Am	12541	1999	364	R & Ad
9884.8	2000	336	Am	12542	1999	364	R & Ad
9884.9	2000	336	Am	12543	1999	364	R & Ad
9889.25	2000	867	Ad & R ¹⁹	12544	1999	364	R & Ad
9889.26	2000	867	Ad & R ¹⁹	12545	1999	364	R
9889.27	2000	867	Ad & R ¹⁹	12546	1999	364	R
9889.28	2000	867	Ad & R ¹⁹	12547	1999	364	R
9889.29	2000	867	Ad & R ¹⁹	12548	1999	364	R
9889.30	2000	867	Ad & R ¹⁹	12701	1999	815	Am
10133.1	1999	407	Am	13651	1999	583	Am
10145	1999	83	Am ³⁰	13700	1999	494	Am
10151.5	1999	1000	Am	13710	1999	494	Am
10167	2000	473	Am	13710.5	1999	494	Am ²⁰
10167.10	2000	473	Am	14233	1999	1000	Am
10167.11	2000	473	Am	14250	1999	1000	Am
10167.12	2000	473	Am	14260	1999	1000	Am
10167.2	2000	473	Am	14320	2000	673	Am
10167.3	2000	473	Am	14427	1999	1000	Am
10167.7	2000	473	Am	14461	1999	1000	Am
10167.9	2000	473	Am	14482	2000	506	Am
10177	1999	83	Am ³⁰	14483	1999	1000	Am
10229	1999	83	Am ³⁰		2000	506	Am
	2000	636	Am	14492.5	1999	1000	R
10232	1999	83	Am ³⁰	16300	2000	1070	Ad ⁸²
10232.2	2000	636	Am	17210	1999	354	Ad
10232.25	2000	636	Am	17525	2000	218	Ad
10232.5	2000	636	Am	17526	2000	218	Ad

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE—Continued

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
17527	2000	218	Ad	19515	2000	1082	Am
17528	2000	218	Ad	19516	2000	1082	Am
17530.5	2000	1084	Am	19518	2000	1082	Am
17530.6	2000	1084	Ad ⁸²	19520	2000	1082	Am
17537.11	1999	907	Ad	19521	2000	1082	Am
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	19523	2000	1082	Am
17539.15	1999	83	Am ³⁰	19525	2000	1082	Am
17550.14	1999	83	Am ³⁰	19530	2000	1082	Am
17550.16	1999	83	Am ³⁰	19531	2000	1082	Am
17550.23	1999	83	Am ³⁰	19533	2000	1082	Am
17550.41	1999	83	Am ³⁰	19534	2000	1082	R
18602	2000	393	Am ^{79 43}	19535	2000	1082	Am
18613	2000	393	Am ^{79 43}	19540	2000	1082	Ad
18824	2000	436	Am	19541	2000	1082	R
			R & Ad ⁸⁰	19546	2000	1082	Am
18896.8	1999	1000	Am	19547	2000	1082	Am
19051	2000	837	Am	19548	2000	1082	Am
19055	2000	837	Am	19549	1999	218	Am
19059.5	2000	837	Am		2000	1082	Am
19403.5	2000	1082	Am	19549.1	2000	1082	Am
19405	2000	1082	Am	19549.10	2000	1082	R
19407.5	2000	1082	Am	19549.11	2000	1082	R
19410	2000	1082	Am	19549.5	2000	1082	R
19410.8	2000	1082	Am	19550	2000	1082	Am
19411	2000	1082	Am	19554	1999	170	Am
19412	2000	1082	Am	19556	1999	170	Am
19414	2000	1082	Am	19556.5	2000	1082	Am
19414.5	2000	1082	Am	19565	2000	1082	Am
19415.8	2000	1082	Am	19567	2000	1082	Am
19416.5	2000	1082	Am	19568	2000	1082	Am
19416.6	2000	1082	Ad	19569	2000	1082	Am
19417.5	2000	1082	Am	19572	2000	1082	Am
19417.6	2000	1082	R & Ad	19574	2000	1082	Am
19417.7	2000	1082	Am	19577	2000	1082	Am
19417.9	2000	1082	R	19578	2000	1082	Am
19423	2000	1082	Am	19578.1	2000	1082	Am
19424.5	2000	1082	Am	19580	2000	1082	Am
19428	2000	1082	Am	19581	2000	1082	Am
19430	2000	1082	Am	19590	2000	1082	Am
19432	2000	1082	Am	19591	2000	1082	Am
19435	2000	1082	Am	19592	2000	1082	Am
19437	2000	1082	Am	19592.5	2000	1082	Am
19440	2000	1082	Am	19596.1	1999	28*	Am
19441	2000	1082	Am	19596.2	1999	219*	Am
19442.2	2000	1082	Am	19597	2000	1082	Am
19444	2000	1082	Am	19598	2000	1082	Am
19464	2000	1082	Am	19599	2000	1082	Am
19480	2000	1082	Am	19601	2000	1082	Am
19481	2000	1082	Am	19602	2000	1082	Am
19481.5	2000	1082	Am	19605	2000	1082	Am
19485	2000	1082	Am	19605.1	2000	1082	Am
19485.5	2000	1082	R	19605.2	2000	1082	Am
19487	2000	1082	Am	19605.3	2000	1082	Am
19488	2000	1082	Am	19605.35	2000	779	Am
19489	2000	1082	Am	19605.51	2000	1082	Am
19490	2000	1082	Am	19605.6	2000	1082	Am
19491	2000	1082	Am	19605.7	2000	1082	Am
19497	2000	1082	Am	19605.71	2000	1082	Am
19510	2000	1082	Am	19606.1	2000	53*	Am
19511	2000	1082	R	19608.5	2000	1082	Am
19512	2000	1082	Am	19608.6	2000	1082	Am

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE—Continued

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
19610.2	2000	1082	Am	22911	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
19610.4	2000	1082	Am	22912	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
19611.5	2000	1082	Am	22914	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
19612.6	2000	1082	Am	22916	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
19612.8	2000	1082	Am	22917	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
19612.9	2000	1082	Am	22921	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
19613	2000	1082	Am	22922	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
19614	2000	1082	Am	22940	1999	343	Ad
19614.2	2000	1082	Am	22941	1999	343	Ad
19616.51	2000	342	Ad		2000	674	Am
19618	1999	127	Am	23050	2000	979	Am
19618.1	1999	127	Ad	23100	2000	979	Am
19620.1	2000	53 *	Am	23104.2	1999	83	Am ³⁰
19630	1999	370	Am	23320.6	1999	288	Am
19633	2000	1082	R	23355.1	1999	699	Am
19634	2000	1082	R	23396.2	2000	231	Ad
19636	2000	1082	Am	23399	1999	699	Am
19637	2000	1082	Am	23399.4	2000	384	Ad
19660	2000	1082	Am	23800	1999	499	Am
19662	2000	1082	Am		2000	979	Am
19664	2000	1082	Am	23805	1999	499	Am
19805	2000	1023 *	Am	23817.5	2000	979	Am
19846	1999	351 *	Ad(RN)	23824	2000	7 *	Am
19846A	1999	351 *	Am & RN		2000	979	Am
19851.5	2000	1023 *	Am	23986	2000	979	Am
19853.5	1999	351 *	Am	24045.5	1999	699	Am
19870	2000	1055 *	Am	24071.2	1999	699	Am
19880	2000	1055 *	Am	25000.6	1999	860	Ad
19950.2	1999	83	Am ³⁰	25000.7	2000	1083	Ad
	2000	1023 *	Am ⁷⁵	25000.9	2000	1083	Ad
19950.3	2000	1023 *	Ad & R ⁷⁵	25241	2000	831	Ad
19980	2000	1023 *	Ad	25354	1999	787	Am
21140.2	1999	523	Am	25500.1	2000	205	Ad
21140.3	1999	523	Am	25500.2	2000	979	Ad
21148	1999	523	Am		2000	980	Ad
21628	2000	994	Am	25502.1	1999	666	Ad
21630	2000	994	Am		2000	162	Am
21701.1	1999	83	Am ³⁰		2000	979	Am
21702	2000	156	Am		2000	980	Am
21713.5	2000	156	Ad	25503.2	1999	699	Am
21800	2000	120	Am	25503.26	2000	979	Am
22250	1999	983	Am	25503.30	2000	162	Am
22251	1999	983	Am	25503.6	1999	937 *	Am
	2000	1084	Am		2000	7 *	Am
22253	1999	983	Am		2000	979	Am
	2000	1084	Am		2000	980	Am
22254	1999	983	Am	25503.8	1999	937 *	Am
22255	1999	983	Am		2000	424 *	Am
22258	2000	1055 *	Am		2000	979	Am
22350	1999	892	Am	25503.85	2000	979	Am
22351	1999	892	Am	25512	2000	979	Am
22351.5	1999	892	Am	25612.5	1999	787	Am
22353	1999	892	Am	25620	2000	381	Am
22357	1999	892	Am	25658	1999	786	Am
22433	2000	185	Am		1999	787	Am
22442.2	2000	674	Am	25658.1	1999	786	Am
22442.4	1999	336	Ad	25658.4	1999	786	Am
22443.1	1999	336	Am ¹³	25658.5	1999	787	Am
22445	1999	336	Am	25661	1999	787	Am
	2000	674	Am	25662	1999	787	Am

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
43.97	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	56.36	1999	526	Am
43.98	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	56.37	1999	526	Am
51	2000	1049	Am	682.1	2000	645	Ad ⁹⁶
51.11	1999	324	Am	798.13	2000	471	Ad
	2000	1004	Am (by Sec. 5 of Ch.)	798.25	1999	323	Am
51.12	2000	1004	Am	798.26	2000	423	Am
	1999	324	Am	798.33	2000	551	Am
51.2	2000	1004	Am	798.37.5	2000	423	Ad
	1999	324	Am	798.44	1999	326	Ad
51.3	1999	324	Am		2000	232	Am
	2000	1004	Am (by Sec. 3 of Ch.)	798.73.5	2000	554	Ad
51.4	2000	1004	Am (by Sec. 4 of Ch.)	798.75.5	1999	517	Ad
			Am	801.5	2000	537	Am
51.5	1999	591	Am	827	2000	680	Am
	2000	1049	Am				R & Ad ⁸⁰
51.9	1999	964	Am	846.1	1999	775	Am
	1999	964	Am (by Sec. 2 of Ch.)	954.5	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
52	2000	98	Am	955	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
			Am	955.1	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
52.1	2000	98	Am	990	1999	998	Am & RN
52.3	2000	622	Ad			1000	Am & RN (by Sec. 9.5 of Ch.)
54	2000	1049	Am	1092	1999	608	Am
56.05	1999	526	Am	1102	1999	517	Am
	2000	1067	Am	1102.1	1999	517	Am
56.07	2000	1066	Ad	1102.17	1999	876	Ad
56.10	1999	526	Am	1102.2	1999	119	Am
	2000	1065	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)		1999	517	Am (by Sec. 4.5 of Ch.)
	2000	1066	Am (by Sec. 2 of Ch.)		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
	2000	1067	Am (by Sec. 2.3 of Ch.)	1102.3a	1999	517	Ad
	2000	1068	Am & R (by Sec. 1.8 of Ch.) ²⁰	1102.6c	1999	83	Am ³⁰
			Ad (by Sec. 1.16 of Ch.) ³⁴		1999	876	R
				1102.6d	1999	517	Ad
				1102.9	1999	517	Am
				1103	1999	876	Ad
					2000	135	Am ²⁰³
				1103.1	1999	876	Ad
				1103.10	1999	876	Ad
				1103.11	1999	876	Ad
56.101	1999	526	Ad	1103.12	1999	876	Ad
	2000	1067	Am	1103.13	1999	876	Ad
56.104	1999	527	Ad (by Sec. 3 of Ch.)	1103.14	1999	876	Ad
56.11	1999	526	Am	1103.2	1999	876	Ad
	2000	1066	Am	1103.3	1999	876	Ad
56.12	1999	526	Am	1103.4	1999	876	Ad
56.14	1999	526	Am	1103.5	1999	876	Ad
56.17	1999	311	Am	1103.7	1999	876	Ad
	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1103.8	1999	876	Ad
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	1103.9	1999	876	Ad
	2000	941	Am	1180	1999	20	Am
Div. 1,				1181	1999	20	Am
Pt. 2.6,				1351	2000	26*	Am
Ch. 5,				1352.5	1999	589	Ad
heading				1360.5	2000	551	Ad
(Sec. 56.26				1363	2000	257	Am
et seq.)	2000	278	Am		2000	636	Am
	2000	278	Ad	1365	1999	898	Am
56.265	2000	278	Ad		2000	1055*	Am
56.30	1999	526	Am	1365.5	1999	898	Am
	2000	1067	Am	1366	2000	125	Am
56.31	1999	766	Ad				
56.35	1999	527	Am				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
1368	2000	257	Am	1798.69	2000	962	Ad
1633	1999	213 *	Ad	1798.75	2000	962	Am
1633.1	1999	428	Ad	1798.80	2000	1039	Ad
1633.10	1999	428	Ad	1798.81	2000	1039	Ad
1633.11	1999	428	Ad	1798.82	2000	1039	Ad
1633.12	1999	428	Ad	1799.1a	2000	1084	Ad ²⁸³
1633.13	1999	428	Ad	1799.100	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
1633.14	1999	428	Ad	1799.103	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
1633.15	1999	428	Ad	1804.1	1999	512	Am
1633.16	1999	428	Ad	1810.20	2000	375	Am
1633.17	1999	428	Ad	1812.201	2000	413	Am
1633.2	1999	428	Ad	1810.21	2000	375	Am
1633.3	1999	428	Ad	1812.53	1999	1024	Am
1633.4	1999	428	Ad	1812.54	1999	1024	Am
1633.5	1999	428	Ad	1812.601	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
1633.6	1999	428	Ad	1812.64	1999	1024	Am
1633.7	1999	428	Ad	1812.66	1999	1024	R
1633.8	1999	428	Ad	1812.69	1999	1024	Am
1633.9	1999	428	Ad	1815	1999	83	Am ³⁰
1714.10	2000	472	Am	1834.8	2000	476	Ad
1714.21	1999	163	Ad	1865	1999	354	Ad
1739.7	1999	83	Am ³⁰	1936.5	1999	760	Ad
1747.06	1999	423	Ad ⁵⁶	1940.8	2000	234	Ad
1747.9	1999	423	Ad ⁷⁶	1942.6	1999	590	Ad
1748.10	2000	375	Am	1954.53	1999	590	Am
	2000	977	Am	1954.535	1999	590	Ad
1748.11	2000	375	Am	2079.10a	1999	876	Am
1748.12	2000	977	Am ²⁸⁵	2225	2000	261	Am
			R ³⁴	2870	1999	720	Ad ¹⁷⁰
			Ad ²⁸⁶		1999	721	Am (as ad by
1748.22	2000	375	Am				Stats. 1999,
1748.30	1999	244	Ad				Ch. 720) ¹⁷¹
1748.31	1999	244	Ad	2871	1999	720	Ad ¹⁷⁰
1748.9	1999	171	Ad ⁵⁶		1999	721	Am (as ad by
1749.60	1999	586	Ad ⁵⁶				Stats. 1999,
1749.61	1999	586	Ad ⁵⁶				Ch. 720) ¹⁷¹
1749.63	1999	586	Ad ⁵⁶	2924	1999	974	Am
1749.64	1999	586	Ad ⁵⁶		2000	636	Am
1749.65	1999	586	Ad ⁵⁶	2924c	1999	974	Am
1782	1999	1000	Am		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
1785.10	2000	978	Am ⁹⁶	2924f	1999	974	Am
1785.11	2000	1012	Am		1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
1785.13	2000	1012	Am		2000	1003	Am ⁹⁶
1785.15	2000	978	Am ⁹⁶	2924g	2000	636	Am
1785.15.1	2000	978	Ad ⁹⁶	2924j	1999	974	Am
1785.15.2	2000	978	Ad ⁹⁶	2924k	1999	974	Am
1785.16	2000	978	Am ⁹⁶	2924l	1999	974	Am
1785.20.2	2000	978	Ad ⁹⁶	2934a	1999	974	Am (as ad by
1785.3	2000	808 *	Am				Sec. 2.5,
1785.31	1999	836	Am				Stats. 1993,
1785.35	1999	836	Am				Ch. 754)
1788	1999	319	Am	2941	2000	1013	Am
	2000	375	Am	2943	2000	636	Am
1788.17	1999	319	Ad	2944	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
	2000	688	Am	2952	2000	924	Am
1793.22	1999	83	Am ³⁰	2955.5	1999	412	Am ⁵⁶
	1999	448	Am	2981	1999	212	Am
	2000	679	Am	2982	1999	212	Am
1793.26	2000	258	Am	2982.2	1999	212	R
1798.16	1999	784 *	Am	2983.8	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
1798.61	2000	962	Am	2991	1999	235	Ad ²⁵

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

CIVIL CODE—Continued

<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>			<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>		
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>		<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
3040	2000	848	Ad	3272.7	1999	698	Ad ⁴
3071	1999	376	Am	3272.9	1999	698	Ad ⁴
3072	1999	376	Am	3296	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
3089	1999	795	Am		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
3097	1999	795	Am	3320	2000	776*	Am
	2000	13*	Am	3343.5	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
3098	1999	795	Am	3344.1	1999	998	Ad(RN)
3111	1999	795	Am		1999	1000	Ad(RN)
3111.5	1999	795	R	3428	1999	536	Ad
3248	2000	760	Am	3439.08	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
3260.1	1999	982	Am	3440.1	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
3269	1999	83	Am ³⁰	3440.5	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
3272	1999	698	Ad ⁴		2000	1003	Am (as am by
3272.1	1999	698	Ad ⁴				Stats. 1999,
3272.2	1999	698	Ad ⁴				Ch. 991) ⁹⁶
3272.3	1999	698	Ad ⁴	3482.6	1999	329	Am
3272.4	1999	698	Ad ⁴				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
77	1999	344 *	Am	422.30	1999	344 *	Am
	1999	853	Am (by Sec. 1.5 of Ch.)	425.16	1999	960 *	Am
87	1999	344 *	Ad	481.020	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
88	1999	344 *	Ad	481.030	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
116.220	1999	982	Am	481.040	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
116.760	2000	447	Am	481.080	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
116.950	1999	344 *	Am	481.090	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
128	1999	508	Am	481.115	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
131.4	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	481.117	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
185	1999	662	Am	481.207	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
204	2000	43	Am	481.220	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
206	2000	242	Am	488.375	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
210.5	2000	266	Ad	488.385	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
215	2000	127 *	Am	488.405	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
223	2000	192	Am	488.500	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
231.5	2000	43	Ad	527	2000	688	Am
340.1	1999	120	Am	527.6	1999	661	Am
340.9	2000	1090	Ad		2000	688	Am
354.4	2000	543 *	Ad	527.8	1999	661	Am
354.5	1999	827 *	Am		2000	688	Am
354.6	1999	216 *	Ad	631	1999	83	Am ³⁰
366.3	2000	17	Ad		2000	127 *	Am
Pt. 2, Title 4, heading (Sec. 392 et seq.)	1999	344 *	Am	631.3	2000	447	Am
Pt. 2, Title 4, Ch. 1, heading (Sec. 392 et seq.)	1999	344 *	Am	638	2000	644	Am ²⁶³
395.9	1999	344 *	R	639	2000	644	Am (by Sec. 2 of Ch.) ²⁶³
399.5	1999	344 *	R		2000	1011	Am (by Sec. 1.5 of Ch.) ²¹⁴
400	1999	344 *	Am	640	2000	644	Am
403	2000	688	Am	641	2000	644	Am
403.010	1999	344 *	Ad	641.2	2000	644	Am
403.020	1999	344 *	Ad	642	2000	644	R & Ad
403.030	1999	344 *	Ad	643	2000	644	Am
403.040	1999	344 *	Ad	644	2000	644	Am
403.050	1999	344 *	Ad	645	2000	644	Am
403.060	1999	344 *	Ad	645.1	2000	644	Am
403.070	1999	344 *	Ad	645.2	2000	644	Ad
403.080	1999	344 *	Ad	674	2000	639	Am
403.090	1999	344 *	Ad	680.120	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
Pt. 2, Title 4, Ch. 2, heading (Sec. 404 et seq.)	1999	344 *	Am & RN	680.130	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
Pt. 2, Title 4, Ch. 3, heading (Sec. 404 et seq.)	1999	344 *	Ad(RN)	680.135	2000	639	Ad
404	2000	688	Am	680.140	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
411.35	1999	176	Am	680.170	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
				680.180	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
				680.210	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
				680.220	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
				680.340	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
				680.350	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
				683.130	2000	808 *	Am
				683.310	2000	808 *	Am
				689.020	2000	808 *	Am
				689.030	2000	808 *	Am
				689.040	2000	808 *	Am
				689.050	2000	808 *	Am
				695.211	2000	808 *	Am
				695.221	2000	808 *	Am
				697.530	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
				697.580	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
				697.590	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
				697.610	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
				697.640	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—Continued

<i>Affected By</i>				<i>Affected By</i>			
<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
697.650	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	1218	2000	808*	Am
697.660	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	1250.410	1999	102	Am
697.730	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	1258.220	1999	102	Am
697.740	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	1260.250	1999	892	Am
697.750	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	1276	2000	111	Am
697.920	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	1277	2000	33	Am (by Sec. 1.5 of Ch.)
699.510	2000	639	Am (by Sec. 3 of Ch.)		2000	111	Am (by Sec. 4 of Ch.)
	2000	808*	Am (by Sec. 12.1 of Ch.)		2000	688	Am (by Sec. 8.3 of Ch.)
699.520	2000	639	Am	1278	2000	33	Am (by Sec. 2.5 of Ch.)
699.540	2000	639	Am		2000	111	Am (by Sec. 7 of Ch.)
699.545	2000	639	Am	1279	2000	506	R
700.010	2000	639	Am	1281.1	2000	906	Ad
700.160	2000	639	Am	1282.4	2000	1011	Am (as am by Sec. 1, Stats. 1998, Ch. 915) ⁴³
701.040	1999	991	Am (as am by Sec. 17, Stats. 1998, Ch. 932 and as ad by Sec. 1.5, Stats. 1990, ^{96 114} Ch. 1125)				Am (as ad by Sec. 2, Stats. 1998, Ch. 915) ⁸⁰
703.140	1999	98	Am	1299	2000	906	Ad
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	1299.2	2000	906	Ad
704.114	2000	808*	Am	1299.3	2000	906	Ad
704.115	1999	98	Am	1299.4	2000	906	Ad
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	1299.5	2000	906	Ad
704.120	2000	808*	Am	1299.6	2000	906	Ad
704.130	2000	808*	Am	1299.7	2000	906	Ad
704.160	2000	808*	Am	1299.8	2000	906	Ad
706.030	2000	808*	Am	1299.9	2000	906	Ad
708.730	2000	808*	Am	1513	1999	835	Am
708.740	2000	808*	Am	1563	2000	16*	Am
708.780	1999	652	Am ¹⁵³		2000	924	Am
726.5	1999	60	Am	1577.5	2000	267	Ad
730.5	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	1730	1999	67*	Ad & R ¹⁹
736	1999	60	Am		2000	127*	Am
867.5	2000	723	Ad	1731	1999	67*	Ad & R ¹⁹
871.3	1999	344*	Am		2000	688	Am
	2000	688	Am	1732	1999	67*	Ad & R ¹⁹
904.1	1999	960*	Am	1733	1999	67*	Ad & R ¹⁹
917.7	1999	346	Am	1734	1999	67*	Ad & R ¹⁹
995.710	1999	892	Am		2000	127*	Am
998	1999	353	Am	1735	1999	67*	Ad & R ¹⁹
1005	1999	43	Am		2000	127*	Am
1010.6	1999	514	Ad	1736	1999	67*	Ad & R ¹⁹
1014	1999	344*	Am	1737	1999	67*	Ad & R ¹⁹
1018	1999	1000	R	1738	1999	67*	Ad & R ¹⁹
1068	1999	344*	Am		2000	688	Am
1085	1999	344*	Am	1739	1999	67*	Ad & R ¹⁹
1094.5	1999	446*	Am	1740	1999	67*	Ad & R ¹⁹
	2000	402*	Am	1741	1999	67*	Ad & R ¹⁹
1094.7	1999	446*	R	1742	1999	67*	Ad & R ¹⁹
1094.8	1999	49*	Ad		2000	127*	Am
1103	1999	344*	Am	1743	1999	67*	Ad & R ¹⁹
1141.28	2000	447	Am	1776	1999	720	Ad ¹⁷⁰
1167.3	1999	83	Am ³⁰	1777	1999	720	Ad ¹⁷⁰
1204	1999	202	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—Continued

<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>			<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>		
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>		<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
1778	1999	720	Ad ¹⁷⁰	2024	2000	688	Am
	1999	721	Am (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 720) ¹⁷¹	2025	1999	892	Am
					2000	474	Am
1779	1999	720	Ad ¹⁷⁰	2025.5	2000	474	Am
1780	1999	720	Ad ¹⁷⁰	2026	2000	474	Am
1781	1999	720	Ad ¹⁷⁰	2027	2000	474	Am
1782	1999	720	Ad ¹⁷⁰	2031	1999	48	Am
1783	1999	720	Ad ¹⁷⁰		2000	688	Am
1784	1999	720	Ad ¹⁷⁰	2094	2000	688	Am
1800	1999	202	Am	2095	2000	688	R
1985.3	1999	444	Am	2096	2000	688	R
1985.6	1999	444	Am	2097	2000	688	R
1986.1	2000	377	Ad	2103	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
2020	1999	444	Am	2104	1999	1000	Am

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<i>Affected By</i>				<i>Affected By</i>			
<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
1105	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}				
1201	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	2000	1003		Am (as ad by
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³				Sec. 35,
	2000	1003	Am ⁹⁶				Stats. 1999,
1206	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	9206	1999	991	Ch. 991) ⁹⁶
2103	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	9207	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}
2210	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	9208	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	9209	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
	2000	1003	Am ⁹⁶	9210	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
2326	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}		2000	1003	Am ⁹⁶
2502	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	9301	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	9302	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}
	2000	1003	Am ⁹⁶	9303	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}
2716	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	9304	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}
4210	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	9305	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}
4406	2000	122	Am (as am by	9306	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}
			Sec. 13,	9307	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}
			Stats. 1997,		2000	1003	Am (as ad by
			Ch. 442) ¹⁸				Sec. 35,
			Am (as am by	9308	1999	991	Stats. 1999,
			Sec. 14,	9309	1999	991	Ch. 991) ⁹⁶
			Stats. 1997,	9310	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}
			Ch. 442) ⁶³	9311	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}
5118	1999	991	Am ⁹⁶		2000	1003	Am (as ad by
6102	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}				Sec. 35,
6103	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}				Stats. 1999,
7503	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}				Ch. 991) ⁹⁶
8103	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	9312	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}
8106	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	9313	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}
8110	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	9314	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}
8301	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	9315	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}
8302	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	9316	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}
8510	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	9317	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}
8603	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}		2000	1003	Am ⁹⁶
9101	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}	9318	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}
9102	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}	9319	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
	2000	1003	Am ⁹⁶		2000	1003	Am ⁹⁶
9103	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}	9320	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9104	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}	9321	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
	2000	1003	Am (as ad by				R & Ad ^{22 114}
			Sec. 35,	9322	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
			Stats. 1999,	9323	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
			Ch. 991) ⁹⁶		2000	1003	Am ⁹⁶
9105	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}	9324	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9106	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}	9325	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9107	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}		2000	1003	Am ⁹⁶
9108	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}	9326	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9109	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}	9327	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9110	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}	9328	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9112	1999	991	R ^{96 114}	9329	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9113	1999	991	R ^{96 114}	9330	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9114	1999	991	R ^{96 114}	9331	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9115	1999	991	R ^{96 114}		2000	1003	Am ⁹⁶
9116	1999	991	R ^{96 114}	9332	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9201	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}	9333	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9202	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}	9334	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9203	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}	9335	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9204	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}				
9205	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

COMMERCIAL CODE—Continued

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
9336	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}	9407.1	1999	991	R ^{96 114}
	2000	1003	Am ⁹⁶	9407.2	1999	991	R ^{96 114}
9337	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}	9407.3	1999	991	R ^{96 114}
9338	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}	9408	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}
9339	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}		2000	1003	Am (as ad by
9340	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}				Sec. 35,
9341	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}				Stats. 1999,
9342	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}				Ch. 991) ⁹⁶
9401	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}	9409	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}
9402	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}		1999	1000	Am
9403	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}		2000	1003	R (as ad by
	1999	1000	Am				Sec. 35,
	2000	1003	R (as ad by				Stats. 1999,
			Sec. 35,				Ch. 991)
			Stats. 1999,				R (as am by
			Ch. 991)				Sec. 18,
			R (as am by				Stats. 1999,
			Sec. 14,				Ch. 1000)
			Stats. 1999,				& Ad ⁹⁶
			Ch. 1000)	9501	1999	991	R (as am by
			& Ad ⁹⁶				Sec. 25,
9403.1	1999	991	R ^{96 114}				Stats. 1998,
9403.5	1999	991	R ^{96 114}				Ch. 932 and as
9404	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}				am by Sec. 7,
	1999	1000	Am				Stats. 1992,
	2000	1003	R (as ad by				Ch. 1095)
			Sec. 35,	9502	1999	991	& Ad ^{96 114}
			Stats. 1999,				R (as am by
			Ch. 991)				Sec. 26,
			R (as am by				Stats. 1999,
			Sec. 15,				Ch. 932 and as
			Stats. 1999,				ad by Sec. 3.5,
			Ch. 1000)				Stats. 1990,
			& Ad ⁹⁶				Ch. 1125)
9405	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}				& Ad ^{96 114}
	1999	1000	Am		2000	1003	Am (as ad by
	2000	1003	R (as ad by				Sec. 35,
			Sec. 35,				Stats. 1999,
			Stats. 1999,	9503	1999	991	Ch. 991) ⁹⁶
			Ch. 991)	9504	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}
			R (as am by				R (as am by
			Sec. 16,				Sec. 27,
			Stats. 1999,				Stats. 1998,
			Ch. 1000)				Ch. 932 and as
			& Ad ⁹⁶				ad by Sec. 4.5,
9406	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}				Stats. 1990,
	1999	1000	Am				Ch. 1125)
	2000	1003	R (as ad by				& Ad ^{96 114}
			Sec. 35,	9505	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}
			Stats. 1999,		2000	1003	Am (as ad by
			Ch. 991)				Sec. 35,
			R (as am by				Stats. 1999,
			Sec. 17,				Ch. 991) ⁹⁶
			Stats. 1999,	9506	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}
			Ch. 1000)	9507	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}
			& Ad ⁹⁶	9508	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}
9407	1999	991	R & Ad ^{96 114}	9509	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
	2000	1003	Am (as ad by		2000	1003	Am ⁹⁶
			Sec. 35,	9510	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
			Stats. 1999,	9511	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
			Ch. 991) ⁹⁶	9512	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

COMMERCIAL CODE—Continued

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
9513	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}				
	2000	1003	Am ⁹⁶	9616	2000	1003	Am ⁹⁶
9514	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}		1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9515	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}	9617	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9516	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}	9618	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9517	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}	9619	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9518	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}	9620	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9519	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}	9621	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
	2000	1003	Am ⁹⁶	9622	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9520	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}	9623	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9521	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}	9624	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9522	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}	9625	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9523	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}		2000	1003	Am ⁹⁶
9524	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}	9626	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
	2000	1003	Am ⁹⁶		2000	1003	Am ⁹⁶
9525	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}	9627	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
	2000	1003	Am ⁹⁶	9628	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9526	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}	9629	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9527	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}	9701	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9528	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}	9702	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³		2000	1003	Am ⁹⁶
9601	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}	9703	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9602	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}	9704	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9603	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}	9705	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9604	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}		2000	1003	Am ⁹⁶
9605	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}	9706	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9606	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
9607	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}	9707	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9608	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}		2000	1003	Am & RN & Ad ⁹⁶
	2000	1003	Am ⁹⁶	9708	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}
9609	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}		2000	1003	Am & RN & Ad(RN) ⁹⁶
9610	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}	9709	2000	1003	Ad(RN) ⁹⁶
9611	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}	10103	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
	2000	1003	Am ⁹⁶	10303	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
9612	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}	10307	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
9613	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}	10309	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
	2000	1003	Am ⁹⁶	13102	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
9614	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}	13105	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
	2000	188	Am	14106	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
9615	1999	991	Ad ^{96 114}				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS
APPROVED AT STATEWIDE ELECTIONS
MARCH 2000–NOVEMBER 2000**

<i>Sub-division</i>	<i>Affected By Election</i>	<i>Prop.</i>	<i>Effect</i>	<i>Year Res. Ch.</i>	<i>Sub-division</i>	<i>Affected By Election</i>	<i>Prop.</i>	<i>Effect</i>	<i>Year Res. Ch.</i>
Art. IV					(c)	11-7-00	39	Ad	Initiative
Sec. 19	3-7-00	1A	Am	99:142	Art. XVI				
	3-7-00	17	Am	99:123	Sec. 18	11-7-00	39	Am	Initiative
(a)	3-7-00	1A	Am	99:142	(a)	11-7-00	39	Ad	Initiative
(c)	3-7-00	17	Am	99:123	(b)	11-7-00	39	Ad	Initiative
(e)	3-7-00	17	Am	99:123	(c)	11-7-00	39	Ad	Initiative
(f)	3-7-00	1A	Ad	99:142	Art. XXII				
	3-7-00	17	Ad	99:123	Sec. 1	11-7-00	35	Ad	Initiative
Art. XIII A					Sec. 2	11-7-00	35	Ad	Initiative
Sec. 1	11-7-00	39	Am	Initiative					
(b)	11-7-00	39	Am	Initiative					

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS
PASSED BY LEGISLATURE IN 1999–2000**

<i>Sub-division</i>	<i>Affected By</i>			<i>Sub-division</i>	<i>Affected By</i>		
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Res. Ch.</i>	<i>Effect</i>		<i>Year</i>	<i>Res. Ch.</i>	<i>Effect</i>
Art. IV				(c)	1999	142	Am
Sec. 4.5	2000	83	Am	(e)	1999	123	Am
Sec. 19	1999	123	Am	(f)	1999	123	Ad
	1999	142	Am		1999	142	Ad
(a)	1999	142	Am				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

CORPORATIONS CODE

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
158	2000	485	Am	6021	1999	437	Am
160	1999	437	Am	6022	1999	437	Am
163	2000	1015*	Am	6210	1999	1000	Am
163.1	2000	485	Ad	6211	1999	453	Am
168	1999	437	Am	6325	1999	453	Ad
174.5	1999	437	Am	6611	1999	453	Am
175	1999	437	Am	6810	2000	415	Am
181	1999	437	Am	7122.3	1999	453	Ad
201.3	2000	1015*	R	7220	2000	485	Am
202	2000	485	Am	7222	1999	453	Am
301.5	2000	485	Am	7236	1999	453	Am
305	2000	485	Am		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
306	2000	485	Am	7512	2000	485	Am
503	2000	485	Am	8010	1999	437	Am
504	2000	112	Am	8011	1999	453	Am
602	2000	485	Am	8018	1999	453	Am
603	2000	485	Am	8019.1	1999	437	Ad
1001	1999	437	Am	8020	1999	437	Am
1100	1999	437	Am	8021	1999	437	Am
1101	1999	437	Am	8022	1999	437	Am
1101.1	1999	437	Am	8210	1999	1000	Am
1107.5	1999	1000	Ad	8211	1999	453	Am
1108	2000	201	Am	8325	1999	453	Ad
1109	1999	437	Am	8611	1999	453	Am
1113	1999	437	Am	8723	1999	453	Am
	2000	201	Am	9220	2000	485	Am
1200	1999	437	Am	9222	1999	453	Am
1201	1999	437	Am	9245	1999	453	Am
1300	1999	470	Am	9412	2000	485	Am
1502	1999	1000	Am	9640	1999	437	Am
1905	1999	1000	Am	10251	1999	145	Am
2105	1999	896	Am	10821	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
2113	2000	201	Am		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
2115	2000	206	Am	12242.5	1999	437	Ad
2117	1999	1000	Am	12242.6	1999	437	Ad
2200	2000	206	Am	12302.1	1999	453	Ad
2205	1999	1000	Am	12360	2000	485	Am
5008.6	1999	1000	Am	12362	1999	453	Am
5063.5	1999	437	Ad	12376	1999	453	Am
5064.5	1999	437	Ad	12462	2000	485	Am
5220	2000	485	Am	12530	1999	437	Am
5222	1999	453	Am	12531	1999	453	Am
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	12539	1999	453	Am
5237	1999	453	Am	12540.1	1999	437	Ad
5512	2000	485	Am	12550	1999	437	Am
5819	1999	453	Am	12551	1999	437	Am
5913	1999	850	Am	12552	1999	437	Am
5915	1999	850	Am	12571	1999	453	Am
5916	1999	850	Am	12594	1999	453	Ad
5919	1999	850	Am	12631	1999	453	Am
5920	1999	850	Ad	12662	1999	453	Am
5921	1999	850	Ad	13401	1999	657	Am
5922	1999	850	Ad		2000	197	Am
5923	1999	850	Ad		2000	836	Am
5924	1999	850	Ad	13401.3	2000	508	Ad
5925	1999	850	Ad	13408.5	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
5930	2000	801	Ad		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
6010	1999	437	Am	14000	2000	135	Am ²⁰³
6018	1999	453	Am	14030	2000	135	Am ²⁰³
6019.1	1999	437	Ad	14030.1	2000	135	Am ²⁰³
6020	1999	437	Am	14035	2000	135	Am ²⁰³

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

CORPORATIONS CODE—Continued

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
14036	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	17375	1999	1000	Ad
14038	2000	127*	Am		2000	508	Am
14060.6	2000	650	Ad	17540.1	1999	250	Ad
14202	2000	1055*	Am		2000	201	Am
15677.1	1999	250	Ad	17540.2	1999	250	Ad
	2000	201	Am		2000	201	Am
15677.2	1999	250	Ad	17540.3	1999	250	Ad
	2000	201	Am		2000	201	Am
15677.3	1999	250	Ad	17540.4	1999	250	Ad
	2000	201	Am		2000	201	Am
15677.4	1999	250	Ad	17540.5	1999	250	Ad
	2000	201	Am	17540.6	1999	250	Ad
15677.5	1999	250	Ad	17540.7	1999	250	Ad
15677.6	1999	250	Ad	17540.8	1999	250	Ad
15677.7	1999	250	Ad		2000	201	Am
15677.8	1999	250	Ad	17540.9	1999	250	Ad
	2000	201	Am	17600	1999	250	Am
15677.9	1999	250	Ad		1999	437	Am (by
15679.1	1999	250	Am				Sec. 32.5
	1999	437	Am (by				of Ch.)
			Sec. 26.5	17654	1999	1000	Am
			of Ch.)	17700	1999	1000	R
15800	1999	1000	Am	17701	1999	1000	R
16101	1999	250	Am	17702	1999	1000	R
16901	1999	250	Am	17703	1999	1000	R
	1999	437	Am	17704	1999	1000	R
16903	1999	250	Am	17705	1999	1000	R
16905	1999	250	Am	21304	1999	1000	Am
16906	1999	250	Am	24003	1999	1000	Am
16907	1999	250	Am	24004	1999	1000	Am
16908	2000	201	Am	25005.1	2000	201	Ad
16911	1999	250	Am	25010	2000	705	Am
	1999	437	Am	25014.7	2000	485	Am
16914	1999	250	Am	25019	2000	705	Am
	1999	437	Am	25023	2000	705	Ad
	2000	201	Am	25100	2000	485	Am
16915	1999	250	Am	25101	2000	485	Am
	1999	437	Am	25102	1999	83	Am ³⁰
	2000	201	Am		2000	705	Am
16916	1999	250	Am	25103	2000	201	Am
	1999	437	Am	25117	2000	485	Am
16953	1999	1000	Am	25118	2000	468	Ad
16954	1999	1000	Am	25120	2000	201	Am ²⁰³
16959	1999	1000	Am	25207	2000	135	Am ²⁰³
16960	1999	1000	Am	25209	2000	705	Ad
16962	1999	1000	Am	25219	1999	470	Am
17001	1999	490	Am	25508.5	2000	705	Ad
17050	1999	490	Am	28956	1999	83	Am ³⁰
17060	1999	1000	Am	29530	2000	705	Am
17101	1999	490	Am	31108	1999	325	Ad
17356	1999	1000	Am				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

EDUCATION CODE

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By			
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect	
200	1999	587	Am	8007	2000	1058	Am	
220	1999	587	Am	8070	2000	1058	Am	
220.5	1999	587	Ad(RN)	Title 1, Div. 1, Pt. 6, Ch. 1, Art. 5, heading (Sec. 8090 et seq.)				
221	1999	587	Am & RN					
224.5	2000	459	Ad					
233	2000	955	Am					
233.8	2000	959	Ad					
241	1999	587	Ad					
313	1999	678	Ad					
	2000	71 *	Am			2000	1058	Am
400	1999	71	Ad		8092	2000	1058	Am
	2000	77 *	Am		8092.5	2000	1058	Am
402	1999	71	Ad		8093	2000	1058	Am
404	1999	71	Ad		8100	2000	1058	Am
	2000	77 *	Am		8201	1999	823	Am
406	1999	71	Ad		8202	1999	823	Am (by Sec. 4 of Ch.)
	2000	77 *	Am					
	2000	986	Am		8203.3	1999	78 *	Am
408	1999	71	Ad		8208	1999	646	Am
410	1999	71	Ad	8212	1999	823	Am	
420	2000	71 *	Ad ⁷³	8215	1999	548	Am ^{36 13}	
			R ²²	8222.5	1999	882	Am	
421	2000	71 *	Ad ⁷³	8226	1999	823	Ad	
			R ²²	8234	2000	1058	R	
422	2000	71 *	Ad ⁷³	8261.5	1999	646	Ad	
			R ²²	8277.5	1999	492	Am	
423	2000	71 *	Ad ⁷³	8277.6	1999	492	Am	
			R ²²	8278	2000	71 *	Am	
424	2000	71 *	Ad ⁷³	8278.3	2000	1057	Am	
			R ²²		2000	1058	Am	
425	2000	71 *	Ad ⁷³	8290	2000	548	Ad	
			R ²²	8290.1	2000	548	Ad	
426	2000	71 *	Ad ⁷³	8290.2	2000	548	Ad	
			R ²²	8300	2000	547	Ad	
427	2000	71 *	Ad ⁷³	8359	1999	646	Am	
			R ²²	8447	1999	78 *	Am	
428	2000	71 *	Ad ⁷³	8482.3	1999	78 *	Am	
			R ²²	8482.8	1999	872 *	Ad	
1209	1999	838	Ad	8483	1999	872 *	Am	
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³		2000	582	Am	
1279	1999	838	Ad	8483.7	1999	872 *	Am	
1280	1999	838	Ad	8484.6	1999	108	Ad	
1281	1999	838	Ad	8494	2000	1057	Am	
1302	1999	838	Ad	8660	1999	78 *	Am ⁵⁷	
1317	1999	646	Am	8661	1999	78 *	Am ⁵⁷	
1982.3	1999	152 *	Am	8662	1999	78 *	Am ⁵⁷	
2550	1999	680	Am	8663	1999	78 *	Am ⁵⁷	
	2000	71 *	Am	8664	1999	78 *	Am ⁵⁷	
2551	1999	680	Am ¹²	8665	1999	78 *	R	
			R ¹	8666	1999	78 *	Am ⁵⁷	
2558.45	1999	78 *	Am	8667	1999	78 *	Am ⁵⁷	
2567	1999	680	Ad	8668	1999	78 *	Am ⁵⁷	
2568	2000	71 *	Ad	8669	1999	78 *	Am ⁵⁷	
5322	1999	667	Am	8669.1	1999	78 *	Am ⁵⁷	
	2000	1081	Am	8669.2	1999	78 *	R	
5324	1999	667	Am	8927	1999	83	Am ³⁰	
5325	1999	667	Am	8980	1999	965	Ad	
5361	1999	667	Am	8981	1999	965	Ad	
5362	1999	667	Am	8982	1999	965	Ad	
5363	2000	1081	Am	10551	2000	71 *	Am	
8006	2000	1058	Am	10554	1999	646	Am ¹⁴	

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

EDUCATION CODE—Continued

<i>Affected By</i>				<i>Affected By</i>			
<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
10554 (Cont.)				17072.17	1999	858	Ad
	2000	71 *	Am ¹⁹¹	17072.18	2000	443 *	Ad
10555	2000	71 *	Am	17072.20	1999	858	Am
11020	1999	78 *	Am	17072.25	1999	178	Am
11021	1999	78 *	Am	17074.10	1999	858	Am
11700	2000	462	Ad	17076.10	1999	858	Am
13030	2000	132	Am	17076.11	1999	133	Ad
14002	1999	78 *	Am ²¹	17077.10	1999	709	Ad
			R ³⁴		1999	981	Ad
			Ad ³⁵	17088.2	2000	590	Ad
14504.2	2000	1055 *	Am	17092	2000	590	Am
14505	2000	1055 *	Am	17096	1999	709	Ad
14550	2000	71 *	Ad	17150	1999	646	Am
15100	1999	667	Am	17180	1999	718 *	Am
15102	2000	44	Am ¹⁸⁵		2000	193	Am
15106	2000	44	Am ¹⁸⁵	17199.1	1999	718 *	Am
15120	1999	646	Am		2000	193	Am
15140	1999	667	Am	17210	1999	1002	Ad
15146	1999	667	Am		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
15150	1999	667	Ad		2000	443 *	Am
15205	1999	667	Ad	17210.1	1999	1002	Ad
15264	2000	44	Ad ¹⁸⁵		2000	443 *	Am
15266	2000	44	Ad ¹⁸⁵	17213.1	1999	1002	Ad
15268	2000	44	Ad ¹⁸⁵		2000	443 *	Am
	2000	580	Am (as ad by Stats. 2000, Ch. 44)	17213.2	1999	992	Ad
					2000	443 *	Am
15270	2000	44	Ad ¹⁸⁵	17213.3	1999	992	Ad
	2000	580	Am (as ad by Stats. 2000, Ch. 44)	17215	1999	837	Am
				17215.5	2000	135	Ad(RN) ²⁰³
				17268	1999	992	Am
15272	2000	44	Ad ¹⁸⁵	17284.5	1999	304	Ad
15274	2000	44	Ad ¹⁸⁵		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
15276	2000	44	Ad ¹⁸⁵		2000	202	Am
15278	2000	44	Ad ¹⁸⁵	17292	2000	747 *	Am
15280	2000	44	Ad ¹⁸⁵	17293.5	2000	65 *	Ad & R ⁵
15282	2000	44	Ad ¹⁸⁵	17307.5	2000	463	Ad
15284	2000	44	Ad ¹⁸⁵	17316	2000	348	Am
15288	2000	44	Ad ¹⁸⁵	17317	1999	622	Ad
15340	1999	858	Am	17578	1999	646	Am
15341	1999	858	R	17584	1999	390	Ad(RN)
15720	2000	1058	R	17584.1	1999	390	Ad (by Sec. 3 of Ch.)
16098	2000	1058	R	17608	2000	718	Ad
16730	2000	1058	R	17609	2000	718	Ad
17009.5	1999	858	Am	17610	2000	718	Ad
	2000	753	Am	17610.5	2000	718	Ad
17052	2000	753	Ad	17611	2000	718	Ad
17070.15	1999	858	Am	17612	2000	718	Ad
17070.50	1999	992	Am	17613	2000	718	Ad
17070.51	2000	590	Ad	17620	1999	300	Am
17070.70	2000	127 *	Am		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
17070.71	2000	530 *	Ad	18025	2000	506	Am
17070.75	1999	858	Am	18181	1999	646	Am
17071.10	1999	857	Am	18182	1999	646	Am
	1999	858	Am	18185	1999	646	Ad
17071.25	1999	858	Am		2000	1058	R
17071.46	2000	458	Ad	18200	1999	78 *	Ad
17071.75	1999	858	Am	18201	1999	78 *	Ad
17072.10	1999	858	Am ¹⁴⁷	18202	1999	78 *	Ad
17072.13	1999	992	Ad	18203	1999	78 *	Ad
	2000	725	Am	19985	1999	726 *	Ad ¹⁶⁵

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
19985.5	1999	726 *	Ad ¹⁶⁵	22135	1999	939	Am ³⁰
19986	1999	726 *	Ad ¹⁶⁵	22136	1999	939	Am ³⁰
19987	1999	726 *	Ad ¹⁶⁵	22136.5	2000	1028	Ad
19988	1999	726 *	Ad ¹⁶⁵	22138.5	1999	939	Am ³⁰
19989	1999	726 *	Ad ¹⁶⁵		2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷
19990	1999	726 *	Ad ¹⁶⁵	22139.5	2000	74	Ad
19991	1999	726 *	Ad ¹⁶⁵	22140	2000	74	Am
19992	1999	726 *	Ad ¹⁶⁵	22141	2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷
19993	1999	726 *	Ad ¹⁶⁵		2000	1026	Am
19994	1999	726 *	Ad ¹⁶⁵		2000	1027	Am
19995	1999	726 *	Ad ¹⁶⁵	22144.5	2000	1021	Ad
19996	1999	726 *	Ad ¹⁶⁵	22146	2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷
19997	1999	726 *	Ad ¹⁶⁵	22146.7	2000	74	Ad
19998	1999	726 *	Ad ¹⁶⁵		2000	1021	Ad
19999	1999	726 *	Ad ¹⁶⁵	22147.5	1999	939	Am ³⁰
20000	1999	726 *	Ad ¹⁶⁵		2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷
20001	1999	726 *	Ad ¹⁶⁵	22148	1999	939	Am ³⁰
20002	1999	726 *	Ad ¹⁶⁵		2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷
20003	1999	726 *	Ad ¹⁶⁵	22149	2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷
20004	1999	726 *	Ad ¹⁶⁵	22151	2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷
20005	1999	726 *	Ad ¹⁶⁵	22156	2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷
20006	1999	726 *	Ad ¹⁶⁵	22156.05	2000	74	Ad
20007	1999	726 *	Ad ¹⁶⁵	22156.1	1999	939	Ad ³⁰
20008	1999	726 *	Ad ¹⁶⁵		2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷
20009	1999	726 *	Ad ¹⁶⁵	22156.2	1999	939	Ad ³⁰
20010	1999	726 *	Ad ¹⁶⁵	22156.5	1999	939	Ad ³⁰
20011	1999	726 *	Ad ¹⁶⁵	22158	2000	1021	R & Ad
22000	1999	939	Am ³⁰	22160	2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷
22007	1999	939	Am ³⁰	22161	1999	939	Am ³⁰
22008	1999	939	Am ³⁰	22161.5	2000	74	Am
	2000	74	Am		2000	1021	Am
22101.5	2000	74	Ad	22162	2000	74	R & Ad
	2000	1021	Ad	22163	1999	939	Am ³⁰
22102	2000	74	Am		2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷
	2000	1021	Am	22164	1999	465	Ad
22104.5	1999	939	Ad ³⁰	22165	2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷
22104.7	2000	74	Ad	22166.5	2000	74	Ad
22104.9	2000	74	Ad	22170	2000	1021	Am
22105	2000	74	Am	22170.5	1999	939	Ad ³⁰
22105.5	2000	74	Ad	22176	2000	74	Ad
22106	2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷	22177	2000	1021	Ad
22106.1	1999	939	Ad ³⁰	22206	2000	1021	Am
22106.2	1999	939	Ad ³⁰	22302	2000	74	Ad
22107	2000	74	Am		2000	1021	Am (as ad by Stats. 2000, Ch. 74) & RN
22108	2000	74	Am				
22109.5	1999	939	Ad ³⁰	22302.5	2000	1021	Ad(RN)
22115	2000	1021	Am ²⁶⁹	22304	2000	74	Am
22115.2	1999	939	Ad ³⁰	22306	1999	939	Am ³⁰
22115.5	1999	939	Ad ³⁰	22307	2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷
22119.2	1999	939	Am ³⁰	22309	2000	74	Am
	2000	1021	Am ⁷⁰	22311	2000	74	R & Ad
			R ²²	22311.5	2000	74	Ad
			Ad ²⁶⁹		2000	1021	Ad
22122.7	2000	74	Am	22311.7	2000	74	Ad
22127.2	2000	74	Ad	22315	1999	465	R
22128	1999	939	Am ³⁰	22316	1999	465	R
	2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷	22317	1999	465	R
22132	2000	74	Am	22327	1999	939	Am ³⁰
22133.5	2000	74	Ad	22360	1999	939	Am ³⁰
22134	1999	939	Am ³⁰	22360.5	1999	939	Ad ³⁰
22134.5	2000	1028	Ad				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
22400	1999	939	Am ³⁰	22801	1999	939	Am ³⁰
22402	2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷	22801.5	2000	402*	Ad
22453	2000	74	Am	22802	2000	1020	Am
	2000	1021	Am	22803	1999	939	Am ³⁰
22455.5	1999	939	Am ³⁰	22805	1999	939	Am ³⁰
22457	1999	939	Am ³⁰	22820	1999	939	Am ³⁰
22458	1999	939	Am ³⁰	22823	1999	939	Am ³⁰
22459	1999	939	Am ³⁰	22826	1999	939	Am ³⁰
22460	2000	74	R & Ad	22900	2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷
	2000	1021	R & Ad	22901.5	2000	74	Ad & R ¹¹¹
22500	2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷		2000	1021	Am (as ad by
22502	1999	939	Am ³⁰				Stats. 2000,
22503	1999	939	Am ³⁰				Ch. 74)
22504	1999	939	Am ³⁰	22905	2000	1021	Am ²⁷⁰
22508	1999	939	Am ³⁰				R ²²
	2000	880	Am				Ad ²⁶⁹
	2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷	22906	2000	74	R & Ad
22508.5	1999	939	Am ³⁰		2000	1021	R & Ad
22508.6	2000	402*	Ad	22950	2000	1032	Am
22514	1999	939	Am ³⁰	22951	2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷
22516	1999	939	Am ³⁰	22954	2000	1021	Am ²⁷⁴
22601.5	1999	939	Am ³⁰				R ⁶³
22602	1999	939	Am ³⁰				Ad ²⁷⁵
22604	1999	939	Am ³⁰	22955	1999	939	Am ³⁰
22651	2000	74	Am		2000	1021	Am ²⁷⁴
	2000	1021	Am				R ⁶³
22652	2000	74	Am				Ad ²⁷⁵
	2000	1020	Am ⁹⁶	22955.5	2000	1021	Ad
	2000	1021	Am (by	22956	2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷
			Sec. 19.5 of Ch.)	23001	2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷
22655	2000	74	Am	23003	1999	939	Am ³⁰
	2000	1021	Am	23004	1999	939	Am ³⁰
22656	2000	74	Am	23006	1999	939	Am ³⁰
	2000	1021	Am	23008	2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷
22658	2000	74	Am	23100	2000	74	Am
22659	2000	74	Am	23102	2000	1025	Am ³⁸⁷
	2000	1021	Am	23200	2000	1020	Am ⁹⁶
22660	2000	74	Am	23201	1999	939	Am ³⁰
	2000	1021	Am		2000	1020	Am ⁹⁶
22661	2000	74	Am	23202	2000	1020	Am ⁹⁶
	2000	1021	Am	23300	2000	74	R
22662	2000	74	Am				Ad ⁸²
	2000	1020	Am ⁹⁶		2000	1025	R
	2000	1021	Am (by				Ad (by Sec. 28.5
			Sec. 25.5 of Ch.)				of Ch.)
22664	1999	939	Am ³⁰	23702	1999	939	Am ³⁰
	2000	74	Am	23800	2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷
	2000	1021	Am	23805.5	1999	939	Ad ³⁰
22665	2000	74	Am	23812	1999	432	Ad
22701	2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
22703	2000	1021	Am ²⁶⁹	23850	2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷
22705	2000	1020	Am	23851	1999	939	Am ³⁰
22706	2000	74	Am	23881	2000	74	R & Ad
	2000	1021	Am	24101.5	1999	939	Am ³⁰
22713	1999	939	Am ³⁰	24201	1999	939	Am ³⁰
	2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷		2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷
22714	1999	939	Am ³⁰	24202.5	2000	74	Am
22717	1999	939	Am ³⁰	24203.5	1999	939	Am ³⁰
22717.5	2000	402*	Ad	24203.6	2000	1029	Ad
22718	1999	939	Am ³⁰	24205	1999	939	R & Ad ³⁰
22724	1999	939	Ad ³⁰	24206	2000	74	Am

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
24209	2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷	24417	2000	74	Am
24211	1999	939	Am ³⁰		2000	1025	Am (by
	2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷				Sec. 37.5 of Ch.)
24212	1999	939	Am ³⁰		2000	1026	Am
24213	1999	939	Am ³⁰		2000	1027	Am
24214	2000	896	Am	24600	1999	939	Am (as am by
			R & Ad ⁶⁹				Sec. 204,
24216	2000	22*	Am ²⁴				Stats. 1998,
			Ad ²⁵				Ch. 965) ³⁰
			R ¹⁷⁵		2000	74	Am
24216.5	1999	40*	Am		2000	1021	Am (as am by
	2000	70*	Am ¹⁸⁷				Stats. 1998,
24216.6	2000	351	Ad				Ch. 965)
24230	2000	897	Ad & R ¹¹¹				R (as am by
24231	2000	897	Ad & R ¹¹¹				Stats. 2000,
24232	2000	897	Ad & R ¹¹¹				Ch. 74)
24233	2000	897	Ad & R ¹¹¹				Ad ⁸
24234	2000	897	Ad & R ¹¹¹	24615	1999	939	Am ³⁰
24235	2000	897	Ad & R ¹¹¹	24616	2000	1021	Am
24236	2000	897	Ad & R ¹¹¹	24617	2000	1021	Am
24237	2000	897	Ad & R ¹¹¹	24750	2000	1020	Am ⁹⁶
24237.5	2000	897	Ad & R ¹¹¹	24751	2000	1020	Am ⁹⁶
24238	2000	897	Ad & R ¹¹¹	24975	1999	740*	Ad(RN)
24250	1999	465	Ad	24976	1999	740*	Ad(RN)
24255	1999	465	Ad	25000	1999	740*	Am & RN & Ad
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³		2000	74	Am & RN & Ad
24260	1999	465	Ad		2000	1021	Am (as ad by
24270	1999	465	Ad				Stats. 2000,
24275	1999	465	Ad				Ch. 74)
24300	1999	939	Am (as ad by		2000	1032	Am & RN
			Sec. 2,	25000.5	2000	74	Ad
			Stats. 1998,		2000	1021	Am (as ad by
			Ch. 349) ³⁰				Stats. 2000,
24300.5	2000	74	Ad				Ch. 74)
24300.6	2000	1020	Ad ⁹⁶	25000.7	2000	74	Ad
24305.3	2000	74	Ad	25001	1999	740*	Am & RN
	2000	1021	Ad		2000	74	Ad
24305.5	1999	939	Am ³⁰		2000	1021	Am (as ad by
24306	1999	939	Am (as ad by				Stats. 2000,
			Sec. 4,				Ch. 74)
			Stats. 1998,	25002	2000	74	Ad
			Ch. 349) ³⁰		2000	1021	Am (as ad by
24307	1999	939	Am (as ad by				Stats. 2000,
			Sec. 7,				Ch. 74)
			Stats. 1998,	25003	2000	74	Ad
			Ch. 349) ³⁰	25004	2000	74	Ad
	2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷	25005	2000	74	Ad
24402	2000	74	Am	25006	2000	74	Ad
24410.5	1999	632	Ad		2000	1021	Am (as ad by
	2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷				Stats. 2000,
	2000	1026	Am				Ch. 74)
24410.6	2000	1026	Ad	25007	2000	74	Ad
24410.7	2000	1027	Ad	25008	2000	74	Ad
24411	2000	74	Am		2000	1021	Am (as ad by
24412	2000	74	Am				Stats. 2000,
24415	2000	74	Am				Ch. 74)
	2000	1025	Am (by	25009	2000	74	Ad
			Sec. 36.5 of Ch.)		2000	1021	Am (as ad by
	2000	1026	Am				Stats. 2000,
	2000	1027	Am				Ch. 74)

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<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>			<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>		
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>		<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
25010	2000	74	Ad		2000	74	Am & RN
	2000	1021	Am (as ad by Stats. 2000, Ch. 74)	25120	1999	740*	Ad
					2000	74	Am & RN
25011	2000	74	Ad	25125	1999	740*	Ad
	2000	1021	Am (as ad by Stats. 2000, Ch. 74)		2000	74	Am & RN
				25900	2000	74	Ad(RN)
25012	2000	74	Ad		2000	1032	Ad(RN)
	2000	1021	Am (as ad by Stats. 2000, Ch. 74)	25901	2000	74	Ad(RN)
				25910	2000	74	Ad(RN)
25013	2000	74	Ad	25915	2000	74	Ad(RN)
25014	2000	74	Ad	25920	2000	74	Ad(RN)
	2000	1021	Am (as ad by Stats. 2000, Ch. 74)	25923	2000	1032	Ad
				25925	2000	74	Ad(RN)
25015	2000	74	Ad	25930	2000	1032	Ad
	2000	1021	Am (as ad by Stats. 2000, Ch. 74)	25931	2000	1032	Ad
				25932	2000	1032	Ad
25016	2000	74	Ad	25933	2000	1032	Ad
	2000	1021	Am (as ad by Stats. 2000, Ch. 74)	25940	2000	1032	Ad
				25950	2000	874	Ad
25017	2000	74	Ad	26104	2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷
	2000	1021	Am (as ad by Stats. 2000, Ch. 74)	26135	1999	939	Am ³⁰
25018	2000	74	Ad	26144.5	2000	1020	Ad
	2000	1021	Am (as ad by Stats. 2000, Ch. 74)	26202	1999	939	Am ³⁰
				26215	1999	939	Am ³⁰
25019	2000	74	Ad	26301	1999	939	Am ³⁰
	2000	1021	Am (as ad by Stats. 2000, Ch. 74)	26303	1999	939	Am ³⁰
				26401.5	1999	939	Am ³⁰
25020	2000	74	Ad		2000	1020	R
	2000	1021	Am (as ad by Stats. 2000, Ch. 74)	26403	2000	1020	Ad
				26501.5	2000	1020	Ad
25021	2000	74	Ad	26503.5	2000	1020	Ad
	2000	1021	Am (as ad by Stats. 2000, Ch. 74)	26504	1999	939	Am ³⁰
				26603	1999	939	Am ³⁰
25022	2000	74	Ad	26604	1999	939	Am ³⁰
25023	2000	74	Ad	27410	1999	939	Am ³⁰
	2000	1021	Am (as ad by Stats. 2000, Ch. 74)	Title 1,			
				Div. 1,			
25024	2000	74	Ad	Pt. 19,			
	2000	1021	Am (as ad by Stats. 2000, Ch. 74)	Ch. 2,			
				Art. 3.6,			
25025	2000	74	Ad	heading			
25026	2000	74	Ad	(Sec. 32228			
25100	1999	740*	Ad	et seq.)	1999	86	Am (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 51)
25110	2000	74	Am & RN		1999	645*	Am (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 51)
	1999	740*	Ad	32228	1999	51*	Ad
	2000	74	Am & RN		2000	71*	Am
25115	1999	740*	Ad		2000	955	Am
	2000	74	Am & RN	32228.1	1999	51*	Ad
	1999	740*	Ad		1999	86	Am (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 51)

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
32228.1 (Cont.)	2000	71 *	Am	35294.15	1999	996	Ad
	2000	955	Am	35294.2	1999	996	R (as ad by
32228.2	1999	51 *	Ad				Sec. 4,
	1999	646	Am (as ad by				Stats. 1997,
			Stats. 1999,				Ch. 736)
32228.3	1999	645 *	Ad				Am (as ad by
32228.5	1999	646	Ad				Sec. 3,
			Ch. 51)				Stats. 1997,
Title 1,				35294.5	1999	996	Ch. 736) ¹³ ,
Div. 1,				35294.6	1999	996	Am
Pt. 19,				35294.7	1999	996	Am
Ch. 2,				35294.8	1999	996	Am
Art. 3.8,				35294.9	1999	996	Am
heading				35400	1999	295 *	Ad & R ²⁴
(Sec. 32239.5					2000	750	Am ¹⁸
et seq.)	1999	86	Am (as ad by	35401	1999	295 *	Ad & R ²⁴
			Stats. 1999,		2000	750	Am ¹⁸
			Ch. 51)	35500	2000	1058	Am
32239.5	1999	51 *	Ad	35556	1999	205	Am
	1999	86	Am (as ad by	35700.5	2000	761	Ad
			Stats. 1999,	35704	2000	1058	Am
			Ch. 51)	35706.5	2000	599	Ad
32270.5	1999	872 *	Ad	35707	2000	1058	Am
32320	1999	689	Am	35720.5	2000	1058	Am
33050	2000	71 *	Am	35721	2000	761	Am
	2000	1058	Am (as am by	35721.5	2000	761	Ad
			Stats. 2000,	35735.3	2000	1058	R
			Ch. 71)	35756	2000	1058	Am
33054	2000	464	Ad ⁷⁹	37220.5	2000	213	Am
			R ⁸⁰	37220.6	2000	213	Ad
33126	2000	996 *	Am		2000	1058	Am (as ad by
33126.1	2000	996 *	Ad				Stats. 2000,
33126.2	2000	996 *	Ad				Ch. 213)
33319.3	2000	642	Ad	37252	1999	78 *	Am (as am by
33328	1999	1009 *	Ad				Stats. 1999-2000
33352	2000	585	R (as am by		1X 1999-2000	1	(1st Ex. Sess.),
			Stats. 1993,		2000	72 *	Ch. 1) ¹
			Ch. 487)		2000	135	Am
			Am (as am by		2000	72 *	Am ²⁰³
			Stats. 1996,		2000	72 *	Ad ³⁴
			Ch. 151) ⁵	37252.2	2000	72 *	Am
33353	2000	585	Am ⁵	37252.5	1999	78 *	Am
33354	2000	585	Am ⁵		2000	72 *	Am & R ²⁰
33420	2000	1055 *	Am	37252.6	2000	72 *	Ad & R ²⁰
35012	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	37252.8	2000	72 *	Ad ¹⁸⁸
35021.2	1999	476	Ad	37253	1999	78 *	Am
35041.3	1999	189	Ad		2000	72 *	Am
35106	2000	1058	Am	37253.5	2000	72 *	Ad
35160.5	1999	389	Am	38020	1999	646	R
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	38021	1999	646	R
35179	2000	585	Am ⁵	38022	1999	646	R
35182.5	1999	374	Ad	38023	1999	646	R
35233	2000	44	Am ¹⁸⁵	38024	1999	646	R
35254	1999	646	Am	38025	1999	646	R
35294.1	1999	996	Am	38026	1999	646	R
35294.10	1999	996	Ad	38027	1999	646	R
35294.11	1999	996	Ad	38028	1999	646	R
35294.12	1999	996	Ad	38029	1999	646	R
35294.13	1999	996	Ad	38030	1999	646	R
35294.14	1999	996	Ad	38040	1999	646	R

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
38045	1999	646	R	39832	1999	646	Ad
38046	1999	646	R	39833	1999	646	Ad
38047	1999	646	R	39834	1999	646	Ad
38047.5	1999	648	Ad	39835	1999	646	Ad
38048	1999	646	R	39836	1999	646	Ad
	1999	647*	Am & RN (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)	39837	1999	646	Ad
			Ad(RN) (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)	39837.5	1999	646	Ad
	1999	648	Am & RN (by Sec. 2.5 of Ch.)	39838	1999	646	Ad
38049	1999	646	R	39839	1999	646	Ad
38050	1999	646	R	39840	1999	646	Ad
38051	1999	646	R	39841	1999	646	Ad
38052	1999	646	R	39842	1999	646	Ad
38053	1999	646	R	39860	1999	646	Ad
38054	1999	646	R	40070	1999	646	Ad
38055	1999	646	R	40080	1999	646	Ad
38056	1999	646	R	40081	1999	646	Ad
38057	1999	646	R	40082	1999	646	Ad
38058	1999	646	R	40083	1999	646	Ad
38059	1999	646	R	40084	1999	646	Ad
38060	1999	646	R	40084.5	1999	646	Ad
38065	1999	646	R	40085	1999	646	Ad
38139	1999	832	Am	40085.5	1999	646	Ad
38150	1999	646	R	40086	1999	646	Ad
38155	1999	646	R	40087	1999	646	Ad
38156	1999	646	R	40088	1999	646	Ad
38157	1999	646	R	40089	1999	646	Ad
38158	1999	646	R	40090	1999	646	Ad
38159	1999	646	R	40090.5	1999	646	Ad
38160	1999	646	R	41020	2000	1055*	Am
38161	1999	646	R	41020.5	2000	1055*	Am
38162	1999	646	R	41023	1999	646	Am
38163	1999	646	R	41203.1	1999	78*	Am
38164	1999	646	R		2000	71*	Am
38165	1999	646	R	41204.1	1999	84*	Am ²⁹
38166	1999	646	R	41329	2000	578	Ad ⁷⁹
38167	1999	646	R				R ⁸⁰
38168	1999	646	R	41329.1	2000	578	Ad & R ¹⁹
39006	2000	135	Am & RN ²⁰³	41344	1999	78*	Ad
39619	1999	390	Am & RN		2000	1058	Am
39800	1999	646	Ad	41344.2	1999	646	Ad
39801	1999	646	Ad	41365	1999	736*	Am
39801.5	1999	646	Ad		2000	429*	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)
39802	1999	646	Ad	41366.5	2000	586	Ad (by Sec. 1.5 of Ch.)
39803	1999	646	Ad	41366.7	2000	586	Ad
39805	1999	646	Ad	41367	2000	586	Ad
39806	1999	646	Ad	41380	1999	646	R
39807	1999	646	Ad	41601.1	2000	942	Am ⁵
39807.5	1999	646	Ad	41841.6	2000	640*	Am ⁴⁵
39808	1999	646	Ad				R ²⁵
39809.5	1999	646	Ad				Ad ⁵⁶
39820	1999	646	Ad	41851.12	2000	1058	Am
39830	1999	646	Ad	41852	1999	646	Am
39830.1	1999	646	Ad	41857	1999	78*	Ad
39831	1999	646	Ad	42101	1999	646	R
39831.5	1999	646	Ad ⁸²	42127.8	2000	584	Am
	1999	648	Ad(RN) (by Sec. 2.5 of Ch.)	42127.85	2000	584	Ad & R ⁴³
				42238	1999	78*	Am

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
42238 (Cont.)	1999	646	Am (as am by Stats. 1999, Ch. 78) ¹⁶⁴	44259.3	2000	135	Am ²⁰³
				44259.5	1999	83	Am ³⁰
	2000	1058	Am (by Sec. 26 of Ch.)	44259.8	1999	711	Ad
42238.1	1999	78 *	Am	44265.10	1999	737	Ad & R ¹⁸
42238.145	1999	78 *	Am	44268.5	2000	951	Ad
42238.2	2000	581	Am	44270.3	2000	109	Ad & R ¹⁸
42238.23	2000	71 *	Ad	44270.4	2000	703 *	Ad
42238.95	1999	83	Am ³⁰	44274	2000	703 *	Ad
42239	1999	78 *	Am	44274.1	2000	703 *	Ad
	2000	72 *	R & Ad	44274.2	2000	703 *	Am
	2000	1058	Am (as ad by Stats. 2000, Ch. 72)	44274.4	2000	703 *	R
42239.1	1999	78 *	Am	44275.3	1999	623 *	Am
	1X 1999-2000	2 *	Ad		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
	2000	72 *	Am		2000	703 *	Am
42239.15	2000	404 *	Ad	44275.4	2000	703 *	Ad
42239.2	1X 1999-2000	2 *	Ad	44277	1X 1999-2000	2 *	Am
	2000	72 *	Am		2000	283	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)
	2000	404 *	Ad	44283.2	1999	623 *	Am
	2000	404 *	Am	44302	1999	400 *	Ad
	2000	1058	Am (as am by Stats. 2000, Ch. 72)	44305	1999	623 *	Am
				44309	2000	986	Ad & R ²⁰
42239.5	2000	72 *	R	44332	1999	281	Am
42239.6	2000	72 *	R	44346.1	1999	281	Am
42247.5	1999	78 *	Am		1999	710	Am
42261	2000	1058	Am	44386	2000	70 *	Am
42263	2000	1058	Am	44395	2000	70 *	Am
42263.5	2000	751	Ad	44396	2000	70 *	Am
42267	2000	1058	Am	44397	2000	70 *	Am & RN
42269	1999	154	Ad	44398	2000	70 *	Ad(RN)
42285.3	1999	191 *	Am ^{21 20}	44403	1999	83	Am ³⁰
44010	1999	281	Am	44424	1999	281	Am
44015.1	1999	286	Ad		1999	710	Am
44031	2000	886	R & Ad		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
44110	2000	531	Ad	44490	1X 1999-2000	4	S ^{4.5}
44111	2000	531	Ad	44491	1X 1999-2000	4	S ^{4.5}
44112	2000	531	Ad	44492	1X 1999-2000	4	S ^{4.5}
44113	2000	531	Ad	44492.3	1X 1999-2000	4	S ^{4.5}
44114	2000	531	Ad	44493	1X 1999-2000	4	S ^{4.5}
44225.6	1999	381	Ad	44494	1999	939	Am ³⁰
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³		1X 1999-2000	4	S ^{4.5}
44225.7	1999	381	Ad	44495	1X 1999-2000	4	S ^{4.5}
44227	1999	623 *	Am	44496	1X 1999-2000	4	S ^{4.5}
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	44497	1X 1999-2000	4	S ^{4.5}
	2000	703 *	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)	44498	1999	646	Am
44235	1999	78 *	Am		1X 1999-2000	4	Ad ⁴
44252.5	1999	704	Am		1X 1999-2000	4	R ⁸
44252.9	1999	704	Ad	44500	1X 1999-2000	4	Ad
44253	1999	623 *	Am	44501	1X 1999-2000	4	Ad
	2000	703 *	Am	44502	1X 1999-2000	4	Ad
44253.10	1999	685	Am	44503	1999	646	Am
44253.2	2000	955	Am		1X 1999-2000	4	Ad
44253.3	2000	955	Am	44504	1999	646	Am
44253.8	1999	737	Am		1X 1999-2000	4	Ad
44259	1999	623 *	Am	44505	1999	646	Am
					1X 1999-2000	4	Ad
				44506	1999	646	Am
					1X 1999-2000	4	Ad
				44507	1999	646	Am

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44507 (Cont.)				45286	2000	1 *	Am
	IX 1999–2000	4	Ad	45304	2000	1 *	Am
44508	IX 1999–2000	4	Ad	46300	1999	78 *	Am
44579.1	1999	78 *	Am	47605	1999	828	Am
44579.4	1999	83	Am ³⁰		2000	580	Am
	1999	646	Am	47605.7	2000	88	Ad
44650	1999	52 *	Ad	47607.5	2000	160	Ad
44651	1999	52 *	Ad	Title 2,			
44652	1999	52 *	Ad	Div. 4,			
44653	1999	52 *	Ad	Pt. 26.8,			
44654	1999	52 *	Ad	Ch. 3,			
44661.5	1999	279	Ad	heading			
44662	IX 1999–2000	4	Am	(Sec. 47610			
44664	IX 1999–2000	4	Am	et seq.)	1999	78 *	Am
44670.3	2000	960	Am	47611	1999	939	Am ³⁰
44689.1	2000	935	Ad		2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷
44689.2	2000	935	Ad	47611.3	2000	466	Ad
44689.5	2000	1058	R	47611.5	1999	828	Ad
44695	1999	646	Am		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
44695.7	1999	646	Am	47612	1999	78 *	Am
44731	1999	83	Am ³⁰	47612.5	1999	162	Ad
44735	2000	70 *	Ad		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
44751	2000	70 *	Ad	47613	1999	78 *	R & Ad(RN)
44751.5	2000	70 *	Ad	47613.1	1999	646	Ad
44752	2000	70 *	Ad	47613.5	1999	78 *	R
44752.5	2000	70 *	Ad	47613.7	1999	78 *	Am & RN
44753	2000	70 *	Ad	47614	2000		
44753.5	2000	70 *	Ad		Initiative		
44754	2000	70 *	Ad		(Prop. 39		
44754.5	2000	70 *	Ad		adopted		
44810	1999	1013	Am		Nov. 7, 2000)		Am
44811	1999	1013	Am	Title 2,			
44831	1999	623 *	Am	Div. 4,			
44922	2000	1025	Am ²⁸⁷	Pt. 26.8,			
44930	1999	80	Am	Ch. 5,			
45005.25	2000	1022	Ad ²⁸⁴	Art. 1,			
			R ¹⁹²	heading			
45005.30	2000	1022	Ad ²⁸⁴	(Sec. 47620			
			R ¹⁹²	et seq.)	1999	828	Ad
45023.1	2000	69 *	Ad	47626	1999	828	Ad
	2000	1058	Am (as ad by	47630	1999	78 *	Ad
			Stats. 2000,	47630.5	1999	78 *	Ad
			Ch. 69)	47631	1999	78 *	Ad
45023.4	1999	53 *	Ad	47632	1999	78 *	Ad
	1999	646	Am (as ad by		1999	646	Am (as ad by
			Stats. 1999,				Stats. 1999,
			Ch. 53)				Ch. 78) ¹⁶⁴
	2000	405 *	Am	47632.5	1999	78 *	Ad
45048	1999	287	Am	47633	1999	78 *	Ad
45049	1999	287	Am	47634	1999	78 *	Ad
45105	2000	1 *	Am		1999	646	Am (as ad by
45122	2000	1 *	Am				Stats. 1999,
45125	1999	78 *	Am				Ch. 78) ¹⁶⁴
45201	1999	80	Am	47634.3	1999	646	Ad ¹⁶⁴
45243	2000	1 *	Am	47634.5	1999	78 *	Ad
45244	2000	1 *	Am	47635	1999	78 *	Ad
45245	2000	1 *	Am	47636	1999	78 *	Ad
45246	2000	1 *	Am		1999	646	Am (as ad by
45249	2000	1 *	Am				Stats. 1999,
	2000	488	Am				Ch. 78) ¹⁶⁴

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Affected By				Affected By			
Section	Year	Chapter	Effect	Section	Year	Chapter	Effect
47636 (Cont.)	2000	1058	Am	48209.1	1999	397	S ^{73 19}
47638	1999	78 *	Ad	48209.10	1999	397	S ^{73 19}
47640	1999	78 *	Ad	48209.11	1999	397	S ^{73 19}
47641	1999	78 *	Ad	48209.12	1999	397	S ^{73 19}
47642	1999	78 *	Ad	48209.13	1999	397	S ^{73 19}
	1999	646	Am (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 78) ¹⁶⁴	48209.14	1999	397	S ^{73 19}
				48209.15	1999	397	S ^{73 19}
47643	1999	78 *	Ad	48209.16	1999	397	Am ^{73 19}
47644	1999	78 *	Ad	48209.17	1999	397	Ad ⁷³ R ²²
47645	1999	78 *	Ad	48209.2	1999	397	S ^{73 19}
47646	1999	78 *	Ad	48209.3	1999	397	S ^{73 19}
	1999	646	Am (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 78) ¹⁶⁴	48209.4	1999	397	S ^{73 19}
				48209.5	1999	397	S ^{73 19}
47647	1999	78 *	Ad	48209.6	1999	397	S ^{73 19}
47650	1999	78 *	Ad	48209.7	1999	397	S ^{73 19}
47651	1999	78 *	Ad	48209.9	1999	397	S ^{73 19}
47652	1999	646	Ad ¹⁶⁴		2000	1058	Am
	2000	71 *	Am	48293	2000	465	Am
47660	1999	78 *	Ad	48321	2000	222	Am
	1999	646	Am (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 78) ¹⁶⁴	48325	2000	222	Am
				48660	1999	646	Ad ¹⁶⁴
47661	1999	78 *	Ad	48661	1999	646	Am
	1999	736 *	Am (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 78)	48664	1999	78 *	Am
					2000	71 *	Am
47662	1999	78 *	Ad		2000	1058	Am (as am by Stats. 2000, Ch. 71)
47663	1999	78 *	Ad	48800	2000	1073	Am
47664	1999	78 *	Ad	48800.5	2000	1073	Am
47763.5	1999	78 *	Am	48900.3	1999	646	Am
	2000	662 *	Am	48900.6	2000	225	R (as ad by Sec. 1, Stats. 1993, Ch. 212)
47771.5	1999	78 *	Am				Am (as am by Stats. 1995, Ch. 972)
	2000	662 *	Am				
48005.10	2000	1022	Ad ²⁸⁴ R ¹⁹²	48916.1	1999	646	Am
48005.13	2000	1022	Ad ²⁸⁴ R ¹⁹²	48918	1999	332	Am
48005.15	2000	1022	Ad ²⁸⁴ R ¹⁹²	48919	2000	147	Am
48005.20	2000	1022	Ad ²⁸⁴ R ¹⁹²	48923	2000	147	Am
48005.33	2000	1022	Ad ²⁸⁴ R ¹⁹²	48980	IX 1999–2000	1	Am
48005.35	2000	1022	Ad ²⁸⁴ R ¹⁹²		2000	73 *	Am
48005.40	2000	1022	Ad ²⁸⁴ R ¹⁹²	48980.3	2000	718	Ad
48005.45	2000	1022	Ad ²⁸⁴ R ¹⁹²	49068.6	1999	832	Ad
48005.50	2000	1022	Ad ²⁸⁴ R ¹⁹²	49069.3	2000	67	Ad
48005.55	2000	1022	Ad ²⁸⁴ R ¹⁹²	49076	2000	222	Am
48200.7	2000	942	Am ¹³	49079	2000	345	Am
48201	2000	345	Am	49080	1999	78 *	Ad
48205	1999	312	Am	49080.5	1999	78 *	Ad
48209	1999	397	S ^{73 19}	49081	1999	78 *	Ad
				49082	1999	78 *	Ad
				49082.5	1999	78 *	Ad
				49083	1999	78 *	Ad
				49335	2000	265	Ad
				49370	1999	1013	Ad
				49423.5.1	2000	281	Ad
				49423.6	2000	281	Ad
				49494	2000	20 *	Ad

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
49545.5	1999	78 *	Ad	51555	1999	83	Am ³⁰
49550.3	2000	71 *	Am	51747.3	1999	162	Am
49557.1	2000	93 *	Ad	51795	1999	713	Ad
49581	2000	1058	R	51796	1999	713	Ad
51008	2000	213	Ad	51797	1999	713	Ad
Title 2, Div. 4, Pt. 28, Ch. 1.5, Art. 1, heading (Sec. 51100 et seq.) Title 2, Div. 4, Pt. 28, Ch. 1.5, Art. 2, heading (Sec. 51120 et seq.)	1999	78 *	Ad	51798	1999	713	Ad
				51870	1999	830	Ad
				51871	1999	83	Am ³⁰
				51871.3	1999	830	Ad
				51871.4	1999	830	Ad
				51871.5	1999	830	Ad
					2000	135	Am ²⁰³
				51872	1999	830	Am
				52050	1X 1999–2000	3	Ad
				52050.5	1X 1999–2000	3	Ad
				52051	1X 1999–2000	3	Ad
				52051.5	1X 1999–2000	3	Ad
				52052	1X 1999–2000	3	Ad
					2000	695 *	Am
				52052.3	2000	71 *	Ad
	2000	695 *	Am (as ad by Stats. 2000, Ch. 71)				
51120	1999	78 *	Ad	52052.5	1X 1999–2000	3	Ad
51121	1999	78 *	Ad	52053	1X 1999–2000	3	Ad
	1999	734	R (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 78) & Ad		2000	695 *	Am
51122	1999	78 *	Ad	52053.5	1X 1999–2000	3	Ad
				52054	1X 1999–2000	3	Ad
	1999	734	R (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 78) & Ad		2000	190	Am
					2000	695 *	Am
51123	1999	734	Ad	52054.5	1X 1999–2000	3	Ad
51130	1999	734	Ad		2000	695 *	Am
51131	1999	734	Ad	52055	1X 1999–2000	3	Ad
51132	1999	734	Ad		2000	695 *	Am
51133	1999	734	Ad	52056	1X 1999–2000	3	Ad
51140	1999	734	Ad		2000	695 *	Am
51141	1999	734	Ad	52056.5	1X 1999–2000	3	Ad
51142	1999	734	Ad	52057	1X 1999–2000	3	Ad
51143	1999	734	Ad		2000	695 *	Am (by Sec. 8 of Ch.)
51201.5	1999	83	Am ³⁰	52058	1X 1999–2000	3	Ad
51215	1X 1999–2000	1	S ^{11 2}				
51216	1X 1999–2000	1	S ^{11 2}	52084	1999	78 *	Am
51217	1X 1999–2000	1	S ^{11 2}	52086	1999	78 *	Am
51217.5	1X 1999–2000	1	S ^{11 2}	52122	1999	83	Am ³⁰
51217.7	1X 1999–2000	1	S ^{11 2}		2000	743	Am
51218	1X 1999–2000	1	S ^{11 2}	52122.1	2000	749	Am
51220	2000	1058	Am	52123	2000	743	Am
51220.4	2000	833	Ad	52201	2000	1073	Am
51224	2000	1058	Am	52204	2000	748	R
51224.5	2000	1024	Ad	52205	2000	748	Am
51225.3	2000	1058	Am	52206	2000	748	Am
51225.4	2000	1058	Am	52208	2000	748	R
51226	2000	1058	Am	52209	2000	748	Am
51412	2000	1058	Am	52211	2000	748	R & Ad
51553	1999	234	Am	52212	2000	748	Am
	1999	853	Am (by Sec. 2.5 of Ch.)	52244	1999	646	Am
51554	1999	83	Am ³⁰	52247	2000	73 *	Ad

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<i>Affected By</i>				<i>Affected By</i>			
<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
52270	2000	78 *	Ad	Title 2,			
	2000	1058	Am (as ad by Stats. 2000, Ch. 78)	Div. 4,			
52272	2000	78 *	Ad	Pt. 28,			
Title 2,				Ch. 9,			
Div. 4,				Art. 7,			
Pt. 28,				heading			
Ch. 9,				(Sec. 52450			
heading				et seq.)	2000	1058	Am
(Sec. 52300				52450	2000	1058	Am
et seq.)	2000	1058	Am	52452	2000	1058	Am
52300	2000	1058	Am	52453	2000	1058	Am
52301	2000	1058	Am	52454	2000	1058	Am
52302	2000	1058	Am	Title 2,			
52302.3	2000	1058	Am	Div. 4,			
52302.5	2000	1058	Am	Pt. 28,			
52302.7	2000	1058	Am	Ch. 9,			
52302.9	2000	1058	Am	Art. 7.5,			
52303	2000	1058	Am	heading			
52305	2000	1058	Am	(Sec. 52460			
52309	2000	1058	Am	et seq.)	2000	1058	Am
52329	2000	1058	Am	52460	2000	1058	Am
52331	2000	1058	Am	52461	2000	1058	Am
52334	2000	1058	Ad	52461.5	2000	1058	Am
52336	2000	1058	Am	Title 2,			
52336.5	2000	1058	Am	Div. 4,			
52342	2000	1058	Am	Pt. 28,			
Title 2,				Ch. 9,			
Div. 4,				Art. 9,			
Pt. 28,				heading			
Ch. 9,				(Sec. 52485			
Art. 3,				et seq.)	2000	1058	Am
heading				52485	2000	1058	Am
(Sec. 52350				52487	2000	1058	Am
et seq.)	2000	1058	Am	52488	2000	1058	Am
52350	2000	1058	Am	52489	2000	1058	Am
52351	2000	1058	Am	52490	2000	1058	Am
52353	2000	1058	Am	Title 2,			
52354	2000	1058	Am	Div. 4,			
Title 2,				Pt. 28,			
Div. 4,				Ch. 9,			
Pt. 28,				Art. 9.5,			
Ch. 9,				heading			
Art. 4,				(Sec. 52495			
heading				et seq.)	2000	1058	Am
(Sec. 52370				52495	2000	1058	Am
et seq.)	2000	1058	Am	52497	2000	1058	Am
52370	2000	1058	Am	52498	2000	1058	Am
52371	2000	1058	Am	52499	2000	1058	Am
52372	2000	1058	Am	52499.3	2000	1058	Am
52372.1	2000	1058	Am	52853	1999	646	Am
52373	2000	1058	Am	52900	2000	1058	S ^{149 5}
52375	2000	1058	Am	52900.1	2000	1058	S ^{149 5}
52376	2000	1058	Am	52901	2000	1058	S ^{149 5}
52377	2000	1058	Ad	52902	2000	1058	S ^{149 5}
52381	2000	1058	Am	52903	2000	1058	S ^{149 5}
52382	2000	1058	Am	52904	2000	1058	Am ^{149 5}
52383	2000	1058	Am	52980	2000	1058	R
52384	2000	1058	Am	52981	2000	1058	R
52388	2000	1058	Am	52982	2000	1058	R
				53025	1X 1999-2000	2 *	Ad
				53027	1X 1999-2000	2 *	Ad

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
53029	1X 1999–2000	2 *	Ad	56375	1999	392	Ad
53031	1999	78 *	Am	2000	1058	Am & RN	
	1X 1999–2000	2 *	Ad	56376	1999	392	Ad
53050	1X 1999–2000	2 *	Ad	2000	1058	Am & RN	
53053	1X 1999–2000	2 *	Ad	56377	1999	392	Ad
53055	1X 1999–2000	2 *	Ad	2000	1058	Am & RN	
53057	1X 1999–2000	2 *	Ad	56378	1999	392	Ad
53075	1X 1999–2000	2 *	Ad	2000	1058	Am & RN	
53080	2000	793	Ad	56390	2000	1058	Ad(RN)
53081	2000	404 *	Ad	56391	2000	1058	Ad(RN)
	2000	793	Ad	56392	2000	1058	Ad(RN)
53082	2000	404 *	Ad	56393	2000	1058	Ad(RN)
	2000	793	Ad	56490	2000	591	Ad & R ¹⁹
53083	2000	404 *	Ad	56491	2000	591	Ad & R ¹⁹
	2000	793	Ad	56492	2000	591	Ad & R ¹⁹
53084	2000	404 *	Ad	56493	2000	591	Ad & R ¹⁹
	2000	793	Ad ³⁷	56494	2000	591	Ad & R ¹⁹
54444.5	1999	691 *	Ad	56495	2000	591	Ad & R ¹⁹
54685	1999	955	Am ^{70 18}	56836.06	1999	78 *	Am
54685.1	1999	955	S ^{70 18}	56836.08	1999	78 *	Am
54685.2	1999	955	Am ^{70 18}	56836.10	2000	1058	Am
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	56836.11	2000	1058	Am
54685.3	1999	955	Am ^{70 18}	56836.15	1999	78 *	Am
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	56845	2000	286	Ad
54685.6	1999	955	S ^{70 18}	58000	1999	646	R
54685.7	1999	955	Am ^{70 18}	58001	1999	646	R
54685.8	1999	955	S ^{70 18}	58002	1999	646	R
54685.9	1999	955	Am ^{70 18}	58010	1999	646	R
54686	1999	955	Am ^{70 18}	58011	1999	646	R
54686.2	1999	955	Am ^{70 18}	58012	1999	646	R
54742	2000	1057	Am	58013	1999	646	R
54743	2000	71 *	Am	58014	1999	646	R
54744	2000	71 *	Am	58015	1999	646	R
54745	1999	83	Am ³⁰	58016	1999	646	R
	2000	71 *	Am	58017	1999	646	R
	2000	1057	Am	58018	1999	646	R
54746	2000	71 *	Am	58019	1999	646	R
	2000	1057	Am	58020	1999	646	R
54747	2000	71 *	Am	58021	1999	646	R
	2000	1057	Am	58022	1999	646	R
54748	1999	83	Am ³⁰	58023	1999	646	R
	2000	71 *	Am	58024	1999	646	R
54749	2000	71 *	Am	58025	1999	646	R
	2000	1057	Am	58026	1999	646	R
54749.5	2000	71 *	Am	58027	1999	646	R
	2000	1057	Am	58028	1999	646	R
54750	2000	1058	R	58040	1999	646	R
54751	2000	1058	R	58041	1999	646	R
54751.1	2000	1058	R	58050	1999	646	R
54752	2000	1058	R	58051	1999	646	R
54761.3	1999	83	Am ³⁰	58060	1999	646	R
56044	1999	78 *	Ad	58061	1999	646	R
56045	1999	78 *	Ad	59150	2000	93 *	Ad
	1999	646	Am (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 78)	60045	1999	276	Am
	2000	286	Am	60048	1999	276	Ad
56138	2000	1058	R	60119	1999	646	Am
56195.1	1999	78 *	Am	60200	1999	276	Am
56203	1999	78 *	Ad	60200.2	1999	276	Ad
56207.5	1999	78 *	Ad	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	
				60451	1999	15 *	Am
				60501	2000	461	Ad

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
60603	1999	83	Am ³⁰	63051	2000	369	Ad
60604	2000	576	Am	63052	2000	369	Ad
60605	1999	78*	Am	63053	2000	369	Ad
	1999	735*	Am (as am by Stats. 1999, Ch. 78)	63054	2000	369	Ad
	2000	576	Am	63055	2000	369	Ad
60605.1	2000	432	Ad	63056	2000	369	Ad
60605.5	1999	735*	Ad	66021.2	2000	403*	Am
60640	1999	78*	Am	66025	1999	72*	Am
	1999	83	Am ³⁰	66057	2000	383	Ad
	1999	735*	Am (as am by Stats. 1999, Ch. 78)	66201.7	2000	355	Ad
	2000	576	Am	66251	1999	587	Am
60641	1999	735*	Am (by Sec. 4 of Ch.)	66270	1999	587	Am
	2000	576	Am	66270.5	1999	587	Ad(RN)
	2000	576	Am	66271	1999	587	Am & RN
	1999	735*	Am (by Sec. 5 of Ch., as am by Stats. 1999, Ch. 78)	66293	2000	135	Am ²⁰³
	2000	576	Am	66450	2000	574	Ad
60642.5	2000	576	Ad	66451	2000	574	Ad
60643	1999	78*	Am	66452	2000	574	Ad
	1999	735*	Am (by Sec. 5 of Ch., as am by Stats. 1999, Ch. 78)	66602	1999	251	Am
	2000	576	Am	66721.5	2000	187	Ad
60643.1	1999	735*	Ad ¹²⁹	66750	1999	688	S ¹⁹
	2000	576	Am	66751	1999	688	S ¹⁹
	1999	78*	Ad	66752	1999	688	S ¹⁹
60644	1999	735*	Am	66752.5	1999	688	S ¹⁹
	2000	576	Am	66753	1999	688	S ¹⁹
60645	2000	576	Am	66753.5	1999	688	S ¹⁹
60646	1999	735*	R	66754	1999	688	S ¹⁹
60648	2000	576	Am	66755	1999	688	Am ¹⁹
60649	2000	576	Ad	66756	1999	688	Am ¹⁹
60810	1999	78*	Am	66903	1999	916	Am
60811	1999	78*	Am	66940	2000	467	R & Ad
60812	1999	678	Ad	66941	2000	467	R & Ad
60850	IX 1999-2000	1	Ad	66942	2000	467	R
				66943	2000	467	R
				66944	2000	467	R
				66945	2000	467	R
				66946	2000	467	R
				66947	2000	467	R
				66948	2000	467	R
				67302	1999	379	Ad
				68074	2000	571	Am
				68074.1	2000	571	R
				68075	2000	571	Am
				68075.1	2000	571	R
				68078	2000	949*	Am
				68120	1999	953*	Am
					2000	40	R & Ad ⁸
							Am (as am by Sec. 1 and as ad by Sec. 2, Stats. 1999, Ch. 953)
Title 2, Div. 4, Pt. 33, Ch. 8, heading (Sec. 60850 et seq.)	2000	135	Am & RN ²⁰³	68121	1999	953*	R
Title 2, Div. 4, Pt. 33, Ch. 9, heading (Sec. 60850 et seq.)	2000	135	Ad(RN) ²⁰³	69430	2000	403*	Ad
60851	IX 1999-2000	1	Ad	69431	2000	403*	Ad
60852	IX 1999-2000	1	Ad	69432	2000	403*	Ad
60853	IX 1999-2000	1	Ad	69432.5	2000	403*	Ad
60855	IX 1999-2000	1	Ad	69432.7	2000	403*	Ad
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	69432.8	2000	403*	Ad
60856	IX 1999-2000	1	Ad	69432.9	2000	403*	Ad
62000.8	2000	137*	Am	69433	2000	403*	Ad
63000	2000	369	Am				
63050	2000	369	Ad				

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<i>Affected By</i>				<i>Affected By</i>			
<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
69433.5	2000	403 *	Ad		2000	70 *	Am
69433.6	2000	403 *	Ad		2000	583	R (as am by
69433.7	2000	403 *	Ad				Stats. 2000,
69433.8	2000	403 *	Ad				Ch. 70)
69433.9	2000	403 *	Ad	69613	1999	650	Am (by Sec. 3
69434	2000	403 *	Ad				of Ch.)
69434.5	2000	403 *	Ad		1999	651	Am (by Sec. 3.5
69435	2000	403 *	Ad				of Ch.)
69435.3	2000	403 *	Ad		2000	70 *	Am
69436	2000	403 *	Ad		2000	583	Am (as am by
69436.5	2000	403 *	Ad				Stats. 2000,
69437	2000	403 *	Ad				Ch. 70)
69437.3	2000	403 *	Ad	69613.1	1999	650	Am (by Sec. 4
69437.5	2000	403 *	Ad				of Ch.)
69437.6	2000	403 *	Ad		1999	651	Am (by Sec. 4.5
69437.7	2000	403 *	Ad				of Ch.)
69439	2000	403 *	Ad		2000	70 *	Am
69440	2000	403 *	Ad		2000	583	Am (as am by
69505	1999	471 *	Ad				Stats. 2000,
69514.5	2000	403 *	Ad				Ch. 70)
69522	1999	636	Am	69613.15	1999	904	Ad
69529	1999	636	Am		2000	583	R
69530	2000	403 *	R ²³²	69613.2	2000	583	Am
69531	2000	403 *	R ²³²	69613.3	2000	70 *	R
69532	2000	70 *	Am	69613.4	2000	583	Am
	2000	403 *	R ²³²	69613.5	2000	70 *	Am
69532.5	2000	403 *	R ²³²		2000	583	Am (as am by
69533	2000	403 *	R ²³²				Stats. 2000,
69534.1	2000	403 *	R ²³²				Ch. 70)
69534.3	2000	403 *	R ²³²	69613.55	1999	650	R (as ad by
69534.4	2000	403 *	R ²³²				Stats. 1998,
69535	2000	403 *	R ²³²				Ch. 545)
69535.1	2000	403 *	R ²³²		2000	70 *	R
69535.5	2000	403 *	R ²³²	69613.6	2000	70 *	Am
69537	2000	403 *	R ²³²	69613.7	2000	371	Ad
69538	2000	403 *	R ²³²	69613.8	2000	583	Ad
69539	2000	403 *	R ²³²	69614	2000	70 *	Am
69540	2000	403 *	R ²³²		2000	583	Am (as am by
69541	2000	108 *	Ad				Stats. 2000,
	2000	403 *	R ²³²				Ch. 70)
69544	2000	403 *	R ²³²	69615	2000	583	Am
69545	2000	403 *	R ²³²	69615.2	2000	583	R
69546	2000	403 *	R ²³²	69615.4	1999	650	Am (by Sec. 6
69546.5	2000	403 *	R ²³²				of Ch.)
69547	2000	403 *	R ²³²		1999	651	Am (by Sec. 5.5
69547.5	2000	403 *	Ad & R ³⁸				of Ch.)
69547.9	2000	403 *	Ad & R ³⁸		2000	70 *	Am
69561.5	2000	588	Ad & R ⁴³		2000	583	Am (as am by
69612	1999	650	Am (by Sec. 1				Stats. 2000,
			of Ch.)				Ch. 70)
	1999	651	Am (by Sec. 1.5	69615.6	1999	72 *	Am
			of Ch.)		1999	650	Am (by Sec. 7
	2000	70 *	Am				of Ch., as am by
	2000	583	Am (as am by				Stats. 1999,
			Stats. 2000,				Ch. 72)
			Ch. 70)		1999	651	Am (by Sec. 6.5
69612.5	1999	650	Am (by Sec. 2				of Ch., as am by
			of Ch.)				Stats. 1999,
	1999	651	Am (by Sec. 2.5				Ch. 72)
			of Ch.)		2000	70 *	Am

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

EDUCATION CODE—Continued

Affected By				Affected By			
Section	Year	Chapter	Effect	Section	Year	Chapter	Effect
69615.6 (Cont.)	2000	583	Am (as am by Stats. 2000, Ch. 70)	87861	1999	738	Am ⁸⁴
				87863	1999	738	Am ⁸⁵
				87865	1999	738	R
69616	2000	583	R	87883	1999	738	Am ⁸⁶
69618.1	1999	72*	Am	87885	2000	71*	Am
	2000	460	Am	88069	2000	488	Am
69618.2	1999	72*	Am	88091	2000	951	Am
	2000	460	Am	88500	2000	939	Ad & R ²⁰
69618.3	1999	72*	Am	88510	2000	939	Ad & R ²⁰
	2000	460	Am	88515	2000	939	Ad & R ²⁰
69621	1999	83	Am ³⁰	88520	2000	939	Ad & R ²⁰
69761	1999	636	Am	88525	2000	939	Ad & R ²⁰
69763	1999	636	Am	88530	2000	939	Ad & R ²⁰
69766	1999	636	Am	88531	2000	939	Ad & R ²⁰
69766.1	1999	636	Am	88540	2000	939	Ad & R ²⁰
69767	1999	636	Am	88541	2000	939	Ad & R ²⁰
69768	1999	636	Am	88542	2000	939	Ad & R ²⁰
69980	1999	664	Am	88543	2000	939	Ad & R ²⁰
69981	1999	664	Am	88550	2000	939	Ad & R ²⁰
	2000	404*	Am	88551	2000	939	Ad & R ²⁰
69982	1999	664	Am	89010	1999	83	Am ³⁰
69983	1999	664	Am	89260	1999	593*	Ad
69984	1999	664	Am	89260.3	1999	593*	Ad
69985	1999	664	Am	89260.5	1999	593*	Ad
69986	1999	664	Am	89260.7	1999	593*	Ad
69989	1999	664	Am	89304	2000	285	Am
69993.5	1999	664	Am	89305	2000	330	Ad
69993.7	1999	664	Ad	89305.1	2000	330	Ad
69995	2000	404*	Ad	89305.4	2000	330	Ad
69996	2000	404*	Ad	89305.5	2000	330	Ad
69997	2000	404*	Ad	89305.7	2000	330	Ad
69998	2000	404*	Ad ²⁰⁴	89306	2000	330	Ad
69999	2000	404*	Ad	89306.5	2000	330	Ad
70000	2000	70*	Ad	89307	2000	330	Ad
70001	2000	70*	Ad	89307.1	2000	330	Ad
70002	2000	70*	Ad	89307.2	2000	330	Ad
70003	2000	70*	Ad	89307.4	2000	330	Ad
70004	2000	70*	Ad	89415	2000	752	Ad & R ³⁸
70005	2000	70*	Ad	89415.3	2000	752	Ad & R ³⁸
71000	2000	390	Am	89415.5	2000	752	Ad & R ³⁸
72533	2000	44	Am ¹⁸⁵	89416	2000	752	Ad & R ³⁸
74265	1999	82*	Am	89416.3	2000	752	Ad & R ³⁸
74265.5	1999	82*	Ad	89416.5	2000	752	Ad & R ³⁸
76001	2000	1073	Am	89417	2000	752	Ad & R ³⁸
76300	1999	72*	Am	89417.3	2000	752	Ad & R ³⁸
	2000	71*	Am	89417.5	2000	752	Ad & R ³⁸
81133.5	2000	463	Ad	89440	1999	285	Ad
81149	1999	179	Am	89450	1999	1020	Ad
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	89451	1999	1020	Ad
84040	2000	1055*	Am (by Sec. 15 of Ch.)	89452	1999	1020	Ad
				89538	1999	283	Am
84750	1999	78*	Am	89539	1999	283	Am
87031	2000	886	R & Ad	89701	2000	285	Am
87160	2000	531	Ad	89702	2000	285	Am
87161	2000	531	Ad	89702.1	2000	285	R
87162	2000	531	Ad	89703	2000	285	Ad
87163	2000	531	Ad	89704	2000	285	Am
87164	2000	531	Ad	89928	2000	330	Am
87482.4	1999	738	Ad	90000	2000	285	Am
87610.1	2000	124	Am	90001	2000	285	Am

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

EDUCATION CODE—Continued

<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>			<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>		
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>		<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
90011	2000	285	Am	99220	1X 1999–2000	2 *	Ad
92615	2000	1038	Ad		2000	77 *	Am
92820	2000	71 *	Am		2000	986	Am
92850	1X 1999–2000	2 *	Ad	99221	1X 1999–2000	2 *	Ad
92851	1X 1999–2000	2 *	Ad		2000	77 *	Am & RN & Ad
92855	1X 1999–2000	2 *	Ad		2000	986	Am
92856	1X 1999–2000	2 *	Ad	99222	2000	77 *	Ad
92900	2000	79 *	Ad		2000	986	Am
92901	2000	79 *	Ad	99223	2000	404 *	Ad
94729.3	2000	625	Ad	99224	2000	77 *	Ad
94742.1	2000	273	Am		2000	986	Am
			R & Ad ⁶³	99225	2000	77 *	Ad
94814.5	2000	625	Ad		2000	986	Am
Title 3,				99225.5	2000	77 *	Ad
Div. 14,					2000	986	Am
Pt. 65,				99226	2000	77 *	Ad(RN)
Ch. 5,				100420	1999	858	Am
Art. 2,				125704	1999	819	Ad
heading				125710	1999	819	Ad
(Sec. 99220							
et seq.)	2000	77 *	Am				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

ELECTIONS CODE

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
9	1999	312	Am	6342	1999	312	Am
13.5	1999	550*	Am ¹	6365	1999	790	Am
	2000	1081	Am	6380	1999	790	R
1000	1999	2*	Am	6381	1999	790	R
	1999	6*	Am	6382	1999	790	Am
1003	1999	858	Am	6383	1999	790	Am
	2000	1081	Am	6400	1999	790	Am
1405	2000	55	Am	6420	2000	55	Am
2001	2000	898	R	6421	2000	55	Am
2035	2000	899	Am	6422	2000	55	Am
2102	2000	899	Am	6521	1999	312	Am
2107	2000	899	Am	6522	1999	312	Am
2119	2000	899	Am	6560	1999	790	Am
2150	1999	312	Am	6586	1999	790	Am
	2000	89	Am	6587	1999	790	Am
2151	2000	898	R (as ad by Stats. 1994, Ch. 920 and as am by Prop. 198) & Ad	6588	1999	790	R
				6589	1999	790	R
2154	2000	899	Am	6591	1999	790	Am
2155	2000	899	Am	6592	1999	790	Am
2166	2000	89	Am	6593	1999	790	Am
2166.5	2000	89	Am	6640	2000	55	Am
	2000	562	Am (by Sec. 1.5 of Ch.)	6641	2000	55	Am
				6642	2000	55	Am
2187	1999	312	Am	6643	2000	55	Am
	2000	899	Am	6723	1999	312	Am
	2000	1081	Am	6724	1999	312	Am
3006	2000	898	Am	6760	1999	790	Am
3018	1999	368	Am	6786	1999	790	Am
5000	2000	1081	Am	6787	1999	790	Am
5100.5	2000	1081	Ad	6788	1999	790	R
6020	1999	791*	Am	6789	1999	790	R
6022	1999	791*	Am	6790	1999	790	R
6023	1999	791*	Am	6791	1999	790	Am
6041	1999	791*	Am	6792	1999	790	Am
6042	1999	312	Am	6797	1999	790	Am
	1999	791*	Am	6842	2000	55	Am
6081	1999	791*	Am	6843	2000	55	Am
6084	1999	791*	Am	6844	2000	55	Am
6086	1999	791*	Am	6845	2000	55	Am
6101	1999	791*	Am	6951	1999	312	Am
6108	1999	790	Am	6953	1999	312	Am
6120	1999	790	R	6954	1999	312	Am
6121	1999	790	R	7420	1999	159*	Am
6122	1999	790	Am		2000	494	Am
	1999	791*	Am	7441	1999	159*	Am
6123	1999	790	Am		1999	791*	Am
6140	1999	790	Am		2000	494	Am
6160	1999	312	Am	7443	1999	159*	Am
	1999	791*	Am	7772.1	1999	312	Ad
6180	1999	312	Am	8023	2000	1081	Am
6201	1999	791*	Am	8040	2000	135	Am ²⁰³
6202	1999	791*	Am	8041	1999	790	Am
6203	1999	791*	Am	8042	1999	790	R
6204	1999	791*	Am	8065	1999	790	Am
6220	2000	55	Am	8066	1999	790	Am
6221	1999	791*	R	8150	1999	312	Am
6300	1999	159*	Am	8409	1999	790	Am
6341	1999	312	Am	8450	1999	790	R
				8451	1999	790	Am
				8452	1999	790	Am

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

ELECTIONS CODE—Continued

<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>			<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>		
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>		<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
8453	1999	790	R	13206	2000	898	R (as ad by Stats. 1994,
8454	1999	790	Am				Ch. 920 and as
8500	1999	790	Am				am by
8602	1999	790	Am				Prop. 198) & Ad
9014	2000	1081	Am	13230	2000	898	R (as ad by Stats. 1994,
9085	1999	312	Ad				Ch. 920 and as
9094	2000	899	Am				am by
9105	1999	312	Am	13300	2000	898	Prop. 198) & Ad
9111	2000	496	Am				R (as ad by
9116	2000	55	Am				Stats. 1994,
9117	2000	55	R				Ch. 920 and as
9118	2000	55	Am				am by
9164	2000	1081	Am				Prop. 198) & Ad
9203	1999	312	Am				R (as ad by
9204	1999	312	Am				Stats. 1994,
9212	2000	496	Am				Ch. 920 and as
9214	2000	55	Am				am by
9215	2000	55	Am		2000	899	Prop. 198) & Ad
9225	2000	55	R				(by Sec. 20 of
9237.5	1999	312	Ad				Ch.)
9283	2000	1081	Am				R (as am by
9310	2000	55	Am				Stats. 1994,
9311	2000	55	Am				Ch. 920 and as
9401	2000	1081	Am				am by
9402	2000	1081	Am	13300.5	1999	312	Prop. 198) & Ad
9501	2000	1081	Am	13301	2000	898	(by Sec. 11.5 of
9501.5	2000	1081	Ad				Ch.)
9506	2000	1081	R				Ad
9507	2000	1081	R	13301	2000	898	R (as ad by
10262	1999	83	Am ³⁰				Stats. 1994,
10531	2000	1081	Am				Ch. 920 and as
10540	2000	1081	Am				am by
12285	2000	1081	Am				Prop. 198) & Ad
12287	2000	29	Ad				R (as ad by
13001	1999	790	Am (as am by				Stats. 1994,
			Stats. 1996,	13303	2000	899	Ch. 920 and as
			Ch. 1102) ¹⁸	13306	2000	899	am by
			Am (as am by	14310	2000	260	Prop. 198) & Ad
			Sec. 2,	15111	1999	697	R (as ad by
			Stats. 1996,	15112	1999	83	Stats. 1994,
			Ch. 1102) ⁶³	15151	1999	18*	Ch. 920 and as
13102	2000	898	R (as ad by				am by
			Stats. 1994,				Prop. 198) & Ad
			Ch. 920 and as	15321	1999	697	R (as ad by
			am by	15375	1999	18*	Stats. 1994,
			Prop. 198) & Ad		2000	55	Ch. 920 and as
13107	1999	312	Am	15500	1999	18*	am by
13112	1999	312	Am	15653	2000	1081	Prop. 198) & Ad
	2000	1081	Am	21000	1999	697	Am
13203	2000	898	R (as ad by	21001	2000	1081	Am
			Stats. 1994,	21500.1	1999	429	Ad
			Ch. 920 and as	21601.1	1999	429	Ad
			am by	21620	1999	429	Am
			Prop. 198) & Ad				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

EVIDENCE CODE

<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>			<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>		
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>		<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
822	2000	948	Am	1380	1999	383	Ad
1107	2000	1001	Am	1560	1999	444	Am
1109	2000	97	Am		2000	287	Am ²¹⁶
1157	2000	136	Am	1561	1999	444	Am
1160	2000	195	Ad	1563	1999	444	Am
1370	2000	1001	Am				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

FAMILY CODE

<i>Affected By</i>				<i>Affected By</i>			
<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
113	2000	808 *	Ad	3407	1999	867	R & Ad
126	1999	980	Ad	3408	1999	867	R & Ad
145	1999	661	Am	3409	1999	867	R & Ad
150	2000	808 *	Am	3410	1999	867	R & Ad
215	1999	980	Am	3411	1999	867	R & Ad
243	1999	980	Am	3412	1999	867	R & Ad
	2000	90 *	Am	3413	1999	867	R
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	3414	1999	867	R
290	2000	808 *	Am	3415	1999	867	R
291	2000	808 *	R & Ad	3416	1999	867	R
297	1999	588	Ad	3417	1999	867	R
298	1999	588	Ad	3418	1999	867	R
298.5	1999	588	Ad	3419	1999	867	R
299	1999	588	Ad	3420	1999	867	R
299.5	1999	588	Ad	3421	1999	867	R & Ad
299.6	1999	588	Ad	3422	1999	867	R & Ad
308.5	2000			3423	1999	867	R & Ad
	Initiative			3424	1999	867	R & Ad
	(Prop. 22			3425	1999	867	R & Ad
	adopted			3426	1999	867	Ad
	March			3427	1999	867	Ad
	7, 2000)		Ad	3428	1999	867	Ad
771	1999	940	Am	3429	1999	867	Ad
911	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	3430	1999	867	Ad
1816	2000	926	Am	3441	1999	867	Ad
2040	1999	118	Am	3442	1999	867	Ad
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	3443	1999	867	Ad
3011	1999	980	Am	3444	1999	867	Ad
3020	1999	980	Am	3445	1999	867	Ad
3021	1999	980	Am	3446	1999	867	Ad
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	3447	1999	867	Ad
3027	2000	926	Am & RN & Ad	3448	1999	867	Ad
3027.1	2000	926	Ad(RN)	3449	1999	867	Ad
3027.5	1999	985	Ad	3450	1999	867	Ad
3030	2000	808 *	Am	3451	1999	867	Ad
3044	1999	445	Ad	3452	1999	867	Ad
3046	1999	980	Ad	3453	1999	867	Ad
3110.5	1999	932	Ad	3454	1999	867	Ad
	2000	926	Am	3455	1999	867	Ad
3111	1999	932	Am	3456	1999	867	Ad
3112	2000	926	Am	3457	1999	867	Ad
3118	2000	926	Ad	3461	1999	867	Ad
3135	1999	867	Ad	3462	1999	867	Ad
Div. 8,				3465	1999	867	Am
Pt. 2,				3555	2000	808 *	Am
Ch. 13,				Div. 9,			
heading				Pt. 1,			
(Sec. 3200				Ch. 6,			
et seq.)	1999	1004	Am	heading			
3201	1999	985	Ad	(Sec. 3650			
	1999	1004	Ad	et seq.)	1999	653	Am
3202	1999	1004	Ad	3652	1999	653	Am
3203	1999	1004	Ad	3653	1999	653	Am
3204	1999	1004	Ad	3654	1999	653	Am
3400	1999	867	R & Ad	3680.5	1999	652	Ad
3401	1999	867	R	3690	1999	653	Ad (by 2nd text)
3402	1999	867	R & Ad	3691	1999	653	Ad
3403	1999	867	R & Ad	3692	1999	653	Ad
3404	1999	867	R & Ad	3693	1999	653	Ad
3405	1999	867	R & Ad	3751.5	2000	808 *	Am (by Sec. 28 of Ch.)
3406	1999	867	R & Ad				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
3751.5 (Cont.)	2000			5245	2000	808 *	Am
	2000	809	Am	5246	1999	480	Am
3752	2000	808 *	Am		1999	652	Am ⁸²
3760	2000	119	Am		2000	808 *	Am
3761	2000	808 *	Am	5247	2000	808 *	Am
3771	2000	808 *	Am	5252	2000	808 *	Am
3773	2000	119	Am	5260	2000	808 *	Am
4006	2000	808 *	Am	5261	2000	808 *	Am
4009	1999	653	Am (by Sec. 8 of Ch.)	5280	2000	808 *	Am
	2000	808 *	Am	5600	2000	808 *	Am
4065	1999	980	Am	5601	2000	808 *	Am
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	5602	2000	808 *	Am
	2000	808 *	Am	5603	2000	808 *	Am
4071.5	1999	653	R	6221	1999	661	Am
4200	2000	808 *	Am	6222	2000	1001	Am
4201	2000	808 *	Am	6228	1999	1022	Ad
4202	2000	808 *	Am	6240	1999	659	Am
4203	2000	808 *	Am	6250	1999	561	Am
4204	2000	808 *	Am	6250.5	1999	659	Ad
4205	2000	808 *	Am	6251	1999	561	Am
4250	2000	808 *	Am	6252	1999	561	Am
4251	2000	808 *	Am	6304	1999	662	Am
4252	1999	83	Am ³⁰	6341	1999	980	Am
4320	1999	284	Am	6343	1999	662	Am
	1999	846	Am (by Sec. 1.5 of Ch.)	6380	1999	83	Am ³⁰
					1999	561	Am (by Sec. 4 of Ch.)
4330	1999	846	Am		1999	661	Am (by Sec. 5.5 of Ch.)
4351	1999	83	Am ³⁰	6380.5	1999	661	Am (by Sec. 6 of Ch.)
	2000	808 *	Am		1999	662	Am (by Sec. 4.5 of Ch.)
4352	2000	808 *	Am	6381	1999	661	Am
4502	2000	808 *	Am	6383	1999	661	Am
4506.3	2000	808 *	Am	6389	1999	662	Am
4508	1999	980	Am	6750	1999	940	Am
4573	2000	808 *	Am	6751	1999	940	Am
4701	2000	808 *	Am	6752	1999	940	R & Ad
4721	2000	808 *	Am	6753	1999	940	R & Ad
4729	2000	808 *	Am	6924	2000	519	Am
4901	1999	83	Am ³⁰	7500	1999	940	Am
5000	1999	980	Ad	7551.5	1999	652	Ad
	2000	808 *	Am	7552.5	1999	652	Am
5001	1999	980	Ad	7558	2000	808 *	Am
	2000	808 *	Am	7571	1999	652	Am (by Sec. 8 of Ch.)
5002	1999	980	Ad			83	Am ³⁰
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	7572	1999	652	Am (by Sec. 10 of Ch.)
	2000	808 *	Am			808 *	Am
5005	1999	652	Ad	7573	2000	808 *	Am
5100	2000	808 *	Am	7574	2000	808 *	Am
5101	2000	808 *	R	7575	1999	83	Am ³⁰
5102	2000	808 *	R		1999	652	Am (by Sec. 11 of Ch.)
5208	1999	480	Am			653	Am (by Sec. 10.5 of Ch.)
5212	1999	480	Am	7630	2000	808 *	Am
5214	2000	808 *	Am	7634	2000	808 *	Am
5230	2000	808 *	Am			808 *	Am
5231	2000	808 *	Am			808 *	Am
5234	1999	480	Am			808 *	Am
5235	2000	808 *	Am			808 *	Am
5237	2000	808 *	Am			808 *	Am
5241	2000	808 *	Am			808 *	Am
5244	2000	808 *	Am			808 *	Am

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FAMILY CODE—Continued

<i>Affected By</i>				<i>Affected By</i>			
<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
7642	1999	653	Am	17302	1999	478	Ad
7660	2000	937	Am		1999	480	Am (as ad by
7662	2000	937	Am				Stats. 1999,
7810	1999	275 *	Ad				Ch. 478)
7895	2000	447	Am	17303	1999	478	Ad
7911	1999	881 *	Am	17304	1999	478	Ad
7911.1	1999	881 *	Am		1999	480	Am (as ad by
8703	2000	910	Am				Stats. 1999,
8714	2000	910	Am				Ch. 478)
	2000	930	Am		2000	808 *	Am
8714.5	2000	910	Am	17305	1999	478	Ad
	2000	930	Am		1999	480	Am (as ad by
8714.7	2000	910	Am				Stats. 1999,
	2000	930	Am				Ch. 478)
8715	2000	910	Am	17306	1999	478	Ad
	2000	930	Am		1999	480	Am (as ad by
8801.3	2000	937	Am				Stats. 1999,
8802	2000	937	Am				Ch. 478)
8814.5	2000	937	Am	17308	1999	478	Ad
9102	2000	937	Am	17309	1999	478	Ad
9201	2000	910	Am	17310	1999	478	Ad
9202	2000	910	Am		1999	480	Am (as ad by
9203	2000	910	Am				Stats. 1999,
10003	1999	652	Am				Ch. 478)
10004	1999	652	Am	17312	1999	478	Ad
10005	1999	652	Am		1999	480	Am (as ad by
10008	2000	808 *	Am				Stats. 1999,
10013	1999	652	Ad				Ch. 478)
10014	1999	652	Ad	17314	1999	478	Ad
10015	1999	652	Ad	17316	1999	478	Ad
10100	1999	1004	R	17318	1999	478	Ad
10101	1999	1004	R	17320	1999	478	Ad
10102	1999	1004	R	17400	1999	478	Ad
15000	1999	886	S ¹⁹		1999	480	Am (as ad by
15010	1999	886	Am ¹⁹				Stats. 1999,
15012	1999	886	Am ¹⁹				Ch. 478)
17000	1999	478	Ad		1999	980	Am (by
	1999	480	Am (as ad by				Sec. 14.2 of Ch.,
			Stats. 1999,				as ad by
			Ch. 478)				Stats. 1999,
	2000	808 *	Am				Ch. 478)
17200	1999	478	Ad		2000	808 *	Am
17202	1999	478	Ad	17400.5	1999	653	Ad
17204	1999	478	Ad		2000	808 *	R
17206	1999	478	Ad	17401	1999	653	Ad
17208	1999	478	Ad		1999	803	Ad
17210	1999	478	Ad		2000	808 *	Am (as ad by
17211	1999	478	Ad				Stats. 1999,
	1999	480	Am (as ad by				Ch. 653)
			Stats. 1999,				Am (as ad by
			Ch. 478)				Stats. 1999,
17212	1999	478	Ad				Ch. 803) & RN
	1999	653	Am (as ad by	17401.5	2000	808 *	Ad(RN)
			Stats. 1999,	17402	1999	478	Ad
			Ch. 478)		1999	653	Am (as ad by
	2000	808 *	Am				Stats. 1999,
17300	1999	478	Ad				Ch. 478)
	1999	480	Am (as ad by		2000	808 *	Am
			Stats. 1999,	17404	1999	478	Ad
			Ch. 478)				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

FAMILY CODE—Continued

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
17404 (Cont.)	1999	480	Am (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 478)	17510	1999	478	Ad
	2000	808 *	Am	17512	1999	478	Ad
17405	1999	652	Ad	17514	1999	478	Ad
17406	1999	478	Ad	17516	1999	478	Ad
	1999	480	Am (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 478)	17518	1999	478	Ad
	2000	808 *	Am		2000	808 *	Am
17407	1999	652	Ad	17520	1999	478	Ad
17408	1999	478	Ad		1999	652	Am (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 478)
17410	1999	478	Ad			654	R (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 478)
17412	1999	478	Ad				Ad (by Sec. 3.5 of Ch.)
17414	1999	478	Ad	17521	1999	653	Ad
17415	1999	478	Ad	17522	1999	478	Ad
	1999	480	Am (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 478)	17523	1999	980	Ad
				17524	1999	478	Ad
17416	1999	478	Ad	17525	1999	654	Ad
17418	1999	478	Ad		2000	808 *	Am
17420	1999	478	Ad	17526	1999	478	Ad
17422	1999	478	Ad	17528	1999	478	Ad
	2000	119	Am	17530	1999	653	Ad
17424	1999	478	Ad	17531	2000	808 *	Ad
17428	1999	478	Ad	17540	2000	808 *	Ad
17430	1999	478	Ad	17600	1999	478	Ad ¹¹⁷
	1999	480	Am (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 478)		1999	480	Am (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 478)
	1999	652	Am (as am by Stats. 1999, Ch. 480)	17602	1999	478	Ad
	2000	808 *	Am		1999	480	Am (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 478)
17432	1999	478	Ad	17604	1999	478	Ad
17433	1999	653	Ad		1999	480	Am (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 478)
	2000	808 *	Am		2000	808 *	Am
17434	1999	478	Ad		1999	480	Ad
	2000	808 *	Am	17700	1999	478	Ad
17500	1999	478	Ad	17702	1999	478	Ad ¹¹⁸
	1999	480	Am (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 478)	17703	2000	108 *	Ad
				17704	1999	478	Ad
					1999	480	Am (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 478)
17501	1999	480	Ad				
17502	1999	478	Ad	17706	1999	478	Ad
17504	1999	478	Ad		1999	480	Am (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 478)
	2000	808 *	Am				
17505	1999	478	Ad				
	2000	808 *	Am	17708	1999	478	Ad
17506	1999	478	Ad	17710	1999	478	Ad
	1999	652	Am (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 478)		1999	479 *	Am (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 478)
17508	1999	478	Ad		1999	480	Am (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 478)
	1999	652	Am (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 478)				
	2000	808 *	Am	17712	1999	478	Ad
17509	1999	652	Ad	17714	1999	478	Ad

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

FAMILY CODE—Continued

<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>			<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>		
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>		<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
17714 (Cont.)				17802	1999	803	Ad
	2000	808 *	Am	17803	1999	803	Ad
17800	1999	803	Ad	17804	1999	803	Ad
17801	1999	803	Ad				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

FINANCIAL CODE

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
22	2000	375	Am	4823	2000	1015 *	Am
100	2000	1015 *	Am	4826.5	2000	1015 *	Am
102	2000	1015 *	Am	4827	2000	1015 *	Am
103	2000	1015 *	Am	4827.7	2000	1015 *	Am
105	2000	1015 *	Am	4871.5	2000	1015 *	Am
105.2	2000	1015 *	Ad	4877.03	2000	1015 *	Am
105.5	2000	1015 *	Ad	4901.5	2000	1015 *	Am
105.7	2000	1015 *	Ad	5805	1999	1000	R
107	2000	1015 *	Am	6850.5	2000	565	Ad
107.5	2000	1015 *	Ad	12307.4	2000	1015 *	Am
109	2000	1015 *	Am	14157	1999	385	Am
116	2000	1015 *	Am		2000	612	R
139.6	2000	1015 *	R	14160	1999	385	Ad & R ²⁴
146.1	2000	913	Ad ²⁸⁸ R ⁶³	14254.5	2000	612	Am
				14400	2000	411 *	Am
200	2000	1015 *	Am	14405	2000	411 *	Am
205	1999	513	Ad & R ⁵	14406	2000	529	Ad
256	2000	1015 *	Am	14800	2000	411 *	Am
258	2000	1015 *	Am	14860	2000	411 *	Am
274	2000	1015 *	Am	14864	2000	411 *	R
275	2000	1015 *	Am	15256	2000	411 *	R
276	2000	1015 *	Am	16000	2000	612	Ad
277	2000	1015 *	Am	16001	2000	612	Ad
500	2000	204	Am	16002	2000	612	Ad
551	2000	204	R & Ad	16003	2000	612	Ad
552	2000	204	R	16004	2000	612	Ad
557	2000	204	R	16005	2000	612	Ad
558	2000	204	R	16006	2000	612	Ad
600	2000	1015 *	Am	16007	2000	612	Ad
761.5	2000	204	Ad	16008	2000	612	Ad
765.5	2000	565	Ad	16009	2000	612	Ad
1400	2000	1015 *	Ad	16010	2000	612	Ad
1401	2000	1015 *	Ad	16011	2000	612	Ad
1402	2000	1015 *	Ad	16012	2000	612	Ad
1403	2000	1015 *	Ad	16013	2000	612	Ad
1410	2000	1015 *	Ad	16020	2000	612	Ad
1411	2000	1015 *	Ad	16021	2000	612	Ad
1412	2000	1015 *	Ad	16022	2000	612	Ad
1500.1	2000	1015 *	Am	16023	2000	612	Ad
1500.6	2000	204	Ad	16024	2000	612	Ad
1561.1	1999	130	Am	16075	2000	612	Ad
1800.3	2000	1015 *	Am	16076	2000	612	Ad
1913.5	2000	1015 *	Am	16077	2000	612	Ad
3100	2000	1015 *	Am	16100	2000	612	Ad
3371	1999	57	Am	16101	2000	612	Ad
	2000	1015 *	Am	16102	2000	612	Ad
3373	2000	1060	Am	16103	2000	612	Ad
3390	2000	1015 *	Am	16150	2000	612	Ad
3391	2000	1015 *	Am	16151	2000	612	Ad
3392	2000	1015 *	Am	16152	2000	612	Ad
3392.5	2000	1015 *	Am	16153	2000	612	Ad
3800	2000	1015 *	Am	16154	2000	612	Ad
3824	2000	1015 *	Am	16200	2000	612	Ad
3825	2000	1015 *	Am	16200.5	2000	612	Ad
3826	2000	1015 *	Am	16201	2000	612	Ad
3827	2000	1015 *	Am	16202	2000	612	Ad
3903	2000	1015 *	Am	16203	2000	612	Ad
4805.01	2000	1015 *	Am	16204	2000	612	Ad
4805.02	2000	1015 *	Ad	16205	2000	612	Ad
4805.10	2000	1015 *	Ad	16206	2000	612	Ad
4821.5	2000	1015 *	Am	16500	2000	612	Ad

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

FINANCIAL CODE—Continued

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
16501	2000	612	Ad	17005.6	1999	441	Am
16502	2000	612	Ad	17200	1999	441	Am
16503	2000	612	Ad	17200.8	2000	437	Am
16504	2000	612	Ad	17215	1999	441	Ad
16505	2000	612	Ad	17312	1999	253	Am
16506	2000	612	Ad		2000	636	Am
16507	2000	612	Ad	17320	2000	636	Am
16508	2000	612	Ad	17345.1	1999	486	Am
16509	2000	612	Ad	17400	1999	441	Am
16510	2000	612	Ad	17401	1999	441	R
16511	2000	612	Ad	17403.1	1999	441	Am
16512	2000	612	Ad	17403.2	1999	441	Am
16525	2000	612	Ad	17403.3	1999	441	Am
16526	2000	612	Ad	17403.4	1999	441	Am
16527	2000	612	Ad	17403.5	2000	437	Ad
16528	2000	612	Ad	17409	1999	253	Am
16529	2000	612	Ad	17409.1	2000	437	Am
16530	2000	612	Ad	18003	2000	1015*	Am
16550	2000	612	Ad	18003.2	2000	1015*	Ad
16551	2000	612	Ad	18003.7	1999	345	Ad
16552	2000	612	Ad	18210	1999	345	Am
16553	2000	612	Ad		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
16554	2000	612	Ad	18321	1999	345	Am
16555	2000	612	Ad	18437	1999	345	Am
16600	2000	612	Ad	18608	1999	428	Am
16601	2000	612	Ad	18631	2000	101	Am
16602	2000	612	Ad	21201.4	2000	128	Ad
16603	2000	612	Ad	22050	2000	1015*	Am
16604	2000	612	Ad	22056	2000	1055*	Am
16605	2000	612	Ad	22154	2000	1015*	Am
16607	2000	612	Ad	22203	1999	347	Am
16700	2000	612	Ad	22251	1999	347	Am
16701	2000	612	Ad	22305	1999	347	Am
16702	2000	612	Ad	22330	1999	347	Am
16703	2000	612	Ad	22337	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
16704	2000	612	Ad	22467	1999	347	Am
16800	2000	612	Ad	22551	1999	347	Am
16900	2000	612	Ad	31220	2000	1015*	Am
16900.5	2000	612	Ad	50003	2000	968	Am
16901	2000	612	Ad	50204	2000	968	Am
16902	2000	612	Ad	50302	2000	968	Am
16903	2000	612	Ad	50314	2000	968	Am
16904	2000	612	Ad	50401	2000	968	Am
16905	2000	612	Ad	50700	1999	407	S ⁷⁴
16906	2000	612	Ad	50701	1999	407	S ⁷⁴
17003	2000	437	Am	50702	1999	407	S ⁷⁴
17004.5	1999	441	Ad	50703	1999	407	S ⁷⁴
17005.2	2000	437	Ad	50704	1999	407	R
17005.3	1999	441	Ad(RN)	50705	1999	407	S ⁷⁴
	2000	437	Ad	50706	1999	407	S ⁷⁴
17005.5	1999	441	Am & RN & Ad	50707	1999	407	Am ⁷⁴

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

FISH AND GAME CODE

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
99	1999	483	Am	5521.5	2000	388	Am
103	1999	483	Am	5521.6	1999	483	Ad
105	1999	483	Am	6420	1999	83	Am ³⁰
200	1999	483	S ²⁰	6430	1999	185	S ¹⁹
201	1999	483	S ²⁰	6431	1999	185	S ¹⁹
202	1999	483	S ²⁰	6432	1999	185	S ¹⁹
203	1999	483	S ²⁰		2000	388	Am
203.1	1999	483	S ²⁰	6433	1999	185	S ¹⁹
204	1999	483	S ²⁰		2000	388	R & Ad(RN)
205	1999	483	S ²⁰	6434	1999	185	S ¹⁹
206	1999	483	S ²⁰		2000	388	R
207	1999	483	S ²⁰	6435	1999	185	S ¹⁹
208	1999	483	S ²⁰		2000	388	R
209	1999	483	S ²⁰	6436	1999	185	S ¹⁹
210	1999	483	S ²⁰		2000	388	R
211	1999	483	S ²⁰	6437	1999	185	S ¹⁹
215	1999	483	S ²⁰		2000	388	R
217.5	1999	483	S ²⁰	6438	1999	185	S ¹⁹
217.6	1999	483	S ²⁰		2000	388	R
218	1999	483	S ²⁰	6439	1999	185	Am ¹⁹
219	1999	483	S ²⁰		2000	388	Am & RN
220	1999	483	S ²⁰	7000	1999	483	R
221	1999	483	Am ²⁰	7005	1999	483	R
309	1999	483	Am	7010	1999	483	R
391	2000	388	Am	7011	1999	483	R
1352.5	2000	395	Ad	7015	1999	483	R
1506	2000	418	Ad & R ¹¹¹	7020	1999	483	R
1525	2000	385	Am	7022	1999	483	R
1528	2000	385	Am	7025	1999	483	R
1580	2000	385	Am	7030	1999	483	R
1586	1999	66*	Am	7057	1999	483	Ad
1590	2000	385	Ad	7059	1999	483	Am
1591	2000	385	Ad	7065	1999	483	Am
1850	2000	950	Ad	7066	1999	483	Am
1851	2000	950	Ad	7071	1999	483	Am
1852	2000	950	Ad	7072	1999	483	Am
2357	2000	167	R		2000	388	Am
2801	2000	87*	Ad	7073	1999	483	Am
2811	2000	87*	Ad	7074	1999	483	Am
2815	2000	87*	Ad	Div. 6,			
2850	1999	1015	Ad	Pt. 1.7,			
2851	1999	1015	Ad	Ch. 8,			
2852	1999	1015	Ad	heading			
	2000	385	Am	(Sec. 7090			
2853	1999	1015	Ad	et seq.)	1999	483	Am
2854	1999	1015	Ad	7090	1999	483	Am
2855	1999	1015	Ad	7150	2000	238	Am
2856	1999	1015	Ad	7151	1999	83	Am ³⁰
2857	1999	1015	Ad	7655	2000	388	Am
2858	1999	1015	Ad	7704	1999	483	Am
2859	1999	1015	Ad	7710	1999	483	Am
2860	1999	1015	Ad	7712	1999	483	Am
2861	1999	1015	Ad	7715	2000	144*	Am
2862	1999	1015	Ad	7860	2000	410	S ⁷⁵
2863	1999	1015	Ad	7861	2000	410	S ⁷⁵
2920	2000	223	Ad & R ²⁰⁸	7861.1	2000	410	S ⁷⁵
2921	2000	223	Ad & R ²⁰⁸	7861.2	2000	410	S ⁷⁵
2922	2000	223	Ad & R ²⁰⁸	7861.3	2000	410	S ⁷⁵
2923	2000	223	Ad & R ²⁰⁸	7861.4	2000	410	S ⁷⁵
4301	2000	373	Am	7862	2000	410	S ⁷⁵
4801	1999	435*	Am	7863	2000	410	Am ⁷⁵

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
8022	2000	388	Am	8428	2000	717	S ^{257 19}
8043.2	1999	502*	Ad	8429	2000	717	S ^{257 19}
8100	1999	483	Am	8429.5	2000	717	S ^{257 19}
8101	1999	483	Am	8429.7	2000	717	Am ^{257 19}
	2000	388	Am	8510	2000	410	Ad
8150.5	2000	388	Am	8550.5	2000	388	Am
8150.7	2000	388	Am	8552.6	1999	502*	Am
8150.8	2000	388	R	8552.8	2000	388	Am
8150.9	2000	388	R	8585.5	1999	483	Am
8151	2000	388	R	8586	1999	483	Am
8152	2000	388	R	8587	1999	483	Am
8226	1999	502*	Am	8587.1	1999	483	R & Ad
8276.2	2000	410	Am ^{228 75}	8587.2	1999	483	R
8276.3	2000	410	Am ^{228 75}	8598	1999	483	Am
8279.1	2000	410	Am ^{228 75}	Div. 6,			
8280.1	2000	410	Am ^{228 75}	Pt. 3,			
8280.2	2000	410	Am ^{228 75}	Ch. 2,			
8280.3	2000	410	Am ^{228 75}	Art. 20,			
8280.4	2000	410	Am ^{228 75}	heading			
8280.5	2000	410	Am ^{228 75}	(Sec. 8599			
8280.6	2000	410	Am ^{228 75}	et seq.)	1999	483	Am
8394.5	2000	388	Am	8599.4	1999	483	Ad
8410	2000	388	R	8610.14	2000	385	Am
8411	2000	388	Am	8664.65	2000	388	R
8412	2000	388	Am	8681.5	1999	483	Am
8413	2000	388	R	8693.5	1999	483	R
8414	2000	388	R	8695.5	1999	483	R
8415	2000	388	R	8780.1	1999	483	Ad
8420	2000	717	S ^{257 19}	8837	1999	483	Am
8420.5	2000	717	S ^{257 19}	10502.7	1999	502*	Ad
8421	2000	717	S ^{257 19}	10503	2000	385	Am
8421.5	2000	717	S ^{257 19}	10656	1999	502*	Ad
8422	2000	717	Am ^{257 19}	10711	2000	385	Am
8423	2000	717	Am ^{257 19}	11019	2000	388	Am
8423.5	2000	717	S ^{257 19}	12002	2000	374	Am
8424	2000	717	S ^{257 19}	12002.3	2000	388	Am
8425	2000	717	S ^{257 19}	12006.6	2000	388	Am
8426	2000	717	S ^{257 19}	12009	2000	388	Am
8427	2000	717	S ^{257 19}	12157	2000	388	Am

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
221	1999	83	Am ³⁰	6025	2000	338	S ⁴³
224	1999	890*	Am R & Ad ⁹⁶	6025.2	2000	338	S ⁴³
				6025.5	2000	338	S ⁴³
491	2000	589	Ad	6026	2000	338	S ⁴³
492	2000	589	Ad	6026.5	2000	338	S ⁴³
500	2000	670	Ad	6027	2000	338	S ⁴³
501	2000	670	Ad	6027.5	2000	338	Am ⁴³
522	2000	1082	Am	6028	2000	338	S ⁴³
529	2000	1082	Am	6029	2000	338	Am ⁴³
531	2000	1082	Am	6045	2000	21*	Ad ¹⁷⁴
705	2000	1055*	Am				R ¹⁰⁰
821	2000	670	Am	6046	2000	21*	Ad ¹⁷⁴
Div. 1, Pt. 3, heading (Sec. 1101 et seq.)							R ¹⁰⁰
	2000	739*	Am (as ad by Stats. 2000, Ch. 144)	6047	2000	21*	Ad ¹⁷⁴
							R ¹⁰⁰
1101	2000	144*	Ad & R ¹⁹	6253	2000	262	Am
	2000	739*	Am (as ad by Stats. 2000, Ch. 144)	6723	1999	450	Am ⁷⁹ R ⁸⁰
							Ad ⁸¹
1102	2000	144*	Ad & R ¹⁹	6971	2000	154	Am ^{206 43}
	2000	739*	Am (as ad by Stats. 2000, Ch. 144)	6972	2000	154	S ^{206 43}
				6973	2000	154	S ^{206 43}
				6974	2000	154	S ^{206 43}
				6975	2000	154	S ^{206 43}
				6976	2000	154	S ^{206 43}
				6977	2000	154	S ^{206 43}
				6978	2000	154	Am ^{206 43}
				6979	2000	154	Am ^{206 43}
				7270	1999	961	Ad
					2000	315	Am
				7270.5	2000	315	Ad
				7271	1999	961	Ad ³⁷
					2000	315	Am
				7272	1999	961	Ad
					2000	315	Am
				7272.5	2000	315	Ad
				7273	1999	961	Ad
					2000	315	Am
				7274	1999	961	Ad
				9562	1999	447	Am
				10610	2000	425	Ad
				10704	1999	447	Ad
				10721	1999	447	Am
				10782	1999	447	Am & RN
							Ad
				10783	1999	447	Am & RN
							Ad
				10784	1999	447	Ad
				10785	1999	447	Ad(RN)
				10786	1999	447	Ad(RN)
				11480	1999	609	Ad
				11481	1999	609	Ad
				11482	1999	609	Ad
				11483	1999	609	Ad
				11484	1999	609	Ad
				11485	1999	609	Ad
				11517	1999	609	Am
				11518	1999	889	Ad
				11734	2000	1000	Am
				12798.1	1999	627*	Ad & R ¹⁸
				12976	2000	806	Am
2282.5	1999	890*	Ad ⁴⁵ R ²⁵				
	2000	573*	Am ^{36 13}				
2287	1999	890*	Ad				
4101.2	1999	67*	Ad				
4155	1999	370	Am				
5852	1999	83	Am ³⁰				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL CODE—Continued

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
12999.4	2000	806	Am				
12999.5	2000	806	Am	2000	567	Am (by Sec. 6.5 of Ch., as ad by	
12999.6	2000	806	Ad & R ²⁴⁴			Sec. 16,	
13000	1999	609	Am			Stats. 1998, ²⁰	
13180	2000	718	Ad			Ch. 752) ²¹	
13181	2000	718	Ad			Am (by Sec. 7.5	
13182	2000	718	Ad			of Ch., as ad by	
13183	2000	718	Ad			Sec. 16.5,	
13184	2000	718	Ad			Stats. 1998,	
13185	2000	718	Ad			Ch. 752) ³⁵	
13186	2000	718	Ad	31755	1999	81 *	Ad & R ³⁹
13187	2000	718	Ad	33227	2000	115	Am
13188	2000	718	Ad	42801	1999	240	S ¹⁸
14008	2000	806	Am	42802	1999	240	S ¹⁸
14033	2000	806	Am	42803	1999	240	S ¹⁸
14651	1999	83	Am ³⁰	42804	1999	240	S ¹⁸
15051	2000	1000	Am	42805	1999	240	S ¹⁸
15052	2000	1000	R	42806	1999	240	S ¹⁸
15053	2000	1000	Am	42807	1999	240	S ¹⁸
15054	2000	1000	Am	42808	1999	240	S ¹⁸
15055	2000	1000	Am	42809	1999	240	S ¹⁸
15061	2000	1000	Am	42810	1999	240	S ¹⁸
15062	2000	1000	Am	42811	1999	240	S ¹⁸
15204	2000	1000	Am	42812	1999	240	S ¹⁸
18943	2000	373	Am	42813	1999	240	S ¹⁸
18946	2000	373	Am	42814	1999	240	S ¹⁸
18947	2000	373	Am	42815	1999	240	Am ¹⁸
18963	2000	373	Ad	42943	1999	452	Am
18991	2000	373	Am	44975	1999	609	Am
19000	2000	373	Am	46003	1999	609	Am
19001	2000	373	Am	46003.5	1999	609	Am
19013	2000	373	Am	46008	1999	609	R
19016	2000	373	Am	47000	1999	833	Am
19020	2000	373	Am	47001	1999	833	Am
19213	1999	329	Am	47002	1999	833	R & Ad
19300	1999	329	Am	47003	1999	833	Am
19300.5	1999	329	Ad	47004	1999	833	Am
19302	1999	329	Am	47004.1	1999	833	Ad
19304	1999	329	Am	47010	1999	833	S ⁵⁷
19305	1999	329	Am	47011	1999	833	Am ⁵⁷
19306	1999	329	Am	47012	1999	833	S ⁵⁷
19447	1999	329	Am	47013	1999	833	Am ⁵⁷
19501	2000	373	Am	47014	1999	833	R
20797	1999	83	Am ³⁰	47020	1999	833	R (as ad by
21855	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}			Sec. 1.5,	
27522	1999	197	Ad			(2nd text),	
27523	1999	197	Ad			Stats. 1966,	
27571	1999	197	Am			Ch. 606)	
27644	1999	197	Am			Am (as ad by	
31108	2000	567	Am			Sec. 1.5,	
31108.5	2000	567	Ad			(1st text),	
31752	2000	567	Am			Stats. 1996,	
31752.2	2000	567	Ad			Ch. 606) ¹³	
31753	1999	83	Am ³⁰	47021	1999	833	Ad & R ¹⁸
	2000	567	Am	47025	1999	833	S ¹⁸
31754	2000	57	Am (as ad by	47026	1999	833	Am ¹⁸
			Sec. 16 and	48002	1999	507 *	Am
			Sec. 16.5,	48002.5	1999	507 *	Ad
			Stats. 1998,	52100	2000	359	Ad
			Ch. 752)	52456	2000	589	Am

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
55000	2000	579	Ad		2000	768	Am (by Sec. 4.5 of Ch.)
55001	2000	579	Ad				
55002	2000	579	Ad	55922	2000	412	Am (by Sec. 2 of Ch.)
55003	2000	579	Ad				
55006	2000	579	Ad		2000	768	Am (by Sec. 5.5 of Ch.)
55007	2000	579	Ad				
55008	2000	579	Ad	56133.5	2000	768	Am
55009	2000	579	Ad	56183.5	1999	198	Am
55010	2000	579	Ad	56185.75	1999	198	Am
55010.5	2000	579	Ad	56382.5	2000	768	Am
55011	2000	579	Ad	56572	1999	198	Am
55012	2000	579	Ad	56621	2000	768	Am
55013	2000	579	Ad	56631	2000	412	Am (by Sec. 3 of Ch.)
55014	2000	579	Ad				
55015	2000	579	Ad		2000	768	Am (by Sec. 9.5 of Ch.)
55020	2000	579	Ad				
55020.5	2000	579	Ad	56652	2000	412	Am (by Sec. 4 of Ch.)
55021	2000	579	Ad				
55022	2000	579	Ad		2000	768	Am (by Sec. 10.5 of Ch.)
55040	2000	579	Ad				
55045	2000	579	Ad	57405	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
55046	2000	579	Ad	57408	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
55047	2000	579	Ad	57409	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
55050	2000	579	Ad	57411	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
55051	2000	579	Ad	57516	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
55052	2000	579	Ad	57517	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
55060	2000	579	Ad	57519	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
55061	2000	579	Ad	57530	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
55062	2000	579	Ad	57531	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
55063	2000	579	Ad	57540	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
55070	2000	579	Ad	57567	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
55071	2000	579	Ad	57568	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
55072	2000	579	Ad	57570	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
55074	2000	579	Ad	57581	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
55075	2000	579	Ad	57582	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
55076	2000	579	Ad	57590	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
55080	2000	579	Ad	58897	1999	609	Ad
55081	2000	579	Ad	58937	2000	1055*	Am
55082	2000	579	Ad	59947	2000	1055*	Am
55083	2000	579	Ad	61371	2000	164	R
55100	2000	579	Ad	61371.5	2000	164	R
55101	2000	579	Ad	61372	2000	164	R
55102	2000	579	Ad	61373	2000	164	R
55103	2000	579	Ad	61375	2000	164	R
55104	2000	579	Ad	61375.5	2000	164	R
55105	2000	579	Ad	61376	2000	164	R
55106	2000	579	Ad	61377	2000	164	R
55107	2000	579	Ad	61378	2000	164	R
55108	2000	579	Ad	61378.5	2000	164	R
55484.75	1999	198	Am	61379	2000	164	R
55523	1999	198	Am	61384	2000	164	Am
	2000	768	Am	61581	1999	682	Ad & R ⁵
55601.5	1999	199	Am	61582	1999	682	Ad & R ⁵
55702	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	61583	1999	682	Ad & R ⁵
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	61584	1999	682	Ad & R ⁵
55722.5	2000	768	Am	61585	1999	682	Ad & R ⁵
55861	1999	143	Am	61586	1999	682	Ad & R ⁵
55862	1999	198	Am	61587	1999	682	Ad & R ⁵
55882	2000	768	Am	64101	2000	298	Am
55901	2000	412	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)	64114	2000	298	Am
				64301	2000	298	Am

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<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>			<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>		
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>		<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
64309	2000	1055 *	Am	77003.6	1999	609	Ad
64320	2000	298	Am	77007.5	1999	609	Am
64321	2000	298	Am	77008	1999	609	Am
64321.5	2000	298	Am	77030	1999	609	Am
64322	2000	298	Am	77032	1999	609	Am
64696	2000	1055 *	Am	77034	1999	609	Am
67054	2000	587	Am	77090	1999	609	Am
67105	2000	587	Am	77091	1999	609	Am
74901	2000	587	Am	77093	1999	609	Am
74901.5	2000	587	Ad	77095	1999	609	Am
75131	2000	587	Am	77096	1999	609	Am
76341.7	1999	29 *	Ad	77097	1999	609	Am
76906	2000	1055 *	Am	77123	1999	609	Am
77002	1999	609	Am	78558	2000	1055 *	Am
77003.5	1999	609	Ad				

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
402	1999	416	Am	4460	1999	386	Ad
811.9	2000	447	Ad	4529.10	2000		
911.4	1999	620	Am		Initiative		
927.1	2000	151	Am		(Prop. 35		
927.2	1999	784 *	Am		adopted		
927.5	1999	784 *	Am		Nov. 7,		
1091	1999	349	Am		2000)		Ad
1091.2	2000	108 *	Am	4529.11	2000		
1091.5	1999	349	Am		Initiative		
	2000	87 *	Am		(Prop. 35		
1156	1999	971	Am		adopted		
1322	1999	525	Am ¹¹²		Nov. 7,		
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³		2000)		Ad
1780	1999	312	Am	4529.12	2000		
1997.53	1999	446 *	R		Initiative		
3102	2000	506	Am		(Prop. 35		
3105	2000	506	Am		adopted		
3306.5	2000	209	Ad		Nov. 7,		
3307.5	1999	338	Ad		2000)		Ad
3500	2000	901	Am	4529.13	2000		
3500.5	2000	901	Ad(RN)		Initiative		
3501	2000	901	Am		(Prop. 35		
3501.5	2000	1010	Am		adopted		
3501.6	2000	1010	R		Nov. 7,		
3502.5	2000	901	Am		2000)		Ad
3505.4	2000	316	Ad	4529.14	2000		
3507.1	2000	901	R & Ad		Initiative		
3508	1999	157	Am		(Prop. 35		
3508.5	2000	901	Am		adopted		
3509	2000	901	Am & RN		Nov. 7,		
			Ad ⁹⁶		2000)		Ad
3510	2000	901	Am & RN	4529.15	2000		
			& Ad(RN)		Initiative		
3511	2000	901	Ad		(Prop. 35		
3513	1999	918	Am		adopted		
3515.7	2000	879	Am		Nov. 7,		
3517.6	1999	446 *	Am		2000)		Ad
3517.65	1999	83	Am ³⁰	4529.16	2000		
	1999	446 *	R		Initiative		
3517.8	2000	879	Ad		(Prop. 35		
3540.1	1999	828	Am (by Sec. 5		adopted		
			of Ch.)		Nov. 7,		
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³		2000)		Ad
	2000	893	Am	4529.17	2000		
3543	2000	893	Am		Initiative		
3546	2000	893	R & Ad		(Prop. 35		
3562	1999	971	Am		adopted		
3562.2	2000	1030	Ad		Nov. 7,		
3566	1999	971	Am		2000)		Ad
3579	1999	971	Am	4529.18	2000		
3583	1999	952	Am		Initiative		
3583.5	1999	952	Ad		(Prop. 35		
	2000	893	Am		adopted		
3584	1999	952	Ad		Nov. 7,		
3585	1999	952	Am		2000)		Ad
4420	1999	521 *	R & Ad	4529.19	2000		
	2000	763	Am		Initiative		
4420.5	1999	521 *	Am		(Prop. 35		
4451	2000	989	Am		adopted		
4454	2000	989	Am		Nov. 7,		
4459	2000	989	Ad		2000)		Ad

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<i>Affected By</i>				<i>Affected By</i>			
<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
4529.20	2000			6523.7	2000	506	Am
	Initiative			6523.75	2000	506	Am & RN
	(Prop. 35			6523.8	2000	227	Ad
	adopted			6523.9	2000	506	Ad (RN)
	Nov. 7,			6528	2000	14*	Ad
	2000)		Ad	6586.5	2000	723	Am
4560	1999	83	Am ³⁰	6586.7	2000	723	Ad
6103.9	2000	808*	Am		2000	724	Ad
6159	1999	514	Am	6588	1999	649	Am
6166	1999	203	Ad	6599	2000	723	Ad
Title 1,				6599.2	2000	723	Ad
Div. 7,				7060	1999	968	Am
Ch. 3.1,				7060.2	1999	968	Am
heading				7060.4	1999	968	Am
(Sec. 6205				7060.7	1999	968	Am
et seq.)	2000	562	Am	7072	2000	616	Am
6205	2000	33	Am	7073	1999	83	Am ³⁰
	2000	562	Am (by Sec. 3.5		2000	616	Am
			of Ch.)	7073.3	2000	616	R
6205.5	2000	33	Am	7073.9	2000	865	Ad
	2000	562	Am	7074	1999	137*	Am
6206	2000	562	Am		2000	616	Am
6206.4	2000	33	Ad	7074.5	1999	137*	Ad
6206.5	2000	33	Am	7078	1999	61	Am (as ad by
	2000	562	Am (by Sec. 6.5				Stats. 1996,
			of Ch.)				Ch. 955)
6206.7	2000	33	Am	7153	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
	2000	562	Am	7154	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
6207	2000	562	Am	7157	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
6208	2000	33	Am	7159	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
6208.5	2000	562	Am	7170	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
6209.5	2000	562	R	7222	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
6209.7	2000	562	Am		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
6210	2000	33	Am	7226	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
6253	1999	83	Am ³⁰	7260	1999	83	Am ³⁰
	2000	982	Am	7262.5	1999	83	Am ³⁰
6253.2	1999	804*	Ad	7480	2000	808*	Am
6253.4	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	7504	2000	1055*	Am
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	7513.5	1999	341	Ad
6253.8	2000	783	Ad ²⁵³	7515	2000	320	R & Ad
6253.9	2000	982	Ad	7516	2000	320	Ad
6254	2000	184	Am	7591	2000	1055*	Am
6254.17	2000	198	Ad	8169.5	1999	625*	Am
6254.22	1999	769	Ad	8175	1999	732*	Ad ³¹
6254.4	1999	312	Am				R ³⁴
	2000	89	Am	8205	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶
6254.5	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	8211	2000	194	Am
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	8223	2000	194	Am
6255	2000	982	Am	8331	1999	784*	Am
6276.46	2000	198	Am	8333	1999	405	Ad ⁷¹
6277	1999	784*	Ad ¹⁴⁹	8334	1999	405	Ad ⁷¹
			R ⁸	8546	2000	1060	Am
6500	1999	649	Am	8547	1999	673	Am
6500.1	2000	506	Ad	8547.1	1999	673	R & Ad
6505.5	1999	83	Am ³⁰	8547.10	1999	673	Am
6516.6	1999	649	Am	8547.12	1999	673	Am
	2000	71*	Am ¹⁹⁰	8547.2	1999	673	Am
	2000	1058	Am	8547.3	1999	673	Am
6518	1999	1000	Am	8547.8	1999	673	Am
6523.5	2000	506	Am	8557	1999	784*	Am
6523.6	2000	506	Am	8558	1999	784*	Am

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
8570.5	2000	698 *	Ad	9191.5	1999	20	Am
8574.21	2000	343	Am	9357.3	1999	307	Am
8587.7	1999	294	Ad	9358	1999	897	Am
8588.7	1999	356	Ad	9359.01	1999	83	Am ³⁰
8588.8	1999	784 *	Ad	9380	1999	307	R
8589.3	1999	876	Am	9381	1999	307	R
8589.4	1999	876	Am	9382	1999	307	R
8609	1999	784 *	Ad	9383	1999	307	R
8609.1	1999	784 *	Ad	9384	1999	307	R
8609.2	1999	784 *	Ad	9385	1999	307	R
8655.5	1999	239	Am	11006.5	1999	784 *	Ad
8670.32	1999	687 *	Am	11015.5	1999	784 *	Am
			R & Ad ²⁵	11016.5	2000	62 *	Ad
	2000	721 *	R (as ad by	11018.5	1999	784 *	Am
			Sec. 2,		2000	927	Am
			Stats. 1999,	11019	2000	108 *	Am
			Ch. 687)		2000	295	Am (by Sec. 2
			Am (as am by				of Ch.)
			Sec. 1,	11019.9	2000	984	Ad
			Stats. 1999,	11042	1999	768	Am
			Ch. 687) ²⁰	11125	1999	393	Am ⁷¹
			Ad ³⁴	11125.4	1999	393	Am ⁷¹
8670.35	1999	613	Am	11125.5	1999	393	Am ⁷¹
8690.6	1999	67 *	Am ^{21 20}	11126	1999	735 *	Am
8840	2000	1087	Ad		2000	1002	Am
8841	2000	1087	Ad		2000	1055 *	Am
8842	2000	1087	Ad	11130	1999	393	Am
8843	2000	1087	Ad	11130.3	1999	393	Am
8844	2000	1087	Ad	11139	1999	591	Am
8846	2000	1087	Ad	11340.5	2000	1060	Am
8850	2000	1059	R	11340.8	2000	1059	Ad
8850.1	2000	1059	R	11340.85	2000	1060	Ad
8850.2	2000	1059	R	11340.9	2000	1060	Ad
8850.3	2000	1059	R	11341	2000	1059	Ad
8850.4	2000	1059	R	Title 2,			
8850.5	2000	1059	R	Div. 3,			
8850.6	2000	1059	R	Pt. 1			
8855	2000	687	Am	Ch. 3.5,			
8869.80	2000	331	Am	Art. 2,			
8869.83	1999	637	Am	heading			
8869.84	2000	331	Am	(Sec. 11342			
8880.12	2000	509	Am	et seq.)	2000	1060	R
8880.24	2000	131	Am	11342	2000	1059	R
8880.4	2000				2000	1060	R
	Legislative			11342.510	2000	1060	Ad
	Initiative			11342.520	2000	1060	Ad
	(Prop. 20			11342.530	2000	1060	Ad
	adopted			11342.535	2000	1059	Ad
	March 7,			11342.540	2000	1060	Ad
	2000)		Am ¹⁸³	11342.550	2000	1060	Ad
8880.56	2000	509	Am	11342.560	2000	1060	Ad
8880.68	2000	180	Am	11342.570	2000	1060	Ad
8899.10	2000	1055 *	Am	11342.580	2000	1060	Ad
8899.12	2000	1055 *	Am	11342.590	2000	1060	Ad
8899.16	2000	1055 *	Am	11342.595	2000	1059	Ad
8899.21	2000	1055 *	Am	11342.600	2000	1060	Ad
9149.20	1999	156	Ad	11342.610	2000	1060	Ad
9149.21	1999	156	Ad	11343	2000	1060	Am
9149.22	1999	156	Ad	11343.4	2000	1060	Am
9149.23	1999	156	Ad	11343.5	2000	1060	Am

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
Title 2, Div. 3, Pt. 1, Ch. 3.5, Art. 4, heading (Sec. 11344 et seq.)				11700	1999	873	R Ad ²¹ R ³¹
				11701	1999	873	R Ad ²¹ R ³⁴
				11702	1999	873	R Ad ²¹ R ³⁴
11344	2000	1060	Am				R ²¹ R ³⁴
11344.1	2000	1060	Am	11710	1999	873	R Ad ²¹ R ³⁴
	2000	1059	Am				
	2000	1060	Am (by Sec. 14.5 of Ch.)				
11344.2	2000	1060	Am	11711	1999	873	R Ad ²¹ R ³⁴
11344.4	2000	1060	Am				
11344.6	2000	1060	Am				
11344.7	2000	1060	Am	11712	1999	873	R Ad ²¹ R ³⁴
11344.9	2000	1060	Am				
11345	2000	1059	Ad				
11346	2000	1060	Am	11713	1999	873	R Ad ²¹ R ³⁴
11346.1	2000	1060	Am				
11346.2	2000	1059	Am (by Sec. 9 of Ch.)	11714	1999	873	R Ad ²¹ R ³⁴
	2000	1060	Am (by Sec. 22.5 of Ch.)				
11346.3	2000	1059	Am	11720	1999	873	R Ad ²¹ R ³⁴
	2000	1060	Am				
11346.4	2000	1059	Am				
11346.45	2000	1059	Ad	11725	1999	873	R Ad ²¹ R ³⁴
11346.5	2000	1059	Am (by Sec. 13 of Ch.)				
	2000	1060	Am (by Sec. 24.5 of Ch.)	11726	1999	873	R Ad ²¹ R ³⁴
11346.54	2000	1059	R				
	2000	1060	R	11730	1999	873	R Ad ²¹ R ³⁴
11346.7	2000	1059	Ad				
11346.8	2000	1059	Am (by Sec. 16 of Ch.)	11735	1999	873	R Ad ²¹ R ³⁴
	2000	1060	Am (by Sec. 26.5 of Ch.)				
11346.9	2000	1060	Am	11736	1999	873	R Ad ²¹ R ³⁴
11347	2000	1059	Ad				
	2000	1060	Ad				
11347.1	2000	1060	Ad	11737	1999	873	R Ad ²¹ R ³⁴
11347.3	2000	1060	Am				
11347.6	2000	1059	Ad				
11348	2000	1059	Ad	11738	1999	873	R Ad ²¹ R ³⁴
11349	2000	1060	Am				
11349.1	2000	1060	Am				
11349.2	2000	1060	Ad	11739	1999	873	R Ad ²¹ R ³⁴
11349.6	2000	1060	Am				
11350	2000	1060	Am				
11350.3	2000	1060	Am	11751	1999	873	R Ad ²¹ R ³⁴
11353	2000	1060	Am				
11356	2000	1060	Am				
11361	2000	87*	Ad	11752	1999	873	R Ad ²¹ R ³⁴
11517	1999	339	R & Ad				
11552	1999	525	Am ¹¹²				
	1999	918	Am	11753	1999	873	R Ad ²¹ R ³⁴
	2000	808*	Am (by Sec. 97 of Ch.)				
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	11753.1	2000	108*	Ad

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
11754	1999	873	R	12178.1	1999	1000	Ad
			Ad ²¹	12179	1999	1000	Ad
			R ³⁴	12179.1	1999	1000	Ad
11754.1	1999	67*	Ad	12180	1999	1000	R & Ad
	1999	873	R	12181	1999	1000	R
			Ad ²¹	12182	1999	1000	R
			R ³⁴				Ad (by Sec. 54.5 of Ch.)
11755	1999	873	R	12182.1	1999	1000	Ad
			Ad ²¹	12182.5	1999	1000	R
			R ³⁴	12183	1999	1000	R & Ad
11770	1999	873	R		2000	1003	Am ⁹⁶
			Ad ²¹	12184	1999	1000	R
			R ³⁴	12185	1999	1000	R & Ad
11771	1999	873	R	12186	1999	1000	R & Ad
			Ad ²¹	12187	1999	1000	Ad
			R ³⁴	12188	1999	1000	R & Ad
11772	1999	873	R	12189	1999	1000	Ad
			Ad ²¹	12190	1999	1000	R & Ad
			R ³⁴	12191	1999	1000	R & Ad
11773	1999	873	R	12192	1999	1000	R & Ad
			Ad ²¹	12193	1999	1000	R & Ad
			R ³⁴	12194	1999	1000	R & Ad
11774	1999	873	R		2000	1003	Am ⁹⁶
			Ad ²¹	12195	1999	1000	R & Ad
			R ³⁴	12196	1999	1000	R
11775	1999	873	R	12197	1999	1000	R & Ad
			Ad ²¹	12197.1	1999	1000	R
			R ³⁴	12199	1999	1000	R
11780	1999	873	R	12200	1999	1000	R
			Ad ²¹	12201	1999	1000	R
			R ³⁴	12202	1999	1000	R
11785	1999	873	R	12203.7	1999	1000	R
			Ad ²¹	12204	1999	1000	R
			R ³⁴	12205	1999	1000	R
11786	2000	608*	Ad	12206	1999	1000	R
11786.1	2000	608*	Ad	12207	1999	1000	R
11786.2	2000	608*	Ad	12208	1999	999	Am
11786.3	2000	608*	Ad		1999	1000	R
11786.4	2000	608*	Ad	12209	1999	1000	R
11786.5	2000	608*	Ad	12210	1999	1000	R
11786.6	2000	608*	Ad	12210.5	1999	1000	R
12012.25	1999	874	Ad	12211	1999	1000	R
12012.5	2000			12212	1999	1000	R
	Referendum			12213	1999	1000	R
	(Prop. 29			12214	1999	1000	R
	adopted			12215	1999	1000	R
	March 7,			12236	1999	360	Ad
	2000)		Ad ¹⁸⁴	12332	2000	723	Am
12012.75	1999	874	Ad	12419.2	2000	940	Ad & R ²⁰
12012.85	1999	874	Ad	12419.3	2000	299	Am
	2000	127*	Am		2000	808*	Am (by Sec. 98.1 of Ch.)
12078	2000	329*	Ad & R ¹⁹				
12164.5	1999	1000	R	12439	2000	127*	Am
12164.7	1999	1000	R	12512	2000	626	Am
12168.5	1999	1000	Am	12520	2000	626	Am
12168.7	2000	569	Am	12529	1999	655	Am
12174	1999	416	Am		2000	836	Am
12175	1999	1000	Ad	12529.5	1999	655	Am
12176	1999	1000	Ad	12544	2000	626	Am
12177	1999	1000	Ad	12586.1	2000	475	Ad
12178	1999	1000	Ad				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

GOVERNMENT CODE—Continued

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
12586.2	2000	475	Ad	12956.1	1999	589	Ad
12591.1	2000	475	Ad		2000	291*	Am
12591.2	2000	475	Ad	12960	1999	797	Am
12598	2000	475	Am	12965	1999	591	Am
12652	1999	83	Am ³⁰		2000	189	Am
12803	1999	478	Am	12970	1999	591	Am
12803.2	1999	895	Ad & R ⁷⁵	12987	2000	189	Am
12805.1	2000	87*	Ad	12989.2	1999	591	Am
12812.2	1999	65	Ad	12989.3	1999	591	Am
12812.3	1999	65	Ad	12993	1999	592	Am
12814	1999	784*	Ad	13100	1999	606	R & Ad
12920	1999	592	Am	13101	1999	606	R & Ad
12921	1999	591	Am	13101.5	1999	606	R
	1999	592	Am (by Sec. 2.5 of Ch.)	13101.6	1999	606	R
12922	1999	913	Ad	13102	1999	606	R & Ad
12926	1999	311	Am	13103	1999	606	R & Ad
	1999	591	Am (by Sec. 5.1 of Ch.)	13104	1999	606	R & Ad
	1999	592	Am (by Sec. 3.7 of Ch.)	13340	1999	50*	Am
	2000	1049	Am (by Sec. 5 of Ch.)		2000	52*	Am
12926.1	2000	1049	Ad		2000	861*	Am
12926.2	1999	913	Ad	13900	2000	1016	Am
12927	1999	591	Am	13901	2000	1016	Am
12928	1999	797	Ad	13940	1999	95*	Ad
12930	1999	591	Am	13941	1999	95*	Ad
	1999	592	Am (by Sec. 4.5 of Ch.)	13942	1999	95*	Ad
12931	1999	592	Am	13943	1999	95*	Ad
12935	1999	592	Am	13943.1	1999	95*	Ad
12940	1999	591	Am	13943.2	1999	95*	Ad
	1999	592	Am (by Sec. 7.5 of Ch.)	13961.05	2000	974	Ad
	2000	1047	Am	13961.1	1999	584	Am
	2000	1049	Am (by Sec. 7.5 of Ch.)		2000	1016	Am
12941.1	1999	222	Ad	13965	1999	584	Am (as am by Sec. 3.5 and as ad by Sec. 3.7, Stats. 1998, Ch. 895)
12944	1999	592	Am		2000	1016	R (as ad by Sec. 5.7, Stats. 1998, Ch. 697)
12945	1999	591	Am				Am (as am by Sec. 1.5 and Sec. 2, Stats. 1999, Ch. 584)
12948	1999	591	Am	13965.1	2000	1016	Ad
12955	1999	589	Am (by Sec. 2 of Ch.) ¹⁶²	13965.2	1999	83	Am ³⁰
	1999	590	Am (by Sec. 4 of Ch.) & R ¹⁸	13965.5	2000	974	Ad
			Ad (by Sec. 5 of Ch.) ⁶³	13968	2000	198	Am
	1999	591	Am & R (by Sec. 11.4 of Ch.) ^{162 18}	13968.5	1999	584	Ad & R ¹⁹
			Ad (by Sec. 11.5 of Ch.) ⁶³		2000	1016	Am
	1999	592	Am & R (by Sec. 9.7 of Ch.) ^{162 18}	13968.7	2000	127*	Ad ¹⁹⁸ R ^{63 37}
			Ad (by Sec. 9.83 of Ch.) ⁶³	13969.5	2000	93*	Ad
12955.3	2000	1049	Am	13974.5	2000	1016	Ad & R ¹⁸
12955.8	1999	592	Am	13974.7	2000	1016	Ad & R ¹⁸
				13975	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
					2000	857	Am ²⁰³
				13975.2	1999	525	Ad ¹¹²
					2000	857	Am ²⁰³

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Affected By				Affected By			
Section	Year	Chapter	Effect	Section	Year	Chapter	Effect
14007.5	1999	783 *	Ad ⁶² R ²²	14556	2000	91 *	Ad
14035	1999	103	Am	14556.1	2000	91 *	Ad
14035.55	1999	458	Ad	14556.10	2000	91 *	Ad
14035.56	2000	788 *	Ad & R ²⁴⁰	14556.11	2000	91 *	Ad
14035.57	2000	788 *	Ad	14556.12	2000	91 *	Ad
14036	1999	373	Am	14556.13	2000	91 *	Ad
14053	1999	783 *	Ad	14556.14	2000	91 *	Ad
14076.2	1999	724	Am	14556.16	2000	91 *	Ad
14105	2000	1034	Ad	14556.18	2000	91 *	Ad
14451	1999	724	R	14556.20	2000	91 *	Ad
14524	2000	91 *	Am	14556.25	2000	91 *	Ad
14525	2000	91 *	Am	14556.26	2000	91 *	Ad
14526	2000	91 *	Am		2000	656 *	Am
14527	2000	91 *	Am	14556.28	2000	91 *	Ad
14529	2000	91 *	Am	14556.29	2000	656 *	Ad
14529.01	1999	783 *	Ad	14556.3	2000	91 *	Ad
14529.11	1999	783 *	Ad	14556.30	2000	91 *	Ad
14529.17	1999	572	Ad	14556.32	2000	91 *	Ad
14529.19	1999	572	Ad	14556.34	2000	91 *	Ad
14529.23	1999	572	Ad	14556.36	2000	91 *	Ad
14529.3	1999	783 *	Ad	14556.40	2000	91 *	Ad ³⁷
14529.6	1999	783 *	Ad		2000	92	Ad ³⁷
Title 2, Div. 3, Pt. 5.3, Ch. 4, heading (Sec. 14550 et seq.)	1999	862	R & Ad		2000	656 *	R (as ad by Sec. 1, Stats. 2000, Ch. 92)
Title 2, Div. 3, Pt. 5.3, Ch. 4, Art. 1, heading (Sec. 14550 et seq.)	1999	862	R & Ad	14556.5	2000	91 *	Ad
14550	1999	862	Ad		2000	656 *	Am
14552	1999	862	Ad	14556.50	2000	91 *	Ad
14552.2	1999	862	Ad		2000	656 *	Am
14552.4	1999	862	Ad	14556.52	2000	91 *	Ad
14552.6	1999	862	Ad		2000	656 *	Am
14553	1999	862	Ad	14556.6	2000	91 *	Ad
14553.2	1999	862	Ad	14615.1	2000	590	Am
14553.4	1999	862	Ad	14664	2000	528	Am
14553.6	1999	862	Ad	14666.6	1999	676	Ad
14553.7	1999	862	Ad	14666.7	1999	676	Ad & R ¹⁸
14553.8	1999	862	Ad	14669.14	1999	293	Ad
14553.9	1999	862	Ad	14669.16	1999	147 *	R
14554	1999	862	Ad	14669.7	1999	951	Ad & R ²⁴
14554.2	1999	862	Ad	14670.12	2000	528	Ad
14554.4	1999	862	Ad	14672	1999	243 *	Am
14554.6	1999	862	Ad	14672.9	2000	93 *	Am
14554.8	1999	862	Ad	14673.6	2000	449 *	Ad
14555	1999	862	Ad	14735	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
14555.2	1999	862	Ad	14756	2000	569	Am
14555.4	1999	862	Ad	14838.5	1999	83	Am ³⁰
14555.6	1999	862	Ad		2000	775	Am
14555.8	1999	862	Ad		2000	776 *	Am (by Sec. 2 of Ch.) ¹⁴
14555.9	1999	862	Ad		2000	775	Am (by Sec. 2.5 of Ch.) ²⁵
				14998.4	2000	1055 *	Am
				14999.50	2000	700	Ad
				14999.55	2000	700	Ad
				15202	2000	127 *	Am ⁶³
							Ad & R ¹⁸

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
15301	1999	67*	Am	15365.42	1999	565	Ad
	2000	958	Am	15365.43	1999	565	Ad
15301.3	2000	958	Am	15365.44	1999	565	Ad
15301.6	2000	958	Am	15365.45	1999	565	Ad
Title 2,				15365.46	1999	565	Ad
Div. 3,				15373.100	1999	597	Ad
Pt. 6.7,				15373.101	1999	597	Ad
Ch. 1,				15373.102	1999	597	Ad
heading				15373.103	1999	597	Ad
(Sec. 15310				15373.104	1999	597	Ad
et seq.)	2000	1055*	Am	15373.105	1999	597	Ad
15310	2000	1056	Am	15373.106	1999	597	Ad
15310.1	2000	1056	Ad	15373.107	1999	597	Ad
15311	2000	1055*	Am	15373.108	1999	597	Ad
	2000	1056	Am	15373.109	1999	597	Ad
15313	2000	1056	Am	15373.110	1999	597	Ad
15318	1999	519	Ad & R ⁵	15373.111	1999	597	Ad
15325	2000	1056	Am	15373.112	1999	597	Ad
15329	2000	1056	Ad	15373.113	1999	597	Ad
15330.05	1999	515	Ad & R ⁵	15373.114	1999	597	Ad
15331	1999	431	Am	15379.20	1999	78*	S ³⁶⁻²⁴
15333.10	2000	1056	Ad		2000	939	R
15333.11	2000	1056	Ad	15379.21	1999	78*	S ³⁶⁻²⁴
15333.6	2000	1056	R		2000	939	R
15339.2	2000	605	Am	15379.21.5	1999	78*	S ³⁶⁻²⁴
15339.3	2000	605	Am		2000	939	R
15339.8	2000	605	Ad	15379.21.6	1999	78*	S ³⁶⁻²⁴
15346	1999	425	Ad & R ⁷⁵		2000	939	R
15346.1	1999	425	Ad & R ⁷⁵	15379.21.7	1999	78*	S ³⁶⁻²⁴
15346.10	1999	425	Ad & R ⁷⁵		2000	939	R
15346.12	1999	425	Ad & R ⁷⁵	15379.21.8	1999	78*	S ³⁶⁻²⁴
15346.13	1999	425	Ad & R ⁷⁵		2000	939	R
15346.2	1999	425	Ad & R ⁷⁵	15379.22	1999	78*	S ³⁶⁻²⁴
15346.3	1999	425	Ad & R ⁷⁵		2000	939	R
	2000	769	Am	15379.23	1999	78*	S ³⁶⁻²⁴
15346.4	1999	425	Ad & R ⁷⁵		2000	939	R
	2000	769	Am	15379.24	1999	78*	S ³⁶⁻²⁴
15346.5	1999	425	Ad & R ⁷⁵		2000	939	R
15346.8	1999	425	Ad & R ⁷⁵	15379.25	1999	78*	S ³⁶⁻²⁴
15346.9	1999	425	Ad & R ⁷⁵		2000	939	R
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	15379.26	1999	78*	S ³⁶⁻²⁴
	2000	769	Am		2000	939	R
15348	2000	1056	Ad	15379.27	1999	78*	S ³⁶⁻²⁴
15348.5	2000	1056	Ad		2000	939	R
15363.6	2000	1055*	Am	15379.28	1999	78*	S ³⁶⁻²⁴
	2000	1056	Am		2000	939	R
15363.70	2000	127*	Ad	15379.30	1999	78*	S ³⁶⁻²⁴
15363.71	2000	127*	Ad		2000	939	R
15363.72	2000	127*	Ad	15379.33	1999	78*	S ³⁶⁻²⁴
	2000	699	Am		2000	939	R
15363.73	2000	127*	Ad	15379.35	1999	78*	S ³⁶⁻²⁴
	2000	699	R & Ad		2000	939	R
15363.74	2000	127*	Ad	15379.40	1999	78*	S ³⁶⁻²⁴
15363.75	2000	127*	Ad		2000	939	R
	2000	699	Am	15379.50	1999	78*	S ³⁶⁻²⁴
15365.11	1999	598	Ad		2000	939	R
15365.30	1999	141	Ad		2000	1059	Ad
	2000	506	Am	15379.51	1999	78*	S ³⁶⁻²⁴
15365.31	1999	141	Ad		2000	939	R
15365.40	1999	565	Ad	15379.52	1999	78*	S ³⁶⁻²⁴
15365.41	1999	565	Ad		2000	939	R

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
15379.60	1999	78 *	S ^{36 24}	15432	2000	517	Am
	2000	939	R	15438	1999	842	Am
15379.61	1999	78 *	S ^{36 24}		2000	99	Am
	2000	939	R		2000	517	Am (by Sec. 2.5 of Ch.)
15379.62	1999	78 *	S ^{36 24}				
	2000	939	R	15438.1	2000	517	R
15379.650	1999	78 *	S ^{36 24}	15438.5	2000	517	Am
	2000	939	R	15438.6	2000	99	Ad
15379.651	1999	78 *	S ^{36 24}	15439	1999	842	Am
	2000	939	R		2000	517	Am
15379.652	1999	78 *	S ^{36 24}	15440	2000	517	Am
	2000	939	R	15461	2000	517	R
15379.653	1999	78 *	S ^{36 24}	15463	2000	517	R
	2000	939	R	15601	2000	1081	R
15379.655	1999	78 *	S ^{36 24}	15620.5	1999	929	Ad
	2000	939	R	15703	2000	808 *	Am
15379.656	1999	78 *	S ^{36 24}	15814.15	1999	981	Am ¹⁸
	2000	939	R	15817.5	1999	147 *	R
15379.657	1999	78 *	S ^{36 24}	15819.295	1999	54 *	Ad
	2000	939	R	15819.90	1999	728 *	Am ⁸⁸
15379.658	1999	78 *	S ^{36 24}	15820.80	2000	71 *	Ad
	2000	939	R	15820.81	2000	71 *	Ad
15379.70	1999	78 *	S ^{36 24}	15820.82	2000	71 *	Ad
	2000	939	R	15820.83	2000	71 *	Ad
15379.71	1999	78 *	S ^{36 24}	15820.84	2000	71 *	Ad ¹⁸⁹
	2000	939	R				R ¹⁹²
15379.80	1999	78 *	Am ^{36 24}	15820.85	2000	71 *	Ad
	2000	939	R	15820.86	2000	71 *	Ad
15379.90	1999	78 *	S ^{36 24}	16142	1999	1019	Am
	2000	939	R	16142.1	1999	1019	Ad
15399.10	1999	516	S ⁵	16153	2000	506	R
	1999	812	Am	16201	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
15399.11	1999	516	S ⁵	16262.5	1999	90 *	Am
	1999	812	Am	16265	2000	375	Am
15399.12	1999	516	S ⁵	16301.6	1999	95 *	R
15399.13	1999	516	S ⁵	16301.7	1999	95 *	R
15399.14	1999	516	S ⁵	16301.8	1999	95 *	R
	1999	812	Am	16302.1	1999	95 *	Am
15399.15	1999	812	Ad	16304	2000	364	Am
15399.15.1	1999	812	Ad	16304.3	2000	364	Ad
15399.15.2	1999	812	Ad	16365.5	1999	466	Ad
15399.16	1999	516	S ⁵	16373	2000	481	Am
15399.17	1999	516	S ⁵	16404.5	1999	917	Ad
	1999	812	Am	16429.30	2000	127 *	Am
15399.18	1999	516	S ⁵	16429.34	2000	127 *	R
15399.19	1999	516	S (as ad by Stats. 1989, Ch. 1442 and Stats. 1995, Ch. 814) ⁵	16429.36	2000	127 *	R
				16429.38	2000	127 *	R
				16429.40	2000	127 *	R
				16429.49	2000	127 *	R
	1999	812	Am (as ad by Sec. 6, Stats. 1995, Ch. 814) & RN	16430	1999	468	Am
				16500	2000	1036	Am
				16501	2000	1036	Am
				16522	2000	913	Am
				16600	2000	1036	Am
15399.19.1	1999	812	Ad(RN)	16612	2000	913	Am
15399.20	1999	516	S ⁵	16645	2000	872	Ad
15399.21	1999	516	Am ⁵	16645.1	2000	872	Ad
15399.45	1999	596	Ad & R ²⁰	16645.2	2000	872	Ad
15399.46	1999	596	Ad & R ²⁰	16645.3	2000	872	Ad
15399.47	1999	596	Ad & R ²⁰	16645.4	2000	872	Ad
15399.48	1999	596	Ad & R ²⁰	16645.5	2000	872	Ad

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
16645.6	2000	872	Ad		1999	446*	R
16645.7	2000	872	Ad	19231	2000	1048	Am
16645.8	2000	872	Ad		2000	1049	Am
16646	2000	872	Ad	19240	2000	1048	Am
16647	2000	872	Ad	19253.5	1999	310	Am
16648	2000	872	Ad	19401	1999	310	Am
16649	2000	872	Ad	19402	1999	310	Am
16731	1999	522	Am	19403	1999	310	Am
16733	1999	522	Am	19404	1999	310	R
16753	1999	468	Am	19405	1999	310	Am
16754	1999	468	Am	19406	1999	310	Am
16754.3	1999	468	Am (by Sec. 4 of Ch.)	19570.3	1999	446*	R
				19572.1	1999	446*	Am
	1999	522	Am (by Sec. 3.5 of Ch.)	19572.3	1999	446*	R
				19574	1999	446*	Am
16781	1999	522	Am	19574.6	1999	446*	R
17521	1999	643	Am	19576.2	1999	446*	R
17553	1999	643	Am	19576.4	1999	446*	R
17559	1999	643	Am	19576.5	1999	83	Am ³⁰
17561	1999	643	Am	19576.6	2000	402*	Ad
17564	1999	643	Am	19582	1999	446*	Am
17571	1999	643	Am		2000	402*	Am
18001	2000	886	Ad	19582.1	1999	446*	Am
18523.1	1999	446*	Am	19582.2	1999	446*	R
18523.3	1999	83	Am ³⁰	19582.3	1999	83	Am ³⁰
18670	1999	446*	Am		1999	446*	R
	2000	402*	Am	19582.6	1999	446*	Am
18670.2	1999	446*	R	19582.7	1999	446*	R
18672	1999	310	Am	19585	1999	310	Am
18680	1999	310	Am	19605	1999	357	Am
18710	1999	310	Am	19632	2000	1048	Ad
18717	1999	457*	Am	19683	1999	806	Am
18903	1999	3*	Am	19702	1999	446*	Am
	1999	446*	Am		2000	1048	Am
18903.2	1999	446*	R	19702.7	1999	446*	R
18935	1999	806	Am	19786	1999	446*	Am
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	19786.2	1999	446*	R
18939	1999	310	Am	19798	1999	446*	Am
18979	1999	404	Am	19798.2	1999	446*	R
19050.8	2000	1058	Am	19815	1999	918	Am
19056.5	1999	446*	Am	19815.41	1999	446*	Am
19056.6	1999	446*	R	19815.42	1999	446*	R
19063	1999	310	Am	19816.2	1999	446*	Am
19063.1	1999	310	Am	19816.20	1999	457*	Am
19063.2	1999	310	Am		2000	402*	Am
19063.5	1999	310	Am	19816.22	1999	446*	R
19063.8	1999	310	Am	19816.23	1999	457*	R
19134	2000	127*	Ad	19817	1999	446*	Am
	2000	895	Am		1999	926*	Am
19141	1999	446*	Am	19817.10	1999	926*	Ad
19141.3	1999	83	Am ³⁰	19817.8	1999	446*	R
	1999	446*	R	19818.11	1999	446*	Am
19142	1999	446*	Am	19818.15	1999	446*	R
19142.2	1999	446*	R	19818.7	1999	446*	Am
19144	1999	310	Am	19818.8	1999	457*	Am
19170.1	1999	3*	Am	19822.7	1999	770*	Ad
	1999	446*	Am	19826.1	1999	446*	Am
19170.3	1999	446*	R	19827.3	1999	926*	Ad
19173.3	1999	446*	R		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
19175	2000	402*	Am	19828.2	1999	446*	R
19175.6	1999	83	Am ³⁰	19829	1999	446*	Am

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

GOVERNMENT CODE—Continued

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
19829.2	1999	446 *	R	20068.2	1999	83	Am ³⁰
19832	1999	446 *	Am		1999	457 *	R
19832.2	1999	446 *	R	20069.1	2000	1010	Ad
19834	1999	446 *	Am	20178	2000	483 *	Am ⁵⁶
19834.2	1999	446 *	R	20225.5	1999	474	Ad
19835	1999	446 *	Am	20300	2000	1002	Am
19835.2	1999	446 *	R	20303	1999	474	Am
19836.1	1999	446 *	Am	20309	2000	880	Am
19841	1999	446 *	Am	20309.5	2000	402 *	Ad
19841.2	1999	446 *	R	20320	2000	489	Am
19849.15	1999	926 *	Ad	20322	2000	489	Am
19849.18	1999	792 *	Ad	20324	2000	489	Am
19849.22	2000	902	Ad	20325	2000	489	Am
19849.9	1999	272 *	Am	20350	1999	785	Am
19853	2000	213	Am ²¹¹	20391	1999	555	Am (by Sec. 2 of Ch.)
19853.1	1999	446 *	Am		1999	785	Am (by Sec. 2.5 of Ch.)
	2000	213	Am ²¹¹	20392	1999	555	Am
19853.3	1999	446 *	R		2000	1002	Am
19854	1999	446 *	Am	20393	1999	555	Am
19854.2	1999	446 *	R	20394	1999	971	Am
19858.3	1999	457 *	Am	20395	1999	555	Am
19858.4	1999	457 *	Am		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
19858.5	1999	457 *	Am		2000	402 *	Am
19858.6	1999	457 *	R	20397	1999	555	Am
19863.1	1999	457 *	Am		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
19871.2	1999	272 *	Am	20398	1999	555	Am
19876.5	2000	402 *	Am ²³⁰	20400	1999	457 *	Am
19991.15	1999	784 *	Ad & R ⁵	20405.1	1999	457 *	Am
19991.16	1999	784 *	Ad & R ⁵		1999	555	Am
19991.17	1999	784 *	Ad & R ⁵		2000	402 *	Am
19991.18	1999	784 *	Ad & R ⁵	20405.2	1999	446 *	Ad
19991.19	1999	784 *	Ad & R ⁵	20405.3	1999	457 *	R
19994	1999	446 *	Am		1999	555	Am
19994.1	1999	446 *	Am	20407	1999	555	Am
19994.2	1999	446 *	Am	20407.5	2000	402 *	Ad
19994.6	1999	446 *	R	20409	1999	555	Am
19994.7	1999	446 *	R	20417	1999	785	R
19994.8	1999	446 *	R	20420	2000	871	Am
19995.5	1999	446 *	Ad	20432	2000	871	Ad
	1999	630 *	Ad	20436	2000	871	Am
19997	1999	446 *	Am	20441.5	2000	482	Ad
19997.11	1999	446 *	Am	20460.1	2000	1010	Ad
19997.13	1999	446 *	Am	20469.1	2000	1010	Ad
19997.3	1999	446 *	Am	20471.1	2000	1010	Ad
19997.4	1999	446 *	Am	20474	2000	1010	Am
19997.40	1999	446 *	R	20479.5	2000	882	Ad
19997.43	1999	446 *	R	20480	1999	259	Ad & R ⁵
19997.44	1999	446 *	R	20486	2000	1002	Am (as ad by Stats. 1996, Ch. 502) & RN
19997.45	1999	446 *	R				
19997.46	1999	446 *	R	20487	2000	1002	Ad(RN)
19997.47	1999	446 *	R	20570	2000	1010	Am
19997.48	1999	446 *	R	20588	2000	966	Am
19997.5	1999	446 *	Am	20616	2000	947	Am
19997.51	1999	446 *	R	20618	2000	947	Am (by Sec. 2 of Ch.)
19997.53	1999	446 *	R	20635.1	2000	1030	Ad
19997.6	1999	446 *	Am	20636	1999	971	Am
19997.7	1999	446 *	Am	20636.1	2000	1030	Ad
19997.8	1999	446 *	Am				
20028	2000	1010	Am				
20035.5	1999	555	Ad				
20057	2000	357	Am				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

GOVERNMENT CODE—Continued

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
20639	1999	939	Am ³⁰	21073.1	1999	555	Ad ¹²⁷
20677	1999	83	Am ³⁰	21073.5	1999	555	Am ¹⁶⁹
	1999	555	Am (by Sec. 12 of Ch.)	1999	785	Am ⁸²	
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	21073.7	1999	555	Ad ¹²⁷
	2000	1030	Am (by Sec. 4 of Ch.)	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	
20677.1	1999	630*	Ad	21077	1999	555	Am
20678	2000	1002	R (as am by SB 528) & Ad ⁸²	21130	1999	555	Am
				21159	2000	402*	Am ²³⁰
20683	1999	555	Am	21160	2000	402*	Am ²³⁰
20687	1999	555	Am	21161	2000	402*	Am ²³⁰
20687.1	2000	1030	Ad	21195	2000	402*	Am ²³⁰
20687.2	2000	902	Ad	21201	1999	785	Am
20694	1999	778*	Ad	21251.13	1999	555	Ad
20720	1999	307	R	1999	800	Am (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 555)	
20721	1999	307	R	21252	2000	346	Am
20722	1999	307	R	21328	1999	555	Ad
20723	1999	307	R	2000	237	Am	
20724	1999	307	R	21337	1999	555	Am (by Sec. 29 of Ch.)
20725	1999	307	R	2000	483*	Am ⁵⁶	
20736	1999	785	R	21337.1	2000	483*	Ad ⁵⁶
20801	1999	778*	Am	21353	1999	555	Am
20815	2000	1010	Am	21353.5	1999	555	Am ^{77 169}
20815.5	1999	474	Ad	21354.1	1999	555	Ad ¹²⁷
20822	1999	555	Am	2000	1030	Am (by Sec. 9 of Ch.)	
20831.1	2000	1030	Ad	21357	1999	785	Am
20894	1999	474	Am	21362	1999	555	Am (by Sec. 33 of Ch.)
20903	1999	684	Ad	1999	633	Am (by Sec. 1.5 of Ch.)	
20962	2000	1030	Am	21362.1	1999	3*	Ad
20963.1	1999	770*	Ad	21362.2	1999	555	Ad ¹²⁷
20966	2000	1030	Am	21363	1999	555	Am (by Sec. 35 of Ch.)
20992	1999	785	R	1999	633	Am (by Sec. 2 of Ch.)	
21006	2000	489	Am	21363.1	1999	555	Ad ¹²⁷
21007	2000	489	Am	21363.2	1999	778*	Ad
21008	2000	489	Am	21363.5	1999	555	Am
21013	2000	489	Am	1999	800	Am (as am by Stats. 1999, Ch. 555)	
21020	2000	489	Am	21363.6	1999	555	R
21021	2000	489	Am	21363.7	1999	778*	Ad
21023	2000	489	Am	21369	1999	555	Am (by Sec. 39 of Ch.)
21023.5	1999	834	Ad	1999	633	Am (by Sec. 3.5 of Ch.)	
2000	489	Am		21369.1	1999	555	Ad ¹²⁷
21024	2000	489	Am	21370	1999	633	Am (by Sec. 4 of Ch.)
21027	2000	489	Am	1999	785	Am (by Sec. 10.5 of Ch.)	
21028	1999	83	Am ³⁰	21372	2000	135	Am ²⁰³
21029	2000	489	Am	1999	555	Am	
21030	2000	489	Am				
21031	2000	489	Am				
21050	2000	489	Ad				
21051	2000	489	Ad				
21052	2000	489	Ad				
21053	2000	489	Ad				
21054	2000	489	Ad				
21070	1999	555	Am ¹⁶⁹				
21070.5	1999	555	Ad ¹²⁷				
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³				
21070.6	1999	555	Ad ¹²⁷				
21071	1999	555	Am ^{77 169}				
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³				
21072	1999	555	Am ^{77 169}				
21073	1999	555	Am ^{77 169}				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
21373	1999	555	Am	21623.5	2000	947	Am (by Sec. 5 of Ch.)
21374	1999	555	Am				
21389	1999	633	Ad		2000	1002	Am (by Sec. 16.5 of Ch.)
21403	1999	555	Am				
21404	2000	1002	Am	21623.6	2000	947	Ad
21407	1999	555	Am	21624	1999	800	Am
21419.5	1999	310	Ad	21629	1999	800	Am
21461	1999	785	Am	21630	1999	800	Am
21465	1999	785	Am	21635	1999	800	Am
21465.5	1999	3*	Am	21661	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
21490	2000	1002	Am		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
21497	1999	785	Am	21703	2000	882	Am
21507	1999	785	Am	21751	1999	785	Am
21541	1999	800	Am	21754	1999	474	Am
	2000	1031	Am	21757	2000	1002	Am
21541.5	2000	1031	Ad	22013.77	1999	785	Ad
21546	1999	800	Am	22200	1999	83	Am ³⁰
	2000	1002	Am	22209	1999	83	Am ³⁰
21547	1999	457*	Am	22754	1999	272*	Am (by Sec. 3 of Ch.)
	2000	1002	Am				
21547.5	1999	457*	Ad		1999	446*	Am
21547.7	2000	855	Ad		1999	457*	Am
21548	1999	800	Am		2000	1010	Am
	2000	1002	Am	22754.1	2000	12	Ad
21549	2000	1002	R	22754.11	1999	446*	R
21550	1999	800	R	22754.2	2000	402*	R (as ad by Stats. 1998, Ch. 91)
21551	1999	800	Am				
21571	1999	800	Am				
21572	1999	555	Am (by Sec. 46 of Ch.)	22754.3	2000	1002	R
				22754.5	1999	83	Am ³⁰
	1999	800	Am (by Sec. 7.1 of Ch.)		1999	446*	R
				22754.7	1999	446*	R
21573	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	22774	1999	785	Am
	1999	555	Am (by Sec. 47 of Ch.)	22790.1	2000	1002	R
				22810	2000	904	Am
	1999	800	Am (by Sec. 8 of Ch.)	22810.2	2000	1002	R
				22810.5	1999	971	Am
	1999	801	Am (by Sec. 1.3 of Ch.)		2000	1002	R
21573.5	1999	3*	Ad	22811.6	1999	457*	R
	1999	555	R	22816.3	2000	1002	R
21574	1999	800	Am	22821.1	2000	904	Ad
	1999	801	Am (by Sec. 2.1 of Ch.)	22825.01	1999	743	R
							Ad ¹⁴²
21574.5	1999	801	Ad		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
21574.7	1999	555	Ad & R ³⁸		2000	402*	Am
21581	1999	555	Am (by Sec. 50 of Ch.)	22825.1	2000	1002	Am
				22825.16	2000	1002	R
				22825.17	2000	1002	Am
	1999	801	Am (by Sec. 4.1 of Ch.)	22825.3	1999	446*	Am
21620	2000	1002	Am	22825.8	2000	1002	R
21621	2000	1002	Am	22827.5	2000	1002	Am
21622	2000	947	Am (by Sec. 3 of Ch.)	22840.1	2000	1002	R
				22867	1999	588	Ad
	2000	1002	Am (by Sec. 14.5 of Ch.)	22868	1999	588	Ad
21623	2000	947	Am (by Sec. 4 of Ch.)	22869	1999	588	Ad
				22871	1999	588	Ad
	2000	1002	Am (by Sec. 15.5 of Ch.)		2000	1002	Am
				22871.1	1999	588	Ad
	2000	1002	Am (by Sec. 15.5 of Ch.)	22871.2	1999	588	Ad
				22871.3	1999	588	Ad

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
22872	1999	588	Ad	22970.71	1999	307	Ad
22873	1999	588	Ad	22970.72	1999	307	Ad
22874	1999	588	Ad	22970.75	1999	307	Ad
22875	1999	588	Ad	22970.76	1999	307	Ad
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	22970.77	1999	307	Ad
22876	1999	588	Ad	22970.78	1999	307	Ad
22877	1999	588	Ad	22970.80	1999	307	Ad
22878	2000	874	Ad	22970.81	1999	307	Ad
22878.1	2000	874	Ad	22970.82	1999	307	Ad
22878.2	2000	874	Ad	22970.83	1999	307	Ad
22878.3	2000	874	Ad	22970.84	1999	307	Ad
22955	1999	272 *	Am	22970.85	1999	307	Ad
22955.1	1999	3 *	Ad	22970.86	1999	307	Ad
22955.55	1999	457 *	Ad	22970.87	1999	307	Ad
22957.5	1999	457 *	R	22970.88	1999	307	Ad
22970	1999	307	Ad	22970.89	1999	307	Ad
22970.1	1999	307	Ad	23119	2000	506	Am
22970.10	1999	307	Ad	23130	2000	506	Am
22970.11	1999	307	Ad	23212	2000	506	Am
22970.12	1999	307	Ad	23285	2000	506	Am
22970.13	1999	307	Ad	23713	1999	643	Am
22970.14	1999	307	Ad	24011	2000	35	Am
22970.15	1999	307	Ad		2000	227	Am (by Sec. 3
22970.16	1999	307	Ad				of Ch.)
22970.17	1999	307	Ad	25105	2000	569	Am
22970.18	1999	307	Ad	25210.70a	2000	129 *	Ad
22970.19	1999	307	Ad	25536	1999	643	Am
22970.2	1999	307	Ad	26205	2000	569	Am
	1999	785	Am (as ad by	26205.1	2000	569	Am
			Stats. 1999,	26205.5	2000	569	Am
			Ch. 307)	26509	2000	1055 *	Am
22970.20	1999	307	Ad	26603.1	1999	641 *	R
22970.21	1999	307	Ad	26666	1999	335	R
22970.22	1999	307	Ad		1999	641 *	R
22970.23	1999	307	Ad	26669	1999	138 *	R
22970.24	1999	307	Ad		1999	641 *	R
22970.25	1999	307	Ad	26670	1999	641 *	R
22970.26	1999	307	Ad	26720.9	2000	629	Am
22970.3	1999	307	Ad	26721	2000	629	Am
22970.30	1999	307	Ad	26721.1	2000	629	Am
22970.31	1999	307	Ad	26721.2	2000	629	Ad
22970.32	1999	307	Ad	26722	2000	629	Am
22970.33	1999	307	Ad	26725	2000	629	Am
22970.40	1999	307	Ad	26726	2000	629	Am
22970.41	1999	307	Ad	26728	2000	629	Am
22970.42	1999	307	Ad	26730	2000	629	Am
22970.43	1999	307	Ad	26731	2000	629	Am
22970.44	1999	307	Ad	26734	2000	629	Am
22970.50	1999	307	Ad	26736	2000	629	Am
22970.55	1999	307	Ad	26738	2000	629	Am
22970.56	1999	307	Ad	26742	2000	629	Am
22970.57	1999	307	Ad	26743	2000	629	Am
22970.60	1999	307	Ad	26746	2000	629	Am
22970.61	1999	307	Ad		2000	808 *	Am (by
22970.62	1999	307	Ad				Sec. 100.1
22970.63	1999	307	Ad				of Ch.)
22970.64	1999	307	Ad	26746.1	2000	629	Am
22970.65	1999	307	Ad	26750	2000	629	Am
22970.66	1999	307	Ad	26826.3	1999	115	Ad & R ³⁸
22970.70	1999	307	Ad	26826.4	1999	150	Ad

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Affected By				Affected By			
Section	Year	Chapter	Effect	Section	Year	Chapter	Effect
26863	1999	344 *	Am		2000	353 *	R (as am by
26915	2000	1055 *	Am				Stats. 2000,
26945	2000	1055 *	Am				Ch. 100)
27000.7	2000	1055 *	Am				Ad ²¹
27000.8	1999	550 *	Am ¹				R ³⁴
27000.9	1999	550 *	Am ¹	30065	2000	100 *	S ^{70 18}
27001	2000	924	Am		2000	353 *	S ^{21 20}
27002.1	2000	924	Am	31011	2000	886	R & Ad
27063	1999	550 *	Am ¹	31452.7	2000	497	Ad
27132.3	1999	32	Am	31461.3	2000	966	Am
27201	2000	924	Am	31461.4	1999	7 *	Ad ¹⁰
27282	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	31461.6	2000	966	Ad
27291	2000	1003	Ad ⁹⁶	31469.5	1999	116	Am
27322.2	2000	569	Am		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
27388	2000	765	Am	31469.8	2000	172	Ad
27491.1	2000	1068	Am	31470.11	2000	379	Am
27491.41	2000	1060	Am	31470.12	2000	379	Am
27491.45	2000	830	Am	31470.2	2000	482	Am
27491.8	2000	1068	Am	31520.5	2000	486	Am
			R & Ad ³⁴	31582	2000	203	Am
27521	2000	284	Ad	31596	1999	771	Am
27521.1	2000	284	Ad	31625.2	1999	27	Am
27757	2000	808 *	Am	31625.3	2000	317	Am
29145	2000	861 *	Ad	31639.76	2000	482	Ad
29321	2000	506	Am	31646.5	1999	271	Ad
29410	2000	808 *	Am	31657	2000	966	Am
29411	2000	808 *	Am	31664.1	2000	237	Ad
29412	2000	808 *	Am	31664.2	2000	237	Ad
29413	2000	808 *	Am	31676.16	2000	882	Ad
29414	2000	808 *	Am	31678.1	1999	42	Am
29415	2000	808 *	Am	31678.2	2000	495	Ad
29416	2000	808 *	Am	31681.55	2000	237	Ad ²¹⁵
29550.4	1999	79 *	Ad ³⁷	31696.1	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
	2000	1075 *	Am (by Sec. 1		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
			of Ch.)	31700	2000	966	Am
	2000	1076	Am (by Sec. 2	31720.6	1999	160	Ad
			of Ch.)		2000	317	Am
30061	2000	100 *	Am ^{70 18 37}	31720.7	2000	138	Ad
	2000	353 *	R (as am by	31722	2000	317	Am
			Stats. 2000,	31760.2	1999	161	Am ⁵⁵
			Ch. 100)	31785.1	1999	161	Am ⁵⁵
			Ad ²¹	31786.1	1999	161	Am ⁵⁵
			R ³⁴	31787	2000	497	R & Ad
30062	2000	100 *	Am ^{70 18 37}	31787.5	2000	497	Am
	2000	353 *	R (as am by	31830	2000	966	Am
			Stats. 2000,	31831	2000	966	Am
			Ch. 100)	31831.2	2000	966	Am
			Ad ²¹	31832	2000	966	Am
			R ³⁴	31833	2000	966	Am
30063	1999	550 *	Am ¹	31833.1	2000	966	Ad
	2000	100 *	Am ^{70 18 37}	31834	2000	966	Am
	2000	353 *	R (as am by	31835	2000	966	Am
			Stats. 2000,	31835.02	2000	966	Am
			Ch. 100)	31835.1	2000	966	Am
			Ad ²¹	31836	2000	966	Am
			R ³⁴	31837.1	2000	966	Am
30064	2000	100 *	S ^{70 18}	31840.2	2000	966	Am
	2000	353 *	S ^{21 20}	31874.3	2000	317	Am
30064.1	2000	100 *	Am ^{70 18}	31874.5	1999	39	Ad

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
34090.5	2000	569	Am	51283	1999	1018	Am
34460	1999	643	Am	51283.4	2000	506	Am
34880	2000	761	Am	51284.1	2000	889	Ad
36501	2000	506	Am	51286	2000	1045*	Am ¹⁵³
36501.5	2000	886	Ad	51291	1999	1018	Am
37361	1999	550*	Am ¹	51291.5	1999	1018	Ad
37615.1	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	51292	1999	1018	Am
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	51296	1999	1018	Am
38772	2000	58	Am		1999	1019	Am
38773.2	2000	58	Am		2000	506	R & Ad
38773.6	2000	58	Am	51296.1	2000	506	Ad
38773.7	2000	58	Am	51296.2	2000	506	Ad
43402	2000	861*	Ad	51296.3	2000	506	Ad
45308.5	1999	470	Am	51296.4	2000	506	Ad
50052.5	2000	333	Am	51296.5	2000	506	Ad
50061.5	2000	262	Am	51296.6	2000	506	Ad
50063	2000	262	Am	51296.7	2000	506	Ad
50064	2000	262	Am	51296.8	2000	506	Ad
50064.5	2000	262	R	51296.9	2000	506	Ad
50065	2000	262	R	51297	2000	506	Ad
50065.5	2000	262	R	51297.1	2000	506	Ad
50066.5	2000	262	R	51297.2	2000	506	Ad
50067	2000	262	Am	51297.3	2000	506	Ad
50068.5	2000	262	Am	51297.4	2000	506	Ad
50075.1	2000	535	Ad	51298	1999	24*	Am
50075.3	2000	535	Ad		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
50075.5	2000	535	Ad	53060.3	2000	886	Ad
50078.10	2000	262	R	53084	1999	462	Ad & R ¹⁸
50078.12	2000	262	R		2000	471	Am
50078.14	2000	262	R	53095	2000	1058	Am
50078.15	2000	262	R	53114.1	1999	677	Am
50078.4	2000	262	Am	53131	2000	1055*	Am
50078.6	2000	262	Am	53216.8	2000	34	Ad
50078.8	2000	262	R	53270	1999	305	Am
50088	1999	201	Ad	53292	1999	394	Am
50593	2000	262	Am	53395.9	1999	59	Ad
50595	2000	262	R	53398	1999	773	Ad
50598	2000	262	R	53398.1	1999	773	Ad
50599	2000	262	R	53398.10	1999	773	Ad
50600	2000	262	R	53398.11	1999	773	Ad
50601	2000	262	R	53398.12	1999	773	Ad
50602	2000	262	R	53398.13	1999	773	Ad
50606	2000	262	Am	53398.14	1999	773	Ad
50624	2000	262	Am	53398.15	1999	773	Ad
50625	2000	262	R	53398.16	1999	773	Ad
51183.5	1999	876	Am	53398.17	1999	773	Ad
51201	1999	1018	Am	53398.18	1999	773	Ad
51230	1999	1018	Am	53398.19	1999	773	Ad
51230.2	1999	967	Ad	53398.2	1999	773	Ad
51234	1999	1018	Am	53398.20	1999	773	Ad
51238	1999	967	Am	53398.21	1999	773	Ad
51238.3	2000	889	Am	53398.3	1999	773	Ad
51238.5	1999	967	Am		2000	595	Am
51256	1999	994	Am	53398.30	1999	773	Ad
	1999	1018	Am	53398.31	1999	773	Ad
51256.1	1999	994	Ad	53398.4	1999	773	Ad
	1999	1018	Ad	53398.40	1999	773	Ad
51256.2	1999	994	Ad	53398.41	1999	773	Ad
	2000	431	Am	53398.42	1999	773	Ad
51257	1999	1018	Am	53398.43	1999	773	Ad
51282.3	1999	1018	Am	53398.44	1999	773	Ad

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
53398.45	1999	773	Ad	56022	2000	761	R
53398.46	1999	773	Ad	56029	2000	761	Am
53398.47	1999	773	Ad	56036	2000	761	Am
53398.5	1999	773	Ad	56037.5	2000	761	Ad
53398.6	1999	773	Ad	56038	2000	761	Am
53398.7	1999	773	Ad	56038.5	2000	761	Ad
53398.8	1999	773	Ad	56046	2000	761	Am
53410	2000	535	Ad	56048	2000	761	Am
53411	2000	535	Ad	56064	2000	761	Am
53412	2000	535	Ad	56067	2000	761	Am
53508.7	1999	667	Am	56068	2000	761	Am
53571	1999	649	Am	56069	2000	761	Am
53583	1999	649	Am	56074	2000	761	Am
53601	1999	643	Am	56100	2000	761	Am
	1999	644	Am (by Sec. 1.5	56100.1	2000	761	Ad
			of Ch.)	56101	2000	761	Am
			Am ²⁰³	56106	2000	761	Am
	2000	135	Am	56107	2000	761	Am
	2000	339	Am	56108	2000	761	R
53601.2	1999	217	Ad	56109	2000	761	R
	2000	339	Am	56110	2000	761	R
53635	1999	643	Am	56111	2000	761	R
	1999	644	Am (by Sec. 2.5	56111.1	2000	761	R
			of Ch.)	56111.10	2000	761	R
			Am ²⁰³	56111.11	2000	761	R
	2000	135	Am	56111.12	2000	761	R
	2000	339	Am	56111.13	2000	761	R
	2000	1036	Am	56111.14	2000	761	R
53635.2	1999	217	Ad	56111.5	2000	761	R
	2000	339	Am	56111.6	2000	761	R
53635.7	1999	217	Am	56111.7	2000	761	R
53646	2000	687	Am ²²⁵	56111.9	2000	761	R
53661	2000	127*	Am ²⁵	56112	2000	761	R
53684	2000	168	Am	56113	1999	921	Am
53753	2000	220	Am		2000	761	R
53895	1999	442	Am	56114	2000	761	R
54716	2000	262	Am	56122	2000	761	Am
54717	2000	262	R	56123	2000	761	Am
54906	1999	269	Ad	56124	2000	761	Am
54953	1999	83	R (as ad by	56129	2000	761	Am
			Sec. 2,	56132	2000	761	Am
			Stats. 1998,	56133	1999	779*	Am
			Ch. 399) ³⁰		2000	761	Am
54956.87	1999	769	Ad	56150	2000	761	Am
54957.5	1999	769	Am	56154	2000	761	Am
54964	2000	840	Ad	56156	2000	761	Am
54975	1999	83	Am ³⁰	56157	2000	761	Am
54985	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	56159	2000	761	Am
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	56300	2000	761	Am
54988	1999	681	Ad	56301	2000	761	Am
	2000	506	Am	56325	2000	761	Am
54999.2	2000	146*	Am	56325.1	2000	761	Ad
54999.35	2000	146*	Ad	56326	2000	761	Am
54999.4	2000	146*	Am	56326.5	2000	761	Am
55704.5	1999	56	Ad	56327	2000	761	Am
55707	1999	56	Am	56327.3	2000	761	Ad
55720	2000	441	Ad & R ⁴³	56328	2000	761	Am
55721	2000	441	Ad & R ⁴³	56329	2000	761	Am
55722	2000	441	Ad & R ⁴³	56330	2000	761	R
56000	2000	761	Am	56332	1999	550*	Am ¹
56001	2000	761	Am		2000	761	Am
56020.5	2000	761	Ad				
56020.7	2000	761	Ad				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
56332.5	2000	761	Ad	56495	2000	761	R
56334	2000	761	Am	56496	2000	761	R
56375	1999	921	Am	56497	2000	761	R
	2000	761	Am	56498	2000	761	R
56375.1	2000	761	R	56653	2000	761	Am
56375.2	2000	761	Ad	56654	2000	761	Ad(RN)
56375.4	2000	761	R	56655	2000	761	Ad
56375.45	2000	761	R	56656	2000	761	R
56375.5	2000	761	Am	56657	1999	924	Ad & R ⁵
56377	2000	761	Am		2000	761	Ad
56380	2000	761	R & Ad	56658	2000	761	Ad (by Sec. 90
56381	2000	761	R & Ad				of Ch.)
56381.6	2000	761	Ad	56660	2000	761	Ad
56383	2000	761	Am	56661	2000	761	Ad
56384	2000	761	Am	56662	2000	761	Ad
56386	2000	761	Am	56663	2000	761	Ad
56425	2000	129*	Am	56664	2000	761	Ad
	2000	761	Am ²⁸²	56665	2000	761	Ad
56425.5	2000	761	Ad	56666	2000	761	Ad (by Sec. 97
56426	2000	761	R				of Ch.)
56429	2000	129*	Ad	56667	2000	761	Ad
	2000	761	Am	56668	2000	761	Ad
56430	2000	761	Ad	56668.3	2000	761	Ad(RN)
56434	2000	761	Ad & R ⁷⁵	56668.5	2000	761	Ad
56450	2000	761	R	56700.1	2000	761	Ad
56451	2000	761	R	56700.3	2000	761	R
56452	2000	761	R	56700.4	2000	761	Ad
56453	2000	761	R	56700.5	2000	761	R
56454	2000	761	R	56701	2000	761	R
56455	2000	761	R	56702	2000	761	R
56456	2000	761	R	56705	2000	761	Am
56457	2000	761	R	56706	2000	761	Am
56458	2000	761	R	56708	2000	761	Am
56459	2000	761	R	56710	2000	761	Am
56460	2000	761	R	56720	2000	761	Ad
56461	2000	761	R	56722	2000	761	Ad
56462	2000	761	R	56723	2000	761	Ad
56463	2000	761	R	56724	2000	761	Ad
56464	2000	761	R	56730	2000	761	Ad
56465	2000	761	R	56737	2000	761	Ad
56466	2000	761	R	56738	2000	761	Ad
56475	2000	761	R	56740	2000	761	Ad
56476	2000	761	R	56741	2000	761	Ad
56477	2000	761	R	56742	2000	761	Ad
56478	2000	761	R	56742.5	2000	761	Ad
56479	2000	761	R	56743	2000	761	Ad
56480	2000	761	R	56744	2000	761	Ad
56481	2000	761	R	56745	2000	761	Ad
56482	2000	761	R	56746	2000	761	Ad
56483	2000	761	R	56747	2000	761	Ad
56484	2000	761	R	56749	2000	761	Ad
56485	2000	761	R	56750	2000	761	R & Ad
56486	2000	761	R	56751	2000	761	R & Ad
56487	2000	761	R	56752	2000	761	R & Ad
56488	2000	761	R	56753	2000	761	R & Ad
56489	2000	761	R	56753.5	2000	761	Ad
56490	2000	761	R	56754	2000	761	R & Ad
56491	2000	761	R	56755	2000	761	R & Ad
56492	2000	761	R	56756	2000	761	R & Ad
56493	2000	761	R	56757	2000	761	R & Ad
56494	2000	761	R	56758	2000	761	R & Ad

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
56759	2000	761	R & Ad	Title 5,			
56760	2000	761	R & Ad	Div. 3,			
56761	2000	761	R	Pt. 3,			
56762	2000	761	R	Ch. 5,			
56764	2000	761	Ad	heading			
56765	2000	761	Ad	(Sec. 56825			
56766	2000	761	Ad	et seq.)	2000	761	R
56767	2000	761	Ad	Title 5,			
56768	2000	761	Ad	Div. 3,			
Title 5,				Pt. 3,			
Div. 3,				Ch. 5,			
Pt. 3,				heading			
Ch. 4,				(Sec. 56825			
heading				et seq.)	2000	761	Ad
(Sec. 56800				56826	2000	761	R & Ad
et seq.)	2000	761	Am	56827	2000	761	R & Ad
Title 5,				56827.5	2000	761	R
Div. 3,				56828	2000	761	R & Ad
Pt. 3,				56828.5	2000	761	R
Ch. 4,				56829	2000	761	R & Ad
Art. 1,				56830	2000	761	R & Ad
heading				56831	2000	761	R & Ad
(Sec. 56800				56832	2000	761	R & Ad
et seq.)	2000	761	Ad	56833	2000	761	R & Ad
56800	2000	761	Am & RN	56833.1	2000	761	R
			Ad (by Sec. 115	56833.3	2000	761	R
			of Ch.)	56833.5	2000	761	R
56800.3	2000	761	R	56834	2000	761	R & Ad
56801	2000	761	R & Ad	56835	2000	761	R & Ad
56802	2000	761	R & Ad	56836	2000	761	R & Ad
56803	2000	761	Ad	56837	2000	761	R & Ad
56810	2000	761	Ad	56838	2000	761	R & Ad
56811	2000	761	Ad	56839	2000	761	R & Ad
56812	2000	761	Ad	56839.1	2000	761	R
56815	2000	761	Ad (by Sec. 123	56840	2000	761	R & Ad
			of Ch.)	56840.5	2000	761	R
56815.2	2000	761	Ad	56841	2000	761	R & Ad
Title 5,				56842	2000	761	R & Ad
Div. 3,				56842.2	2000	761	R
Pt. 3,				56842.5	2000	761	R
Ch. 5,				56842.6	2000	761	R
heading				56842.7	2000	761	R
(Sec. 56820				56843	2000	761	R & Ad
et seq.)	2000	761	Ad	56844	2000	761	R & Ad
56820	2000	761	Ad	56844.1	2000	761	R
56820.5	2000	761	Ad	56844.2	2000	761	R (as ad by
56820.7	2000	761	Ad				Stats. 1997,
56821	2000	761	Ad				Ch. 911 and
56821.1	2000	761	Ad				Stats. 1998,
56821.3	2000	761	Ad				Ch. 590)
56821.5	2000	761	Ad	56845	2000	761	R & Ad
56821.7	2000	761	Ad	56846	2000	761	R & Ad
56822	2000	761	Ad	56847	2000	761	R & Ad
56822.3	2000	761	Ad	56848	2000	761	Ad
56822.5	2000	761	Ad	56848.3	2000	761	R
56823	2000	761	Ad	56848.5	2000	761	R
56824	2000	761	Ad	56849	2000	761	R & Ad
56824.1	2000	761	Ad	56850	2000	761	R
56824.3	2000	761	Ad	56851	2000	761	R
56824.5	2000	761	Ad	56852	2000	761	R
56824.7	2000	761	Ad				

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
56852.3	2000	761	R	57053	2000	761	Am & RN
56852.5	2000	761	R	57075	2000	761	Am
56852.7	2000	761	Ad	57075.5	2000	761	Am
56853	1999	550*	Am ¹	57076	2000	761	Am
	2000	761	R & Ad	57077	2000	761	Am
56854	2000	761	R & Ad	57078	2000	761	Am
56855	2000	761	R & Ad	57078.5	2000	761	Ad
56856	2000	761	R & Ad	57079	2000	761	R
56857	1999	550*	Am ¹	57079.5	2000	761	Am & RN
	2000	761	R & Ad	57080	1999	921	Am
56858	2000	761	R		2000	761	Am
56859	2000	761	R & Ad	57081	2000	761	Am
56860	2000	761	R	57082	2000	761	Am & RN
56860.5	2000	761	Ad	57082.5	2000	761	Am & RN
56861	2000	761	Ad	57083	2000	761	Am & RN
56862	2000	761	Ad	57083.5	2000	761	Am & RN
56863	2000	761	Ad	57084	2000	761	Am & RN
56864	2000	761	Ad	57085	2000	761	Am & RN
56864.1	2000	761	Ad	57086	2000	761	Am & RN
56864.3	2000	761	Ad	57087	2000	761	Am & RN
56865	2000	761	Ad	57087.3	1999	921	Am
56866	2000	761	Ad	57087.5	2000	761	Am & RN
56870	2000	761	Ad	57087.7	2000	761	Am & RN
56871	2000	761	Ad	57088	2000	761	Am & RN
56875	2000	761	Ad	57089	2000	761	Am & RN
56876	2000	761	Ad	57090	2000	761	Am
56880	2000	761	Ad	57091	2000	761	Am & RN
56881	2000	761	Ad	57092	2000	761	Am & RN
56882	2000	761	Ad	57093	2000	761	Am & RN
56883	2000	761	Ad	57100	2000	761	Am & RN
56884	2000	761	Ad				& Ad(RN)
56885	2000	761	Ad	57101	2000	761	Am & RN
56885.5	2000	761	Ad				& Ad(RN)
56886	2000	761	Ad	57102	2000	761	Am & RN
56886.3	2000	761	Ad(RN)				& Ad(RN)
56886.5	2000	761	Ad	57103	2000	761	Am & RN
56887	2000	761	Ad				& Ad(RN)
56887.5	2000	761	Ad	57103.1	2000	761	Am & RN
56888	2000	761	Ad	57104	2000	761	Am & RN
56889	2000	761	Ad				& Ad(RN)
56890	2000	761	Ad	57105	2000	761	Ad(RN)
56895	2000	761	Ad (by Sec. 211 of Ch.)	57106	2000	761	Ad(RN)
				57107	2000	761	Ad(RN)
56897	2000	761	Ad	57108	2000	761	Ad(RN)
56898	2000	761	Ad	57109	2000	761	Ad(RN)
57000	2000	761	Am	57110	2000	761	Ad(RN)
57001	2000	761	Am	57111	2000	761	Ad(RN)
57002	2000	761	Am (by Sec. 214 of Ch.)	57112	2000	761	Ad(RN)
				57113	2000	761	Ad(RN)
57003	2000	761	Am	57114	2000	761	Ad(RN)
57004	2000	761	R	57115	2000	761	Ad(RN)
57005	2000	761	R	57116	2000	761	Ad(RN)
57006	2000	761	R	57117	2000	761	Ad(RN)
57007	2000	761	Am	57118	2000	761	Ad(RN)
57008	2000	761	Am	57119	2000	761	Ad(RN)
57025	2000	761	Am	57120	2000	761	Ad(RN)
57026	2000	761	Am	57125	2000	761	Am
57050	2000	761	Am (by Sec. 223 of Ch.)	57126	2000	761	Am
				57127	2000	761	Am
57051	2000	761	Am	57129	2000	761	Am
57052	2000	761	Am	57130	2000	761	Am

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<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>			<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>		
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>		<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
57131	2000	761	Am	60524	2000	506	R
57133	2000	761	Am	60525	2000	506	R
57138	2000	761	Am	60526	2000	506	R
57144	2000	761	Am	60540	2000	506	R
57145	2000	761	Am	60541	2000	506	R
57146	2000	761	Am	60542	2000	506	R
57148	2000	761	Am	60543	2000	506	R
57149	2000	761	Am	60544	2000	506	R
57150	2000	761	Am	60545	2000	506	R
57175	2000	761	R	60546	2000	506	R
57176	2000	761	Am	60547	2000	506	R
57176.1	2000	761	Am	60548	2000	506	R
57177	2000	761	Am	60549	2000	506	R
57177.5	2000	761	Am	60550	2000	506	R
57178	2000	761	Am	60551	2000	506	R
57179	2000	761	Am	60600	2000	506	R
57200	2000	761	Am	60602	2000	506	R
57201	2000	761	Am	60603	2000	506	R
57302	2000	761	Am	60604	2000	506	R
57303	2000	761	Am	60605	2000	506	R
57379	2000	761	Am	60606	2000	506	R
57384	2000	761	Am	60607	2000	506	R
57402	2000	761	Am	60608	2000	506	R
57404	2000	761	Am	60609	2000	506	R
60203	2000	569	Am	60610	2000	506	R
60400	2000	506	R	60611	2000	506	R
60401	2000	506	R	60612	2000	506	R
60410	2000	506	R	60613	2000	506	R
60411	2000	506	R	60614	2000	506	R
60412	2000	506	R	60615	2000	506	R
60413	2000	506	R	60616	2000	506	R
60414	2000	506	R	60617	2000	506	R
60415	2000	506	R	60630	2000	506	R
60416	2000	506	R	60631	2000	506	R
60417	2000	506	R	60632	2000	506	R
60418	2000	506	R	60650	2000	506	R
60419	2000	506	R	60651	2000	506	R
60420	2000	506	R	60652	2000	506	R
60421	2000	506	R	60653	2000	506	R
60422	2000	506	R	60700	2000	506	R
60423	2000	506	R	60725	2000	506	R
60424	2000	506	R	60726	2000	506	R
60425	2000	506	R	60727	2000	506	R
60426	2000	506	R	60728	2000	506	R
60427	2000	506	R	60740	2000	506	R
60428	2000	506	R	60741	2000	506	R
60429	2000	506	R	60742	2000	506	R
60430	2000	506	R	60742.5	2000	506	R
60440	2000	506	R	60743	2000	506	R
60500	2000	506	R	60744	2000	506	R
60501	2000	506	R	60745	2000	506	R
60502	2000	506	R	60746	2000	506	R
60503	2000	506	R	60747	2000	506	R
60504	2000	506	R	60748	2000	506	R
60505	2000	506	R	60749	2000	506	R
60506	2000	506	R	60750	2000	506	R
60507	2000	506	R	60751	2000	506	R
60520	2000	506	R	60752	2000	506	R
60521	2000	506	R	60753	2000	506	R
60522	2000	506	R	60754	2000	506	R
60523	2000	506	R	60755	2000	506	R

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<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>			<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>		
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>		<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
60770	2000	506	R	60845	2000	506	R
60771	2000	506	R	60846	2000	506	R
60772	2000	506	R	60847	2000	506	R
60780	2000	506	R	60848	2000	506	R
60781	2000	506	R	60849	2000	506	R
60782	2000	506	R	60850	2000	506	R
60783	2000	506	R	60851	2000	506	R
60784	2000	506	R	60852	2000	506	R
60785	2000	506	R	60853	2000	506	R
60786	2000	506	R	60854	2000	506	R
60787	2000	506	R	60860	2000	506	R
60788	2000	506	R	60861	2000	506	R
60789	2000	506	R	60862	2000	506	R
60790	2000	506	R	60863	2000	506	R
60791	2000	506	R	60864	2000	506	R
60792	2000	506	R	60865	2000	506	R
60793	2000	506	R	60866	2000	506	R
60794	2000	506	R	60867	2000	506	R
60795	2000	506	R	60869	2000	506	R
60796	2000	506	R	60870	2000	506	R
60797	2000	506	R	60871	2000	506	R
60798	2000	506	R	60872	2000	506	R
60799	2000	506	R	60880	2000	506	R
60800	2000	506	R	60881	2000	506	R
60801	2000	506	R	60882	2000	506	R
60802	2000	506	R	60883	2000	506	R
60803	2000	506	R	60884	2000	506	R
60804	2000	506	R	60885	2000	506	R
60805	2000	506	R	60886	2000	506	R
60806	2000	506	R	60887	2000	506	R
60807	2000	506	R	60888	2000	506	R
60808	2000	506	R	60889	2000	506	R
60809	2000	506	R	60890	2000	506	R
60810	2000	506	R	60891	2000	506	R
60811	2000	506	R	60892	2000	506	R
60812	2000	506	R	60893	2000	506	R
60813	2000	506	R	60894	2000	506	R
60814	2000	506	R	60895	2000	506	R
60815	2000	506	R	60896	2000	506	R
60820	2000	506	R	60897	2000	506	R
60821	2000	506	R	60898	2000	506	R
60822	2000	506	R	60899	2000	506	R
60823	2000	506	R	60900	2000	506	R
60824	2000	506	R	60901	2000	506	R
60825	2000	506	R	60902	2000	506	R
60826	2000	506	R	60903	2000	506	R
60830	2000	506	R	60904	2000	506	R
60831	2000	506	R	60910	2000	506	R
60832	2000	506	R	60911	2000	506	R
60833	2000	506	R	60912	2000	506	R
60834	2000	506	R	60913	2000	506	R
60835	2000	506	R	60914	2000	506	R
60836	2000	506	R	60915	2000	506	R
60837	2000	506	R	60916	2000	506	R
60838	2000	506	R	60917	2000	506	R
60839	2000	506	R	60920	2000	506	R
60840	2000	506	R	60930	2000	506	R
60841	2000	506	R	60931	2000	506	R
60842	2000	506	R	60932	2000	506	R
60843	2000	506	R	60933	2000	506	R
60844	2000	506	R	60934	2000	506	R

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
60935	2000	506	R	65090	2000	785	Am
60936	2000	506	R	65091	1999	460	Am
60937	2000	506	R		2000	785	Am
60950	2000	506	R	65307	1999	550*	Am ¹
60951	2000	506	R	65400	2000	506	Am
60952	2000	506	R	65580	1999	967	Am
60953	2000	506	R	65583	1999	967	Am
60960	2000	506	R	65584.6	2000	358	Am
60961	2000	506	R	65585	2000	471	Am
60962	2000	506	R	65588	1999	107*	Am
60963	2000	506	R		2000	117*	Am
60964	2000	506	R	65588.1	2000	117*	Am
60970	2000	506	R	65589.5	1999	966	Am ⁸²
60971	2000	506	R		1999	968	Am
61107	1999	550*	Am ¹	65601	2000	510	Ad
61601.18	1999	132*	Ad	65602	2000	510	Ad
61712	2000	262	Am	65603	2000	510	Ad
61737.04	2000	66	Am	65604	2000	510	Ad
61737.05	2000	506	Am	65605	2000	510	Ad
61737.06	2000	66	Am	65606	2000	510	Ad
63010	1999	936	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)	65607	2000	510	Ad
	2000	1079	Am	65850	1999	550*	Am ¹
63025.2	1999	84*	Ad	65850.4	1999	550*	Am ¹
63035.5	1999	84*	Ad	65863.10	1999	26*	Am
63041	1999	84*	Am		2000	666	Am ¹¹¹
63041.5	1999	84*	Ad	65863.11	1999	26*	Am
					2000	666	Am ¹¹¹
Title 6.7, Div. 1, Ch. 2, Art. 5, heading (Sec. 63043 et seq.)	1999	83	Am ³⁰	65891	2000	80	Ad ¹⁹³ R ⁶³
63048	2000	1078	Ad	65891.1	2000	80	Ad ¹⁹³ R ⁶³
63048.3	2000	1078	Ad	65891.10	2000	80	Ad ¹⁹³ R ⁶³
63048.5	2000	1078	Ad	65891.11	2000	80	Ad ⁸² R ⁸²
65009	1999	968	Am		2000	80	Ad ¹⁹³ R ⁶³
65040.12	1999	690	Ad	65891.12	2000	665	Ad ¹⁹³ R ⁶³
	2000	728	Am	65891.2	2000	80	Ad ¹⁹³ R ⁶³
65050	2000	290	Am	65891.3	2000	80	Ad ⁸² R ⁸²
	2000	769	S ⁷⁵		2000	665	Ad ¹⁹³ R ⁶³
65051	2000	769	S ⁷⁵	65891.4	2000	80	Ad ¹⁹³ R ⁶³
65052	2000	769	S ⁷⁵	65891.5	2000	80	Ad ⁸² R ⁸²
65053	2000	769	Am ⁷⁵		2000	665	Ad ¹⁹³ R ⁶³
65054	2000	1059	Ad	65891.7	2000	80	Ad ¹⁹³ R ⁶³
65054.1	2000	1059	Ad	65891.8	2000	80	Ad ¹⁹³ R ⁶³
65054.3	2000	1059	Ad	65891.9	2000	80	Ad ¹⁹³ R ⁶³
65054.4	2000	1059	Ad		1999	968	Am
65054.5	2000	1059	Ad	65915	2000	556	Am
65055	1999	596	R	65950	1999	967	Am ⁸²
	1999	597	R		1999	968	Am
65055.5	1999	596	R				
	1999	597	R				
65080	1999	1007	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)				
	2000	91*	Am				
	2000	832	Am				
65080.3	2000	832	Ad				
65082	2000	91*	Am				
65083	2000	91*	Am				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

GOVERNMENT CODE—Continued

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
65956	1999	550 *	Am ¹	66540.44	1999	1011	Ad
65964	1999	812	Ad & R ²⁰	66540.46	1999	1011	Ad
65995.5	1999	858	Am	66540.48	1999	1011	Ad
65995.6	1999	858	Am	66540.50	1999	1011	Ad
Title 7, Div. 1, Ch. 10, heading (Sec. 66100 et seq.)	1999	83	Ad(RN) ³⁰	66540.52	1999	1011	Ad
66100	1999	83	Ad(RN) ³⁰	66540.54	1999	1011	Ad
66101	1999	83	Ad(RN) ³⁰	66540.56	1999	1011	Ad
66102	1999	83	Ad(RN) ³⁰	66540.58	1999	1011	Ad
66103	1999	83	Ad(RN) ³⁰	66540.6	1999	1011	Ad
Title 7, Div. 1, Ch. 6, heading (Sec. 66400 et seq.)	1999	83	Am & RN ³⁰	66540.60	1999	1011	Ad
66400	1999	83	Am & RN ³⁰	66540.62	1999	1011	Ad
66401	1999	83	Am & RN ³⁰	66540.64	1999	1011	Ad
66402	1999	83	Am & RN ³⁰	66540.68	1999	1011	Ad
66403	1999	83	Am & RN ³⁰	66540.70	1999	1011	Ad
66412	2000	26 *	Am	66540.72	1999	1011	Ad
	2000	506	Am	66540.8	1999	1011	Ad
66451.17	2000	506	Am	66605	1999	774	Am
66451.2	1999	550 *	Am ¹	66632.4	2000	498	Am
66452.10	2000	26 *	Am	66909	2000	688	S ⁴³
66455.9	2000	1058	Am	66909.1	2000	688	S ⁴³
66458	1999	550 *	Am ¹	66909.2	2000	688	Am ⁴³
66463.5	2000	506	Am	66909.3	2000	688	S ⁴³
66466	2000	678	Am	66909.4	2000	688	S ⁴³
66474.4	1999	1018	Am	66909.5	2000	688	Am ⁴³
66498.1	1999	550 *	Am ¹	67150	2000	764	Ad & R ²⁴⁸
66498.2	1999	550 *	Am ¹	67150.1	2000	764	Ad & R ²⁴⁸
66498.3	1999	550 *	Am ¹	67150.2	2000	764	Ad & R ²⁴⁸
66499.19	2000	506	Am	67150.3	2000	764	Ad & R ²⁴⁸
66519	1999	1011	R	67150.4	2000	764	Ad & R ²⁴⁸
66540	1999	1011	Ad	67150.5	2000	764	Ad & R ²⁴⁸
66540.1	1999	1011	Ad	67150.6	2000	764	Ad & R ²⁴⁸
66540.10	1999	1011	Ad	67410	2000	596	R
66540.12	1999	1011	Ad	67421	2000	596	R
66540.14	1999	1011	Ad	67460	2000	596	R
66540.16	1999	1011	Ad	67461	2000	596	R
66540.18	1999	1011	Ad	67462	2000	596	R
66540.2	1999	1011	Ad	67463	2000	596	R
66540.20	1999	1011	Ad	67464	2000	596	R
66540.22	1999	1011	Ad	67465	2000	596	R
66540.23	1999	1011	Ad	67466	2000	596	R
66540.24	1999	1011	Ad	67467	2000	596	R
66540.26	1999	1011	Ad	68085	2000	15	Am
66540.28	1999	1011	Ad		2000	447	Am (as am by Stats. 2000, Ch. 15)
66540.30	1999	1011	Ad	68112	2000	1055 *	Am
66540.32	1999	1011	Ad	68203	2000	196	Am
66540.34	1999	1011	Ad	68511.3	1999	892	Am
66540.36	1999	1011	Ad	68547	1999	891	Am (as am by Sec. 245.4, Stats. 1998, Ch. 931) ²⁴
66540.38	1999	1011	Ad				Am (as am by Sec. 245.5, Stats. 1998, Ch. 931) ²⁵
66540.4	1999	1011	Ad	68616	1999	67 *	Am R & Ad ²²
66540.40	1999	1011	Ad	68617	1999	67 *	Ad
66540.42	1999	1011	Ad	68650	2000	1010	R ⁸
				68651	2000	1010	R ⁸

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
68652	2000	1010	R ^s	71600	2000	1010	Ad
68653	2000	1010	R ^s	71601	2000	1010	Ad
68654	2000	1010	R ^s	71612	2000	1010	Ad
68655	2000	1010	R ^s	71614	2000	1010	Ad
68656	2000	1010	Ad & R ^s	71615	2000	1010	Ad
68660	1999	853	Am ¹⁴⁴	71616	2000	1010	Ad
68661	1999	853	Am ¹⁴⁴	71617	2000	1010	Ad
68806	1999	891	Am	71618	2000	1010	Ad
68926	1999	78*	Am	71620	2000	1010	Ad
68926.3	1999	78*	Am ¹⁸	71622	2000	1010	Ad
69101	2000	998	Am	71623	2000	1010	Ad
69102	2000	998	Am	71623.5	2000	1010	Ad
69103	2000	998	Am	71624	2000	1010	Ad
69104	2000	998	Am	71625	2000	1010	Ad
69105	2000	998	Am	71626	2000	1010	Ad
69106	2000	998	Am	71626.5	2000	1010	Ad
69502	2000	1081	R	71627	2000	1010	Ad
69508	1999	344*	Am	71628	2000	1010	Ad
69508.5	1999	344*	Am	71629	2000	1010	Ad
69580	2000	998	Am	71630	2000	1010	Ad
69581	2000	998	Am	71631	2000	1010	Ad
69582	2000	998	Am	71632	2000	1010	Ad & R ²⁴²
69583	2000	998	Am	71632.5	2000	1010	Ad ²⁴³
69585	2000	998	Am	71632.6	2000	1010	Ad
69586	2000	998	Am	71633	2000	1010	Ad
69591	2000	998	Am	71634	2000	1010	Ad
69592	2000	998	Am	71634.1	2000	1010	Ad
69593	2000	998	Am	71634.2	2000	1010	Ad
69594	2000	998	Am	71634.3	2000	1010	Ad
69595	2000	998	Am	71634.4	2000	1010	Ad
69596	2000	998	Am	71635	2000	1010	Ad
69598	2000	998	Am	71635.1	2000	1010	Ad
69603	2000	998	Am	71636	2000	1010	Ad
69606	2000	998	Am	71636.1	2000	1010	Ad
69610	2000	998	Am	71637	2000	1010	Ad
69613	2000	998	Am	71637.1	2000	1010	Ad
69620	2000	998	R	71638	2000	1010	Ad
69894	1999	891	Am	71639	2000	1010	Ad
69894.1	1999	891	Am (as am by Sec. 1.5, Stats. 1998, Ch. 973) ¹³⁹	71639.1	2000	1010	Ad
			Am (as am by Sec. 1.6, Stats. 1998, Ch. 973) ²⁵	71639.2	2000	1010	Ad
			Am (as am by Sec. 1.7, Stats. 1998, Ch. 973) ^{56,24}	71639.3	2000	1010	Ad
				71640	2000	1010	Ad
				71641	2000	1010	Ad
				71642	2000	1010	Ad
				71643	2000	1010	Ad
				71644	2000	1010	Ad
				71645	2000	1010	Ad
				71650	2000	1010	Ad
				71651	2000	1010	Ad
				71652	2000	1010	Ad
69899.5	1999	891	Am	71653	2000	1010	Ad
69915	1999	641*	Ad	71654	2000	1010	Ad
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	71655	2000	1010	Ad
70050.5	2000	133	Am	71656	2000	1010	Ad
70140.5	1999	891	Ad	71657	2000	1010	Ad
70141	2000	447	Am	71658	2000	1010	Ad
70214.5	1999	891	Ad	71660	2000	1010	Ad
70214.6	1999	891	Ad	71670	2000	1010	Ad
70217	1999	891	Am	71671	2000	1010	Ad
70218	2000	1010	Am	71672	2000	1010	Ad
71042.6	1999	344*	Am	71673	2000	1010	Ad

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
71674	2000	1010	Ad	75085.1	2000	961	Ad
72055	2000	447	Am	75085.2	2000	961	Ad
72114	1999	335	R	75085.3	2000	961	Ad
	1999	641 *	R	75085.4	2000	961	Ad
72114.2	1999	335	Ad	75085.5	2000	961	Ad
	1999	641 *	Ad ⁹²	75085.6	2000	961	Ad
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	75085.7	2000	961	Ad
72115	1999	138 *	R & Ad	75085.8	2000	961	Ad
72190.5	1999	891	Ad	75086	2000	961	Ad
72608	1999	891	Am	75086.1	2000	961	Ad
72635	1999	891	Am	75086.2	2000	961	Ad
72708.5	1999	891	Am	75087	2000	961	Ad
73399	1999	891	R & Ad	75088	2000	961	Ad
73433	1999	891	Am	75088.3	2000	961	Ad
73433.1	1999	891	Am	75088.4	2000	961	Ad
73433.4	1999	891	R	75089	2000	961	Ad
73434	1999	891	Am	75089.1	2000	961	Ad
73435	1999	891	Am	75094	1999	671	Ad
73436	1999	891	Am	75101	1999	785	Am
73436.1	1999	891	Am	75520	1999	785	Am
73436.2	1999	891	Am	75521	1999	785	Am
73665	1999	891	Am	75523	1999	785	Am
73757	1999	891	R & Ad	75590	1999	671	Am
73758	1999	891	Ad(RN)		2000	1002	Am
73803	1999	641 *	R	75758	1999	891	Am & RN
74000	1999	891	R	76104	1999	674	Am
74001	1999	891	R	76104.5	1999	475	Am
74001.5	1999	891	R	76219	2000	375	Am
74002	1999	891	R	76245	2000	375	Am
74004	1999	891	R	77009	2000	447	Am
74005	1999	891	R	77201	2000	671 *	Am
74007	1999	891	R	77201.1	2000	447	Am (by Sec. 9 of Ch.)
74361	1999	335	R		2000	671 *	Am
	1999	641 *	R		1999	550 *	R ¹
74362	1999	335	R	77202.5	1999	969	Am
	1999	641 *	R	77206	2000	967	Am
74363	1999	335	R	77212	2000	447	Am
	1999	641 *	R	77212.5	1999	138 *	Am (by Sec. 4 of Ch.)
74364	1999	335	R		1999	641 *	Am
	1999	641 *	R		2000	102 *	Am ^{25 210}
74365	1999	335	R	82016	2000	130	Am
	1999	641 *	R	82033	2000	130	Am
74366	1999	335	R	82034	2000	102 *	Am ^{25 210}
	1999	641 *	R	82053	2000	225 *	Ad
74367	1999	335	R	83111.5	1999	855	Am
	1999	641 *	R	83113	1999	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 9 and as am by Prop. 208)
74368	1999	335	R	83116	2000		& Ad ^{25 210}
	1999	641 *	R				
74369	1999	335	R				
	1999	641 *	R				
74370	1999	335	R	83116.3	1999	297	Ad
	1999	641 *	R	83116.5	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Stats. 1984, Ch. 670 and as am by Prop. 208)
74371	1999	335	R				& Ad ^{25 210}
	1999	641 *	R				
74372	1999	335	R				
	1999	641 *	R				
75059	2000	988	Ad				
75059.1	2000	988	Ad				
75071	1999	671	Am	83124	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 208)
75080	1999	671	Am				& Ad ^{25 210}
75085	2000	961	Ad				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
84102	2000	853	Am	85205	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 208)
84103	2000	853	Am				& Ad ^{25 210}
84107	2000	853	Am	85206	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 208)
84200	2000	130	Am				& Ad ^{25 210}
84200.3	1999	158 *	Ad	85301	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 73 and Prop. 208)
	1999	433 *	Am (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 158)				& Ad ^{25 210}
84200.4	1999	158 *	Ad	85302	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 73 and Prop. 208)
84200.5	1999	158 *	Am				& Ad ^{25 210}
	1999	855	Am (by Sec. 2 of Ch.)				R (as ad by Prop. 73 and Prop. 208)
84201	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 208) ^{25 210}				& Ad ^{25 210}
84202.5	2000	130	Am	85303	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 73 and Prop. 208)
84202.7	2000	130	Am				& Ad ^{25 210}
84203.5	2000	130	Am	85304	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 73 and Prop. 208)
84204	2000	102 *	Am ^{25 210}				& Ad ^{25 210}
84211	2000	161	Am	85305	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 73 and Prop. 208)
	2000	853	Am				& Ad ^{25 210}
84216	2000	853	Am	85306	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 73 and Prop. 208)
84216.5	2000	853	Am				& Ad ^{25 210}
84219	2000	853	Am				R (as ad by Prop. 73 and Prop. 208)
84303	2000	853	Am				& Ad ^{25 210}
84305.6	2000	102 *	Ad ^{25 210}	85307	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 73 and Prop. 208)
84511	2000	102 *	Ad ^{25 210}				& Ad ^{25 210}
84602	1999	433 *	Am	85308	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 208)
	2000	319	Am				& Ad ^{25 210}
84602.5	1999	208	Ad	85309	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 208)
84603	1999	433 *	Am				& Ad ^{25 210}
84604	1999	433 *	Am	85310	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 208)
84605	1999	433 *	Am				& Ad ^{25 210}
84606	1999	433 *	Am	85311	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 208)
84610	1999	433 *	Am				& Ad ^{25 210}
85100	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 73 and Prop. 208)	85312	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 208)
			& Ad ^{25 210}				& Ad ^{25 210}
85101	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 73 and Prop. 208) ^{25 210}	85313	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 208)
85102	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 73 and Prop. 208) ^{25 210}				& Ad ^{25 210}
85103	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 73) ^{25 210}	85314	2000	102 *	Ad ^{25 210}
85104	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 73) ^{25 210}	85315	2000	102 *	Ad ^{25 210}
85200	2000	853	Am	85316	2000	102 *	Ad ^{25 210}
85201	2000	853	Am	85317	2000	102 *	Ad ^{25 210}
85202	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 208)	85318	2000	102 *	Ad ^{25 210}
			& Ad ^{25 210}	85319	2000	102 *	Ad ^{25 210}
85203	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 208)	85320	2000	349	Am
			& Ad ^{25 210}				
85204	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 208)				
			& Ad ^{25 210}				
85204.5	2000	102 *	Ad ^{25 210}				

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<i>Affected By</i>				<i>Affected By</i>			
<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
85400	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 208) & Ad ^{25 210}	91000	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 9 and as am by Prop. 208) & Ad ^{25 210}
85401	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 208) & Ad ^{25 210}	91004	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 9 and as am by Prop. 208) & Ad ^{25 210}
85402	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 208) & Ad ^{25 210}	91005	2000	130	Am
85403	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 208) & Ad ^{25 210}	91005.5	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Stats. 1982, Ch. 727 and as am by Prop. 208) & Ad ^{25 210}
85404	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 208) & Ad ^{25 210}				
85500	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 208) & Ad ^{25 210}	91006	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 9 and as am by Prop. 208) & Ad ^{25 210}
85501	2000	102 *	Ad ^{25 210}				
85600	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 208) & Ad ^{25 210}	91007	1999	577 *	Am
85601	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 208) & Ad ^{25 210}		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
85602	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 208) & Ad ^{25 210}	91503	1999	61	Am
85603	1999	433 *	Am	91520	1999	61	Am
85700	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 208) & Ad ^{25 210}	91533	1999	61	Am
85701	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 208) & Ad ^{25 210}	91558.5	1999	863	Ad & R ¹⁸
85702	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 208) & Ad ^{25 210}	91559	1999	863	Ad
85703	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 208) & Ad ^{25 210}	91559.1	1999	863	Ad
85704	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 208) & Ad ^{25 210}	91559.2	1999	863	Ad
85705	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 208) & Ad ^{25 210}	91559.3	1999	863	Ad
85706	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Prop. 208) & Ad ^{25 210}	91559.4	1999	863	Ad
86109.5	1999	855	Ad	91560	1999	61	Am
87103	2000	130	Am	95000	1999	146 *	S ⁵⁷
87206	2000	130	Am	95001	1999	146 *	S ⁵⁷
87207	2000	130	Am	95001.5	1999	146 *	S ⁵⁷
87406	1999	10 *	Am	95002	1999	146 *	S ⁵⁷
88002.5	1999	312	Ad	95003	1999	146 *	S ⁵⁷
89510	2000	102 *	Ad ^{25 210}	95004	1999	146 *	S ⁵⁷
89511	2000	130	Am	95006	1999	146 *	S ⁵⁷
89519	2000	102 *	R (as ad by Stats. 1990, Ch. 84 and Prop. 208) & Ad ^{25 210}	95007	1999	146 *	S ⁵⁷
				95008	1999	146 *	S ⁵⁷
				95009	1999	146 *	S ⁵⁷
				95012	1999	146 *	S ⁵⁷
				95014	1999	146 *	S ⁵⁷
				95016	1999	146 *	S ⁵⁷
				95018	1999	146 *	S ⁵⁷
				95020	1999	146 *	S ⁵⁷
				95022	1999	146 *	S ⁵⁷
				95024	1999	146 *	S ⁵⁷
				95026	1999	146 *	S ⁵⁷
				95028	1999	146 *	S ⁵⁷
				95029	1999	146 *	S ⁵⁷
				95030	1999	146 *	R

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

HARBORS AND NAVIGATION CODE

<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>			<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>		
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>		<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
63.6	2000	396	Am	668.2	2000	396	Am
69.5	1999	798	Ad ⁸⁷	668.3	2000	396	Ad
69.6	1999	798	Ad ⁸⁷	702.5	2000	380	Ad
69.8	1999	798	Ad ⁸⁷	714	2000	508	Am
69.9	1999	798	Ad ⁸⁷	719	2000	380	Am
70.3	2000	282	Ad	720	2000	508	Am
70.4	2000	282	Am	725	2000	380	Am
70.5	2000	282	Ad	729.5	2000	508	Ad
71.4	1999	66*	Am	732	2000	508	Am
76.8	1999	66*	Am	733	2000	508	Am
85.2	1999	66*	Am	735.2	2000	380	Ad
601	1999	1000	R	739	2000	508	Am
602	1999	1000	R	1126	2000	394	Am
603	1999	1000	R	1163	1999	261	Am
604	1999	1000	R	1164	1999	261	Am
651	2000	398	Am	1170.3	1999	470	Am
654.3	2000	502	Ad ³⁴	1180.3	2000	394	Am
658.3	2000	398	Am	1181	2000	394	Am
668	1999	500	Am	1190	1999	261	Am
	2000	502	Am	1191	1999	261	Am
668.1	2000	396	Am	1198	2000	786	Ad

HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE

Affected By				Affected By			
Section	Year	Chapter	Effect	Section	Year	Chapter	Effect
150	1999	146 *	Ad		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
151	1999	146 *	Ad	1341.10	1999	525	Ad ¹¹²
152	1999	146 *	Ad	1341.11	1999	525	Ad ¹¹²
444.20	2000	139 *	Ad & R ²⁰⁵	1341.12	1999	525	Ad ¹¹²
444.21	2000	139 *	Ad & R ²⁰⁵	1341.13	1999	525	Ad ¹¹²
444.22	2000	139 *	Ad & R ²⁰⁵	1341.14	1999	525	Ad ¹¹²
444.23	2000	139 *	Ad & R ²⁰⁵	1341.2	1999	525	Ad ¹¹²
444.24	2000	139 *	Ad & R ²⁰⁵		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
475	1999	765	Ad	1341.3	1999	525	Ad ¹¹²
900	1999	731	Ad		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
901	2000	144 *	Ad	1341.4	1999	525	Ad ¹¹²
	2000	343	Am		2000	93 *	Am
1179.3	1999	146 *	Am ^{36 13}	1341.5	1999	525	Ad ¹¹²
1179.6	2000	312 *	Ad	1341.6	1999	525	Ad ¹¹²
1204	2000	27	Am		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
1204.4	2000	99	Ad	1341.7	1999	525	Ad ¹¹²
1206	1999	83	Am ³⁰		2000	857	Am
1248.15	1999	944	Am	1341.8	1999	525	Ad ¹¹²
1250	2000	451	Am	1341.9	1999	525	Ad ¹¹²
1253	2000	451	Am	1342	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1254.7	1999	403	Ad	1342.3	1999	525	Ad ¹¹²
1255.7	2000	824	Ad & R ⁴³		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
1260.1	1999	850	Ad	1342.5	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1261	1999	588	Ad		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
1261.5	1999	83	Am ³⁰	1343	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1261.6	1999	83	Am ³⁰		2000	857	Am
1265	2000	451	Am	1344	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1267	2000	451	Am	1345	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1267.5	2000	451	Am		1999	528	Am
1276.05	2000	841	Ad	1346	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1276.4	1999	945	Ad	1346.4	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
	2000	148 *	Am	1346.5	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1276.5	1999	146 *	Am		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
1276.6	2000	93 *	Ad	1347	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1276.7	2000	451	Ad		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
1277	2000	356 *	Am	1347.1	1999	525	Ad ¹¹²
1278.5	1999	155	Ad	1347.15	1999	529	Ad
1294	2000	451	Am		2000	1067	Am
1298	2000	451	Am	1348	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1300	1999	83	Am ³⁰	1348.8	1999	535	Ad
1317.1	1999	544	Am	1349	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1317.2a	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1349.2	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	1349.3	1999	529	Ad & R ⁵
1317.6	1999	525	Am ¹¹²		1999	530	Ad & R ⁵
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	1351	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1325.5	2000	451	Ad	1351.1	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1331	2000	451	Am	1351.2	1999	83	Am ³⁰
1333	2000	451	Am		1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1336.2	2000	451	Am	1352	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1337.1	2000	451	Am	1352.1	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1337.3	1999	719	Am (by Sec. 3 of Ch.)	1353	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
				1354	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
	2000	451	Am	1355	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1337.6	1999	719	Am	1356	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1338.2	1999	719	Ad		2000	93 *	Am
1339.63	2000	816	Ad	1356.1	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1339.80	2000	347	Ad	1357	1999	434	Am
1339.81	2000	347	Ad		2000	389	Am
1341	1999	525	R & Ad ¹¹²	1357.03	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	1357.09	1999	83	Am ³⁰
1341.1	1999	525	Ad ¹¹²		1999	525	Am ¹¹²

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE—Continued

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
1357.10	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1358.9	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1357.11	1999	525	Am ¹¹²		2000	706	R & Ad
1357.15	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1359	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1357.16	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1360.1	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	1361	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1357.17	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1363	1999	525	Am (as am by
1357.50	1999	83	Am ³⁰				Sec. 2,
	1999	434	Am				Stats. 1998,
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³				Ch. 994) ¹¹²
1357.51	1999	83	Am ³⁰		2000	857	Am
1357.53	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1363.02	2000	347	Ad
1357.54	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1363.5	1999	539	R & Ad
1358	1999	525	Am ¹¹²		2000	1067	Am
	2000	706	R	1364	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1358.1	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1364.5	1999	526	Ad
	2000	706	R & Ad		2000	1067	Am
1358.10	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1365	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
	2000	706	R & Ad	1365.5	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1358.11	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1366.35	2000	810	Ad
	2000	706	R & Ad	1366.4	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
	2000	707*	Am (as ad by	1367	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
			Stats. 2000,		2000	825	Am
			Ch. 706)		2000	827	Am
1358.12	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1367.01	1999	539	Ad
	2000	706	R & Ad		2000	1067	Am
	2000	707*	Am (as ad by	1367.02	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
			Stats. 2000,	1367.10	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
			Ch. 706)	1367.15	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1358.13	2000	706	R & Ad	1367.21	2000	852	Am
1358.14	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1367.24	1999	83	Am ³⁰
	2000	706	R & Ad		1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1358.145	2000	706	Ad	1367.25	1999	532	Ad
1358.146	2000	706	Ad		2000	857	Am
1358.15	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1367.3	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
	2000	706	R & Ad	1367.35	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1358.16	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1367.36	2000	845	Ad
	2000	706	R & Ad	1367.5	2000	1067	R
1358.17	2000	706	R & Ad	1367.51	1999	540	Ad
1358.18	1999	525	Am ¹¹²		2000	1067	Am
	2000	706	R & Ad	1367.6	1999	537	R & Ad
1358.19	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1367.65	1999	537	Am
	2000	706	R & Ad	1367.665	1999	543	Ad
1358.2	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1367.695	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
	2000	706	R & Ad		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
1358.20	1999	716	Am	1368	1999	542	Am
	2000	706	R & Ad				R & Ad ²⁵
1358.21	1999	525	Am ¹¹²		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
	2000	706	R & Ad		2000	1067	Am
1358.22	2000	706	Ad	1368.01	1999	542	Am
	2000	707*	Ad & R ²⁴	1368.02	1999	525	Am (as am by
1358.225	2000	706	Ad				Sec. 3,
1358.23	2000	706	Ad				Stats. 1998,
1358.24	1999	716	Ad ⁸²				Ch. 377) ¹¹²
1358.3	2000	706	R & Ad		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
1358.4	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1368.03	1999	542	Am
	2000	706	R & Ad				R & Ad ²⁵
1358.5	2000	706	R & Ad	1368.04	1999	542	Am
1358.6	1999	525	Am ¹¹²				R & Ad ²⁵
	2000	706	R & Ad		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
1358.7	2000	706	R & Ad		2000	1067	Am
1358.8	2000	706	R & Ad	1368.2	1999	528	Ad

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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<i>Affected By</i>				<i>Affected By</i>			
<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
1368.2 (Cont.)	2000	857	Am	1375.6	1999	529	Ad
	2000			1376	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1370	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1377	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1370.4	1999	542	Am	1380	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
			R & Ad ²⁵		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	1380.1	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
	2000	1067	Am		2000	856	R & Ad
1371	2000	825	Am		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
	2000	827	Am	1380.3	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1371.35	2000	825	Am	1381	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
	2000	827	Am	1382	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1371.36	2000	825	Ad	1383.15	1999	531	Ad
	2000	827	Ad		2000	857	Am
1371.37	2000	825	Ad ²⁶⁷	1384	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
	2000	827	Ad	1385	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1371.38	2000	825	Ad	1386	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
	2000	827	Ad		1999	526	Am
1371.39	2000	825	Ad		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
	2000	827	Ad		2000	1067	Am
1371.4	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1387	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	1388	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1372	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1389	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1373	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1389.1	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1373.65	2000	849	Am	1389.2	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1373.95	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1391	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	1391.5	1999	525	Ad ¹¹²
1374.16	2000	426	Am ²³³		2000	857	Am
			R ²³⁴	1392	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
			Ad ²³⁵	1393	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1374.26	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1393.5	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1374.27	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1393.6	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1374.28	1999	525	Am ¹¹²		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
1374.30	1999	533	Ad	1394	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
	2000	857	Am	1394.1	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1374.31	1999	533	Ad	1394.3	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1374.32	1999	533	Ad	1394.5	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	1394.7	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
	2000	857	Am	1394.8	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1374.33	1999	533	Ad	1395	2000	93*	Am
1374.34	1999	542	Ad (purports to add Sec. 13933)	1395.5	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
				1395.6	1999	545	Ad ⁵⁶
	2000	135	Ad(RN) ²⁰³		2000	1067	Am
	2000	1067	Ad(RN)		2000	1069	Am
1374.35	1999	533	Ad	1396	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1374.36	1999	542	Ad ²⁵	1397	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1374.56	1999	541	Ad	1397.5	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1374.60	1999	525	Am ¹¹²		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
1374.64	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1397.6	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1374.66	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1398	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1374.67	1999	525	Am ¹¹²		2000	857	R
1374.68	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1399	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1374.69	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1399.1	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1374.7	1999	311	Am	1399.70	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1374.71	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1399.71	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1374.72	1999	534	Ad	1399.72	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1374.9	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1399.73	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	1399.74	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1375.1	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1399.75	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
1375.4	1999	529	Ad	1399.801	2000	810	Ad
	2000	1067	Am	1399.802	2000	810	Ad
1375.5	1999	529	Ad	1399.803	2000	810	Ad

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
1399.804	2000	810	Ad	1569.15	2000	434	Am
1399.805	2000	810	Ad	1569.156	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶
1399.806	2000	810	Ad	1569.17	1999	359	Am
1399.809	2000	810	Ad		1999	881*	Am (by Sec. 4 of Ch.) ⁷⁷
1399.810	2000	810	Ad				Am (by Sec. 4.5 of Ch.) ¹
1399.811	2000	810	Ad		2000	819	Am
1399.812	2000	810	Ad	1569.33	2000	434	Am
1399.813	2000	810	Ad	1569.616	2000	434	Am (by Sec. 4 of Ch.)
1399.814	2000	810	Ad		2000	434	Ad
1399.815	2000	810	Ad	1569.626	2000	434	Ad
1399.816	2000	810	Ad	1569.627	2000	434	Ad
1399.817	2000	810	Ad	1569.72	2000	817	Am
1399.818	2000	810	Ad	1569.73	1999	114*	Am
1399.900	2000	1065	Ad	1572	2000	869	Am
1399.901	2000	1065	Ad	1575.3	2000	869	Am
1399.902	2000	1065	Ad	1575.4	2000	869	Am
1399.903	2000	1065	Ad	1575.45	2000	869	Ad
1399.904	2000	1065	Ad	1576	2000	869	Am
1417.15	2000	451	Ad	1580.5	2000	869	Am
1417.2	2000	93*	Am	1584	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶
	2000	451	Am	1588	2000	108*	Am
1417.3	2000	451	Am	1588.3	2000	108*	Am
1417.4	2000	93*	Ad	1588.5	2000	108*	Am
	2000	451	Am	1588.7	2000	108*	Am
1418.4	2000	448	Am	1589	2000	108*	Am & RN & Ad
1418.9	2000	46	Ad	1589.5	2000	108*	Ad(RN)
1418.91	2000	451	Ad	1590.3	2000	869	Ad
1420	2000	451	Am	1590.5	2000	869	Am
1421.1	2000	93*	Ad	1596.60	2000	239	Am
	2000	451	Am	1596.653	1999	772	Ad
1421.2	2000	93*	Ad & R ¹⁹	1596.66	2000	819	Am
	2000	451	Am	1596.7927	1999	851*	Ad & R ⁵
1422	2000	451	Am		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
1422.5	1999	430	Am	1596.859	1999	823	Am
	2000	451	Am ²⁴¹	1596.871	1999	881*	Am
1422.6	2000	451	Ad		2000	819	Am
1423.5	2000	451	Ad	1596.8712	2000	549	Ad
1424	2000	451	Am	1596.8713	1999	147*	Am
1424.5	2000	451	Ad		1999	934	Am
1428	2000	451	Am		2000	108*	Am
1428.1	2000	451	Am	1596.8714	1999	934	Ad
1429.1	2000	451	Ad	1596.890	1999	823	Am
1430.5	2000	451	R	1599.1	2000	451	Am
1435	2000	451	R	1599.73	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶
1435.5	2000	451	R	1626	2000	362	Am ²²⁴
1437.5	2000	451	Ad	1639.56	2000	829	Ad
1438	2000	451	Am	1647	1999	87	Ad
1442.5	1999	83	Am ³⁰	1746	1999	83	Am ³⁰
1502.6	1999	83	Am ³⁰	1770	2000	820	Am
1507.3	1999	410	Ad	1771	1999	949	Am
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³		2000	820	Am
1520	2000	819	Am	1771.10	2000	820	Ad(RN)
1522	1999	83	Am ³⁰	1771.11	1999	949	Ad
	1999	881*	Am		2000	820	Am & RN
	2000	819	Am	1771.2	2000	820	Am
1522.04	2000	819	Am	1771.3	2000	820	Ad
1522.06	2000	421*	R	1771.4	2000	820	R & Ad
1566.45	2000	817	Ad	1771.5	1999	949	Am
1568.0821	2000	819	Am		2000	820	R & Ad
1568.0832	2000	817	Ad				
1568.09	2000	819	Am				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
1771.6	2000	820	R & Ad	1792.19	2000	820	Ad & R ¹⁸
1771.7	2000	820	R & Ad	1792.2	1999	470	Am
1771.8	2000	820	R & Ad(RN)		2000	820	R & Ad
1771.9	1999	83	Am ³⁰	1792.20	2000	820	Ad & R ¹⁸
	1999	949	Am	1792.21	2000	820	Ad & R ¹⁸
	2000	820	Am & RN	1792.22	2000	820	Ad & R ¹⁸
1772	2000	820	Am	1792.3	2000	820	Ad
1772.2	2000	820	Ad	1792.4	2000	820	Ad
1773	2000	820	Am	1792.5	2000	820	Ad
1774	2000	820	Am	1792.6	2000	820	Ad
1775	2000	820	Am	1793.11	2000	820	Am
1776.6	2000	820	Am	1793.13	2000	820	Am
1777	2000	820	Am	1793.15	2000	820	Am
1777.2	2000	820	Am	1793.17	2000	820	Am
1777.4	2000	820	Am	1793.19	2000	820	Am
1779	1999	949	Am	1793.21	2000	820	Am
	2000	820	Am	1793.23	2000	820	Am
1779.10	2000	820	Am	1793.25	2000	820	Am
1779.2	2000	820	Am	1793.27	2000	820	Am
1779.4	2000	820	Am	1793.29	2000	820	Am
1779.6	2000	820	Am	1793.5	2000	820	Am
1779.7	2000	820	Ad	1793.50	2000	820	Am
1779.8	2000	820	Am	1793.56	2000	820	Am
1780	2000	820	Am	1793.58	2000	820	Am
1780.2	2000	820	Am	1793.6	2000	820	Am
1780.4	2000	820	Am	1793.60	2000	820	Am
1781	2000	820	Am	1793.62	2000	820	Am
1781.10	2000	820	Am	1793.7	2000	820	Am
1781.2	2000	820	Am	1793.8	2000	820	Am
1781.4	2000	820	Am	1793.9	2000	820	Am
1781.6	2000	820	Am	1797.109	2000	157	Am
1781.8	2000	820	Am	1797.112	2000	93*	Am
1782	2000	820	Am	1797.172	1999	549*	Am
1783	2000	820	Am	1797.191	1999	83	Am ³⁰
1783.2	2000	820	Am	1797.196	1999	163	Ad
1783.3	2000	820	Ad	1797.98b	1999	679	Am
1784	2000	820	Am	1798.200	1999	549*	Am
1785	2000	820	Am	2291.2	2000	262	Am
1786	2000	820	Am	4730.6	1999	550*	Am ¹
1786.2	2000	820	Am	4733	2000	86	Am
1787	2000	820	Am	6489	2000	86	Am
1788	1999	949	Am	6590	1999	696	Ad
	2000	820	Am	6591	1999	696	Ad
1788.2	2000	820	Am	6592	1999	696	Ad
1788.4	2000	820	Am	6593	1999	696	Ad
1789	2000	820	Am	6594	1999	696	Ad
1789.1	2000	820	Ad	6595	1999	696	Ad
1789.2	2000	820	Am	7054.6	2000	276	Am
1789.4	2000	820	Am	7055	1999	657	Am
1789.6	2000	820	Am	7100	1999	657	Am
1789.8	2000	820	Am		1999	658	Am (as am by Sec. 5.5 of Ch.) ⁵⁶
1792	2000	820	R & Ad				
1792.1	2000	820	Ad				
1792.11	2000	820	Ad & R ¹⁸	7150.2	2000	829	Ad
1792.12	2000	820	Ad & R ¹⁸	7151	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶
1792.13	2000	820	Ad & R ¹⁸	7151.5	2000	830	Am
1792.14	2000	820	Ad & R ¹⁸	7153	2000	830	Am
1792.15	2000	820	Ad & R ¹⁸	7153.5	2000	830	Am
1792.16	2000	820	Ad & R ¹⁸	7154	2000	830	Am
1792.17	2000	820	Ad & R ¹⁸	7185	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
1792.18	2000	820	Ad & R ¹⁸	7185.5	1999	658	R ⁵⁶

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
7186	1999	658	R ⁵⁶	11350	2000	8*	Am
7186.5	1999	658	R ⁵⁶	11351	2000	8*	Am
7187	1999	658	R ⁵⁶	11352	2000	8*	Am
7187.5	1999	658	R ⁵⁶	11352.1	2000	350*	Am
7188	1999	658	R ⁵⁶	11353	2000	8*	Am
7189	1999	658	R ⁵⁶	11354	2000	8*	Am
7189.5	1999	658	R ⁵⁶	11355	2000	8*	Am
7190	1999	658	R ⁵⁶	11362.9	1999	750	Ad ⁸⁷
7190.5	1999	658	R ⁵⁶	11364.7	1999	762	Am
7191	1999	658	R ⁵⁶	11377	1999	975	Am
7191.5	1999	658	R ⁵⁶	11474	1999	787	Am
7192	1999	658	R ⁵⁶	11545	2000	815	Ad
7192.5	1999	658	R ⁵⁶	11756.8	2000	108*	Ad
7193	1999	658	R ⁵⁶	11758.46	2000	108*	Am
7193.5	1999	658	R ⁵⁶	11758.47	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
7194	1999	658	R ⁵⁶		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
7194.5	1999	658	R ⁵⁶	11836	2000	1063	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)
8101	2000	546	R				
8113.6	2000	568	Am		2000	1064*	Am & R ²⁴
8279	1999	207	Ad				Ad (by Sec. 2.1 of Ch.) ²⁵
8343	2000	568	Am	11836.16	2000	1064*	Ad
8344	2000	568	Am	11837	1999	22*	Am (as am by Sec. 2.5, Stats. 1998, Ch. 756) ¹⁶
8344.5	2000	568	Am				
8346.5	2000	568	Am	11837.1	1999	22*	Am (as am by Sec. 3, Stats. 1998, Ch. 756) ¹⁶
8347	2000	568	Am				
8574	2000	568	Am	11837.4	2000	1064*	Am
8585	2000	568	Am	11840.1	2000	108*	Am
8731	2000	568	Am	11871	2000	108*	Ad
8734	2000	568	Am	11875	1999	717	Am
8740	2000	568	Am	11876	1999	717	Am
8743	2000	568	Am	11876.1	1999	717	Ad
8744	2000	568	Am	11877.14	1999	717	Am
8747.5	2000	568	Am	11877.2	2000	815	Ad
8748	2000	568	Am	11877.6	1999	717	Am
8961.13	1999	207	Am	11877.7	1999	717	Am
8961.7	2000	68*	Am	11877.8	1999	717	Am
9513	1999	207	Ad	11970	1999	147*	Am
9600.5	2000	568	Am	11970.1	1999	147*	Ad & R ¹⁸
9600.6	2000	568	Am	11970.2	1999	147*	Ad & R ¹⁸
11024	2000	676	Am		2000	108*	Am
11026	1999	749	Am	11970.3	1999	147*	Ad & R ¹⁸
	2000	676	Am	11970.4	1999	147*	Ad & R ¹⁸
11055	1999	975	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)	11998.1	2000	1055*	Am
	2000	8*	Am	11999.10	2000		
11056	2000	8*	Am		Initiative (Prop. 36 adopted Nov. 7, 2000)		Ad ²⁹⁴
11100	1999	975	Am (by Sec. 2 of Ch.)	11999.11	2000		
	1999	978	Am (by Sec. 1.5 of Ch.)		Initiative (Prop. 36 adopted Nov. 7, 2000)		Ad ²⁹⁴
11106	1999	978	Am				
11150	1999	749	Am				
	2000	676	Am				
11161	2000	1092	Am				
11163	2000	1092	R				
11164	2000	1092	Am				
11164.5	2000	293	Ad				
11165	1999	655	Am ^{73 19}				
11167	1999	853	Am ¹⁴⁴				
11210	2000	676	Am				

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
11999.12	2000			17920.3	2000	471	Am
	Initiative			17951	2000	471	Am
	(Prop. 36			17958.2	2000	471	Am
	adopted			17958.8	2000	471	Am
	Nov. 7,			17959.3	1999	643	Am ^{36 13}
	2000)		Ad ²⁹⁴	17964	2000	471	Am
11999.13	2000			17980	1999	391	Am
	Initiative			17980.6	1999	391	Am
	(Prop. 36			17998	2000	82	Ad ⁸²
	adopted				2000	664	Ad
	Nov. 7,			17998.1	2000	82	Ad ⁸²
	2000)		Ad ²⁹⁴		2000	664	Ad
11999.4	2000			17998.2	2000	664	Ad & R ¹⁸
	Initiative			17998.3	2000	664	Ad
	(Prop. 36			18008.5	2000	471	Am
	adopted			18009.3	2000	566	Ad
	Nov. 7,			18010	2000	566	Am
	2000)		Ad ²⁹⁴	18020	1999	83	Am ³⁰
11999.5	2000			18025	1999	517	Am
	Initiative			18025.5	1999	83	Am ³⁰
	(Prop. 36			18035	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
	adopted			18035.2	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
	Nov. 7,			18037.5	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
	2000)		Ad ²⁹⁴	18046	1999	517	Am
11999.6	2000			18050.7	2000	555	Am
	Initiative			18063	2000	471	Am
	(Prop. 36			18070.3	2000	555	Am
	adopted			18075.5	1999	520*	Am
	Nov. 7,			18080.1	2000	471	Am
	2000)		Ad ²⁹⁴	18080.7	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
11999.7	2000			18092	2000	23	Am
	Initiative			18093	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
	(Prop. 36			18105	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
	adopted			18106	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
	Nov. 7,			18122	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
	2000)		Ad ²⁹⁴	18203.2	2000	542	Am
11999.8	2000			18215	2000	542	Am
	Initiative			18219	2000	542	Ad
	(Prop. 36			18307	2000	471	Ad
	adopted			18400.1	1999	520*	Am ^{1 75}
	Nov. 7,			18400.2	1999	520*	Ad ¹
	2000)		Ad ²⁹⁴	18400.3	1999	520*	Ad
11999.9	2000			18400.4	1999	520*	Ad ¹
	Initiative			18420	1999	520*	Am ^{1 75}
	(Prop. 36			18421	1999	520*	S ^{1 75}
	adopted			18423	1999	520*	S ^{1 75}
	Nov. 7,			18424	1999	520*	Am ^{1 75}
	2000)		Ad ²⁹⁴	18502	1999	520*	Am (as am by
12680	2000	274	Am				Sec. 3,
13114.2	1999	550*	Am				Stats. 1998,
13132.7	1999	380	Am				Ch. 773) ^{1 75}
13857	2000	121	Am				Am (as am by
13890	1999	550*	Am ¹				Sec. 4,
13933	1999	542	Ad (incorrect				Stats. 1998,
			reference) ²⁵				Ch. 773) ¹⁰⁰
	2000	135	Am & RN ²⁰³	18607	2000	542	Ad
	2000	1067	Am & RN	18691	2000	433	Am
16017.5	2000	463	Ad	19825	1999	982	Am
17021	2000	702	Am	19826	2000	49	Am
17031	2000	471	Am	24179.5	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶
17055	2000	702	Am	24530	1999	920	Ad

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
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24531	1999	920	Ad	25265	2000	912*	Am
24532	1999	920	Ad	25268	2000	912*	Am
24533	1999	920	Ad	25281	1999	328	Am
	2000	6*	Am	25283.5	2000	245	Am
24534	1999	920	Ad	25284.1	1999	812	Ad
	2000	6*	Am	25288	1999	812	Am
24535	1999	920	Ad	25292.4	1999	812	Ad
	2000	6*	Am	25299	1999	812	Am
24536	1999	920	Ad	25299.10	1999	328	Am
24537	1999	920	Ad	25299.11.5	1999	328	Ad
	2000	6*	Am	25299.13	1999	328	Am
24538	1999	920	Ad	25299.18	1999	812	Ad
25110.10	2000	343	Am	25299.23.1	1999	328	Am
25111	2000	343	Am	25299.24	1999	328	Am
25111.1	2000	343	Am	25299.30	1999	812	S ¹¹¹
25112	2000	343	Am	25299.31	1999	812	S ¹¹¹
25112.5	1999	470	Am	25299.32	1999	812	S ¹¹¹
25123.3	2000	343	Am	25299.33	1999	812	S ¹¹¹
25123.5	2000	343	Am	25299.34	1999	812	S ¹¹¹
25141.5	2000	343	Am	25299.36	2000	727	Am
25141.6	1999	420	Ad	25299.37	1999	328	Am
25142.5	1999	629	Ad		2000	727	Am
25143.13	2000	343	Am	25299.37.1	1999	812	Am
25143.2	2000	343	Am	25299.38	1999	328	R
25149	2000	343	Am	25299.38.1	1999	812	Ad
25150	2000	343	Am	25299.39	1999	328	Am
25160	1999	745	Am	25299.39.1	1999	328	Am
	2000	343	Am		2000	727	Am
25160.1	1999	401	Am	25299.39.2	1999	328	Am
25163	2000	343	Am	25299.39.3	2000	727	Am
25165	1999	745	Am	25299.40	1999	812	S ¹¹¹
25170.5	1999	420	R	25299.41	1999	812	S ¹¹¹
25175	1999	745	Am	25299.42	1999	812	S ¹¹¹
25179.6	2000	343	Am	25299.43	1999	812	S ¹¹¹
25186.1	2000	343	Am	25299.50	1999	812	Am ¹¹¹
25189.5	1999	706*	Am	25299.50.1	2000	144*	Ad & R ⁴³
25189.6	1999	706*	Am	25299.51	1999	328	Am
25189.7	1999	706*	Am		1999	812	Am ¹¹¹
25199.10	2000	343	Am		2000	727	Am
25199.6	2000	343	Am	25299.52	1999	328	Am
25201.15	2000	343	Am		1999	812	Am ¹¹¹
25201.6	2000	343	Am	25299.53	1999	328	Am
25205.9	1999	941	Am		1999	812	S ¹¹¹
25244.15	2000	343	Am	25299.54	1999	328	Am
25244.19	2000	343	Am		1999	812	S ¹¹¹
25244.20	2000	343	Am	25299.55	1999	812	S ¹¹¹
25249.7	1999	599	Am	25299.56	1999	328	R & Ad
25250.1	2000	732	Am		1999	812	S ¹¹¹
25250.18	2000	732	Am	25299.57	1999	328	Am
25250.19	2000	732	Am		1999	812	Am ¹¹¹
25250.23	2000	732	Am	25299.58	1999	812	S ¹¹¹
25250.24	2000	732	Am	25299.59	1999	328	Am
25250.26	1999	745	Ad		1999	812	Am ¹¹¹
25250.27	2000	343	Ad	25299.60	1999	812	S ¹¹¹
25250.4	2000	726	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)	25299.61	1999	328	S ¹¹¹
	2000	732	Am (by Sec. 2.5 of Ch.)	25299.62	1999	328	Ad
				25299.63	1999	328	Ad
25250.8	1999	745	Am	25299.70	1999	812	S ¹¹¹
25263	2000	912*	Am	25299.72	1999	812	S ¹¹¹
25264	2000	912*	Am	25299.73	1999	812	S ¹¹¹
				25299.74	1999	812	S ¹¹¹

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
25299.75	1999	812	S ¹¹¹	25326.3	2000	912 *	Ad
25299.76	1999	812	S ¹¹¹	25326.5	1999	23 *	R & Ad
25299.77	1999	812	S ¹¹¹	25326.6	1999	23 *	R
25299.78	1999	812	S ¹¹¹	25327	1999	23 *	R & Ad
25299.79	1999	812	S ¹¹¹	25330	1999	23 *	R & Ad
25299.80	1999	812	S ¹¹¹	25330.2	1999	23 *	R & Ad
25299.81	1999	812	Am ¹¹¹	25330.4	1999	23 *	R & Ad
25299.90	1999	812	S ¹¹¹	25330.5	1999	23 *	R & Ad
25299.91	1999	812	S ¹¹¹	25330.6	1999	66 *	Ad
25299.92	1999	812	S ¹¹¹	25331	1999	23 *	R & Ad
25299.93	1999	812	S ¹¹¹	25334	1999	23 *	R & Ad
25299.94	1999	812	Am ¹¹¹	25334.5	1999	23 *	R
25299.95	1999	812	S ¹¹¹	25334.6	1999	23 *	R
25299.96	1999	812	S ¹¹¹	25334.7	1999	23 *	R & Ad
25299.97	1999	812	S (as ad by Sec. 7, Stats. 1997, Ch. 814 and Sec. 1, Stats. 1997, Ch. 815) ¹¹¹	25335	1999	23 *	R
				25336	1999	23 *	R & Ad
				25337	1999	23 *	R & Ad
				25342	1999	23 *	R & Ad
				25343	1999	23 *	R & Ad
				25350	1999	23 *	Ad
25299.99.1	1999	812	S ³⁸	25351.1	1999	23 *	Ad
25299.99.2	1999	812	Am ³⁸	25351.2	1999	23 *	Ad
25299.99.3	1999	812	Ad & R ³⁸	25351.5	1999	23 *	Ad
25300	1999	23 *	R & Ad	25351.6	1999	23 *	Ad
25301	1999	23 *	R & Ad	25351.7	1999	23 *	Ad
25310	1999	23 *	R & Ad	25351.8	1999	23 *	Ad
25310.5	2000	912 *	Ad	25352	1999	23 *	Ad
25311	1999	23 *	R & Ad	25353	1999	23 *	Ad
25312	1999	23 *	R & Ad	25354	1999	23 *	R & Ad
25313	1999	23 *	R & Ad	25354.5	1999	23 *	R & Ad
25313.5	1999	23 *	R	25355	1999	23 *	R & Ad
25314	1999	23 *	R & Ad	25355.2	1999	23 *	Ad
25315	1999	23 *	R & Ad		2000	912 *	Am
25316	1999	23 *	R & Ad	25355.5	1999	23 *	Ad
25317	1999	23 *	R & Ad	25355.6	1999	23 *	Ad
25317.5	1999	23 *	R	25355.7	1999	23 *	Ad
25318	1999	23 *	R	25355.8	1999	23 *	R & Ad
25318.5	1999	23 *	R & Ad	25356	1999	23 *	Ad
	2000	912 *	Am		2000	912 *	R & Ad
25319	1999	23 *	R & Ad	25356.1	1999	23 *	Ad
25319.1	2000	912 *	Ad	25356.1.3	1999	23 *	Ad
25319.5	1999	23 *	R & Ad	25356.1.5	1999	23 *	Ad
	2000	912 *	R & Ad	25356.10	1999	23 *	Ad
25319.6	1999	23 *	Ad	25356.2	1999	23 *	Ad
25320	1999	23 *	R & Ad	25356.3	1999	23 *	Ad
25321	1999	23 *	R & Ad	25356.4	1999	23 *	Ad
25322	1999	23 *	R & Ad	25356.5	1999	23 *	Ad
25322.1	1999	23 *	R & Ad	25356.6	1999	23 *	Ad
25322.2	1999	23 *	R & Ad	25356.7	1999	23 *	Ad
25323	1999	23 *	R & Ad	25356.8	1999	23 *	Ad
25323.1	1999	23 *	R & Ad	25356.9	1999	23 *	Ad
25323.3	1999	23 *	Ad	25357	1999	23 *	Ad
	2000	912 *	Am	25357.5	1999	23 *	Ad
25323.5	1999	23 *	R & Ad	25358	1999	23 *	Ad
25323.6	1999	23 *	R	25358.1	1999	23 *	Ad
25323.9	1999	23 *	Ad	25358.2	1999	23 *	Ad
25324	1999	23 *	R & Ad	25358.3	1999	23 *	Ad
	2000	912 *	Am	25358.4	1999	23 *	Ad
25325	1999	23 *	R & Ad		2000	912 *	Am
25326	1999	23 *	R & Ad	25358.5	1999	23 *	Ad
					2000	912 *	Am

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	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
25358.6	1999	23*	Ad	25385.4	1999	23*	R & Ad
25358.6.1	2000	725	Ad	25385.5	1999	23*	R & Ad
25358.7	1999	23*	Ad	25385.6	1999	23*	R & Ad
	2000	912*	Am	25385.7	1999	23*	R & Ad
25358.7.1	1999	23*	Ad	25385.8	1999	23*	R & Ad
25358.7.2	1999	23*	Ad	25385.9	1999	23*	R & Ad
25358.8	1999	23*	Ad	25386	1999	23*	R & Ad
25358.9	1999	23*	Ad	25386.1	1999	23*	R & Ad
25359	1999	23*	Ad	25386.2	1999	23*	R & Ad
25359.1	1999	23*	Ad	25386.25	1999	23*	R & Ad
25359.2	1999	23*	Ad	25386.3	1999	23*	R & Ad
25359.3	1999	23*	Ad	25386.4	1999	23*	R & Ad
25359.4	1999	23*	Ad	25386.5	1999	23*	R & Ad
25359.4.5	1999	23*	Ad	25386.6	1999	23*	R
25359.5	1999	23*	Ad	25390	1999	23*	Ad ¹⁷
25359.6	1999	23*	Ad		2000	912*	S ²⁹⁰
25359.7	1999	23*	Ad	25390.1	1999	23*	Ad ¹⁷
25360	1999	23*	R & Ad		2000	912*	S ²⁹⁰
25360.1	1999	23*	R & Ad	25390.2	1999	23*	Ad ¹⁷
25360.2	1999	23*	R & Ad		2000	912*	S ²⁹⁰
25360.3	1999	23*	R & Ad	25390.3	1999	23*	Ad ¹⁷
25360.4	1999	23*	R & Ad		2000	912*	Am
25360.6	1999	23*	Ad		2000	912*	S ²⁹⁰
25361	1999	23*	R & Ad	25390.4	1999	23*	Ad ¹⁷
25362	1999	23*	R & Ad		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
25363	1999	23*	R & Ad		2000	912*	S ²⁹⁰
25364	1999	23*	R & Ad	25390.5	1999	23*	Ad ¹⁷
25364.1	1999	23*	R & Ad		2000	912*	S ²⁹⁰
25364.7	1999	23*	R & Ad	25390.6	1999	23*	Ad ¹⁷
25365	1999	23*	R & Ad		2000	912*	S ²⁹⁰
25365.6	1999	23*	R & Ad	25390.7	1999	23*	Ad ¹⁷
25366	1999	23*	R & Ad		2000	912*	S ²⁹⁰
25366.5	1999	23*	R & Ad	25390.8	1999	23*	Ad ¹⁷
25367	1999	23*	R & Ad		2000	912*	S ²⁹⁰
25368	1999	23*	Ad	25390.9	1999	23*	Ad ¹⁷
25368.1	1999	23*	Ad		2000	912*	Am ²⁹⁰
25368.2	1999	23*	Ad	25395	1999	23*	R
25368.3	1999	23*	Ad	25395.1	1999	23*	Ad
25368.4	1999	23*	Ad	25395.10	1999	23*	Ad
25368.5	1999	23*	Ad	25395.11	1999	23*	Ad
25368.6	1999	23*	Ad	25395.12	1999	23*	Ad
25368.7	1999	23*	Ad	25395.13	1999	23*	Ad
25368.8	1999	23*	Ad	25395.14	1999	23*	Ad
25369	1999	23*	Ad	25395.15	1999	23*	Ad
25370	1999	23*	Ad	25395.2	1999	23*	Ad
25372	1999	23*	Ad	25395.20	2000	144*	Ad
25373	1999	23*	Ad		2000	912*	R & Ad
25374	1999	23*	Ad	25395.21	2000	912*	Ad
25375	1999	23*	Ad	25395.22	2000	912*	Ad
25375.5	1999	23*	Ad	25395.23	2000	912*	Ad
25376	1999	23*	Ad	25395.24	2000	912*	Ad
25377	1999	23*	Ad	25395.25	2000	912*	Ad
25378	1999	23*	Ad	25395.26	2000	912*	Ad
25379	1999	23*	Ad	25395.27	2000	912*	Ad
25380	1999	23*	Ad	25395.29	2000	912*	Ad
25381	1999	23*	Ad	25395.3	1999	23*	Ad
25382	1999	23*	Ad	25395.30	2000	912*	Ad
25385	1999	23*	R & Ad	25395.31	2000	912*	Ad
25385.1	1999	23*	R & Ad	25395.32	2000	912*	Ad
25385.2	1999	23*	R & Ad	25395.4	1999	23*	Ad
25385.3	1999	23*	R & Ad	25395.5	1999	23*	Ad

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25395.6	1999	23 *	Ad	33334.12	1999	442	Am
25395.7	1999	23 *	Ad	33334.17	2000	135	Am ²⁰³
25395.8	1999	23 *	Ad	33334.2	2000	756	Am
25395.9	1999	23 *	Ad	33334.25	2000	552	Ad & R ³⁸
25404	2000	144 *	Am	33334.27	2000	469	Am ²⁴⁹
25404.1	2000	144 *	Am	33353.2	2000	610	Am
25404.3	2000	144 *	Am	33392	1999	83	Am ³⁰
	2000	730	Am (as am by Stats. 2000, Ch. 144)	33413	2000	756	Am (as am by Sec. 1, Stats. 1996, Ch. 329) ⁵
25404.3.1	2000	730	Ad				Am (as ad by Sec. 2, Stats. 1996, Ch. 329) ⁸
25404.4	2000	144 *	Am				Ad & R ¹⁸
25404.5	2000	144 *	Am	33426.7	1999	462	Am
25404.6	2000	144 *	Am		2000	471	R
25404.8	2000	730	Ad ⁹⁶	33460	2000	471	R
25405	1999	1014	R	33461	2000	471	R
25420	2000	343	Am	33462	2000	471	R
25505	2000	296	Am	33463	2000	471	R
25534.06	1999	1014	Ad	33464	2000	471	R
	2000	294	Am	33464.5	2000	471	R
25989.1	1999	83	Am ³⁰	33465	2000	471	R
32121	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	33466	2000	471	R
	2000	169	R (as ad by Sec. 2, Stats. 1998, Ch. 18)	33492.140	1999	38	Ad
			Am (as am by Stats. 1999, Ch. 525) ⁴³	33492.22	1999	83	Am ³⁰
			Ad ⁸⁰	33492.42	2000	129 *	Ad
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	33492.50	2000	290	R
32121.7	1999	151	Ad	33492.51	2000	290	R
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	33492.53	2000	290	R
32121.8	1999	151	Ad	33492.60	2000	471	R
32121.9	2000	798 *	Ad	33492.61	2000	471	R
32126	2000	169	R (as ad by Sec. 4, Stats. 1998, Ch. 18)	33492.63	2000	471	R
			Am (as am by Sec. 3, Stats. 1998, Ch. 18) ⁴³	33492.65	2000	471	R
			Ad ⁸⁰	33492.67	2000	471	R
33080.1	1999	442	Am	33492.71	2000	1055 *	Am
33080.2	1999	362	Am	33492.86	1999	611	Am
	1999	442	Am (by Sec. 3.5 of Ch.)	33672.5	1999	442	Am
				34053	2000	1055 *	Am
33080.8	1999	362	Ad	34327.6	2000	1055 *	Am
33121.5	1999	442	Ad	34943	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
33214	2000	610	Am	38079	2000	776 *	Am
	2000	638	Am	39016.5	2000	890	R & Ad
33214.5	2000	610	Ad	39027.3	2000	1077	Ad
33215	2000	610	Am	39047.2	1999	477	Ad
33216	2000	610	Am	39150	2000	805	S ⁴³
33217	2000	638	Ad	39151	2000	805	S
33298	1999	83	R ³⁰	39152	2000	805	S ⁴³
33333.5	2000	766 *	Ad	39153	2000	805	Am ⁴³
33333.6	1999	17 *	Am	39510	2000	890	Am
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	39512.5	2000	890	Am
33333.7	2000	661	Ad	39513	2000	890	Am
				39515	2000	890	Am
				39604	2000	890	Am
				39606	1999	731	Am
				39607	2000	729	Am
				39607.5	2000	729	Am
				39612	1999	66 *	Am ¹³
				39617.5	1999	731	Ad
				39619.6	2000	144 *	Ad

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
39660	1999	731	Am	41519	2000	890	R
39669.5	1999	731	Ad	41520	2000	890	R
39671	2000	890	Am	41600	2000	890	Am
39675	2000	805	Am	41704.5	2000	890	R
39702.5	2000	397	Ad	41805.5	2000	343	Am
39751	2000	1019	Am	41865	2000	890	Am (by Sec. 36 of Ch.)
39752	2000	1019	Am ²⁶⁵				
39760	2000	1017	Ad		2000	1055*	Am (by Sec. 46 of Ch.) ¹⁴
39761	2000	1017	Ad				
39762	2000	1017	Ad ³⁷				Am (by Sec. 46.5 of Ch.) ²⁵
39763	2000	1017	Ad				
39807	2000	890	Am				
40002	2000	729	Am	41865.5	1999	640	Ad
40100.5	2000	729	Am	41900	2000	890	R
40162	2000	890	Am	41954	2000	729	Am
40416	2000	890	R	41960.2	1999	501	Am
40448.5	1999	36*	Am	41981	2000	890	R
40448.5.1	1999	36*	Am	41982	2000	343	Am
40450	2000	890	Am	41983	2000	343	Am
40451	1999	477	Am (by Sec. 2 of Ch.)	42301.14	2000	329*	Ad & R ¹⁹
				42301.5	2000	890	Am
	1999	731	Am (by Sec. 7.5 of Ch.)	42301.9	2000	890	Am
				42302	1999	643	Am
40451.5	1999	477	Ad	42302.1	1999	643	Am
40452	2000	890	Am	42314	2000	890	Am
40454	2000	890	Am	42314.5	2000	890	Am
40457	1999	506	Ad	42400	2000	805	Am
40459	2000	500	Ad	42400.1	2000	805	Am
40471	1999	477	Ad	42400.2	2000	805	Am
40484	2000	890	R	42400.3	2000	805	Am
40500.1	2000	890	Am	42400.3.5	2000	805	Ad
40503	2000	890	Am	42400.7	2000	805	Ad
40515	2000	890	Am	42400.8	2000	805	Ad
40521	2000	890	Am	42402	2000	805	Am
40524	2000	890	R	42402.1	2000	805	Am
40703	2000	397	Am	42402.2	2000	805	Am
40709	2000	729	Am	42402.3	2000	805	Am
40709.7	2000	890	Am	42402.4	2000	805	Ad
40714.5	2000	729	Am	42405.1	2000	890	Am
40717.5	2000	890	Am	42800	2000	1018	Ad
40723	2000	501	Ad	42801	2000	1018	Ad
40727.2	2000	729	Am	42810	2000	1018	Ad
40728.5	2000	729	Am	42820	2000	1018	Ad
40910	2000	729	Am	42821	2000	1018	Ad
40914	2000	729	Am	42822	2000	1018	Ad
40925	2000	729	Am	42823	2000	1018	Ad
40925.3	1999	451	Ad	42824	2000	1018	Ad
40962	2000	890	R	42840	2000	1018	Ad
40962.5	2000	729	Ad	42841	2000	1018	Ad
40980	2000	729	Am	42842	2000	1018	Ad
41212	2000	890	R	42843	2000	1018	Ad
41242	2000	890	R	42860	2000	1018	Ad
41261	2000	890	Am	42870	2000	1018	Ad
41263	2000	890	R	43013.1	1999	812	Ad
41500	2000	890	Am	43013.3	1999	812	Ad
41500.5	2000	890	Am	43024	1999	814	Ad
41503.6	2000	1055*	Am	43104	2000	1077	Am
41507	2000	890	R	43105.5	2000	1077	Ad
41514.10	2000	741	Ad	43830.8	1999	812	R & Ad
41514.9	2000	741	Ad		1999	813	R & Ad
41518	2000	890	R	44000.1	1999	67*	Ad

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<i>Affected By</i>				<i>Affected By</i>			
<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
44011	1999	67 *	Am		2000	915	Am (by Sec. 5.5 of Ch.)
44015	1999	83	Am ³⁰				
	1999	355	Am R & Ad ⁸	44525	2000	915	Am (by Sec. 6.6 of Ch.)
44017.1	1999	67 *	Am	44525.5	2000	914	Ad (by Sec. 4.5 of Ch.)
44024.5	1999	273	Am	44525.6	2000	914	Ad & R (by Sec. 5.5 of Ch.) ⁷⁵
44060	1999	67 *	Am	44525.7	2000	915	Ad (by Sec. 7.5 of Ch.)
44062.1	1999	67 *	Am	44526	2000	914	Am (by Sec. 6 of Ch.)
44091.2	1999	67 *	Ad		2000	915	Am (by Sec. 8.5 of Ch.) ²²⁵
44094	1999	67 *	Am	44535	1999	756 *	Am
44096	1999	209	Ad	44537.5	2000	915	Am
44241	1999	204	Am ⁵⁹	44548	2000	915	Am
44260	2000	1072 *	Ad	44559	2000	915	Am
44261	2000	1072 *	Ad	44559.1	1999	756 *	Am
44262	2000	1072 *	Ad		2000	913	Am (by Sec. 6 of Ch.)
44263	2000	1072 *	Ad		2000	915	Am (by Sec. 12.5 of Ch.)
44265	2000	1072 *	Ad	44559.2	2000	915	Am
44275	1999	923 *	Ad	44559.8	1999	756 *	Ad
44280	1999	923 *	Ad	50066	2000	471	Am
44281	1999	923 *	Ad	50076.6	2000	553	Ad
44282	1999	923 *	Ad	50083	2000	553	Am
44283	1999	923 *	Ad	50086	2000	553	Am
44284	1999	923 *	Ad	50199.10	1999	893	S ^{103 13}
44285	1999	923 *	Ad	50199.11	1999	893	S ^{103 13}
44286	1999	923 *	Ad	50199.12	1999	893	S ^{103 13}
44287	1999	923 *	Ad ²⁰³	50199.13	1999	893	S ^{103 13}
	2000	135	Am	50199.14	1999	893	S ^{103 13}
	2000	729	Am	50199.15	1999	893	S ^{103 13}
44288	1999	923 *	Ad	50199.16	1999	893	S ^{103 13}
44290	1999	923 *	Ad	50199.17	1999	893	S ^{103 13}
44291	1999	923 *	Ad		2000	311 *	Am
44295	1999	923 *	Ad	50199.18	1999	893	Am ^{103 13}
44296	1999	923 *	Ad	50199.20	1999	893	S ^{103 13}
44297	1999	923 *	Ad & R ¹⁵⁵	50199.21	1999	893	S ^{103 13}
44299	1999	923 *	Ad	50199.22	1999	893	S ^{103 13}
44299.1	1999	923 *	Ad	50199.4	1999	893	S ^{103 13}
44299.50	2000	532	Ad	50199.5	1999	893	S ^{103 13}
44299.51	2000	532	Ad	50199.6	1999	893	S ^{103 13}
44299.52	2000	532	Ad	50199.7	1999	893	S ^{103 13}
44299.53	2000	532	Ad	50199.8	1999	893	S ^{103 13}
44299.54	2000	532	Ad	50199.9	1999	893	S ^{103 13}
44299.55	2000	532	Ad	50455	2000	312 *	Am
44299.75	2000	532	Ad	50514.5	1999	83	Ad(RN) ³⁰
44299.76	2000	532	Ad	50517.11	2000	312 *	Ad
44299.77	2000	532	Ad				
44299.78	2000	532	Ad	Div. 31,			
44299.79	2000	532	Ad	Pt. 2,			
44501	2000	914	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)	Ch. 3.2,			
	2000	915	Am (by Sec. 1.5 of Ch.)	heading			
44502	2000	914	Am (by Sec. 2 of Ch.)	(Sec. 50517.5			
	2000	915	Am (by Sec. 2.5 of Ch.)	et seq.)	2000	312 *	Am
44504.1	2000	915	Ad	50517.5	2000	312 *	Am
44507	2000	915	Am	50517.6	2000	312 *	Am
44508	1999	756 *	Am				
44520	2000	914	Am (by Sec. 3 of Ch.)				

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
50518	1999	83	Am & RN ³⁰	50834	1999	596	Am
50533	2000	84	R	50840	2000	84	Am
50533.1	2000	84	R	50841	2000	84	Am
50533.2	2000	84	R	50842	2000	84	Am
50533.4	2000	84	R	50880	1999	67*	Am ³²
50533.5	2000	84	R		1999	637	Am
50533.6	2000	84	R	50881	1999	67*	Am ³²
50533.7	2000	84	R		1999	637	Am
50540	2000	80	Ad	50881.5	1999	67*	Am ³²
50541	2000	80	Ad		1999	637	Am
50542	2000	80	Ad	50882	1999	67*	Am ³²
50542.1	2000	665	Ad		1999	637	Am
50543	2000	80	Ad ⁸²	50884	1999	67*	R ³²
	2000	665	Ad	50887	1999	67*	Am ³²
50544	2000	80	Ad		1999	637	R
50545	2000	80	Ad	50887.5	2000	1055*	Am
50546	2000	80	Ad ⁸²	50888.3	1999	67*	Am ³²
	2000	665	Ad		1999	637	Am
50640	2000	471	R	50888.5	1999	67*	Am ³²
50640.1	2000	471	R		1999	637	R
50641	2000	471	R	50888.7	1999	67*	Am ³²
50642	2000	471	R		1999	637	R
50643	2000	471	R	50889.5	1999	67*	Am ³²
50644	2000	471	R		1999	637	R
50650	2000	84	Ad	50890	1999	67*	Am ³²
50650.1	2000	84	Ad	50893.5	1999	67*	Am ³²
50650.2	2000	84	Ad		1999	637	R
50650.3	2000	84	Ad	50893.7	1999	67*	Am ³²
50650.4	2000	84	Ad		1999	637	R
50650.5	2000	84	Ad	50893.9	1999	67*	Am ³²
50650.6	2000	84	Ad		1999	637	R
50650.7	2000	84	Ad	50895	1999	67*	R & Ad ³²
50675	1999	637	Ad	50898	2000	83	Ad
50675.1	1999	637	Ad	50898.1	2000	83	Ad
50675.10	1999	637	Ad	50898.2	2000	83	Ad ⁸²
50675.11	1999	637	Ad		2000	957	Ad ²⁶⁰
50675.12	2000	667	Ad	Div. 31,			
50675.2	1999	637	Ad	Pt. 3,			
50675.3	1999	637	Ad	heading			
50675.4	1999	637	Ad	(Sec. 50900			
	2000	957	Am	et seq.)	2000	471	Am (as am by
50675.5	1999	637	Ad				Sec. 14.5,
50675.6	1999	637	Ad				Stats. 1994,
50675.7	1999	637	Ad				Ch. 94)
50675.8	1999	637	Ad	50911	2000	471	Am
50675.9	1999	637	Ad	50960	2000	553	Ad
50710.1	1999	308*	Am	51000.1	2000	471	Am
50780	1999	473	Am	51005	2000	471	Am
50781	1999	473	Am	Div. 31,			
50783	1999	473	Am	Pt. 3,			
50784	1999	473	Am	Ch. 5,			
50785	1999	473	Am	heading			
50786	1999	473	Am	(Sec. 51100			
50786.5	1999	473	Am	et seq.)	2000	471	Am
50800	2000	667	Am	51253	2000	471	R
50801	2000	667	Am	51331	2000	553	Am
50801.5	2000	667	Am	51345	2000	307	Am
50802	2000	667	Am	51348	2000	307	Am
50802.5	2000	667	Am	51350	1999	264	Am
50804	2000	667	Am	51450	1999	67*	S ²⁰
50832	1999	596	Am	51451	1999	67*	Am ²⁰

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
51451 (Cont.)	2000	127 *	Am	100830	2000	733	Am
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³		1999	372	Am
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³		2000	733	Am
51452	1999	67 *	Am ²⁰	100831	1999	372	Ad
	2000	127 *	Am		2000	733	Am
51453	1999	67 *	R	100832	1999	382	Ad
51454	1999	67 *	S ²⁰		2000	733	Am
51455	1999	67 *	Am ²⁰	100835	1999	372	Am
51500	2000	81 *	Ad	100837	1999	372	Am
51501	2000	81 *	Ad		2000	733	Am
51502	2000	81 *	Ad	100840	1999	372	Am
51504	2000	81 *	Ad	100845	1999	372	Am
51506	2000	81 *	Ad	100847	1999	372	Ad
51510	2000	81 *	Ad	100850	1999	372	Am
52514.5	1999	987 *	Am	100851	1999	372	Ad
53260	2000	667	Am	100852	1999	372	Am
53265	2000	667	Am		2000	733	Am
53275	2000	667	Am	100855	1999	372	Am
53280	2000	667	Am	100860	1999	372	Am
53300	2000	667	Am		2000	733	Am & R ⁵
53311	2000	667	Am	100860.1	2000	733	Ad ⁸
56001	2000	506	R	100862	1999	372	Ad
56010	2000	506	R		2000	733	Am
56011	2000	506	R	100863	1999	372	Ad
56012	2000	506	R	100865	1999	372	Am
56013	2000	506	R	100870	1999	372	Am
56014	2000	506	R		2000	733	Am
56015	2000	506	R	100872	1999	372	Ad
56016	2000	506	R		2000	733	Am
56017	2000	506	R	100880	1999	372	Am
56018	2000	506	R	100885	1999	372	Am
56030	2000	506	R	100890	1999	372	Am
56030.5	2000	506	R	100895	1999	372	Am
56031	2000	506	R	100907	1999	372	Ad
56032	2000	506	R	100910	1999	372	Am
56032.5	2000	506	R	100915	1999	372	Am
56033	2000	506	R	101070	2000	350 *	Am ¹³
56033.5	2000	506	R	101087	1999	925	Ad
56034	2000	506	R	101230	2000	93 *	Am
56035	2000	506	R		2000	794	Am
56036	2000	506	R	101800	1999	950	Am & RN
56037	2000	506	R	101805	1999	950	Am & RN
56038	2000	506	R	101810	1999	950	Am & RN
56039	2000	506	R	101815	1999	950	Am & RN
56040	2000	506	R	101820	1999	950	Am & RN
56041	2000	506	R	101825	1999	899	Ad
56042	2000	506	R	101827	1999	899	Ad
56043	2000	506	R	101828	1999	899	Ad
56044	2000	506	R	101829	1999	899	Ad
56045	2000	506	R	101830	1999	899	Ad
56046	2000	506	R	101831	1999	899	Ad
56047	2000	506	R	101832	1999	899	Ad
56048	2000	506	R	101833	1999	899	Ad
56075	2000	506	R	101834	1999	899	Ad
57004	2000	1060	Am	101835	1999	899	Ad
100236	1999	847	Ad	101836	1999	899	Ad
100237	2000	250	Ad	101837	1999	899	Ad
100238	2000	250	Ad	101838	1999	899	Ad
100239	2000	250	Ad	101839	1999	899	Ad
100430	2000	780	Am	101840	1999	899	Ad
100825	1999	372	Am	101841	1999	899	Ad

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
101842	1999	899	Ad		2000	93 *	Ad (purports to am)
101843	1999	899	Ad				
101844	1999	899	Ad		2000	94	Ad (purports to am)
101845	1999	899	Ad				
101845.1	1999	899	Ad	104162	1999	146 *	Ad & R ³⁹
101845.2	1999	899	Ad		2000	93 *	Ad (purports to am)
101846	1999	899	Ad				
101847	1999	899	Ad		2000	94	Ad (purports to am)
101848	1999	899	Ad				
101848.1	1999	899	Ad	104163	1999	146 *	Ad & R ³⁹
101848.10	1999	899	Ad		2000	93 *	Ad (purports to am)
101848.11	1999	899	Ad				
101848.2	1999	899	Ad		2000	94	Ad (purports to am)
101848.3	1999	899	Ad				
101848.4	1999	899	Ad	104164	1999	146 *	Ad & R ³⁹
101848.45	1999	899	Ad		2000	93 *	R
101848.5	1999	899	Ad		2000	94	R
101848.6	1999	899	Ad	104170	2000	93 *	Ad
101848.7	1999	899	Ad	104181.5	1999	751	Ad
101848.8	1999	899	Ad	104182.5	1999	751	Ad
101848.9	1999	899	Ad	104182.7	1999	751	Ad
101849	1999	899	Ad	104187	1999	751	Am
101849.1	1999	899	Ad	104187.5	1999	751	Ad
101849.2	1999	899	Ad	104190	1999	668	Ad
101849.3	1999	899	Ad	104191	1999	668	Ad
101849.4	1999	899	Ad	104192	1999	668	Ad
101950	1999	950	Ad ³⁷	104193	1999	668	Ad
101980	1999	950	Ad(RN)	104200	2000	792	Ad
101983	1999	950	Ad(RN)	104316	2000	93 *	Ad
101985	1999	950	Ad(RN)	104317	2000	93 *	Ad
101987	1999	950	Ad(RN)	104318	2000	93 *	Ad
101989	1999	950	Ad(RN)	104319	2000	93 *	Ad
102235	2000	569	Am	104320	2000	93 *	Ad (as ad by Sec. 24 and Sec. 25 of Ch.)
102405	2000	64	Am				
102415	2000	64	Am				
	2000	303	Am	104321	2000	93 *	Ad
102447	2000	808 *	Am	104335	2000	777 *	Ad & R ⁴³
102870	2000	284	Am	104336	2000	777 *	Ad & R ⁴³
102910	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	104337	2000	777 *	Ad & R ⁴³
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	104338	2000	777 *	Ad & R ⁴³
103203	2000	93 *	Ad ⁷⁰	104339	2000	777 *	Ad & R ⁴³
			R ⁶³	104339.5	2000	777 *	Ad & R ⁴³
103446	2000	780	Ad	104339.6	2000	777 *	Ad & R ⁴³
103447	2000	780	Ad	104420	2000	1058	Am
103447.5	2000	780	Ad	104550	1999	693	Ad
103448	2000	780	Ad		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
103448.5	2000	780	Ad	104551	1999	693	Ad
103449	2000	780	Ad	104552	1999	693	Ad
103700	2000	780	Am	104555	1999	780	Ad
Div. 102,				104556	1999	780	Ad
Pt. 2,					2000	135	Am ²⁰³
Ch. 2,				104557	1999	780	Ad
heading					2000	135	Am ²⁰³
(Sec. 103875				104775	2000	93 *	Am
et seq.)	2000	368	Am	104795	2000	93 *	Am
103885	2000	368	Am (by Sec. 2 of Ch.)	105100	2000	440	R & Ad
				105101	2000	440	Ad
104160	1999	146 *	Ad & R ³⁹	105105	2000	440	Am
	2000	93 *	R & Ad	105112	2000	440	Ad
	2000	94	R & Ad	105120	2000	440	Am
104161	1999	146 *	Ad & R ³⁹	105135	2000	440	R

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
106750	2000	327	R & Ad	110461	1999	915	Ad(RN)
106755	2000	327	R	110462	1999	915	Ad(RN)
106760	2000	327	R	110466	1999	915	Ad
106765	2000	327	R	110467	1999	915	Ad
106770	2000	327	R & Ad	110470	1999	915	R & Ad
106775	2000	327	R & Ad	110472	1999	915	Ad
106780	2000	327	R & Ad	110473	1999	915	Ad
106785	2000	327	R & Ad	110474	1999	915	Ad
106790	2000	327	R & Ad	110475	1999	915	Am
106795	2000	327	R & Ad	110480	1999	915	Am
106800	2000	327	R	110485	1999	915	Am ²⁰
106805	2000	327	R	110661	1999	915	Ad
106810	2000	327	R	110780	1999	915	Am & RN
106815	2000	327	R	110785	1999	915	Am & RN
106820	2000	327	R	110820	1999	609	Am
106825	2000	327	R	110835	1999	609	Am
106830	2000	327	R	110935	1999	609	Am
106835	2000	327	R	110958	1999	609	Am
106840	2000	327	R	111067	2000	1062	Ad
106845	2000	327	R	111068	2000	1062	Ad
106850	2000	327	R	111080	2000	533	Am
106855	2000	327	R	111170	2000	533	Am
106860	2000	327	R	111172	2000	533	Ad ⁸
106865	2000	327	R	111175	2000	533	Am
Div. 104,				111180	2000	533	Am
Pt. 1,				111192	2000	533	Ad ⁸
Ch. 4,				111193	2000	533	Ad
Art. 3,				111246	2000	326	Ad
heading				111330	2000	796	Am
(Sec. 106875				111350	2000	796	R
et seq.)	1999	755	Am	111355	2000	796	Am
106875	1999	755	Am	111405	2000	796	R
106876	1999	755	Am	111410	2000	796	R
106880	1999	755	Am	111490	2000	796	Am
106885	1999	755	Am	111610	2000	796	Am
106890	1999	755	Am	111656	2000	837	Ad
106892	1999	755	Ad	111656.1	2000	837	Ad
106895	1999	755	Am	111656.10	2000	837	Ad
106896	1999	755	Ad	111656.11	2000	837	Ad
106897	1999	755	Ad	111656.12	2000	837	Ad
106900	1999	755	Am	111656.13	2000	837	Ad
106905	1999	755	R	111656.2	2000	837	Ad
106910	1999	755	Am	111656.3	2000	837	Ad
109890	2000	796	Am	111656.4	2000	837	Ad
109925	2000	796	Am	111656.5	2000	837	Ad
109935	2000	870	Am	111656.6	2000	837	Ad
109947	1999	915	Ad	111656.7	2000	837	Ad
109948	2000	837	Ad	111656.8	2000	837	Ad
109948.1	2000	837	Ad	111656.9	2000	837	Ad
109951	2000	870	Ad	111940	1999	83	Am ³⁰
109971	2000	870	Ad	112040	1999	915	Am
110005	1999	915	Am		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
110010.1	2000	837	Ad	112115	1999	915	Am
110010.2	2000	837	Ad	113355	1999	915	Am
110025	2000	796	Am	113745	1999	833	Am
110050	1999	915	Am	113823	1999	879	Am
110110	2000	796	Am	113831	2000	691	Ad
110111	2000	796	Ad	113870	1999	180	Am
110305	2000	796	R	113946	2000	691	Ad
110405	2000	796	Am	113947	2000	691	Ad
110460	1999	915	R & Ad	113996	1999	879	Am ¹³

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
113997	1999	197	Am	116785	1999	969	Am
	1999	879	Am	116786	1999	969	Ad ³⁴
114020	1999	879	Am	116900	1999	755	R
114060	1999	879	Am	116905	1999	755	R
114086	1999	879	R	116910	1999	755	R
114145	1999	290*	Am	116915	1999	755	R
	2000	691	Am	116920	1999	755	R
114265	1999	879	Am	116950	1999	755	R
114285	1999	879	R & Ad	118215	1999	139	Am
114286	1999	879	Ad	120325	1999	747	Am
114287	1999	879	Ad	120335	1999	747	Am ¹⁵⁴
114288	1999	879	Ad	120390	1999	146*	Ad
114289	1999	879	Ad	120390.5	1999	146*	Ad
114290	1999	879	R & Ad	120390.7	1999	146*	Ad
114291	1999	879	Ad	120440	1999	83	Am ³⁰
114292	1999	879	Ad		2000	593	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)
114293	1999	879	Ad				
114294	1999	879	Ad	120500	2000	835	Am
114295	1999	879	R & Ad	120580	1999	695	Am
114296	1999	879	Ad	120582	2000	835	Ad
114297	1999	879	Ad	120966	1999	497	Ad
114298	1999	879	Ad	120968	1999	497	Ad
114299	1999	879	Ad	121690	1999	418	Am
114299.5	1999	879	Ad	122405	2000	754	Am
114300	1999	879	R & Ad	122406	2000	754	Ad
114301	1999	879	Ad	122410	2000	754	Am
114302	1999	879	Ad	122415	2000	754	Ad
114303	1999	879	Ad	122420	2000	754	Ad
114304	1999	879	Ad	123111	2000	1066	Ad
114305	1999	879	R	123115	2000	519	Am
114317	1999	879	Am	123280	1999	21*	Am
114321	1999	879	Am	123302	1999	763	Ad
114322	1999	879	Am	123310	1999	21*	Am
114325	1999	879	Am	123315	1999	21*	Am
114332.2	1999	879	Am	123870	1999	146*	Am
114332.3	1999	879	Am	123900	1999	146*	Am
114332.6	1999	879	R	123940	1999	146*	Am
115730	1999	712	Am	124010	2000	93*	Am
115735	1999	712	Am	124011	2000	93*	Am
115736	2000	550	Ad	124012	2000	93*	Am
115810	1999	712	Ad ⁷³	124013	2000	93*	Am
			R ²²	124014	2000	93*	Am
115811	1999	712	Ad ⁷³	124015	2000	93*	Am
			R ²²	124111	2000	325	Ad
115812	1999	712	Ad ⁷³	124112	2000	325	Ad
			R ²²	124250	1999	146*	Am
115813	1999	712	Ad ⁷³	124251	1999	662	Am
			R ²²	124555	1999	744*	R & Ad ⁵⁶
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³		2000	452	Am (as ad by Sec. 2, Stats. 1999, Ch. 744)
115814	1999	712	Ad ⁷³				
			R ²²	124570	1999	744*	Ad ⁵⁶
115815	1999	712	Ad ⁷³	124710	1999	744*	R & Ad ⁵⁶
			R ²²		2000	452	Am (as ad by Sec. 5, Stats. 1999, Ch. 744)
115816	1999	712	Ad ⁷³				
			R ²²	124715	1999	744*	Am ⁵⁶
115910	2000	152	R & Ad	124725	1999	744*	Am ⁵⁶
116275	1999	755	Am	124735	1999	744*	Am ⁵⁶
116365	1999	777	Am				
116555	1999	755	Am				
116775	1999	969	Am				
116780	1999	969	Am				

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
124745	1999	744 *	Ad ⁵⁶		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
124850	2000	1055 *	Am	128380	1999	146 *	S ²⁰
124870	2000	158	Am		1999	149 *	S ⁵⁷
124900	2000	93 *	Am	128385	1999	146 *	S ²⁰
	2000	456	Am ²⁵⁰		1999	149 *	Am ⁵⁷
124960	1999	1025	Ad ⁷³		2000	360	Am
			R ²²	128390	1999	146 *	S ²⁰
124961	1999	1025	Ad ⁷³		1999	149 *	S ⁵⁷
			R ²²	128395	1999	146 *	S ²⁰
124962	1999	1025	Ad ⁷³		1999	149 *	Am ⁵⁷
			R ²²	128400	1999	146 *	S ²⁰
124963	1999	1025	Ad ⁷³		1999	149 *	Am ⁵⁷
			R ²²	128405	1999	146 *	Am ²⁰
124964	1999	1025	Ad ⁷³		1999	149 *	R
			R ²²	128425	1999	149 *	S ⁵⁷
124965	1999	1025	Ad ⁷³	128430	1999	149 *	S ⁵⁷
			R ²²	128435	1999	149 *	Am ⁵⁷
124966	1999	1025	Ad ⁷³	128440	1999	149 *	S ⁵⁷
			R ²²	128445	1999	149 *	Am ⁵⁷
124967	1999	1025	Ad ⁷³	128450	1999	149 *	Am ⁵⁷
			R ²²	128455	1999	149 *	R
124968	1999	1025	Ad ⁷³	128725	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
			R ²²		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
124976	2000	803	Ad ⁸²	129010	1999	848	Am
124977	2000	803	Ad	129020	1999	848	Am
124980	1999	83	Am ³⁰	129025	1999	848	R
	2000	941	Am	129035	1999	848	Am
124981	2000	941	Ad	129040	1999	848	Am
124996	2000	941	Ad(RN)	129045	1999	848	Ad
125001	2000	803	Am	129048	1999	825	Ad
125005	2000	803	R ⁸²	129049	1999	825	Ad
	2000	941	Am & RN	129050	1999	848	Am
125285	2000	93 *	Ad	129051	1999	848	Ad
125700	1999	819	Ad	129055	1999	848	Am
125701	1999	819	Ad	129065	1999	848	Am
125702	1999	819	Ad	129075	1999	848	R & Ad
125703	1999	819	Ad	129080	1999	848	Am
127174	1999	848	Am	129087	1999	848	Ad
127300	2000	517	Am	129090	1999	848	Am
127580	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	129092	1999	848	Ad
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	129100	1999	848	Am
128230	1999	149 *	Am	129105	1999	848	Am
128280	1999	149 *	Am	129152	1999	848	Ad
Div. 107, Ch. 5, heading (Sec. 128330 et seq.)	1999	149 *	Am	129173	1999	848	Am
Div. 107, Ch. 5, Art. 1, heading (Sec. 128330 et seq.)	1999	149 *	Am	129200	1999	848	Am
128330	1999	149 *	Am	129210	1999	848	Am
128335	1999	149 *	Am	129220	1999	848	Ad
128345	1999	149 *	Am	129221	1999	848	Ad
128350	1999	149 *	Am	129820	1999	83	Am ³⁰
128355	1999	149 *	Am	130000	1999	192 *	R ²⁴
128375	1999	146 *	S ²⁰		2000	454	S ¹³
	1999	149 *	Am ⁵⁷	130005	1999	192 *	R ²⁴
					2000	454	S ¹³
				130010	1999	192 *	R ²⁴
					2000	454	S ¹³
				130015	1999	192 *	R ²⁴
					2000	454	S ¹³
				130020	1999	192 *	R ²⁴
					2000	454	S ¹³
				130021	1999	192 *	Ad & R ²⁴
					2000	454	Am

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<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>			<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>		
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>		<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
130025	1999	192 *	R ²⁴	130110	1999	126 *	Am
	2000	454	S ¹³	130140	1999	126 *	Am
130060	2000	850	Am	130140.1	2000	150 *	Ad
130063	2000	851	Ad	130155	1999	126 *	Am
Div. 108, heading (Sec. 130100 et seq.)				130200	2000	93 *	Ad ⁷⁰ R ⁶³
	1999	126 *	Am	130201	2000	93 *	Ad ⁷⁰ R ⁶³
130100	1999	126 *	Am	130202	2000	93 *	Ad ⁷⁰ R ⁶³
130105	1999	126 *	Am				
	2000	150 *	Am				

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
48	1999	255	Ad	1063.1	1999	721	Am
116.5	1999	238	Ad	1063.6	1999	83	Am ³⁰
384	1999	255	Am	1065.3	1999	782	Am
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	1067.05	2000	375	Am
661	1999	309	Am	1067.055	2000	375	Am
663.5	1999	313	Am	1068	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
675	1999	313	Am		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
700	2000	321	Am ⁸	1068.1	1999	525	Am ¹¹²
702	2000	211	Ad		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
734.1	2000	997	Am	1192.8	1999	470	Am
740	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1215.1	2000	170	Am
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	1215.5	2000	170	Am
742.20	1999	317	S ¹⁹	1490	1999	314	R
742.21	1999	317	S ¹⁹	1600	1999	808	Am
742.215	1999	317	S ¹⁹	1603	1999	808	Am
742.22	1999	317	S ¹⁹	1620	1999	498	R (as ad by
742.23	1999	317	S ¹⁹				Sec. 2,
742.24	1999	317	S ¹⁹				Stats. 1996,
742.25	1999	317	S ¹⁹				Ch. 687)
742.26	1999	317	S ¹⁹				Am (as am by
742.27	1999	317	S ¹⁹				Sec 1,
742.28	1999	317	S ¹⁹				Stats. 1996,
742.29	1999	317	S ¹⁹				Ch. 687) ¹³
742.30	1999	317	S ¹⁹	1623	2000	1074	Am
742.31	1999	317	Am ¹⁹	1625.5	2000	321	Ad ⁸
742.32	1999	317	S ¹⁹	1631	2000	321	Am ⁸
742.33	1999	317	S ¹⁹	1631.5	2000	321	Ad ⁸
742.34	1999	317	S ¹⁹	1635	2000	321	Am ⁸
742.35	1999	317	S ¹⁹	1639	2000	321	Am ⁸
742.36	1999	317	S ¹⁹	1642	2000	321	Am ⁸
742.37	1999	317	S ¹⁹	1648	2000	411*	Am
742.38	1999	317	S ¹⁹	1649.5	2000	321	Am ⁸
742.39	1999	317	S ¹⁹	1669	1999	782	Am
742.40	1999	317	S ¹⁹	1676	2000	321	Am ⁸
742.405	1999	317	S ¹⁹	1703	2000	321	Am ⁸
742.407	1999	317	S ¹⁹	1723	1999	782	Ad
	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	1726	2000	211	Ad
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	1727	1999	782	Am
742.41	1999	317	S ¹⁹	1742.2	1999	782	Ad
742.42	1999	317	S ¹⁹	1748	1999	782	Am
742.425	1999	317	S ¹⁹	1748.5	1999	782	Am
742.43	1999	317	S ¹⁹	1749	2000	321	Am ⁸
742.435	1999	317	Ad & R ¹⁹	1749.3	1999	186	Am
	2000	857	Am	1749.31	2000	321	Ad ⁸
742.44	1999	317	Am ¹⁹	1749.6	2000	321	Am ⁸
750	2000	843	Am	1750	2000	321	Am ⁸
	2000	867	Am ⁸²	1750.5	2000	321	Am ⁸
758	2000	867	Ad	1751	2000	321	Am ⁸
769	1999	753	Am	1751.8	2000	321	Ad ⁸
778.3	1999	388	Ad	1758.8	1999	618	Ad
779.36	1999	413	Am	1758.81	1999	618	Ad
785	2000	844	Am	1758.82	1999	618	Ad
789.8	2000	442	Ad ²⁴⁵	1758.83	1999	618	Ad
790.06	2000	280	Am	1758.84	1999	618	Ad
791.02	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}	1758.85	1999	618	Ad
	1999	526	Am	1758.851	1999	618	Ad
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	1758.86	1999	618	Ad
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	1758.861	1999	618	Ad
1033	1999	868	Am	1758.87	1999	618	Ad
1035	1999	768	Am	1758.88	1999	618	Ad
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	1758.89	2000	135	Ad(RN) ²⁰³

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Affected By				Affected By			
Section	Year	Chapter	Effect	Section	Year	Chapter	Effect
1758.891	1999	618	Ad	10089.80	1999	796*	S ¹⁸
1758.9	2000	321	Ad ⁸	10089.81	1999	796*	S ¹⁸
1758.91	2000	321	Ad ⁸	10089.82	1999	796*	S ¹⁸
1758.92	2000	321	Ad ⁸	10089.83	1999	796*	S ¹⁸
1758.93	2000	321	Ad ⁸	10089.84	1999	796*	Am ¹⁸
1758.94	2000	321	Ad ⁸	10095	1999	83	Am ³⁰
1758.95	2000	321	Ad ⁸	10100.2	2000	323	Am
1758.96	2000	321	Ad ⁸	10116.5	1999	83	Am ³⁰
1758.97	2000	321	Ad ⁸	10121.6	2000	808*	Am
1758.98	2000	321	Ad ⁸	10123.13	2000	241	Am
1758.99	2000	321	Ad ⁸	10123.131	2000	844	Ad
1758.991	2000	321	Ad ⁸	10123.132	2000	241	Ad(RN)
1758.992	2000	321	Ad ⁸	10123.135	1999	88	Ad
1758.993	2000	321	Ad ⁸		1999	539	Ad
1758.994	2000	321	Ad ⁸		2000	241	Am (as ad by
1762	1999	255	Ad				Stats. 1999,
1765.1	1999	83	Am ³⁰				Ch. 88) & RN
	1999	255	Am		2000	1067	Am (as am by
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³				Stats. 1999,
1785.89	1999	618	Ad				Ch. 539)
	2000	135	Am & RN ²⁰³	10123.195	2000	852	Am
1810.7	1999	426	Am	10123.196	1999	538	Ad
1823	2000	141	Am	10123.20	1999	543	Ad
1861.025	1999	22*	Am ¹⁶	10123.3	1999	311	Am
	1999	853	Am ¹⁴⁴	10123.35	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}
1861.16	1999	309	Am		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
1871.2	2000	470	Am	10123.68	1999	531	Ad
1871.7	1999	885	Am		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
1872.1	2000	867	Am		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
1872.4	1999	885	Am	10123.8	1999	537	R & Ad
1872.45	1999	885	Ad	10123.81	1999	537	Am
1872.7	2000	867	Am	10123.89	1999	541	Ad
1872.8	1999	885	Am	10134	1999	742	Ad
1872.81	1999	884	Ad & R ⁷⁵	10135	1999	742	Ad
1872.91	1999	721	Ad ¹⁷¹	10136	1999	742	Ad
1872.95	1999	885	Am	10137	1999	742	Ad
1873	2000	843	Am	10138	1999	742	Ad
1874.8	1999	884	Ad & R ^{75 167}	10139	1999	742	Ad
	1999	885	Ad & R ⁷⁵	10139.1	2000	135	Ad(RN) ²⁰³
1874.81	1999	885	Ad & R ⁷⁵	10139.2	2000	135	Ad(RN) ²⁰³
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	10140	1999	742	Ad
1874.85	2000	867	Ad		2000	135	Am & RN ²⁰³
1874.86	2000	867	Ad	10140.1	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}
1874.87	2000	867	Ad		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
1874.90	2000	867	Ad	10141	1999	742	Ad
1874.91	2000	867	Ad & R ⁴³		2000	135	Am & RN ²⁰³
4013	2000	255	Am	10144.5	1999	534	Ad
10089.27	1999	715	Am	10145.3	1999	542	Am & R ¹²⁴
			R & Ad ²²				Ad ²⁵
10089.39	1999	715	Am		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
10089.40	1999	715	Am		2000	1067	Am
10089.70	1999	796*	Am ¹⁸	10147	1999	311	Am
10089.71	1999	796*	S ¹⁸	10169	1999	533	Ad
10089.72	1999	796*	S ¹⁸		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
10089.73	1999	796*	S ¹⁸		2000	857	Am
10089.74	1999	796*	S ¹⁸	10169.1	1999	533	Ad
10089.75	1999	796*	S ¹⁸	10169.2	1999	533	Ad
10089.76	1999	796*	S ¹⁸		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
10089.77	1999	796*	S ¹⁸		2000	857	Am
10089.78	1999	796*	S ¹⁸	10169.3	1999	533	Ad
10089.79	1999	796*	S ¹⁸		2000	857	Am

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
10169.5	1999	533	Ad	10195.5	2000	706	R
	2000	857	Am	10195.6	2000	706	R
10176.61	1999	540	Ad	10195.65	2000	706	R
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	10195.8	2000	706	R
10178.3	1999	545	Ad ⁵⁶	10196	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}
	2000	1069	Am		2000	706	R
10192.05	2000	706	R		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
10192.1	2000	706	R & Ad	10197	2000	706	R
10192.10	2000	706	Ad	10197.05	2000	706	R
10192.11	2000	706	Ad	10197.1	2000	706	R
	2000	707*	Am (as ad by Stats. 2000, Ch. 706)	10197.2	2000	706	R
				10197.3	2000	706	R
10192.12	2000	706	Ad	10197.6	2000	706	R
	2000	707*	Am (as ad by Stats. 2000, Ch. 706)	10198	2000	706	R
				10198.1	2000	706	R
10192.13	2000	706	Ad	10198.2	2000	706	R
10192.14	2000	706	Ad	10198.3	2000	706	R
10192.15	2000	706	Ad	10198.4	2000	706	R
10192.16	2000	706	Ad	10198.5	2000	706	R
10192.165	2000	706	Ad	10231.2	2000	812	Am
10192.17	2000	706	Ad	10232.1	1999	947	Am
10192.18	2000	706	Ad	10232.2	1999	947	Am
10192.185	2000	706	Ad	10232.3	1999	947	Am
10192.19	2000	706	Ad	10232.4	1999	947	Am
10192.195	2000	706	Ad	10232.8	1999	83	Am ³⁰
10192.2	2000	706	R & Ad	10232.92	1999	947	R & Ad
10192.20	2000	706	Ad	10232.97	1999	947	Ad
	2000	707*	Am (as ad by Stats. 2000, Ch. 706)	10233.2	1999	947	Am
				10233.5	1999	947	Am
10192.21	2000	706	Ad	10234.6	1999	669	Ad
10192.22	2000	706	Ad		2000	560*	Am
10192.23	2000	706	Ad	10234.8	2000	442	Am
10192.24	1999	716	Ad ⁸²	10234.95	1999	669	Am
10192.3	2000	706	Ad		2000	560*	Am
10192.4	2000	706	Ad	10235.2	1999	947	Am
10192.5	2000	706	Ad	10235.22	2000	812	R
10192.55	2000	442	Ad(RN)	10235.30	1999	947	Am
	2000	706	Ad	10235.40	1999	947	Am
10192.6	2000	706	Ad	10235.50	1999	947	Am
10192.7	2000	706	Ad	10235.52	1999	947	Am
10192.8	2000	706	Ad	10235.8	1999	947	Am
10192.9	2000	706	Ad	10235.94	1999	947	Ad
10193	2000	442	Am & RN	10236	2000	812	Am
	2000	706	R	10236.1	2000	812	Ad
10194	2000	706	R	10236.11	2000	812	Ad
10194.2	2000	706	R	10236.12	2000	812	Ad
10194.3	2000	706	R	10236.13	2000	812	Ad
10194.4	2000	706	R	10236.14	2000	812	Ad
10194.5	2000	706	R				R & Ad ⁶⁹
10194.7	2000	706	R	10236.15	2000	812	Ad
10194.8	1999	83	Am ³⁰	10237.1	1999	947	Am
	1999	716	Am	10237.4	1999	947	Am
	2000	706	R	10237.5	1999	947	Am
10194.9	2000	707*	Ad & R ²⁴	10270.98	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}
10195	2000	706	R		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
10195.1	2000	706	R	10506.5	2000	694*	Ad
10195.45	2000	706	R	10273.4	1999	83	Am ³⁰
10195.46	2000	706	R	10279	1999	535	Ad
				10489.94	1999	868	Ad
				10509.970	1999	868	S ⁵⁷
				10509.971	1999	868	S ⁵⁷

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

INSURANCE CODE—Continued

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
10509.972	1999	868	S ⁵⁷	11629.74	1999	794	Ad & R ¹⁹
10509.973	1999	868	S ⁵⁷	11629.75	1999	794	Ad & R ¹⁹
10509.974	1999	868	S ⁵⁷	11629.76	1999	794	Ad & R ¹⁹
10509.975	1999	868	S ⁵⁷	11629.77	1999	794	Ad & R ¹⁹
10509.976	1999	868	R	11629.78	1999	794	Ad & R ¹⁹
10604.1	2000	347	Ad	11629.79	1999	794	Ad & R ¹⁹
10700	1999	83	Am ³⁰	11629.8	1999	794	Ad & R ¹⁹
	1999	434	Am		2000	1035	Am
10704	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}	11629.81	1999	794	Ad & R ¹⁹
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	11629.82	1999	794	Ad & R ¹⁹
10733	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}	11629.83	1999	794	Ad & R ¹⁹
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	11629.84	1999	794	Ad & R ¹⁹
10734	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}	11629.9	1999	807	Ad & R ¹⁹
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	11629.91	1999	807	Ad & R ¹⁹
10785	2000	810	Ad	11629.92	1999	807	Ad & R ¹⁹
10810	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	11629.93	1999	807	Ad & R ¹⁹
10820	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}	11629.931	2000	1033*	Ad
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	11629.94	1999	807	Ad & R ¹⁹
10821.5	2000	1055*	Am	11629.95	1999	807	Ad & R ¹⁹
10841	1999	83	Am ³⁰	11629.96	1999	807	Ad & R ¹⁹
10844	2000	810	Ad	11629.97	1999	807	Ad & R ¹⁹
10856	1999	525	Am ¹¹²	11629.98	1999	807	Ad & R ¹⁹
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	11629.99	1999	807	Ad & R ¹⁹
10900	2000	810	Ad	11629.991	1999	807	Ad & R ¹⁹
10901	2000	810	Ad		2000	1035	Am
10901.1	2000	810	Ad	11629.992	1999	807	Ad & R ¹⁹
10901.2	2000	810	Ad	11629.993	1999	807	Ad & R ¹⁹
10901.3	2000	810	Ad	11629.994	1999	807	Ad & R ¹⁹
10901.4	2000	810	Ad	11629.995	1999	807	Ad & R ¹⁹
10901.7	2000	810	Ad	11664	2000	884*	Am
10901.8	2000	810	Ad	11690	2000	892	Am
10901.9	2000	810	Ad	11690.5	2000	892	Ad
10902	2000	810	Ad	11699	2000	892	Am
10902.1	2000	810	Ad	11715	2000	892	Am
10902.2	2000	810	Ad	11750	2000	884*	Am
10902.3	2000	810	Ad	12383	1999	187	Am
10902.4	2000	810	Ad	12389	2000	1055*	Am
10902.5	2000	810	Ad	12394	1999	187	Am
10902.6	2000	810	Ad	12640.02	2000	10*	Am
11521.2	2000	485	Am	12640.07	2000	10*	Am
11535.1	1999	868	Am	12693.02	1999	146*	Am
11537.3	1999	868	Am	12693.06	1999	146*	Am
11538	1999	868	Am	12693.17	1999	146*	Ad
11580.011	1999	183	Ad	12693.21	1999	146*	Am
11580.02	1999	183	Ad	12693.325	2000	93*	Ad & R ²⁰
11580.1	1999	313	Am	12693.326	2000	93*	Ad
11580.17	2000	210	Ad	12693.36	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}
11621	2000	175	R		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
11621.1	2000	175	Ad	12693.365	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}
11621.2	2000	175	Ad		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
11621.3	2000	175	Ad	12693.37	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}
11621.4	2000	175	Ad		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
11621.5	2000	175	Ad	12693.41	1999	146*	Am
11628	2000	375	Am	12693.43	1999	146*	Am
11629.7	1999	794	Ad & R ¹⁹	12693.62	1999	146*	Am
11629.71	1999	794	Ad & R ¹⁹	12693.69	1999	146*	Ad
11629.72	1999	794	Ad & R ¹⁹	12693.70	1999	146*	Am
11629.73	1999	794	Ad & R ¹⁹	12693.73	1999	146*	Am
11629.731	2000	1033*	Ad	12693.755	2000	946	Ad

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>			<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>		
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>		<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
12693.76	1999	146 *	Ad	12963.96	1999	83	Am & RN ³⁰
	2000	93 *	Am		1999	146 *	Am & RN
	2000	944	Am (as am by Stats. 2000, Ch. 93)	12963.97	1999	83	Am & RN ³⁰
				12967	1999	85	Am
					2000	135	Am ²⁰³
12693.91	1999	146 *	Am	12968	2000	135	Ad (RN) ²⁰³
12693.96	1999	83	Ad(RN) ³⁰	12975.7	2000	1091	Am
	1999	146 *	Ad(RN)	12978	1999	884	Am
12693.97	1999	83	Ad(RN) ³⁰	13800	1999	827 *	Ad
12695.18	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}	13801	1999	827 *	Ad
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	13802	1999	827 *	Ad
12698	1999	782	Ad	13803	1999	827 *	Ad
	2000	135	Am & RN ²⁰³	13804	1999	827 *	Ad
	2000	701	Am	13805	1999	827 *	Ad
12705	2000	701	Am	13806	1999	827 *	Ad
12725	2000	701	Am	13807	1999	827 *	Ad
12921	2000	1091	Am	13810	2000	934	Ad
12921.8	1999	260	Ad	13811	2000	934	Ad
12926.1	2000	1089	Ad	13812	2000	934	Ad
12938	2000	997	Ad	13813	2000	934	Ad

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
62.5	1999	746	Ad	1198.7	1999	878	Ad ⁸²
62.9	1999	469	Am ¹³	1682.7	2000	877	Ad
96	1999	692	Am	1682.8	2000	917	Ad
98.1	2000	876	Am	1684	2000	917	Am
98.2	2000	876	Am	1684.5	2000	917	Am
98.7	1999	615	Am	1687	2000	917	Am
106	1999	306	Am ⁴³	1695.55	2000	917	Ad
138.4	1999	83	Am ³⁰	1696.4	1999	556*	Am
138.5	2000	808*	Am	1698	2000	917	Am
138.6	2000	318	Am	1698.1	2000	917	Am
139	1999	977	Am	1701	1999	626	Ad
139.2	2000	54	Am		2000	878*	Am
201.5	1999	83	Am ³⁰	1701.1	1999	626	Ad
203.1	2000	876	Am	1701.10	1999	626	Ad
218.5	2000	876	Am	1701.12	1999	626	Ad
218.6	2000	876	Ad	1701.13	1999	626	Ad
220	2000	885	Am	1701.15	1999	626	Ad
226	2000	876	Am	1701.16	1999	626	Ad
226.7	2000	876	Ad	1701.17	1999	626	Ad
230	1999	340	Am	1701.18	1999	626	Ad
	2000	487	Am	1701.19	1999	626	Ad
230.1	2000	487	Ad	1701.2	1999	626	Ad
230.3	2000	244	Am	1701.20	1999	626	Ad
230.4	2000	361	Ad	1701.4	1999	626	Ad
233	1999	164	Ad	1701.5	1999	626	Ad
350	2000	876	Am	1701.8	1999	626	Ad
351	2000	876	Am	1720	2000	881	Am
500	1999	134	Ad	1720.3	1999	220	Am
510	1999	134	Am	1723	2000	954	Am ⁹⁶
511	1999	134	Ad	1726	2000	954	Am ⁹⁶
512	1999	134	Ad	1727	2000	954	Am ⁹⁶
	2000	492*	Am	1730	2000	954	R ⁹⁶
513	1999	134	Ad	1731	2000	954	R ⁹⁶
514	1999	134	Ad	1732	2000	954	R ⁹⁶
515	1999	134	Ad ⁴⁶	1733	2000	954	R ⁹⁶
	2000	492*	Am	1736	1999	302	Ad
515.5	2000	492*	Ad	1741	2000	954	Ad ⁹⁶
516	1999	134	Ad	1742	2000	954	Ad ⁹⁶
	2000	492*	Am				R & Ad ⁶³
517	1999	134	Ad	1742.1	2000	954	Ad ⁹⁶
554	1999	134	Am				R & Ad ⁶³
556	1999	134	Am	1743	2000	954	Ad ⁹⁶
558	1999	134	Ad	1771.5	1999	83	Am ³⁰
1102.1	1999	592	R	1771.6	2000	954	R & Ad ⁹⁶
1138	1999	616	Ad	1771.7	2000	954	R ⁹⁶
1138.1	1999	616	Ad	1773	1999	30	Am
1138.2	1999	616	Ad	1773.1	1999	30	Am
1138.3	1999	616	Ad		2000	954	Am ⁹⁶
1138.4	1999	616	Ad	1773.8	1999	30	R
1138.5	1999	616	Ad	1773.9	1999	30	Ad
1171	2000	365	Am	1775	2000	954	R (as am by
1174	2000	876	Am				Sec. 1,
1174.5	2000	135	Am ²⁰³				Stats. 1997,
1182.1	1999	134	Am				Ch. 757) ⁹⁶
1182.10	1999	134	Am & R ³⁹				Am (as ad by
1182.2	1999	134	Am & R ³⁹				Sec. 2,
1182.3	1999	134	Am & R ³⁹				Stats. 1997,
1182.9	1999	134	Am & R ³⁹				Ch. 757) ^{13 96}
1183.5	1999	134	R	1777.1	2000	970	Am
1186	1999	190	Ad	1777.5	1999	903	Am
1198.5	2000	886	R & Ad		2000	135	Am ²⁰³

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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<i>Affected By</i>				<i>Affected By</i>			
<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
1777.5 (Cont.)	2000				1999	970	Am (by Sec. 1.5 of Ch.)
		875	Am				
1777.7	1999	903	Am		2000	920	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³				
	2000	875	Am		2000	929	Am (by Sec. 3 of Ch.)
2671	1999	554	Am				
2673.1	1999	554	Ad	4850.3	2000	920	Am
2675	1999	554	Am	4850.5	1999	970	Am
2675.5	1999	554	Am	5402	2000	883	Am
	2000	127*	Am	5406	1999	358	Am
2677	1999	554	Am	5406.6	1999	358	Ad
2680	1999	554	Am	5433	1999	83	Am ³⁰
2684	1999	554	Ad	6304.5	1999	615	Am
2802	2000	990	Am	6309	1999	615	Am
3070	1999	903	Am	6332	2000	493	Ad
3073.1	1999	903	Ad	6359	2000	598	Ad
3073.2	1999	903	Ad & R ²⁰	6394	1999	366	Am
3075	1999	903	Am	6394.5	1999	366	Ad & R ²⁰
3080	1999	903	Am		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
3098	1999	903	Ad	6400	1999	615	Am
3099	1999	781	Ad	6423	1999	615	Am
	2000	875	Am	6425	1999	615	Am
3099.5	2000	127*	Ad	6428	1999	615	Am
3211.92	2000	506	Am	6429	1999	615	Am
3211.93a	2000	506	Am		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
3212.1	1999	595	Am	6430	1999	615	Am
	2000	887	Am	6432	1999	615	Am
3212.8	2000	490	Ad	6434	1999	615	Am
3212.9	2000	883	Ad		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
3700.5	1999	553	Am	6650	2000	135	Am ²⁰³
3702.8	1999	721	Am	6719	1999	615	Ad
3716.2	1999	83	Am ³⁰	7920	1999	585	Ad
3762	1999	766	Am	7921	1999	585	Ad
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	7922	1999	585	Ad
3800	1999	982	Am	7923	1999	585	Ad
4055.2	1999	444	Am	7924	1999	585	Ad
4600.4	1999	124	Ad	7925	1999	585	Ad
4600.5	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}	7926	1999	585	Ad
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³	7927	1999	585	Ad
4603.2	1999	124	Am	7928	1999	585	Ad
	2000	1069	Am	7929	1999	585	Ad
4609	1999	545	Ad ⁵⁶	7929.5	2000	127*	Ad
	2000	1069	Am	7930	1999	585	Ad
4707	1999	83	Am ³⁰	7931	1999	585	Ad
4850	1999	270	Am	7932	1999	585	Ad

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
65	2000	219	Am	998.314	2000	51 *	Ad ¹⁸⁶
66	2000	304	Am	998.315	2000	51 *	Ad ¹⁸⁶
66.5	2000	534 *	Ad	999	1999	767	Am
67	2000	304	Am	999.11	1999	767	Ad
73.5	1999	894	Ad	999.12	1999	767	Ad
73.6	1999	894	Ad	999.2	1999	767	Ad
73.7	1999	894	Ad	999.5	1999	767	Am
79.1	1999	839	Am ¹³	999.7	1999	767	Am
79.2	1999	511	Ad	1011.7	1999	810	Ad & R ⁵
395	2000	928	Am	1012	1999	194	Am
395.01	2000	928	Am	1012.4	1999	194	Ad
395.03	2000	928	Am	1023	1999	902	Am
531	2000	127 *	Ad	1023.5	1999	902	R
	2000	366 *	Ad & R ^{21 20}	1044.5	2000	301	Ad
890.3	2000	575	Ad	1047	1999	902	Am
891	1999	404	R (as ad by Sec. 2, Stats. 1996, Ch. 822) Am (as am by Sec. 1, Stats. 1996, Ch. 822) ¹³		2000	301	Am
				1048	1999	902	Am
					2000	301	Am
				1049	1999	902	Am
				1100	1999	728 *	Ad ⁸⁹
				1102	1999	728 *	Ad ⁸⁹
				1103	1999	728 *	Ad ⁸⁹
				1104	1999	728 *	Ad ⁸⁹
972.1	2000	11	Am (as am by Sec. 2, Stats. 1997, Ch. 318) ⁴³	1105	1999	728 *	Ad ⁸⁹
				1106	1999	728 *	Ad ⁸⁹
				1107	1999	728 *	Ad ⁸⁹
				1108	1999	728 *	Ad ⁸⁹
				1109	1999	728 *	Ad ⁸⁹
				1110	1999	728 *	Ad ⁸⁹
				1111	1999	728 *	Ad ⁸⁹
				1112	1999	728 *	Ad ⁸⁹
987.59	2000	534 *	Am	1113	1999	728 *	Ad ⁸⁹
987.67	2000	534 *	Am	1114	1999	728 *	Ad ⁸⁹
998.300	2000	51 *	Ad ¹⁸⁶	1115	1999	728 *	Ad ⁸⁹
998.301	2000	51 *	Ad ¹⁸⁶	1116	1999	728 *	Ad ⁸⁹
998.302	2000	51 *	Ad ¹⁸⁶	1117	1999	728 *	Ad ⁸⁹
998.303	2000	51 *	Ad ¹⁸⁶	Div. 6, heading (Sec. 1170 et seq.)			
998.304	2000	51 *	Ad ¹⁸⁶		1999	604 *	Am
998.305	2000	51 *	Ad ¹⁸⁶	1350	2000	577	Ad
998.306	2000	51 *	Ad ¹⁸⁶	1360	2000	392	Ad
998.307	2000	51 *	Ad ¹⁸⁶	1361	2000	392	Ad
998.308	2000	51 *	Ad ¹⁸⁶	1400	1999	604 *	Ad
998.309	2000	51 *	Ad ¹⁸⁶	1401	1999	604 *	Ad
998.310	2000	51 *	Ad ¹⁸⁶	1450	2000	771 *	Ad
998.311	2000	51 *	Ad ¹⁸⁶	1451	2000	771 *	Ad
998.312	2000	51 *	Ad ¹⁸⁶				
998.313	2000	51 *	Ad ¹⁸⁶				

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
76	2000	233	Am	190	2000		
96.5	1999	853	Am ¹⁴⁴		Legislative		
136.2	1999	83	Am ³⁰		Initiative		
	1999	661	Am		(Prop. 19		
141	2000	620	Ad		adopted		
148	1999	853	Am ¹⁴⁴		March 7,		
148.10	1999	83	Am ³⁰		2000)		Am (as am by
148.6	2000	289	Am				Sec. 1,
152	1999	396	Ad				Stats. 1997,
152.3	2000	477	Ad				Ch. 413) ¹⁸²
166	1999	662	Am	190.03	1999	566	Ad
166.5	1999	653	Ad (by Sec. 20 of Ch.)	190.2	2000		
					Legislative		
171b	1999	247	Am		Initiative		
182.5	2000				(Prop. 18		
	Initiative				adopted		
	(Prop. 21				March 7,		
	adopted				2000)		Am ¹⁸¹
	March 7,				2000		
	2000)		Ad		Initiative		
186.2	2000	322	Am		(Prop. 21		
186.22	2000				adopted		
	Initiative				March 7,		
	(Prop. 21				2000)		Am ²¹⁶
	adopted			190.9	2000	287	Am ¹⁶
	March 7,			193.7	1999	22*	Am ²¹⁶
	2000)		Am	209	2000	287	Am ¹⁴⁴
186.26	2000			217.1	1999	853	Am
	Initiative			237	1999	706*	Am
	(Prop. 21			243	1999	660	Am
	adopted				2000	236	Am
	March 7,			243.9	2000	627	Ad
	2000)		R & Ad	245	1999	129	Am
186.30	2000			261.5	1999	853	Am ¹⁴⁴
	Initiative			264	1999	853	Am ¹⁴⁴
	(Prop. 21			266c	2000	287	Am ²¹⁶
	adopted			271.5	2000	824	Ad & R ⁴³
	March 7,			272	2000	621	Am
	2000)		Ad	273.5	1999	660	Am (by Sec. 2
186.31	2000						of Ch.)
	Initiative				1999	662	Am (by Sec. 9.5
	(Prop. 21						of Ch.)
	adopted				2000	287	Am ²¹⁶
	March 7,			273.55	1999	662	R
	2000)		Ad	273.56	1999	662	R
186.32	2000			273.6	1999	561	Am (by Sec. 5
	Initiative						of Ch.)
	(Prop. 21				1999	662	Am (by
	adopted						Sec. 12.5
	March 7,						of Ch.)
	2000)		Ad	273.84	2000	135	Am ²⁰³
186.33	2000			273d	1999	662	Am
	Initiative			274	2000	692	R
	(Prop. 21			275	2000	692	R
	adopted			276	2000	692	R
	March 7,			289	1999	706*	Am
	2000)		Ad	289.6	1999	806	Am
189	1999	694	Am		2000	287	Am ²¹⁶

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
290	1999	83	Am ³⁰		2000	635	Am (by Sec. 2 of Ch.)
	1999	576	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)	502.01	1999	254	Am
	1999	730	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)		2000	628	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)
	1999	901	Am (by Sec. 1.5 of Ch.)	504b	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
	2000	240	Am	530.5	2000	956	Am
	2000	287	Am ²¹⁶	530.6	2000	956	Ad
	2000	648	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)	530.7	2000	631	Ad ²⁴⁶
	2000	649	Am (by Sec. 2.5 of Ch.)	538	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
	2000	649	Am (by Sec. 2.5 of Ch.)	538d	2000	430	Am
290.4	1999	730	Am (by Sec. 2 of Ch.)	549	2000	843	Am
	2000	648	Am ¹⁹		2000	867	Am ⁸²
290.5	1999	576	Am	550	1999	83	Am ³⁰
290.7	1999	475	Am		2000	867	Am
296	1999	475	Am	574	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
	2000	823	Am	594	1999	83	Am (as am by Sec. 1.5 and as ad by Sec. 1.6, Stats. 1998, Ch. 853) ³⁰
296.1	2000	135	Am ²⁰³		2000	50	Am (as am by Sec. 12 and Sec. 12.5, Prop. 21)
	2000	823	Am				
297	1999	475	Am				
	2000	823	Am				
298	1999	83	Am ³⁰				
	2000	823	Am				
299	1999	83	Am ³⁰		2000		
	2000	823	Am		Initiative		
299.5	1999	475	Am		(Prop. 21		
	2000	823	Am		adopted		
299.6	1999	83	Am ³⁰		March 7,		
	1999	475	Am		2000)		Am (as am by Sec. 1.5 and as ad by Sec. 1.6, Stats. 1998, Ch. 853)
320.5	2000	778	Ad ⁹⁶	594.3	2000	546	Am
330.11	2000	1023*	Ad	594.35	2000	546	Ad
330.9	1999	642	Ad	596.7	2000	992	Ad
347	2000	287	Am ²¹⁶	597.2	2000	1061	Ad
350	1999	83	Am ³⁰	597s	1999	303	Am
365	1999	354	Am	600	2000	287	Am ²¹⁶
368	2000	214	Am	602	2000	149	Am
369b	1999	841	Am	602.5	2000	563	Am
399.5	1999	265	Am	626.1	1999	853	R ¹⁴⁴
417	2000	478	Am	626.9	1999	83	Am ³⁰
417.2	2000	275	Am	628	2000	955	Am
417.6	2000	478	Am	628.1	2000	955	Am
417.25	1999	438	Am	628.2	1999	646	Am
	1999	621	Am		2000	955	Am
417.26	1999	438	Ad	628.5	2000	955	Am
417.27	1999	621	Ad	629.52	2000		
Pt. 1, Title 11.5, heading (Sec. 422 et seq.)	2000	1001	Am				
451.5	1999	518	Am ¹¹⁶		Initiative		
457.1	1999	518	Am		(Prop. 21		
480	1999	254	Am		adopted		
484	2000	176	Am		March 7,		Am
487c	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	633.6	2000)	367	Ad
502	1999	254	Am	636.5	1999	853	Am ¹⁴⁴
	2000	634	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)	640	2000	860	Am
				646.9	2000	669	Am
				646.91	1999	659	Am

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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<i>Affected By</i>				<i>Affected By</i>			
<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
646.92	2000	561	Am	832.25	2000	633	Ad
646.93	1999	703	Ad	832.3	1999	852	Am
	2000	669	Am	832.6	1999	111*	Am
646.94	2000	669	Ad ²⁷⁹		2000	287	Am ²¹⁶
647	1999	231	Am	832.7	2000	971	Am
647.6	2000	657	Am	834c	1999	268	Ad
653m	1999	83	Am ³⁰	836	1999	661	Am (by Sec. 10 of Ch.)
653t	1999	853	Am ¹⁴⁴				
666	2000	135	Am ²⁰³		1999	662	Am
666.5	1999	706*	Am		2000	47	Am
666.7	1999	706*	Am	923	2000	322	Am
667.1	2000			976.5	2000	287	Am ^{18 216}
	Initiative			977.2	1999	888	Am ¹³
	(Prop. 21			999I	2000	287	Am ²¹⁶
	adopted			1000.3	2000	42	Am
	March 7,			1000.8	2000	815	Ad
	2000)	Ad		1037	2000	447	Am
667.5	2000			1048.1	1999	382	Am
	Initiative			1050	1999	382	Am (by Sec. 2 of Ch.)
	(Prop. 21						
	adopted				1999	580	Am (by Sec. 2 of Ch.)
	March 7,						
	2000)	Am			2000	268	Am
667.70	1999	706*	Am	1166	1999	570	Am
667.71	2000	287	Am ²¹⁶	1170.1	2000	689	Am
667.72	1999	706*	R	1170.11	1999	706*	Am (by Sec. 11 of Ch.)
667.9	1999	569	Am				
668	1999	350*	Am		2000	287	Am ²¹⁶
668.5	1999	350*	Ad	1170.125	2000		
790	1999	83	Am ³⁰		Initiative		
803	1999	706*	Am (by Sec. 10 of Ch.)		(Prop. 21		
					adopted		
	1999	983	Am		March 7,		
	2000	235	Am		2000)	Ad	
817.5	2000	940	Ad	1170.17	1999	996	Ad
830.1	2000	61	Am		2000	287	Am ²¹⁶
830.11	1999	1005	Am	1170.19	1999	996	Ad
830.14	1999	1007	Am	1170.95	2000	689	R
830.2	1999	917	Am	1174.4	2000	287	Am ²¹⁶
	1999	918	Am (by Sec. 4.5 of Ch.)	1191.21	2000	444	Ad
				1192.7	1999	298	Am
830.29	1999	840*	Ad ²¹ R ³⁴		2000		
830.3	1999	525	Am ¹¹²		Initiative		
	1999	840*	Am		(Prop. 21		
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³		adopted		
830.32	2000	135	Am ²⁰³		March 7,		
830.35	2000	808*	Am		2000)	Am	
830.36	1999	891	Am	1192.8	1999	706*	Am
830.7	1999	331	Am	1202.4	1999	121	Am
831.4	1999	112	Am		1999	584	Am (as am by Stats. 1999, Ch. 121)
831.5	1999	83	Am (as am by Sec. 8 and as ad by Sec. 8.5, Stats. 1998, Ch. 606) ³⁰				
					2000	198	Am
					2000	1016	Am (by Sec. 9.5 of Ch.)
	1999	635*	Am (as am by Sec. 8 and as ad by Sec. 8.5, Stats. 1998, Ch. 606)	1202.41	1999	888	Am
				1202.46	1999	888	Ad
				1202.5	2000	399	Am
				1203.049	1999	706*	Am
				1203.073	1999	853	Am ¹⁴⁴
				1203.097	1999	83	Am ³⁰

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
1203.098	2000	544	Ad	1382	1999	344 *	Am
1203.1d	2000	545	Am	1385	2000	689	Am
1203.1k	2000	1016	Am	1405	2000	821	Ad
1203.3	2000	1016	Am	1417.9	2000	821	Ad & R ²⁰
1203.4	2000	226	Am	1424	1999	363	Am
1208.2	1999	113	Ad	1463	2000	135	Am ²⁰³
1208.3	1999	113	Ad	1463.12	1999	841	Ad
1210	2000			1463.13	2000	165	Ad
	Initiative			1464	1999	1023	Am
	(Prop. 36				2000	248 *	Am
	adopted			1464.2	1999	610	Ad
	Nov. 7,			1524.2	1999	896	Ad
	2000)		Ad ²⁹⁴	1600.5	2000	324	Am
1210.1	2000			1607	2000	324	Am
	Initiative			2717	2000	525	Ad
	(Prop. 36			2933.5	2000	287	Am ²¹⁶
	adopted			2962	1999	16 *	Am
	Nov. 7,				2000	135	Am ²⁰³
	2000)		Ad ²⁹⁴	2972	2000	324	Am
1214	1999	344 *	Am (as ad by	2972.1	2000	324	Ad
			Sec. 8,	3000	2000	142 *	Am
			Stats. 1998,	3000.1	2000	142 *	Am
			Ch. 587)	3003	1999	83	Am ³⁰
	2000	545	Am		2000	153	Am
1238	1999	344 *	Am		2000	561	Am
1240.1	2000	287	Am ²¹⁶	3005	2000	142 *	Ad & R ²⁰⁷
1269b	1999	83	Am ³⁰	3006	2000	127 *	Ad
1270.1	1999	703	Am	3046	2000	287	Am ²¹⁶
1299	1999	426	Ad & R ¹⁸	3058.4	1999	957	Ad
1299.01	1999	426	Ad & R ¹⁸	3058.6	1999	957	Am
1299.02	1999	426	Ad & R ¹⁸	3058.61	2000	561	Ad
1299.04	1999	426	Ad & R ¹⁸	3058.65	2000	314	Ad
1299.05	1999	426	Ad & R ¹⁸	3058.9	1999	957	Ad
1299.06	1999	426	Ad & R ¹⁸	3060.5	1999	475	Am
1299.07	1999	426	Ad & R ¹⁸	3060.6	2000	484	Ad
1299.08	1999	426	Ad & R ¹⁸	3063.1	2000		
1299.09	1999	426	Ad & R ¹⁸		Initiative		
1299.10	1999	426	Ad & R ¹⁸		(Prop. 36		
1299.11	1999	426	Ad & R ¹⁸		adopted		
1299.12	1999	426	Ad & R ¹⁸		Nov. 7,		
1299.13	1999	426	Ad & R ¹⁸		2000)		Ad ²⁹⁴
1305	1999	570	Am	3071	2000	564	Ad
1305.4	1999	570	Am	4501.1	2000	627	Am ¹³
1308	1999	570	Am	4536.5	1999	83	Am ³⁰
1328	1999	662	Am	4801	2000	652	Am
1336	2000	186	Am	4852.03	1999	576	Am
1347	1999	83	Am (as am by	4904	2000	630	Am
			Sec. 1.5 and as	5024	2000	127 *	Ad
			ad by Sec. 1.6,	5058	2000	1060	Am
			Stats. 1998,	5066	1999	83	Am ³⁰
			Ch. 670) ³⁰	5068.5	2000	356 *	Am
	2000	207	Am (as am by	6051	1999	83	Am ³⁰
			Sec. 153,		1999	918	Am
			Stats. 1999,	6065	1999	83	Am ³⁰
			Ch. 83) ²⁰	6126	1999	83	Am ³⁰
			Am (as am by		1999	918	Am
			Sec. 154,	6126.3	1999	918	Ad
			Stats. 1999,	6126.4	1999	918	Ad
			Ch. 83) ³⁴	6126.5	1999	918	Ad

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<i>Affected By</i>				<i>Affected By</i>			
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6126.6	1999	918	Ad		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
6127	1999	918	R	11171	2000	916	Am
6127.1	1999	918	Ad	11171.5	2000	916	Am
6127.3	1999	918	Ad	11172	2000	916	Am
6127.4	1999	918	Ad	11174.1	2000	916	Am
6128	1999	918	Am	11174.3	2000	916	Am
6129	1999	806	R & Ad	11180	2000	658	Ad
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	11181	2000	658	Ad
6224.5	2000	249	Ad	11198	1999	707	Ad
6227.5	2000	249	Ad	11415	1999	563	Ad
7440	2000	965	Ad	11416	1999	563	Ad
7441	2000	965	Ad	11417	1999	563	Ad
7442	2000	965	Ad	11418	1999	563	Ad
7443	2000	965	Ad	11418.5	1999	563	Ad
7444	2000	965	Ad	11419	1999	563	Ad
7445	2000	965	Ad	12000	2000	135	Am ²⁰³
11105	2000	421 *	Am	12001	1999	129	Am
	2000	808 *	Am (by Sec. 111.1 of Ch.)	12001.1	1999	976	Ad
				12002	1999	112	Am
				12020	1999	111 *	Am
11105.03	1999	31	Am		1999	129	Am (by Sec. 3.5 of Ch.)
11105.3	2000	972	Am				Am ²¹⁶
11105.6	1999	33	Am		2000	287	Am
11105.75	2000	623	Ad ³⁵	12020.3	2000	275	Ad
11106	1999	571	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)	12021	1999	662	Am
			Am ²¹⁶		2000	400	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)
11160	2000	287	Am	12022	1999	129	Am
11163.3	1999	662	Am	12022.5	1999	129	Am
11163.6	1999	662	Ad	12022.53	2000	287	Am ²¹⁶
11164	2000	916	Am	12022.7	2000	919	Am
11165.1	2000	287	Am ²¹⁶	12025	1999	571	Am ¹³⁸
11165.10	2000	916	R	12028.5	1999	659	Am
11165.12	2000	916	Am		1999	662	Am (by Sec. 18.5 of Ch.)
11165.13	2000	916	Am				
11165.14	2000	916	Am				
11165.15	2000	916	R		2000	254	Am
11165.16	2000	916	R	12031	1999	571	Am ¹³⁹
11165.17	2000	916	R	12050	1999	142	Am
11165.5	2000	916	Am		2000	123	Am
11165.6	2000	916	R & Ad	12071	1999	83	Am ³⁰
11165.7	2000	916	Am		1999	128	Am
11165.8	2000	916	R	12071.1	1999	247	Am
11165.9	2000	916	R & Ad	12071.4	1999	247	Ad
11166	2000	916	Am	12072	1999	128	Am
11166.1	2000	916	Am	12072.5	2000	271	Ad
11166.2	2000	916	Am	12076	1999	128	Am
11166.3	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	12077	1999	128	Am
	2000	916	Am	12079	1999	129	Ad
11166.5	2000	916	Am	12085	1999	83	Am ³⁰
11166.7	2000	916	Am	12086	1999	83	Am ³⁰
11166.8	2000	916	Am	12087	1999	245	Ad
11166.9	1999	1012	Am ¹²²		1999	246	Ad
	2000	916	Am	12087.5	1999	245	Ad
11167	2000	916	Am		1999	246	Ad
11167.5	2000	916	Am	12088	1999	245	Ad
11168	2000	916	Am		1999	246	Ad
11169	2000	916	Am		1999	246	Ad
11170	1999	475	Am	12088.1	1999	245	Ad
	2000	916	Am		1999	246	Ad
11170.6	1999	851 *	Ad	12088.2	1999	245	Ad

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	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
12088.2 (Cont.)	1999	246	Ad	13603	2000	987*	Ad
	1999	246	Ad	13700	1999	659	Am
12088.3	1999	245	Ad	13701	1999	661	Am
	1999	246	Ad	13710	1999	659	Am
12088.4	1999	245	Ad	13711	1999	661	Am
	1999	246	Ad	13848	1999	427	S ²⁰
12088.5	1999	245	Ad		2000	654	S ⁵⁷
	1999	246	Ad	13848.2	1999	427	S ²⁰
12088.6	1999	245	Ad		2000	654	S ⁵⁷
	1999	246	Ad	13848.4	1999	427	S ²⁰
12088.7	1999	245	Ad		2000	654	S ⁵⁷
	1999	246	Ad	13848.6	1999	427	S ²⁰
12088.8	1999	245	Ad		2000	654	Am ⁵⁷
	1999	246	Ad	13848.7	1999	427	Am ²⁰
12088.9	1999	245	Ad		2000	654	R
	1999	246	Ad	13855	2000	624	Ad & R ⁵
12125	1999	248	Ad	14000	2000	653	S ²⁸⁰
12126	1999	248	Ad	14001	2000	653	S ²⁸⁰
12127	1999	248	Ad	14002	2000	653	S ²⁸⁰
12128	1999	248	Ad	14003	2000	653	S ²⁸⁰
12129	1999	248	Ad	14004	2000	653	S ²⁸⁰
12130	1999	248	Ad	14005	2000	653	S ²⁸⁰
12131	1999	248	Ad	14006	2000	653	Am ²⁸⁰
12131.5	1999	248	Ad	14029	2000	688	Am
12132	1999	248	Ad	14108	1999	727*	Ad ¹⁶⁰
	2000	967	Am	14108.1	1999	727*	Ad ¹⁶⁰
12133	1999	248	Ad	14108.10	1999	727*	Ad ¹⁶⁰
12200	2000	668	Am	14108.11	1999	727*	Ad ¹⁶⁰
12276.1	1999	129	Ad	14108.12	1999	727*	Ad ¹⁶⁰
	2000	967	Am	14108.13	1999	727*	Ad ¹⁶⁰
12280	1999	129	Am	14108.14	1999	727*	Ad ¹⁶⁰
	2000	287	Am ²¹⁶	14108.2	1999	727*	Ad ¹⁶⁰
12285	1999	129	Am	14108.3	1999	727*	Ad ¹⁶⁰
12287	1999	129	Am	14108.4	1999	727*	Ad ¹⁶⁰
12289	1999	129	Am	14108.5	1999	727*	Ad ¹⁶⁰
12370	1999	83	Am ³⁰	14108.6	1999	727*	Ad ¹⁶⁰
12403.5	1999	852	Am	14108.7	1999	727*	Ad ¹⁶⁰
	1999	853	Am ¹⁴⁴	14108.8	1999	727*	Ad ¹⁶⁰
13023	2000	626	Am	14108.9	1999	727*	Ad ¹⁶⁰
13300	2000	421*	Am	14109	1999	727*	Ad & R ^{38 160}
	2000	808*	Am (by Sec. 111.5 of Ch.)	14109.1	1999	727*	Ad & R ^{38 160}
				14109.2	1999	727*	Ad & R ^{38 160}
				14109.5	1999	727*	Ad ¹⁶⁰
13500	1999	702	Am	14170	1999	564	Ad ³¹
13510	1999	301	Am				R ²⁵
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³		2000	310*	S ^{191 5}
13511	2000	354	Am	14171	1999	564	Ad ³¹
13515	2000	559	Am				R ²⁵
13515.25	2000	200	Ad		2000	310*	S ^{191 5}
13515.55	1999	83	Am ³⁰	14172	1999	564	Ad ³¹
13519	1999	659	Am				R ²⁵
13519.05	2000	564	Ad		2000	310*	Am ^{191 5}
13519.4	2000	684	Am	14173	1999	564	Ad ³¹
13526.2	1999	301	Ad				R ²⁵
13540	2000	96*	Am		2000	310*	S ^{191 5}
13541	2000	96*	Am	14174	1999	564	Ad ³¹
13542	2000	96*	Am				R ²⁵
13543	2000	96*	Ad & R ⁵		2000	310*	S ^{191 5}
13543.5	2000	354	Ad & R ⁵	14175	1999	564	Ad ³¹
13602	1999	83	Am ³⁰				R ²⁵
	2000	987*	Am		2000	310*	Am ^{191 5}

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<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>			<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>		
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>		<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
14202	2000	284	Am	14206	1999	579	Am
14202.2	2000	420*	Am	14250	2000	822	Ad
14205	1999	579	Am	14251	2000	822	Ad & R ⁴³

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
104.5	1999	263	Ad	4100	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶
150	2000	17	R	4121	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶
825	1999	175	Ad	4122	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶
1063	1999	145	Am	4123	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶
1214	1999	263	Ad	4128	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶
1218	1999	263	R		2000	999	Am
1302	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶	4203	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶
1302.5	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4206	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶
1310	2000	688	Am	4260	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶
1811	2000	17	Am	4265	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶
1813	2000	17	Am	4500	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
1827	2000	17	Am	4501	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
1863	2000	17	Am	4502	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
2105	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶	4503	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
2111.5	2000	565	Ad	4504	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
2340	1999	424	Am	4505	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
2341	1999	424	Am	4520	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
2342	1999	424	Am	4521	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
2351	2000	565	Am	4522	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
2355	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶	4523	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
2356	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶	4540	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
2357	1999	175	Am	4541	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	4542	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
2359	2000	565	Am	4543	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
2401	2000	565	Am	4544	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
2401.6	2000	565	Ad	4545	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
2403	2000	565	Am	4600	1999	658	R & Ad ⁵⁶
2580	1999	175	Am	4603	1999	658	R & Ad ⁵⁶
2620	2000	565	Am	4605	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
2850	1999	409	Ad	4606	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
2851	1999	409	Ad	4607	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
2852	1999	409	Ad	4609	1999	658	R & Ad ⁵⁶
2853	1999	409	Ad	4611	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
2854	1999	409	Ad	4612	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
2855	1999	409	Ad	4613	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
2856	1999	409	Ad	4615	1999	658	R & Ad ⁵⁶
2942	1999	866	Am	4617	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
2950	2000	813	Ad	4618	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
2951	2000	813	Ad	4619	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
2952	2000	813	Ad	4621	1999	658	R & Ad ⁵⁶
2953	2000	813	Ad	4623	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
2954	2000	813	Ad	4625	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
2955	2000	813	Ad	4627	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
Div. 4, Pt. 7, heading (Sec. 3200 et seq.)				4629	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶	4631	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
3200	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶	4633	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
3201	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶	4635	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
3203	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶	4637	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
3204	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶	4639	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
3206	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶	4641	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
3207	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶	4643	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
3208	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶	4650	1999	658	R & Ad ⁵⁶
3208.5	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4651	1999	658	R & Ad ⁵⁶
3210	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶	4652	1999	658	R & Ad ⁵⁶
3211	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶	4653	1999	658	R & Ad ⁵⁶
3212	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4654	1999	658	R & Ad ⁵⁶
3722	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶	4655	1999	658	R & Ad ⁵⁶
4050	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶	4656	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
				4657	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
				4658	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
				4659	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
4660	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4762	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
4665	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4763	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
4670	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4765	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
4671	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4766	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
4672	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4767	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
4673	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4768	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
4674	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4769	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
4675	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4770	1999	658	R & Ad ⁵⁶
4676	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4771	1999	658	R & Ad ⁵⁶
4677	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4772	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
4678	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4773	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
4680	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4774	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
4681	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4775	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
4682	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4776	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
4683	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4777	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
4684	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4778	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
4685	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4779	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
4686	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4780	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
4687	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4781	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
4688	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4782	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
4689	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4783	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
4690	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4784	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
4695	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4785	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
4696	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4786	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶
4697	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4800	1999	658	R & Ad ⁵⁶
4698	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4801	1999	658	R & Ad ⁵⁶
4700	1999	658	R & Ad ⁵⁶	4802	1999	658	R & Ad ⁵⁶
4701	1999	658	R & Ad ⁵⁶	4803	1999	658	R & Ad ⁵⁶
4702	1999	658	R ⁵⁶	4804	1999	658	R & Ad ⁵⁶
4703	1999	658	R ⁵⁶	4805	1999	658	R & Ad ⁵⁶
4704	1999	658	R ⁵⁶	4806	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
4711	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4900	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
4714	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4901	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
4715	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4902	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
4720	1999	658	R ⁵⁶	4903	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
4721	1999	658	R ⁵⁶	4904	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
4722	1999	658	R ⁵⁶	4905	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
4723	1999	658	R ⁵⁶	4920	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
4724	1999	658	R ⁵⁶	4921	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
4725	1999	658	R ⁵⁶	4922	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
4726	1999	658	R ⁵⁶	4923	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
4727	1999	658	R ⁵⁶	4940	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
4730	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4941	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
4731	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4942	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
4732	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4943	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
4733	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4944	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
4734	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4945	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
4735	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4946	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
4736	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	4947	1999	658	R ⁵⁶
4740	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	7200	1999	175	R
4741	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	9053	1999	263	Am
4742	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	9100	1999	263	Am
4743	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	9201	1999	987*	Am
4750	1999	658	R & Ad ⁵⁶	9203	1999	987*	Am
4751	1999	658	R & Ad ⁵⁶	9250	1999	263	Am
4752	1999	658	R & Ad ⁵⁶	10531	1999	145	Am
4753	1999	658	R & Ad ⁵⁶	11603	2000	17	Am
4754	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	15604	1999	424	Ad
4755	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	16060.5	2000	34	Am
4760	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	16061.5	2000	34	Am
4761	1999	658	Ad ⁵⁶	16061.7	2000	34	Am

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<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>		<i>Effect</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>		<i>Effect</i>
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>			<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	
16061.7 (Cont.)	2000	592	Am	16339	1999	145	Ad
16061.8	2000	34	Am	16340	1999	145	Ad
	2000	592	Am	16341	1999	145	Ad
16061.9	2000	34	Ad	16345	1999	145	Ad
16300	1999	145	R	16346	1999	145	Ad
16301	1999	145	R	16347	1999	145	Ad
16302	1999	145	R	16350	1999	145	Ad
16303	1999	145	R	16351	1999	145	Ad
16304	1999	145	R	16352	1999	145	Ad
16305	1999	145	R	16355	1999	145	Ad
16306	1999	145	R	16356	1999	145	Ad
16307	1999	145	R	16357	1999	145	Ad
16308	1999	145	R	16358	1999	145	Ad
16309	1999	145	R	16360	1999	145	Ad
16310	1999	145	R	16361	1999	145	Ad
16311	1999	145	R	16362	1999	145	Ad
16312	1999	145	R	16363	1999	145	Ad
16313	1999	145	R	16364	1999	145	Ad
16314	1999	145	R	16365	1999	145	Ad
16315	1999	145	R	16366	1999	145	Ad
16320	1999	145	Ad	16367	1999	145	Ad
16321	1999	145	Ad	16370	1999	145	Ad
16322	1999	145	Ad	16371	1999	145	Ad
16323	1999	145	Ad	16372	1999	145	Ad
16324	1999	145	Ad	16373	1999	145	Ad
16325	1999	145	Ad	16374	1999	145	Ad
16326	1999	145	Ad	16375	1999	145	Ad
16327	1999	145	Ad	17200	1999	175	Am
16328	1999	145	Ad	17351	1999	145	Am
16335	1999	145	Ad	21305	2000	17	Ad
16336	1999	145	Ad	21306	2000	17	Am
16337	1999	145	Ad	21320	2000	17	Am
16338	1999	145	Ad	21524	1999	145	Am
				21700	2000	17	Ad

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<i>Affected By</i>				<i>Affected By</i>			
<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
1103	1999	972	Ad		2000	938	Am
1104	1999	875	Ad	10324	2000	918	R
4107	1999	972	Am	10325	2000	776*	Am
6106.5	2000	758	Ad	10326	2000	776*	Am
6108	2000	891	Am	10327	2000	776*	Am
6610	2000	159	Ad	10328	2000	776*	Am
7103	2000	760	Am	10330	2000	776*	Am
9203	2000	126	Am	10331	2000	776*	Am
10108	2000	528	Am	10332	2000	776*	Am
10126	2000	292	Am	10333	2000	776*	Am
10129	2000	690	Ad	10334	2000	776*	Am
Div. 2, Pt. 2, Ch. 2, heading (Sec. 10290 et seq.)				Div. 2, Pt. 2, Ch. 2, Art. 4, heading (Sec. 10335 et seq.)			
10290	2000	776*	Am		2000	759	Am
10290.1	2000	918	Am	10335	2000	759	Am
10295	1999	457*	Am	10335.5	2000	759	Ad
	2000	36	Am	10335.7	2000	759	Ad(RN)
	2000	402*	Am (by Sec. 21 of Ch.) ¹⁴	10336	2000	759	Am
			Am (by Sec. 21.5 of Ch.) ²⁵	10339	2000	759	Am
10295.1	2000	776*	R	10340	2000	759	Am
10295.3	2000	776*	R	10343	2000	759	R
10295.5	2000	776*	Am	10344	2000	759	Am
10298	2000	918	R & Ad	10344.1	1999	457*	Am
10299	2000	71*	Ad		2000	759	Am
	2000	127*	Ad	10344.3	2000	759	R
Div. 2, Pt. 2, Ch. 2, Art. 3, heading (Sec. 10300 et seq.)				10345	2000	759	Am
10300	2000	776*	Am	10346	2000	759	Am
10301	2000	918	Am	10348	2000	759	Am
10302	2000	918	Am	10348.5	2000	759	Ad
10302.5	2000	776*	Am	10349	2000	759	Am
10302.6	2000	776*	Am	10351	2000	759	Am
10304	2000	776*	Am	10353	2000	759	Am
10306	2000	918	Am	Div. 2, Pt. 2, Ch. 2, Art. 5, heading (Sec. 10355 et seq.)			
10307	2000	776*	Am		2000	759	R
10308	2000	776*	Am	10355	2000	759	R
10308.5	2000	776*	Am	10356	2000	759	R
10309	2000	776*	Am	10357	2000	759	Am & RN
10310	2000	776*	Am	10358	2000	759	R
10311	2000	776*	Am	10359	2000	759	Am
10312	2000	776*	Am	10360	2000	759	R
10313	2000	776*	Am	10362	2000	759	R
10314	2000	776*	Am	10363	2000	759	R
10315	2000	776*	Am	10364	2000	759	R
10318	2000	776*	Am	10365	2000	759	R
10319	2000	776*	Am	10366	2000	759	R
10320	2000	776*	Am	10367	2000	759	Am
10320.5	2000	776*	Am	10369	2000	759	Am
10321	2000	776*	Am	10370	2000	759	Am
				10371	2000	759	Am
				10372	2000	759	R
				10373	2000	759	R
				10374	2000	759	R

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
10375	2000	759	R	12310	1999	816	Am ¹³
10376	2000	759	R	20101	1999	972	Ad
10377	2000	759	R	20103.8	2000	292	Ad
10378	2000	759	R	20133	1999	258	Am
10379	2000	759	R		2000	594	Ad & R ⁴³
10380	2000	759	R	20175	2000	767	Am ²⁰
10381	2000	759	Am	20209.10	2000	541	Ad & R ¹⁸
10382	2000	759	R	20209.11	2000	541	Ad & R ¹⁸
10780.5	2000	292	Ad	20209.12	2000	541	Ad & R ¹⁸
Div. 2,				20209.13	2000	541	Ad & R ¹⁸
Pt. 2,				20209.14	2000	541	Ad & R ¹⁸
Ch. 3,				20209.5	2000	541	Ad & R ¹⁸
heading				20209.6	2000	541	Ad & R ¹⁸
(Sec. 12100				20209.7	2000	541	Ad & R ¹⁸
et seq.)	2000	776*	Am	20209.8	2000	541	Ad & R ¹⁸
12100	2000	918	Am	20209.9	2000	541	Ad & R ¹⁸
12100.5	2000	776*	Am	20216	1999	101	Am
12100.7	2000	776*	Am	20217	1999	101	Ad
12101	2000	776*	Am	20231	1999	1007	R
12101.5	2000	918	Am	Div. 2,			
12102	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	Pt. 3,			
	2000	776*	Am	Ch. 1,			
12103	2000	776*	Am	Art. 16,			
12104	2000	776*	Am	heading			
12108	2000	776*	Am	(Sec. 20300			
12109	2000	776*	Am	et seq.)	1999	724	Am
12110	2000	918	R	20300	1999	724	Am
12111	2000	776*	R	20301.5	1999	109	Ad
12112	2000	776*	Am		2000	596	Am
12113	2000	776*	Am	20321	1999	1007	Am
12113.5	2000	776*	R	20341	1999	1007	Am
12120	2000	776*	Am	21251	1999	779*	Am
12156	1999	910	Ad	22350	1999	784*	Ad
12162	1999	816	Am ¹³	22351	1999	784*	Ad
12170	2000	740	S ⁵⁷	22352	1999	784*	Ad
12171	2000	740	R	22353	1999	784*	Ad
12205	1999	816	Am ¹³	22355	1999	784*	Ad
12305.5	1999	816	Am ¹³				

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<i>Affected By</i>				<i>Affected By</i>			
<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
538	2000	385	Ad	5019.80	2000	385	Ad
662	2000	514	Am	5029.5	1999	759	Ad
2207	1999	869	Am	5080.23	1999	66*	Am
2621.9	1999	876	Am		2000	993*	Am
2694	1999	876	Am	5080.28	1999	66*	Ad
2715.5	1999	869	Ad ¹⁵⁷	5080.50	1999	733	Ad
			R ¹⁵⁶	5080.51	1999	733	Ad
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	5080.52	1999	733	Ad
2770.6	2000	515	Ad	5080.53	1999	733	Ad
2772.5	2000	515	Ad	5080.54	1999	733	Ad
2772.6	2000	515	Ad	5080.55	1999	733	Ad
2773.2	1999	869	Ad ¹⁵⁷	5080.56	1999	733	Ad
	2000	87*	Am	5093.54	1999	1016	Am
2774.6	1999	869	R		1999	1017	Am (as am by
2796	2000	713	Am ²⁹⁵				Stats. 1999,
			R ³⁴				Ch. 1016) ⁹⁹
2796.5	2000	713	Ad & R ²⁰	5093.545	1999	1016	Am
3203	2000	737	Am		1999	1017	Am (as am by
3205.2	2000	737	Am				Stats. 1999,
3206	2000	737	Am				Ch. 1016) ¹⁰⁵
3208.1	2000	737	Am	5096.300	1999	461*	Ad ⁹⁰
3219.5	2000	737	Ad	5096.301	1999	461*	Ad ⁹⁰
3226	2000	737	Am	5096.302	1999	461*	Ad ⁹⁰
3236.5	2000	737	Am	5096.303	1999	461*	Ad ⁹⁰
3237	2000	737	Am	5096.306	1999	461*	Ad ⁹⁰
3352	2000	737	Am	5096.307	1999	461*	Ad ⁹⁰
3460	2000	343	Am	5096.3075	1999	461*	Ad ⁹⁰
3470	2000	343	Am	5096.308	1999	461*	Ad ⁹⁰
3744	1999	223	Am	5096.309	1999	461*	Ad ⁹⁰
	2000	737	Am	5096.310	1999	461*	Ad ⁸²
4136	1999	876	Am		1999	638*	Ad ^{110 90}
4554.5	1999	582	Am	5096.320	1999	461*	Ad ⁹⁰
			R & Ad ²⁵	5096.322	1999	461*	Ad ⁹⁰
4601.1	1999	582	Ad	5096.323	1999	461*	Ad ⁹⁰
4601.2	1999	582	Ad	5096.324	1999	461*	Ad ⁸²
4601.3	1999	582	Ad		1999	638*	Ad ^{110 90}
4601.4	1999	582	Ad	5096.331	1999	461*	Ad ⁹⁰
4601.5	1999	582	Ad	5096.332	1999	461*	Ad ⁹⁰
4612	1999	582	Am	5096.333	1999	461*	Ad ⁹⁰
4790	2000	409	Am	5096.334	1999	461*	Ad ⁹⁰
4792	2000	409	Am	5096.335	1999	461*	Ad ⁹⁰
4793	2000	409	Am	5096.336	1999	461*	Ad ⁹⁰
4794	2000	409	Am	5096.337	1999	461*	Ad ⁸²
4799.01	2000	409	Am		1999	638*	Ad ^{110 90}
5001.4	2000	385	Ad	5096.338	1999	461*	Ad ⁹⁰
5001.65	2000	385	Am	5096.339	1999	461*	Ad ⁸²
5002.6	2000	782*	Am		1999	638*	Ad ^{110 90}
5003.1	2000	385	Am	5096.340	1999	461*	Ad ⁹⁰
5003.4	2000	542	Am	5096.341	1999	461*	Ad ⁹⁰
5006.49	1999	66*	Ad	5096.342	1999	461*	Ad ⁹⁰
5007.2	2000	173	Ad	5096.343	1999	461*	Ad ⁹⁰
5011.5	2000	499	Am	5096.344	1999	461*	Ad ⁸²
5018.1	2000	993*	Ad & R ¹⁸		1999	638*	Ad ^{110 90}
5019.50	2000	385	Am	5096.345	1999	461*	Ad ⁸²
5019.53	2000	385	Am		1999	638*	Ad ^{110 90}
5019.56	2000	385	Am	5096.346	1999	461*	Ad ⁹⁰
5019.59	2000	385	Am	5096.347	1999	461*	Ad ⁸²
5019.62	2000	385	Am		1999	638*	Ad ^{110 90}
5019.65	2000	385	Am	5096.348	1999	461*	Ad ⁸²
5019.71	2000	385	Am		1999	638*	Ad ^{110 90}
5019.74	2000	385	Am	5096.350	1999	461*	Ad ⁸²

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Affected By				Affected By			
Section	Year	Chapter	Effect	Section	Year	Chapter	Effect
5096.350	(Cont.)			10235.5	1999	503	Ad
	1999	638 *	Ad ^{110 90}	10236	1999	503	Am
5096.351	1999	461 *	Ad ⁹⁰	10239	1999	503	Am
5096.352	1999	461 *	Ad ⁸²	10240	1999	503	Am
	1999	638 *	Ad ^{110 90}	10241	1999	503	Am
5096.353	1999	461 *	Ad ⁸²	10242	1999	503	Am
	1999	638 *	Ad ^{110 90}	10243	1999	503	Am
5096.354	1999	461 *	Ad ⁹⁰	10251	1999	503	Am
5096.355	1999	461 *	Ad ⁹⁰	10252	1999	503	Am
5096.356	1999	461 *	Ad ⁸²	10254	1999	503	Am
	1999	638 *	Ad ^{110 90}	10260.5	1999	503	Ad
5096.357	1999	461 *	Ad ⁸²	10261	1999	503	Am
	1999	638 *	Ad ^{110 90}	10262.1	1999	503	Ad
5096.358	1999	461 *	Ad ⁹⁰	10276	1999	503	Am
5096.360	1999	461 *	Ad ⁸²	12200	2000	790	Ad & R ⁷⁵
	1999	638 *	Ad ^{110 90}	12210	2000	790	Ad & R ⁷⁵
5096.361	1999	461 *	Ad ⁹⁰	12211	2000	790	Ad & R ⁷⁵
5096.362	1999	461 *	Ad ⁸²	12220	2000	790	Ad & R ⁷⁵
	1999	638 *	Ad ^{110 90}	12230	2000	790	Ad & R ⁷⁵
5096.363	1999	461 *	Ad ⁹⁰	12231	2000	790	Ad & R ⁷⁵
5096.364	1999	461 *	Ad ⁹⁰	12240	2000	790	Ad & R ⁷⁵
5096.365	1999	461 *	Ad ⁹⁰	12241	2000	790	Ad & R ⁷⁵
5096.366	1999	461 *	Ad ⁹⁰	12242	2000	790	Ad & R ⁷⁵
5096.367	1999	461 *	Ad ⁹⁰	12244	2000	790	Ad & R ⁷⁵
5096.367.5	1999	461 *	Ad ⁹⁰	12245	2000	790	Ad & R ⁷⁵
5096.368	1999	461 *	Ad ⁸²	12246	2000	790	Ad & R ⁷⁵
	1999	638 *	Ad ^{110 90}	12247	2000	790	Ad & R ⁷⁵
5096.369	1999	461 *	Ad ⁹⁰	12248	2000	790	Ad & R ⁷⁵
5096.370	1999	461 *	Ad ⁹⁰	12249	2000	790	Ad & R ⁷⁵
5096.371	1999	461 *	Ad ⁹⁰	12249.5	2000	790	Ad & R ⁷⁵
5096.372	1999	461 *	Ad ⁹⁰	12249.6	2000	790	Ad & R ⁷⁵
5096.400	1999	461 *	Ad	12250	2000	790	Ad & R ⁷⁵
5506.11	2000	755	Ad	12250.5	2000	790	Ad & R ⁷⁵
5514	2000	755	Am	12251	2000	790	Ad & R ⁷⁵
5540.5	1999	321	Am	12252	2000	790	Ad & R ⁷⁵
5546	1999	321	Am	12260	2000	790	Ad & R ⁷⁵
5549	1999	135	Am	12262	2000	790	Ad & R ⁷⁵
5782.5.1	1999	96 *	Ad	12263	2000	790	Ad & R ⁷⁵
	2000	66	R	12264	2000	790	Ad & R ⁷⁵
5784.40	2000	66	Ad	12275	2000	790	Ad & R ⁷⁵
5811	2000	964	Am	12276	2000	790	Ad & R ⁷⁵
5812	2000	964	Am	12290	2000	790	Ad & R ⁷⁵
5813	2000	964	Am	12291	2000	790	Ad & R ⁷⁵
5814	2000	964	Am	13076	2000	146 *	Am
5815	2000	964	Am	14504	1999	815	Am ⁷⁷
5815.5	2000	964	Ad				R ²⁵
5816	2000	964	Am				Ad ¹
5817	2000	964	Am		2000	731	Am
5842.5	1999	104	Ad	14513.4	1999	815	Am
6217.1	2000	715	Am	14514	2000	731	Ad
10200	1999	503	Am	14514.4.1	1999	815	Ad
10211	1999	503	Am	14514.7	1999	815	Ad
10212	1999	503	Am	14515.1	2000	731	Ad
10216	1999	503	Am	14515.5	1999	815	Am
10218	1999	83	Am ³⁰	14519.5	1999	815	Ad
10222	1999	503	Am	14525.5.1	1999	815	Ad
10224	1999	503	Ad	14529.7	2000	731	Am
10230	1999	503	Am	14536	1999	815	Am
10231	1999	503	Am	14539.5	2000	731	Ad
10231.5	1999	503	Ad	14541	2000	731	Am
10234	1999	503	Am	14541.5	2000	731	Ad

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
14542	1999	815	R	14591.4	2000	731	Am
14549	1999	815	Am	14591.6	2000	731	Ad
14549.1	1999	815	Ad & R ⁷⁸	14592	2000	731	R
	1999	817	R (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 815) & Ad	14594.5	2000	731	Ad (RN)
	2000	731	Am & R ²⁰	14595	2000	731	Am & RN & Ad
14549.5	1999	815	Am R & Ad ²⁵	14595.4	2000	731	Ad
				14595.5	2000	731	Ad
14549.6	1999	815	Am	14596	2000	731	Ad
14549.7	1999	815	Ad & R ¹⁹	14597	2000	731	Ad
14550	1999	815	Am	14599	2000	731	Ad
	1999	817	Am	21080.4	2000	738	Am
	1999	815	Am	21081.7	2000	738	Am
14551	1999	815	Am	21083.2.5	2000	739*	R (as ad by AB 2752) ⁸²
14551.5	1999	815	R & Ad	21083.7	2000	387*	Am
	2000	731	Am	21085.7	2000	925	Ad & R ⁶⁸
14552	2000	731	Am	21151.10	2000	925	Ad & R ⁶⁸
14553	2000	731	Am	21159.9	2000	716*	Am
14560	1999	815	R & Ad	21178	1999	812	Ad & R ²⁰
14560.5	1999	815	Am	25000.5	2000	288	Am
	1999	817	Am	25008.5	1999	981	Am ¹⁸
14561	1999	815	Am	25009	1999	581	Ad
	1999	817	Am	25141	2000	288	Ad
	2000	731	Am	25305	1999	581	Am
14571	1999	815	Am	25308.5	1999	581	Am
14571.8	1999	815	Am	25309	1999	581	Am
	2000	731	Am	25309.3	1999	581	Ad
14571.9	2000	731	R	25310.5	1999	812	Ad
14573	1999	815	Am	25350	2000	288	Am
14573.5	1999	815	Am	25354	2000	288	Am
14574	1999	815	Am	25356	2000	288	Am
14575	1999	1*	R (as am by Sec. 26, Stats. 1995, Ch. 624) & Ad R & Ad ¹⁶⁰	25364	2000	288	Am
				25410	2000	536	S ¹¹¹
	1999	83	Am ³⁰	25410.5	2000	536	S ¹¹¹
	1999	815	R (as ad by Sec. 3, Stats. 1999, Ch. 1) & Ad	25410.6	2000	536	S ¹¹¹
				25411	2000	536	S ¹¹¹
				25412	2000	536	S ¹¹¹
				25412.5	2000	536	S ¹¹¹
				25413	2000	536	S ¹¹¹
				25414	2000	536	S ¹¹¹
				25415	2000	536	S ¹¹¹
	1999	817	R (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 815) & Ad	25416	2000	536	S ¹¹¹
				25417	2000	536	S ¹¹¹
14580	1999	815	Am	25417.5	2000	536	S ¹¹¹
14581	1999	1*	Am	25418	2000	536	S ¹¹¹
	1999	815	Am (as am by Sec. 4, Stats. 1999, Ch. 1)	25419	2000	536	S ¹¹¹
				25420	2000	536	S ¹¹¹
				25421	2000	536	Am ¹¹¹
				25440	2000	536	S ¹¹¹
	2000	731	Am	25440.5	2000	536	S ¹¹¹
	1999	817	Am	25441	2000	536	S ¹¹¹
14585	1999	1*	Ad & R ⁴⁰	25441.5	2000	536	S ¹¹¹
	1999	815	Ad	25442	2000	536	S ¹¹¹
14588	1999	815	Ad	25442.5	2000	536	S ¹¹¹
14588.1	1999	815	Ad	25442.7	2000	536	S ¹¹¹
14588.2	1999	815	Ad	25443	2000	536	S ¹¹¹
14591	2000	731	Am	25443.5	2000	536	S ¹¹¹
14591.1	1999	815	Am	25445	2000	536	S ¹¹¹
	2000	731	Am	25446	2000	536	S ¹¹¹
14591.2	2000	731	Am	25447.2	2000	536	S ¹¹¹
				25448	2000	536	S ¹¹¹

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
25448.1	2000	536	S ¹¹¹	32561	2000	428	Ad & R ⁶⁸
25449	2000	536	S ¹¹¹	32562	2000	428	Ad & R ⁶⁸
25449.1	2000	536	S ¹¹¹	32565	2000	428	Ad & R ⁶⁸
25449.2	2000	536	S ¹¹¹	32565.5	2000	428	Ad & R ⁶⁸
25449.3	2000	536	S ¹¹¹	32566	2000	428	Ad & R ⁶⁸
25449.4	2000	536	Am ¹¹¹	32567	2000	428	Ad & R ⁶⁸
25519	2000	1040	Am	32568	2000	428	Ad & R ⁶⁸
25520	1999	581	Am	32569	2000	428	Ad & R ⁶⁸
25523	1999	581	Am	32570	2000	428	Ad & R ⁶⁸
	2000	1040	Am	32571	2000	428	Ad & R ⁶⁸
25523.5	1999	581	R	32572	2000	428	Ad & R ⁶⁸
25524	1999	581	Am	32573	2000	428	Ad & R ⁶⁸
	2000	1040	R	32574	2000	428	Ad & R ⁶⁸
25525	1999	581	Am	32574.5	2000	428	Ad & R ⁶⁸
25540.6	1999	581	Am	32575	2000	428	Ad & R ⁶⁸
25541	1999	581	Am	32576	2000	428	Ad & R ⁶⁸
25541.5	1999	581	Ad	32577	2000	428	Ad & R ⁶⁸
25543	1999	581	Ad	32578	2000	428	Ad & R ⁶⁸
25550	2000	329*	Ad & R ¹⁹	32579	2000	428	Ad & R ⁶⁸
25552	2000	329*	Ad & R ²¹⁷	32580	2000	428	Ad & R ⁶⁸
25553	2000	329*	Ad	32600	1999	788	Ad
25555	2000	329*	Ad & R ¹⁹		1999	789	Ad
25615	2000	1046	R	32601	1999	788	Ad
25619	2000	537	Ad & R ⁴³		1999	789	Ad
25620.10	2000	537	Ad & R ⁴³	32602	1999	788	Ad
25620.2	2000	1060	Am		1999	789	Ad
25620.5	2000	536	Am	32603	1999	788	Ad
25620.8	2000	536	Am		2000	711	Am
25650	2000	1046	Ad	32604	1999	789	Ad
25696	2000	1055*	Am	32605	1999	789	Ad
25720	2000	936	Ad		2000	711	Am
25721	2000	936	Ad	32606	1999	789	Ad
25730	2000	1018	Ad	32607	1999	789	Ad
26569.4	2000	262	Am	32608	1999	789	Ad
26593	2000	506	Am	32609	1999	789	Ad
26653.5	2000	262	Ad	32611	1999	789	Ad
29725	1999	422	Am	32612	1999	789	Ad
29736	2000	505	Am	32613	1999	789	Ad
29759	2000	505	R	32614	1999	789	Ad
30166.5	2000	952	Ad	32614.5	1999	789	Ad
30420	2000	343	Am	32615	1999	789	Ad
30609.5	1999	822	Ad	32616	1999	789	Ad
30610.9	1999	491	Ad	32620	1999	788	Ad
30988	2000	983	Ad	32621	1999	788	Ad
30988.1	2000	983	Ad	33001	1999	83	Am ³⁰
30988.2	2000	983	Ad	33200	2000	991	Am
30988.3	2000	983	Ad	33200.1	2000	991	Ad
30988.4	2000	983	Ad	33204.4	1999	377	Ad
31164	1999	639	Am	33213	1999	182	Am
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³		2000	991	Am
31306	2000	1055*	Am	33216	2000	991	R
32515	2000	507	Am	33500	1999	419	Am
32550	2000	428	Ad & R ⁶⁸	33501	1999	419	Am
32551	2000	428	Ad & R ⁶⁸	33502	1999	419	Am
32553	2000	428	Ad & R ⁶⁸	33503	1999	419	Am
32555	2000	428	Ad & R ⁶⁸		2000	217	Am
32556	2000	428	Ad & R ⁶⁸	33601	1999	419	Am
32557	2000	428	Ad & R ⁶⁸	33700	1999	419	Am
32558	2000	428	Ad & R ⁶⁸	33702	1999	419	Am
32559	2000	428	Ad & R ⁶⁸	36600	2000	385	Ad
32560	2000	428	Ad & R ⁶⁸	36601	2000	385	Ad

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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<i>Affected By</i>				<i>Affected By</i>			
<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
36602	2000	385	Ad		2000	900	Am (as ad by
36620	2000	385	Ad				Stats. 2000,
36700	2000	385	Ad				Ch. 113)
36710	2000	385	Ad	37021	2000	113 *	Ad
36725	2000	385	Ad		2000	900	Am (as ad by
36750	2000	385	Ad				Stats. 2000,
36800	2000	385	Ad				Ch. 113)
36850	2000	385	Ad	37022	2000	113 *	Ad
36870	2000	385	Ad	37023	2000	900	Ad
36900	2000	385	Ad	37024	2000	900	Ad
36970	2000	516	Ad	37025	2000	900	Ad
36971	2000	516	Ad	40106	1999	439	Am
36972	2000	516	Ad	40148	1999	764	Ad
36973	2000	516	Ad	40183	1999	600	Am
36979	2000	516	Ad	40184	1999	600	Am
36980	2000	516	Ad	40196.3	1999	764	Ad
36990	2000	516	Ad	40511	1999	815	Ad
36991	2000	516	Ad	40912	2000	740	Am
36992	2000	516	Ad	40973	1999	600	Am
36993	2000	516	Ad	40977	2000	740	Ad
36994	2000	516	Ad	41730	1999	600	Am
36995	2000	516	Ad	41731	1999	600	Am
37000	2000	113 *	Ad	41770	2000	740	Am
37001	2000	113 *	Ad	41780	2000	740	Am
37002	2000	113 *	Ad	41821	2000	740	Am
	2000	900	Am (as ad by	41821.1	2000	740	Am
			Stats. 2000,	41821.2	1999	764	Ad
			Ch. 113)		2000	740	Am ⁴
37005	2000	113 *	Ad				R ⁸
	2000	900	Am (as ad by				Ad ⁹⁶
			Stats. 2000,	41821.5	2000	740	Am
			Ch. 113)	41825	2000	740	Am
37006	2000	113 *	Ad	41850	2000	740	Am
	2000	900	Am (as ad by	42002	1999	467	Am
			Stats. 2000,	42010	1999	467	Am
			Ch. 113)	42021	2000	1055 *	Am
37010	2000	113 *	Ad	42022	2000	1055 *	Am
37011	2000	113 *	Ad	42023.1	1999	467	Ad ⁹⁸
	2000	900	Am (as ad by				R ¹⁰⁰
			Stats. 2000,	42023.2	1999	467	Ad ⁹⁸
			Ch. 113)				R ¹⁰⁰
37012	2000	113 *	Ad	42023.3	1999	467	Ad ⁹⁸
	2000	900	Am (as ad by				R ¹⁰⁰
			Stats. 2000,	42023.4	1999	467	Ad ⁹⁸
			Ch. 113)				R ¹⁰⁰
37013	2000	113 *	Ad	42023.5	1999	467	Ad ⁹⁸
	2000	900	Am (as ad by				R ¹⁰⁰
			Stats. 2000,	42023.6	1999	467	Ad ⁹⁸
			Ch. 113)				R ¹⁰⁰
37014	2000	113 *	Ad	42701	1999	816	Am
37015	2000	113 *	Ad	42801.5	2000	838	Ad
	2000	900	Am (as ad by	42801.6	2000	838	Ad
			Stats. 2000,	42801.7	2000	838	Ad
			Ch. 113)	42803.5	2000	838	Ad
37016	2000	113 *	Ad	42805.5	2000	838	Ad
	2000	900	Am (as ad by	42805.6	2000	838	Ad
			Stats. 2000,	42805.7	2000	838	Ad
			Ch. 113)	42806.5	2000	838	Ad
37020	2000	113 *	Ad	42807	2000	838	Am

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
42808	2000	838	Am				R & Ad ⁸
42814	2000	838	Ad	48020	1999	496	Am
42842	2000	838	R	48021	1999	496	Am
42843	2000	838	R & Ad	48028	1999	496	Am
42845	2000	838	Am	48100	2000	838	Am
42846.5	1999	292	Ad	71040	1999	65	Ad
42849	2000	838	Am	71045	1999	65	Ad & R ⁵
42866	2000	838	R	71046	1999	65	Ad & R ⁵
42885	2000	838	Am ¹³	71047	1999	65	Ad & R ⁵
42885.5	2000	838	Ad	71100	2000	742	Ad ²⁸¹
42886	1999	941	Am	71101	2000	742	Ad ²⁸¹
42886.1	1999	941	Ad	71102	2000	742	Ad ²⁸¹
42889	2000	838	Am	71103	2000	742	Ad ²⁸¹
42889.1	1999	292	Ad	71104	2000	742	Ad ²⁸¹
	2000	838	Am	71200	1999	849	Ad & R ¹⁹
42889.3	2000	838	Ad	71201	1999	849	Ad & R ¹⁹
42889.4	2000	838	Ad	71201.5	1999	849	Ad & R ¹⁹
42920	1999	764	Ad	71202	1999	849	Ad & R ¹⁹
42921	1999	764	Ad	71203	1999	849	Ad & R ¹⁹
42922	1999	764	Ad & R ⁴³	71204	1999	849	Ad & R ¹⁹
42923	1999	764	Ad & R ⁴³	71205	1999	849	Ad & R ¹⁹
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	71206	1999	849	Ad & R ¹⁹
42924	1999	764	Ad	71207	1999	849	Ad & R ¹⁹
42925	1999	764	Ad	71210	1999	849	Ad & R ¹⁹
42926	1999	764	Ad	71211	1999	849	Ad & R ¹⁹
42927	1999	764	Ad & R ⁴³	71212	1999	849	Ad & R ¹⁹
42928	1999	764	Ad & R ⁴³	71213	1999	849	Ad & R ¹⁹
42950	2000	838	Am	71215	1999	849	Ad & R ¹⁹
42951	2000	838	Am	71216	1999	849	Ad & R ¹⁹
42952	2000	838	Am	71271	1999	849	Ad & R ¹⁹
42953	2000	838	Am	72000	1999	690	Ad
42954	2000	838	Am		2000	728	Am
42955	2000	838	Am	72001	1999	690	Ad
42956	2000	838	Am	72001.5	2000	728	Ad
42958	2000	838	Am	72002	2000	728	Ad
42959	2000	838	R	72003	2000	728	Ad
42960	2000	838	Am	72004	2000	728	Ad
42961.5	2000	838	R & Ad	72300	2000	504	Ad & R ⁹⁵
42962	2000	838	Am	72301	2000	504	Ad & R ⁹⁵
42963	2000	838	Am	72302	2000	504	Ad & R ⁹⁵
43308	2000	343	Am	72303	2000	504	Ad & R ⁹⁵
44103	2000	343	Am	72304	2000	504	Ad & R ⁹⁵
45014	1999	892	Am	72305	2000	504	Ad & R ⁹⁵
48007	1999	600	Am				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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<i>Affected By</i>				<i>Affected By</i>			
<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
3	1999	1005	R	385	2000	1041	Am
218	2000	174	Am	393	2000	1040	Ad
218.3	1999	1005	Ad	394	1999	1005	Am
224.8	1999	1005	Ad	394.1	1999	1005	Am
248	1999	1005	Ad	394.2	1999	1005	Am
270	1999	677	Ad	394.25	1999	1005	Am
271	1999	677	Ad		2000	1050	Am
273	1999	677	Ad		2000	1051	Am
274	1999	677	Ad	394.3	1999	1005	Am
275	1999	677	Ad	394.4	1999	1005	Am
276	1999	677	Ad	394.5	1999	1005	Am
277	1999	677	Ad	394.8	1999	1005	Am
278	1999	677	Ad	396	1999	1005	Am
279	1999	677	Ad	399	2000	1050	Ad
280	1999	677	Ad		2000	1051	Ad
281	1999	677	Ad	399.1	2000	1050	Ad
305	1999	509	R & Ad		2000	1051	Ad
307	1999	509	Am	399.15	2000	329*	Ad
308	1999	509	Am	399.2	2000	1050	Ad
308.5	1999	1005	Am		2000	1051	Ad
309.1	1999	509	Am	399.3	2000	1050	Ad
			R & Ad ³⁴		2000	1051	Ad
309.5	1999	1005	Am (as ad by	399.4	2000	1050	Ad
			Sec. 3,		2000	1051	Ad
			Stats. 1996,	399.6	2000	1050	Ad
			Ch. 856)		2000	1051	Ad
309.6	1999	1005	Am	399.7	2000	1050	Ad
311	1999	1005	R (as ad by		2000	1051	Ad
			Sec. 2.5,	399.8	2000	1050	Ad
			Stats. 1998,		2000	1051	Ad
			Ch. 886)	399.9	2000	1050	Ad
			Am (as am by		2000	1051	Ad
			Sec. 2,	421	1999	1005	Am
			Stats. 1998,	422	2000	341	Am
			Ch. 886) ¹³	424	2000	341	Am
311.1	1999	67*	Ad	426	1999	1005	Ad
311.4	1999	327	Ad	454	1999	1005	Am
311.5	1999	784*	Am	454.1	2000	1040	Ad
314.5	1999	1005	Am		2000	1042	Ad
321.7	1999	322	Ad	454.2	1999	1005	Am
327	1999	700	Ad	454.5	1999	1005	R
328	1999	909	R & Ad	457	1999	1005	R
328.1	1999	909	Ad	458	1999	1005	Am
328.2	1999	909	Ad	459	1999	1005	Am
332.1	2000	328*	Ad	460	1999	1005	R
335	1999	510	Am	461	1999	1005	R
337	1999	510	Am	461.5	1999	1005	Am
338	1999	510	Am	486	1999	1005	Am
339	1999	510	Am	488	1999	1005	Am
341.5	1999	510	Ad	491	1999	1005	Am
355.1	2000	127*	Ad	493	1999	1005	Am
359	1999	510	R & Ad	494	1999	1005	Am
366.5	1999	214	Am	496	1999	1005	R
367.7	1999	408	Ad	526	1999	1005	R
372	2000	329*	Am	527	1999	1005	Am
374.5	1999	909	Ad	530	1999	1005	Am
381	2000	1050	Am	556	1999	1005	Am
	2000	1051	Am	557	1999	1005	R
381.5	1999	700	Ad	559	1999	1005	Am
383.5	2000	1050	Am	616.1	1999	774	Ad
	2000	1051	Am	625	1999	774	Ad

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
626	1999	774	Ad	1758	2000	953	R (as ad by
703	1999	1005	Am				Sec. 15.5,
706	1999	1005	R				Stats. 1998,
707	1999	1005	R				Ch. 886) & Ad
709.7	1999	714	Ad	1823	1999	1005	R
728.5	1999	1005	Am	1824	1999	1005	R
730	1999	1005	Am	1904	1999	1005	Am
731	1999	1005	R	2739	1999	1005	R
732	1999	1005	Am	2740	1999	1005	R
733	1999	1005	Am	2741	1999	1005	R
739.3	2000	931	Am ¹⁸	2742	1999	1005	R
739.9	1999	1005	R	2743	1999	1005	R
740.8	1999	1005	Am	2744	1999	1005	R
746	1999	1005	R	2745	1999	1005	R
747	1999	1005	R	2750	1999	1005	R
763	1999	1005	Am	2751	1999	1005	R
763.1	1999	1005	R	2752	1999	1005	R
764	1999	1005	R	2753	1999	1005	R
765	1999	1005	R	2754	1999	1005	R
765.5	1999	1005	Am	2754.1	1999	1005	R
769	1999	1005	R	2755	1999	1005	R
769.5	1999	1005	R	2756	1999	1005	R
788	1999	1005	Am	2757	1999	1005	R
843	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	2758	1999	1005	R
844	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	2759	1999	1005	R
846.2	1999	683	Ad	2761	1999	1005	R
853	1999	1005	Am	2762	1999	1005	R
871.7	2000	943	Ad	2763	1999	1005	R
874	1999	1005	Am	2764	1999	1005	R
882	1999	1005	Am	2765	1999	1005	R
883	2000	943	Ad	2766	1999	1005	R
890	2000	932	Ad	2767	1999	1005	R
891	2000	932	Ad	2768	1999	1005	R
892	2000	932	Ad	2769	1999	1005	R
892.1	2000	932	Ad	2769.5	1999	1005	R
892.2	2000	932	Ad	2790	1999	700	Am
893	2000	932	Ad	2827	2000	1043	Am
894	2000	932	Ad	2851	1999	1005	R
895	2000	932	Ad	2881	1999	1005	Am
896	2000	932	Ad	2881.1	1999	1005	Am
897	2000	932	Ad	2882	1999	1005	R
898	2000	932	Ad	2882.5	1999	1005	R
899	2000	932	Ad	2889.4	1999	384	Ad
900	2000	932	Ad	2889.8	1999	1005	Am
1201.1	1999	841	Ad	2890	1999	1005	Am (as ad by
1202	2000	263 [*]	Am				Sec. 2 and
1701.1	1999	1005	Am				Sec. 3,
1708.5	1999	568	Ad				Stats. 1998,
1756	2000	953	R (as ad by				Ch. 1041)
			Sec. 10.5,		2000	931	Am (as am by
			Stats. 1998,				Sec. 65.5,
			Ch. 886) & Ad				Stats. 1999,
1757	2000	953	R (as ad by				Ch. 1005) ^{4,5}
			Sec. 12.5,				Am (as am by
			Stats. 1998,				Sec. 65.7,
			Ch. 886) & Ad				Stats. 1999,
1757.1	2000	953	R (as ad by				Ch. 1005) ⁹⁶
			Sec. 14.5,	2890.1	2000	931	Ad
			Stats. 1998,	2892	2000	981	R & Ad
			Ch. 886) & Ad	2894	1999	256	Am

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

PUBLIC UTILITIES CODE—Continued

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
3950	1999	1005	Ad	19020	2000	772	Ad & R ¹¹¹
4006	1999	1005	Am	19022	2000	772	Ad & R ¹¹¹
4007	1999	1005	Am	19024	2000	772	Ad & R ¹¹¹
4021	1999	1005	Am	19026	2000	772	Ad & R ¹¹¹
4458	1999	1005	Am	19030	2000	772	Ad & R ¹¹¹
5001.5	1999	1005	Am	19032	2000	772	Ad & R ¹¹¹
5002	1999	1005	Am	19050	2000	772	Ad & R ¹¹¹
5003.2	1999	1005	Am	19052	2000	772	Ad & R ¹¹¹
5009	1999	1005	Am	19054	2000	772	Ad & R ¹¹¹
5012	1999	1005	Am	19060	2000	772	Ad & R ¹¹¹
5102	1999	1005	Am	21414	1999	1000	R
5109	1999	1005	Am	21503	2000	860	R
5112	1999	1005	Am	21606	2000	860	R
5113	1999	1005	Am	21632	2000	860	Am
5133	1999	1005	Am	21670	2000	506	Am
5135	1999	1005	Am	21687	1999	105	Am
5137	1999	1005	Ad	22002	2000	191	Am
5191	1999	1005	Am	22002.5	2000	191	Ad
5195	1999	1005	R		2000	1056	R (as ad by Stats. 2000, Ch. 191)
5259.5	1999	1005	Am				
5285.6	1999	1006	Am				
5326	1999	1005	Am	22553	2000	191	Am
5328	1999	1005	Am	22553.2	2000	1056	Ad
5329	1999	1005	Am	22555	2000	191	Am
5331	1999	1005	Am	22702	2000	191	Am
5363	1999	1005	Ad	28748.8	1999	724	Am
5371.2	1999	1005	Am	29010.3	1999	624	Ad
7531.5	1999	1005	Am	30630.5	2000	145*	Am
7532	1999	1005	R	99312.7	2000	787	Am
7532.5	1999	1005	R	99314	2000	632	Am
7604	2000	263*	Am	99314.1	2000	632	Ad
7678	2000	263*	Am	99314.2	2000	632	Ad
7711	1999	1005	Am	99314.3	2000	632	Am
7902	1999	1005	R	99315.5	1999	278	Ad ⁶²
7902.5	1999	1005	R				R ²²
7934	1999	809*	Ad	99315.7	1999	1007	Ad
7935	1999	809*	Ad	99315.8	2000	860	Ad
7936	1999	809*	Ad	99400.7	1999	729	Ad
7937	1999	809*	Ad		2000	655	Am
7938	1999	809*	Ad				
7939	1999	809*	Ad	Div. 10, Pt. 12, heading (Sec. 100000 et seq.)	1999	724	Am
7940	1999	809*	Ad	100000	1999	724	Am
7943	2000	907	Ad	100002	1999	724	Ad
9202	1999	1005	Am	100011	1999	724	Am
9607	2000	1041	Ad ⁸²	100115.5	2000	784	Ad
	2000	1042	Ad	100130.5	1999	624	Ad
9608	2000	1042	Ad	102222	1999	1007	Am
9610	2000	1042	Ad	102223	1999	1007	Ad
9611	2000	1042	Ad	103113	1999	724	Am
9612	2000	1042	Ad	103240.5	1999	624	Ad
10004.5	2000	146*	Ad	120102.5	1999	729	Am
12702.5	2000	146*	Ad	120222	2000	1035	Am
12751	1999	55	Am	120265	1999	729	Am
12751.5	1999	55	Ad & R ²⁰	120450	2000	1035	Am
16402.5	2000	146*	Ad	120451	2000	1035	Am
19000	2000	772	Ad & R ¹¹¹	130051.12	2000	1080	Am
19001	2000	772	Ad & R ¹¹¹	130051.24	2000	1080	Ad
19002	2000	772	Ad & R ¹¹¹	130110	2000	1080	Am
19010	2000	772	Ad & R ¹¹¹				
19012	2000	772	Ad & R ¹¹¹				
19014	2000	772	Ad & R ¹¹¹				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

PUBLIC UTILITIES CODE—Continued

<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>			<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>		
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>		<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
130232	1999	1007	Am	180051	1999	1007	Am
130241.5	2000	526	Ad & R ¹⁹	185020	2000	791	Am
131268	1999	724	Am	185032	2000	791	Am
180050	2000	408	Am				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

REVENUE AND TAXATION CODE

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
51	2000	647	Am	194.4	1999	387 *	Am
53	2000	272	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)	194.5	1999	387 *	Am
62.2	1999	603 *	Am	194.6	1999	387 *	R
63.1	1999	941	Am	195.1	1999	387 *	Am
64	1999	83	Am ³⁰	195.83	1999	165 *	Ad
66	1999	941	Am	195.84	1999	165 *	Ad
69.4	1999	941	Ad	195.85	1999	165 *	Ad
69.5	2000	417	Am	205.5	2000	1085 *	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch., as am by Sec. 17, Stats. 1996, Ch. 1087)
	2000	693 *	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.) ¹⁴				
			Am (by Sec. 1.5 of Ch.) ²⁵	2000	1086 *		R (as am by Sec. 17, Stats. 1996, Ch. 1087)
70	1999	352 *	Am				
74	1999	200 *	Am				
74.5	1999	504	Am ¹³				
75.11	2000	646	Am				Am (by Sec. 1.5 of Ch., as am by Sec. 16.5, Stats. 1996, Ch. 1087) ¹³
	2000	647	Am				
75.21	2000	646	Am				
	2000	647	Am				
75.31	2000	647	Am				
75.5	2000	406 *	Am	211	1999	291 *	Am
75.51	1999	941	Am	214	1999	927 *	Am ¹²¹
95.31	2000	602	Am		2000	601 *	Am
96.18	1999	824 *	Ad	214.15	1999	927 *	Ad ¹²¹
96.19	2000	604	Ad	225	2000	861 *	Ad
96.27	1999	567	Ad	227	2000	647	Am
96.52	1999	567	Ad	230	2000	601 *	Ad
96.6	1999	184	Am	237	1999	941	Ad
97.2	1999	34	Am		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
	1999	78 *	Am ¹⁰¹		2000	601 *	Am
	1999	464	Am (as am by Stats. 1999, Ch. 78)	254.5	1999	927 *	Am ¹²¹
			Am ⁸²	276	2000	922 *	R & Ad
	1999	643	Am		2000	1085 *	R & Ad
	1999	646	Am (as am by Stats. 1999, Ch. 78)	276.1	2000	1085 *	Ad
			Am	276.2	2000	922 *	Ad
			Am		2000	1085 *	Ad
			Am	276.3	2000	922 *	Ad
	2000	611	Am		2000	1085 *	Ad
97.3	1999	78 *	Am	401.10	2000	607	Am ¹¹¹
	1999	646	Am (as am by Stats. 1999, Ch. 78)	401.15	1999	83	Am ³⁰
			Am	402.9	1999	941	Am
			Am	408	2000	647	Am
	1999	649	Am (as am by Stats. 1999, Ch. 78)	441	1999	334	Am
			Am	463	1999	334	Am
			Am	469	2000	613	Am
	2000	611	Am	531.2	1999	941	Am
97.39	1999	567	Ad	531.8	1999	941	Am
97.43	1999	84 *	Ad ²⁹	532	2000	646	Am
98	2000	171	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)		2000	647	Am
			Am (by Sec. 1.5 of Ch.)	534	2000	647	Am
	2000	419	Am (by Sec. 1.5 of Ch.)	602	1999	941	Am
			Am ¹	674	2000	647	Am
98.02	1999	550 *	Am ¹	731	2000	646	Am
	2000	171	Am		2000	647	Am
99	1999	550 *	Am ¹	732	2000	646	Am
	2000	761	Am		2000	647	Am
100.4	2000	611	Ad	733	2000	646	Am
100.7	1999	611	Ad		2000	647	Am
168.5	1999	941	Ad	746	2000	646	Am
194.2	1999	387 *	Am		2000	647	Am

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REVENUE AND TAXATION CODE—Continued

Affected By				Affected By			
Section	Year	Chapter	Effect	Section	Year	Chapter	Effect
748	2000	646	Am		2000	617*	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)
	2000	647	Am				
749	2000	646	Am	6203.5	2000	600	Am
	2000	647	Am	6245.5	2000	923	Ad
758	2000	646	Am	6261	2000	32*	R
	2000	647	Am	6262	2000	32*	R
759	2000	646	Am	6263	2000	32*	Am
	2000	647	Am	6275	2000	861*	Am
760	2000	116	Am	6285	2000	861*	Am
995.2	1999	83	Am ³⁰	6291	2000	861*	Am
1605	2000	647	Am	6293	2000	861*	Am
1612.5	1999	941	Ad	6358	1999	289*	Am ⁶⁴
1612.7	1999	941	Ad	6364	1999	758*	Am ⁶⁴
1622.6	1999	941	Am	6366	2000	256	Am
1624	1999	941	Am		2000	923	Am
	1999	942	Am	6366.1	2000	256	Am
1624.01	1999	942	Am		2000	923	Am
1624.02	1999	942	Am	6367	2000	861*	Am
1624.05	1999	941	Am	6378.1	2000	107*	Ad ⁶⁴
	1999	942	Am				R ⁸⁰
1624.3	1999	941	Ad	6452	1999	865	Am
1636.2	1999	941	Ad		2000	256	Am
1636.5	1999	941	Ad		2000	923	Am
2512	1999	941	Am	6454	1999	865	Am
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	6456	2000	1052	Am
2610.5	1999	941	Am	6471	1999	484	Am (as ad by
2613	1999	941	Am				Stats. 1985,
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³				Ch. 106)
2910.1	1999	941	Am		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
3437	1999	941	Am	6472	1999	484	Am
3440	1999	941	R		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
3692	1999	941	Am	6477	1999	484	Am (as ad by
3695.4	2000	606	Am				Sec. 5,
3695.5	2000	606	Am				Stats. 1983,
3700	2000	606	Am				Ch. 337)
3772.5	1999	83	Am ³⁰	6479.3	1999	865	Am
3791.4	2000	606	Am	6479.31	1999	865	Ad
3793.1	2000	606	Am		2000	256	Am
3793.5	2000	606	R		2000	923	Am
3793.6	2000	606	R	6480.1	1999	865	Am
3794.2	2000	606	R		2000	256	Am
3795	2000	606	Am	6480.16	1999	865	Am
3795.5	2000	606	Am	6480.6	1999	865	Am
3807.3	2000	606	R	6592	1999	865	Am
3807.5	2000	606	R		2000	1052	Am
4222.5	1999	941	Am	6703	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
4837.5	1999	941	Am	6704	2000	1052	Ad
4985	1999	941	Am	6832	2000	1052	Am
4986.3	1999	550*	Am	6832.5	1999	929	Ad
5108	1999	274	Am ²⁰	6832.6	2000	1052	Ad
6010.30	1999	799*	Ad ⁶⁴	6902.4	1999	929	Ad
6010.40	1999	361*	Ad	6909	2000	32*	Ad
6011	2000	923	Am	7056.6	2000	1052	Ad
6012	2000	923	Am	7063	1999	443	Ad & R ¹⁸
6055	2000	600	Am	7076.1	2000	1052	S ²⁰
6066	2000	256	Am	7076.2	2000	1052	S ²⁰
	2000	923	Am	7076.3	2000	1052	S ²⁰
6066.3	1999	908	Ad & R ¹⁹	7076.4	2000	1052	S ²⁰
6066.4	1999	908	Ad & R ¹⁹	7076.5	2000	1052	S ²⁰
6203	1999	865	Am	7076.6	2000	1052	S ²⁰

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
7076.7	2000	1052	Am ²⁰	7341	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
7091	2000	1052	Am	7342	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
7093.5	2000	923	Am	7343	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
7099.1	2000	438	Ad & R ¹⁸	7344	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
7102	2000	91*	Am	7351	2000	1053	R ⁸
			R & Ad ¹⁹⁵	7351.5	2000	1053	R ⁸
7104	2000	91*	Ad ¹⁹⁶	7352	2000	1053	R ⁸
			R ¹⁰⁰	7353	2000	1053	R ⁸
	2000	656*	Am ²²⁷	7354	1999	865	Am
7232	1999	1005	Am (by Sec. 96 of Ch.)		2000	1053	R ⁸
	1999	1007	Am (by Sec. 12 of Ch.)	7355	2000	1053	R ⁸
7235	2000	973	Am	7356	2000	1053	R ⁸
7236	2000	973	Am	7357	2000	1053	R ⁸
7273	1999	865	Am	7360	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
7285.5	1999	643	Am	7361	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
7286.56	1999	110	Ad	7362	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
7286.80	2000	264*	Ad	7363	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
7301	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸	7364	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
7302	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸	7365	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
7303	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸	7366	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
7304	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸	7367	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
7305	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸	7368	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
7305.5	2000	1053	R ⁸	7369	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
7306	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸	7370	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸
7307	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸	7371	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸
7308	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸	7372	2000	1053	R ⁸
7309	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸	7373	2000	1053	R ⁸
7310	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸	7374	2000	1053	R ⁸
7311	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸	7375	2000	1053	R ⁸
7312	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸	7376	2000	1053	R ⁸
7313	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸	7377	2000	1053	R ⁸
7314	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸	7378	2000	1053	R ⁸
7315	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸	7379	2000	1053	R ⁸
7316	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸	7380	2000	1053	R ⁸
7317	2000	1053	Ad ⁸	7381	2000	1053	R ⁸
7318	2000	1053	Ad ⁸	7382	2000	1053	R ⁸
7319	2000	1053	Ad ⁸	7383	2000	1053	R ⁸
7320	2000	1053	Ad ⁸	7384	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
7321	2000	1053	Ad ⁸	7385	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
7322	2000	1053	Ad ⁸	7386	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
7323	2000	1053	Ad ⁸	7387	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
7324	2000	1053	Ad ⁸	7388	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
7325	2000	1053	Ad ⁸	7389	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
7326	2000	1053	Ad ⁸	7390	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸
7327	2000	1053	Ad ⁸	7391	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸
7328	2000	1053	Ad ⁸	7392	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
7329	2000	1053	Ad ⁸	7393	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
7330	2000	1053	Ad ⁸	7394	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
7331	2000	1053	Ad ⁸	7395	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸
7332	2000	1053	Ad ⁸	7396	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸
7333	2000	1053	Ad ⁸	7397	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
7334	2000	1053	Ad ⁸	7398	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
7335	2000	1053	Ad ⁸	7401	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸
7336	2000	1053	Ad ⁸	7402	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
7337	2000	1053	Ad ⁸	7403	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
7338	2000	1053	Ad ⁸	7403.1	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
7339	2000	1053	Ad ⁸	7403.2	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
7340	2000	1053	Ad ⁸	7404	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
				7405	2000	1053	Ad ⁸
				7406	2000	1053	R ⁸
				7408	2000	1053	R ⁸
				7409	2000	1053	R ⁸
				7451	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸
				7452	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸
				7453	2000	1053	Ad ⁸

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
7457	2000	1053	R ^s	7671	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7460	2000	1053	Ad ^s	7672	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7470	2000	1053	Ad ^s	7673	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7481	2000	1053	R ^s	7674	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7482	2000	1053	R ^s	7675	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7483	2000	1053	R ^s	7675.1	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7484	2000	1053	R ^s	7676	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7485	2000	1053	R ^s	7698	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7486	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	7699	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7487	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	7700	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7491	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	7700.5	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7492	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	7701	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7493	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	7702	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7505	2000	1053	Ad ^s	7703	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7506	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	7704	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7506.5	2000	1053	R ^s	7705	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7507	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	7706	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7508	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	7707	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7509	2000	1053	Ad ^s	7710	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7510	2000	1053	Ad ^s	7710.5	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7511	2000	1053	Ad ^s	7711	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7520	2000	1053	Ad ^s	7711.5	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7651	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	7712	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7652	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	7713	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7652.5	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	7714	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7652.7	2000	1053	Ad ^s	7715	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7653	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	7716	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7654	2000	1053	Ad ^s	7726	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7655	2000	923	Am	7727	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	7728	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7656	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	7729	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7657	2000	923	Am (by Sec. 8 of Ch.)	7730	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
	2000	1052	Am (by Sec. 8.5 of Ch.)	7731	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	7732	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s
7657.1	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	7851	2000	1053	Am ^s
7658	2000	923	Am	7855	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s		2000	1053	Am (as am by Stats. 1998, Ch. 609 and Stats. 1999, Ch. 991) ^s
7658.1	1999	929	Ad				
	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	7861	2000	1053	Am ^s
7658.5	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	7863	2000	1053	Am ^s
7659	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	7865	2000	1053	Am ^s
7659.1	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	7891	2000	1053	Am ^s
7659.2	2000	923	Am	7892	2000	1053	Am ^s
	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	7893	2000	1053	Am ^s
7659.3	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	7895	2000	1053	Am ^s
7659.4	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	7931	2000	1053	Am ^s
7659.5	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	7934	2000	1053	Am ^s
7659.6	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	7956	2000	1053	Am ^s
7659.7	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	7958	2000	1053	Am ^s
7659.8	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	8101	1999	865	Am
7659.9	2000	923	Ad		2000	1053	Am ^s
7659.91	2000	923	Ad	8103	2000	1053	Am ^s
7659.92	2000	923	Ad	8106	2000	1053	Am ^s
7660	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	8106.1	2000	1053	Am ^s
7661	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	8106.5	2000	1053	Am ^s
7662	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s	8106.7	1999	865	Ad
7663	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s		2000	1053	R ^s
7670	2000	1053	R & Ad ^s				

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
8126	2000	1053	Am ⁸	10753	1999	724	Am (as am by
8127.6	1999	865	Ad				Sec. 139,
	2000	1053	R ⁸				Stats. 1997,
8128	2000	1053	Am ⁸				Ch. 17) ²⁴
8128.1	2000	1052	Ad				Am (as am by
8130	2000	1053	Am ⁸				Sec. 140,
8146	2000	1053	Am ⁸				Stats. 1997,
8150	2000	1053	Am ⁸				Ch. 17) ²⁵
8152	2000	1053	Am ⁸		2000	596	R (as am by
8174	1999	929	Ad				Sec. 15,
8253	2000	1053	Am ⁸				Stats. 1999,
8257	2000	1052	Ad				Ch. 724)
8262	1999	929	Am				Am (as am by
8263	2000	1053	Am ⁸				Sec. 14,
8269	1999	929	Am				Stats. 1999
	2000	1052	Am				Ch. 724) ¹³
8270	2000	1053	Am ⁸	10753.1	2000	861 *	Am
8301	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸	10753.2	2000	861 *	Am
8302	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸	10753.9	2000	861 *	Am
8303	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸	10754	1999	74 *	Am
8304	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸	10754.1	1999	76 *	Ad
8305	2000	1053	R ⁸	10754.2	2000	91 *	Ad
8306	2000	1053	R ⁸		2000	106 *	Ad
8351	2000	1053	Am ⁸		2000	107 *	Am (as ad by
8352.1	2000	1053	Am ⁸				Stats. 2000,
8352.4	2000	1053	Am ⁸				Ch. 106)
8401	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸	10781.1	1999	911	Ad
8402	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸	10903	2000	107 *	Ad
8403	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸	11005	1999	550 *	Am ¹
8404	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸	11006	2000	861 *	Ad
8405	2000	1053	R & Ad ⁸	11253	1999	929	Ad
8406	2000	1053	Ad ⁸		2000	1052	Am
8502	2000	1053	Am ⁸	11253.5	2000	1052	Ad
8503	1999	724	Am	11254	1999	929	Ad
8504	1999	724	Am	11409	1999	929	Ad
8760	2000	923	Ad	11452	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
8761	2000	923	Ad	11453	2000	1052	Ad
8762	2000	923	Ad	11553.5	2000	1052	Ad
8876	2000	923	Am	11597	2000	1052	Am
8877	1999	941	Am	11656	2000	1052	Ad
	2000	923	Am (by Sec. 13	11657	2000	1052	Ad
			of Ch.)	11925	1999	75	Am
	2000	1052	Am (by	12206	2000	3 *	Am
			Sec. 13.5 of Ch.)	12208	1999	808	Ad
8878.5	2000	923	Am	12209	1999	821 *	Ad & R ¹⁴⁵
8957	1999	929	Ad	12210	2000	614	Ad
8958	2000	991	Am ^{96 114}	13304	2000	363 *	Am
9033	1999	1052	Ad	13402	2000	363 *	Am
	2000	929	Ad	13404	2000	363 *	Am
	2000	1052	Am	13405	2000	363 *	Am
9033.5	2000	1052	Ad	13550	2000	363 *	Am ²⁵
9152.1	2000	1052	Ad	13551	2000	363 *	R ²⁵
9184	1999	929	Ad	13563	2000	363 *	Am ²⁵
9255.2	2000	1052	Ad	16760	2000	363 *	Am ²⁵
9262	1999	929	Am	16870	2000	363 *	Am ²⁵
9269	1999	929	Am	16871	2000	363 *	R ²⁵
	2000	1052	Am	17013	1999	987 *	R
9272.1	1999	929	Ad	17039	1999	930 *	Am
9275	1999	929	Am		2000	75 *	Am
10752	2000	861 *	Am	17039.1	2000	113 *	Ad

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

REVENUE AND TAXATION CODE—Continued

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
17052.12	1999	77*	Am		2000	862	Am ²⁶²
	2000	103*	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)	17276.5	1999	987*	Am
	2000	107*	Am	17279.5	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
17052.2	2000	75*	Ad	17287	1999	987*	Am
	2000	603	Am (as ad by Stats. 2000, Ch. 75) ²⁶⁸	17330	1999	987*	R
				17507.6	1999	8*	Am ⁶
17052.6	2000	114*	Ad	17551	1999	987*	Am
17053.14	2000	311*	Am	17551.5	1999	987*	R
17053.30	2000	113*	Ad	17552	1999	987*	Am
17053.45	1999	987*	Am ¹³⁴	17553	1999	987*	Am
17053.46	2000	864	Am	17563	1999	987*	R
17053.47	1999	58	Am	17639	1999	987*	Am
	2000	864	Am	17640	1999	987*	Am
	2000	865	Am	17651	1999	987*	Am
17053.49	1999	987*	Am ¹³⁶	17671	1999	987*	Am
17053.5	1999	931*	Am ⁶	17732	1999	987*	Am
17053.80	2000	105*	Ad & R ¹⁹⁹	17851	1999	987*	Am
	2000	107*	Ad & R ¹⁹⁹	17852	1999	987*	R
17054.5	1999	987*	Am	17853	1999	987*	Am
17058	2000	3*	Am	17857	1999	987*	Am
17071	1999	987*	Am	17859	1999	987*	R
17073	1999	987*	Am	17860	1999	987*	R
17074	1999	987*	Am	17935	1999	987*	Am
17075	1999	987*	Am		2000	647	Am
17076	1999	987*	Am	18152.5	1999	69*	Am
17077	1999	987*	Am	18405	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
17077.5	1999	987*	R	18408	2000	863	Ad(RN)
17083	1999	987*	Am	18409	2000	863	Ad(RN)
17084	1999	987*	R	18415	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
17085	1999	987*	Am	18501	1999	196	Am ⁴⁷
17085.5	1999	987*	R	18503	2000	863	Am & RN
17085.7	1999	931*	Ad	18504	2000	863	R
17087	1999	987*	Am	18505	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
17132.5	1999	987*	R		2000	863	Am
17134.5	1999	987*	R	18505.3	2000	863	Ad
17139	1999	987*	R	18505.6	2000	863	Ad(RN)
17139.5	2000	31*	Ad	18507	2000	863	R
17140	1999	987*	Am	18508	2000	863	Am
17140.3	1999	987*	Am	18521	1999	605	Am
17142.5	1999	987*	Am	18528	2000	863	Am
17143	1999	987*	Am	18531.5	2000	863	Ad
17144	1999	987*	Am	18532	2000	863	Am
17151	2000	107*	Am	18533	1999	931*	Am
17155.5	2000	685*	Ad	18534	1999	931*	Am
17156	1999	619*	Ad ¹⁰⁶	18547	2000	863	Am & RN
17156.5	1999	471*	Ad	18552	2000	863	Am & RN
17157	2000	630	Ad	18601	1999	987*	Am
17207	1999	165*	Am		2000	862	Am ²⁶²
17218	1999	987*	R	18604	1999	987*	Am
17250	1999	987*	Am	18605	1999	987*	R
17268	1999	987*	Am	18621.7	2000	1084	Ad
17270	1999	987*	Am	18622	1999	987*	Am
17273	1999	117*	Am	18624	1999	931*	Am
	1999	146*	Am	18628	2000	863	Ad(RN)
17274	1999	987*	Am	18631	2000	863	Am
17275.6	1999	83	Am ³⁰	18633	2000	863	Am
	1999	987*	R	18633.5	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
17276	2000	104*	Am		2000	863	Am
	2000	107*	Am	18635.5	2000	863	Ad
				18636	2000	863	R
				18637	2000	863	R

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

REVENUE AND TAXATION CODE—Continued

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
18638	2000	863	R	19008	1999	931*	Am
18639	2000	863	Am	19011	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
18641	2000	863	R	19023	1999	987*	Am
18643	2000	863	R	19025	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
18645	2000	863	R	19026	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
18647	2000	863	R	19027	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
18662	1999	987*	Am	19033	2000	414	Am
18668	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	19034	1999	931*	Am
18671	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	19041	1999	931*	Am
18673	1999	931*	Ad	19041.5	1999	463	Ad
18701	2000	577	Ad & R ²⁵²	19045	1999	931*	Am
18702	2000	577	Ad & R ²⁵²	19052	1999	931*	R ⁶
18703	2000	577	Ad & R ²⁵²		2000	647	Ad
18704	2000	577	Ad & R ²⁵²	19053	1999	987*	R
18711	1999	987*	Am	19057	1999	83	Am ³⁰
18721	1999	228	S ⁶⁰	19059	1999	987*	Am
	1999	987*	Am	19060	1999	987*	Am
18722	1999	228	S ⁶⁰	19064	1999	931*	Am
18723	1999	228	S ⁶⁰	19067	1999	931*	Am
18724	1999	228	Am ⁶⁰	19081	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
18741	1999	987*	Am	19082	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
18761	1999	315	S ⁶⁵	19084	1999	931*	Am
18762	1999	315	S ⁶⁵	19089	1999	987*	Am
18763	1999	315	S ⁶⁵	19101	2000	863	Am
	1999	987*	Am	19102	2000	863	R
18764	1999	315	S ⁶⁵	19103	2000	863	R
18765	1999	315	S ⁶⁵	19104	1999	203	Am
18766	1999	315	Am ⁶⁵		2000	183	Am (as am by Stats. 1999, Ch. 203)
18782	1999	987*	Am				
18793	1999	987*	Am				
18801	1999	987*	Am		2000	862	Am ²⁶²
	1999	988	Am ⁴³		2000	863	Am (as am by Stats. 2000, Ch. 183)
18802	1999	988	S ⁴³				
18803	1999	988	Am ⁴³	19105	2000	863	Am
18804	1999	988	Am ⁴³	19106	1999	987*	Am
	2000	854	Am		2000	863	R
18805	1999	215	Ad & R ⁵⁸	19109	1999	931*	Am
18806	1999	215	Ad & R ⁵⁸	19111	2000	863	R
18807	1999	215	Ad & R ⁵⁸	19115	2000	863	R
18808	1999	215	Ad & R ⁵⁸	19116	1999	931*	Am
	2000	854	Am	19117	1999	931*	Ad
18812	1999	987*	Am	19120	2000	863	Ad
18821	1999	987*	Am	19134	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
	1999	989	S ¹⁵²	19135	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
18822	1999	989	S ¹⁵²	19136	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
18823	1999	989	S ¹⁵²	19136.3	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
18824	1999	989	Am ¹⁵²	19136.6	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
18831	2000	818	Ad & R ²³¹	19141.2	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
18832	2000	818	Ad & R ²³¹	19141.6	1999	83	Am ³⁰
18833	2000	818	Ad & R ²³¹		2000	862	Am ²⁶²
18834	2000	818	Ad & R ²³¹	19142	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
18835	2000	818	Ad & R ²³¹	19144	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
18841	1999	987*	Am	19145	1999	987*	Am
18851	1999	987*	Am		2000	862	Am ²⁶²
18861	1999	398	Ad & R ⁷²	19147	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
18862	1999	398	Ad & R ⁷²	19148	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
18863	1999	398	Ad & R ⁷²	19150	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
18864	1999	398	Ad & R ⁷²	19151	1999	987*	Am
18865	1999	398	Ad & R ⁷²	19164	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
18871	1999	987*	Am	19183	2000	863	Am
19005	1999	203	Am				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

REVENUE AND TAXATION CODE—Continued

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
19187	1999	931 *	Ad	19705	1999	931 *	Am
19191	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	19717	1999	931 *	Am
19192	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	20508.1	1999	928	Ad
19193	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	20543	2000	60 *	Am
19194	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	20544	2000	60 *	Am
19225	1999	348	Ad	20563	2000	60 *	Am
19226	1999	931 *	Ad	20583.1	1999	928	Ad
19236	1999	931 *	Ad	21007	2000	414	Am
	2000	647	Am	21013	1999	931 *	Am (by Sec. 34 of Ch.)
19271	1999	83	Am ³⁰	21015.5	1999	348	Ad
	1999	478	Am	21016	1999	931 *	Am
	1999	480	Am (as am by Stats. 1999, Ch. 478)	21026	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
19271.5	1999	478	R	21028	2000	438	Ad & R ¹⁸
19271.6	1999	980	Am ⁹⁶	23036	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
	2000	808 *	Am (as ad (rn) by Stats. 1998, Ch. 322 and as am by Stats. 1999, Ch. 980)	23036.1	2000	113 *	Ad
				23038.5	1999	83	Am ³⁰
				23040.1	2000	4 *	Am ¹⁷³
				23041	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
				23042	2000	862	Am
				23043	1999	987 *	R
19272	1999	480	Am	23051.5	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
	1999	980	Am (by Sec. 17.5 of Ch.)	23058	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
				23104	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
				23114	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
	2000	808 *	Am	23151	2000	862	Am
19273	1999	980	Am	23151.1	2000	862	Am
19274	2000	808 *	Am	23151.2	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
19275	1999	480	Ad	23153	1999	64 *	Am
	2000	808 *	Am		1999	987 *	Am (as am by Stats. 1999, Ch. 64)
19280	1999	344 *	Am		2000	862	Am
	2000	545	Am	23181	2000	862	Am
	2000	940	Am ²⁰	23183	2000	862	Am
19281	2000	940	S ²⁰	23183.1	2000	862	Am
19282	2000	940	S ²⁰	23183.2	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
19283	2000	940	Am ²⁰	23186	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
19306	1999	614	Am	23188	2000	415	Am
19311	1999	987 *	Am	23188	2000	415	Am
19323	1999	931 *	Am	23221	1999	64 *	Am
19347	1999	605	Am				R & Ad ²⁵
19363	2000	862	Am ²⁶²		1999	987 *	Am (as am by Sec. 2, Stats. 1999, Ch. 64)
19364	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	23253	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
19365	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	23281	2000	862	Am
19368	2000	863	Ad	23282	2000	862	Am
19384	1999	605	Am	23301	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
19411	1999	987 *	Am	23304.1	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
	2000	415	Am	23305.1	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
19443	1999	931 *	Ad	23305.5	1999	249	Am ⁶¹
19503	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	23335	1999	987 *	Am
19504	1999	931 *	Am	23361	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
19504.5	1999	931 *	Ad	23362	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
19504.7	1999	931 *	Ad	23455	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
19524	2000	863	Am & RN	23456	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
19533	1999	478	Am	23457	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
19542.3	1999	931 *	Ad	23604	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
19546.5	1999	931 *	Ad	23608	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
19548	1999	478	Am	23608.2	2000	311 *	Am
19550	2000	940	Ad				
19556	1999	67 *	R				
19565	2000	862	Am ²⁶²				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
23608.2 (Cont.)	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	23704.4	2000	252	R & Ad
23608.3	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	23704.5	1999	987*	Am
23609	1999	77*	Am	23704.6	2000	252	R & Ad
	2000	103*	Am (by Sec. 3 of Ch.)		1999	987*	Am
	2000	107*	Am	23731	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	23735	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23610	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	23736.1	1999	987*	Am
23610.5	1999	83	Am ³⁰	23736.3	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
	2000	3*	Am	23736.4	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	23737	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23612.2	1999	987*	Am	23740	1999	987*	Am
	2000	862	Am ²⁶²		2000	252	R & Ad
23617	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	23771	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23617.5	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	23772	2000	252	Am
23621	2000	862	Am ²⁶²		2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23622.7	1999	987*	Am	23774	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	23775	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23622.8	1999	58	Am	23776	1999	987*	Am
	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	23777	1999	987*	Am
	2000	864	Am		2000	862	Am ²⁶²
	2000	865	Am	23778	1999	987*	Am
23624	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	23800	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23630	2000	113*	Ad	23801	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23633	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	23802	2000	863	Am
23634	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	23802.5	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23636	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	23803	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23637	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	23804.5	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23642	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	23806	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23645	1999	987*	Am ¹³⁵	23810	2000	863	R
	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	23811	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23646	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	24273	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
	2000	864	Am	24273.5	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23649	1999	987*	Am ¹³⁶	24275	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	24276	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23657	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	24306	1999	987*	Am
23666	2000	862	Am ²⁶²		2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23701a	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	24307	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23701b	2000	252	R & Ad	24308	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23701c	1999	987*	Am	24322	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
	2000	252	R & Ad	24324	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23701e	2000	252	R & Ad	24343.3	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23701f	2000	252	R & Ad	24343.5	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23701g	2000	252	R & Ad	24343.7	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23701i	2000	252	R & Ad	24344	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23701j	2000	252	R & Ad	24344.5	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23701l	2000	252	R & Ad	24344.7	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23701n	2000	252	R & Ad	24345	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	24346	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23701q	1999	987*	R	24347	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23701s	2000	252	R & Ad	24347.5	1999	165*	Am
	2000	862	Am ²⁶²		2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23701t	1999	83	Am ³⁰	24348	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23701y	1999	675*	Ad	24349	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23702	2000	252	R & Ad	24351	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23703	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	24354.1	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23704	1999	83	Am ³⁰	24355.5	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
	2000	252	R & Ad	24356	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	24356.5	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
23704.3	2000	252	R & Ad	24356.6	2000	862	Am ²⁶²

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

REVENUE AND TAXATION CODE—Continued

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
24356.7	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	24690	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
24356.8	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	24692	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
24357	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	24710	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
24357.2	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	24871	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
24357.6	1999	987*	Am ²⁶²	24871.5	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
24357.7	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	24872.4	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
24357.9	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	24872.5	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
24358	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	24872.7	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
24360	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	24905.5	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
24361	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	24916	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
24362	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	24918	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
24363	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	24943	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
24364	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	24944	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
24377	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	24945	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
24383	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	24946	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
24402	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	24949.1	2000	862	Am (as am by
24404	2000	862	Am ²⁶²				Sec. 98,
24409	2000	862	Am ²⁶²				Stats. 1998,
24410	1999	987*	Am (by Sec. 97				Ch. 322) ²⁶²
			of Ch.) ¹³⁷	24952	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	24954	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
24415	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	24955	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
24416	2000	104*	Am	24956	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
	2000	107*	Am	24990.4	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	24990.7	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
24416.2	1999	83	Am ³⁰	24994	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
	1999	987*	Am	25101.3	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	25105	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
24416.4	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	25106	1999	987*	Am
24416.5	1999	987*	Am	25108	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	25110	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
24416.6	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	25111	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
24424	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	25111.1	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
24425	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	25112	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
24434	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	25114	1999	987*	Am (by Sec. 102
24436.1	2000	862	Am ²⁶²				of Ch.)
24436.5	1999	987*	Am	25124	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	25129	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
24438	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	25131	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
24442.5	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	25132	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
24448	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	25134	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
24602	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	25141	2000	862	Am ²⁶²
24611	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	30103.5	1999	941	Am
24631	2000	862	Am	Div. 2,			
24632	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	Pt. 13,			
24633	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	Ch. 2,			
24633.5	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	Art. 3,			
24634	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	heading			
24636	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	(Sec. 30131			
24637	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	et seq.)	1999	126*	Am
24654	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	30131	1999	126*	Am
24667	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	30131.3	1999	126*	Am
24673.2	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	30131.4	1999	126*	Am
24674	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	30163	1999	935*	Am
24675	2000	862	Am ²⁶²		2000	18*	Am
24676	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	30188	1999	941	Am
24676.5	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	30190	2000	923	Ad
24677	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	30191	2000	923	Ad
24678	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	30192	2000	923	Ad
24685	2000	862	Am ²⁶²	30281	2000	923	Am

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

REVENUE AND TAXATION CODE—Continued

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
30282	2000	923	Am (by Sec. 18 of Ch.)	38504.5	2000	1052	Ad
	2000	1052	Am (by Sec. 23.5 of Ch.)	38505	1999	929	Ad
30283	2000	923	Am	38602.5	2000	1052	Ad
30283.5	1999	929	Ad	38621	1999	929	Am
30315	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	38624	1999	929	Ad
30316	2000	1052	Ad	38631	1999	941	Am
30354	1999	929	Ad	38707	2000	1052	Ad
	2000	1052	Am	38708	2000	1052	Ad
30354.5	2000	1052	Ad	40067	2000	923	Ad
30362.1	2000	1052	Ad	40068	2000	923	Ad
30384	1999	929	Ad	40069	2000	923	Ad
30436	1999	935*	Am	40101	2000	923	Am
	1999	941	Am	40102	2000	923	Am (by Sec. 31 of Ch.)
30455.5	2000	1052	Ad		2000	1052	Am (by Sec. 41.5 of Ch.)
30458.2	1999	929	Am	40103	2000	923	Am
30458.9	1999	929	Am	40103.5	1999	929	Ad
	2000	1052	Am	40112.1	2000	1052	Ad
30459.2A	1999	929	Ad	40155	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
30459.5	1999	929	Am	40156	2000	1052	Ad
32177.5	2000	609*	Ad ²³⁸	40167	1999	929	Ad
32252	2000	923	Am		2000	1052	Am
32254	2000	923	R	40167.5	2000	1052	Ad
32255	2000	923	Am (by Sec. 23 of Ch.)	40176	2000	1052	Ad
	2000	1052	Am (by Sec. 30.5 of Ch.)	40202	1999	929	Am
				40209	1999	929	Am
					2000	1052	Am
32256	2000	923	Am	40212.5	1999	929	Ad
32256.5	1999	929	Ad	40215	1999	929	Am
32260	2000	923	Ad	41060	2000	923	Ad
32261	2000	923	Ad	41061	2000	923	Ad
32262	2000	923	Ad	41062	2000	923	Ad
32292	2000	923	R	41095	2000	923	Am
32311	2000	923	Am	41096	2000	923	Am (by Sec. 36 of Ch.)
32387	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}		2000	1052	Am (by Sec. 49.5 of Ch.)
32387.5	2000	1052	Ad				
32389	1999	929	Ad	41097	2000	923	Am
	2000	1052	Am	41097.5	1999	929	Ad
32389.5	2000	1052	Ad	41101.1	2000	1052	Ad
32402.1	2000	1052	Ad	41123.5	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
32432	1999	929	Ad	41123.6	2000	1052	Ad
32455.5	2000	1052	Ad	41127.6	1999	929	Ad
32462	1999	929	Am		2000	1052	Am
32469	1999	929	Am	41127.7	2000	1052	Ad
	2000	1052	Am	41132	2000	1052	Ad
32472.1	1999	929	Ad	41136	1999	83	Am ³⁰
32475	1999	929	Am	41162	1999	929	Am
38061	2000	619	Ad & R ¹⁹	41169	1999	929	Am
38062	2000	619	Ad & R ¹⁹		2000	1052	Am
38063	2000	619	Ad & R ¹⁹	41172.5	1999	929	Ad
38064	2000	619	Ad & R ¹⁹	41175	1999	929	Am
38065	2000	619	Ad & R ¹⁹	43010.1	1999	941	Am
38066	2000	619	Ad & R ¹⁹	43011.1	1999	941	Am
38067	2000	619	Ad & R ¹⁹	43152.12	2000	923	Am
38452	2000	1052	Am	43152.15	2000	923	Am
38455	1999	929	Ad	43155	2000	923	Am
38503	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	43156	2000	923	R
38503.5	2000	1052	Ad	43157	2000	923	Am (by Sec. 43 of Ch.)
38504	1999	929	Ad				
	2000	1052	Am				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

REVENUE AND TAXATION CODE—Continued

Affected By				Affected By			
Section	Year	Chapter	Effect	Section	Year	Chapter	Effect
43157 (Cont.)	2000	1052	Am (by Sec. 56.5 of Ch.)	46157	2000	923	Am
43158	2000	923	Am	46157.5	1999	929	Ad
43158.5	1999	929	Ad	46160	2000	923	Ad
43170	2000	923	Ad	46161	2000	923	Ad
43171	2000	923	Ad	46162	2000	923	Ad
43172	2000	923	Ad	46406	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
43444.2	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	46407	2000	1052	Ad
43444.3	2000	1052	Ad	46464	1999	929	Ad
43448	1999	929	Ad		2000	1052	Am
	2000	1052	Am	46464.5	2000	1052	Ad
43448.5	2000	1052	Ad	46502.1	2000	1052	Ad
43452.1	2000	1052	Ad	46544	1999	929	Ad
43484	1999	929	Ad	46606	2000	1052	Ad
43506	2000	1052	Ad	46613	1999	929	Am
43513	1999	929	Am	46620	1999	929	Am
43520	1999	929	Am		2000	1052	Am
	2000	1052	Am	46623.5	1999	929	Ad
43523.5	1999	929	Ad	46626	1999	929	Am
43526	1999	929	Am	50112	2000	923	Am
44000	2000	110*	Ad & R ¹⁹	50112.1	2000	923	R
44001	2000	110*	Ad & R ¹⁹	50112.2	1999	929	Am
44002	2000	110*	Ad & R ¹⁹		2000	923	Am (by Sec. 62 of Ch.)
44003	2000	110*	Ad & R ¹⁹		2000	1052	Am (by Sec. 80.5 of Ch.)
44004	2000	110*	Ad & R ¹⁹	50112.3	2000	923	Am
44005	2000	110*	Ad & R ¹⁹	50112.4	1999	929	Ad
44006	2000	110*	Ad & R ¹⁹		2000	923	Am
44007	2000	110*	Ad & R ¹⁹	50112.7	2000	923	Ad
44008	2000	110*	Ad & R ¹⁹	50112.8	2000	923	Ad
45153	2000	923	Am	50112.9	2000	923	Ad
45154	2000	923	R	50136	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
45155	2000	923	Am (by Sec. 49 of Ch.)	50136.5	2000	1052	Ad
	2000	1052	Am (by Sec. 64.5 of Ch.)	50138.6	1999	929	Ad
45156	2000	923	Am		2000	1052	Am
45156.5	1999	929	Ad	50138.7	2000	1052	Ad
	2000	923	Am	50140.1	2000	1052	Ad
45160	2000	923	Ad	50150.5	1999	929	Ad
45161	2000	923	Ad	50155.5	2000	1052	Ad
45162	2000	923	Ad	50156.15	1999	929	Am
45605	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	50156.17	1999	929	Ad
45605.5	2000	1052	Ad	50156.2	1999	929	Am
45609	1999	929	Ad	50156.9	1999	929	Am
	2000	1052	Am		2000	1052	Am
45609.5	2000	1052	Ad	50159	1999	941	Am
45652.1	2000	1052	Ad	55042	2000	923	Am
45752	1999	929	Ad	55043	2000	923	R
45855.5	2000	1052	Ad	55044	2000	923	Am (by Sec. 69 of Ch.)
45858	1999	929	Am		2000	1052	Am (by Sec. 89.5 of Ch.)
45865	1999	929	Am				
	2000	1052	Am	55046	2000	923	Am
45868.5	1999	929	Ad	55050	2000	923	Ad
45871	1999	929	Am	55051	2000	923	Ad
46154	2000	923	Am	55052	2000	923	Ad
46154.1	2000	923	Ad	55046	1999	929	Ad
46155	2000	923	R	55205	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
46156	2000	923	Am (by Sec. 56 of Ch.)	55205.5	2000	1052	Ad

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

REVENUE AND TAXATION CODE—Continued

<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>			<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>		
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>		<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
55209	1999	929	Ad	60251	2000	923	Ad
	2000	1052	Am	60252	2000	923	Ad
55209.5	2000	1052	Ad	60212	1999	929	Ad
55222.1	2000	1052	Ad	60407	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}
55262	1999	929	Ad	60408	2000	1052	Ad
55305	2000	1052	Ad	60493	1999	929	Ad
55323	1999	929	Am		2000	1052	Am
55330	1999	929	Am	60493.5	2000	1052	Ad
	2000	1052	Am	60522.1	2000	1052	Ad
55333.5	1999	929	Ad	60564	1999	929	Ad
55336	1999	929	Am	60609.5	2000	1052	Ad
60012	2000	1053	Am ⁸	60623	1999	929	Am
60023	2000	1053	Am ⁸	60630	1999	929	Am
60207	2000	923	Am		2000	1052	Am
60209	2000	923	Am (by Sec. 74 of Ch.)	60632.1	1999	929	Ad
				60633.1	1999	929	Ad
60209	2000	1052	Am (by Sec. 96.5 of Ch.)	60633.2	1999	929	Ad
				65004	1999	83	Am ³⁰
60211	2000	923	Am		2000	618	Am ⁸²
60250	2000	923	Ad				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

STREETS AND HIGHWAYS CODE

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
72.1	1999	559	Ad	894.7	2000	833	Ad
97	1999	169*	Am ¹⁹	894.8	2000	833	Ad
	2000	446	Am	1162.6	1999	269	Ad
104.12	2000	860	Am	1179.6	2000	179	Ad
104.18	1999	724	Am	1950	2000	155	S ⁵⁷
140.3	2000	127*	Ad	1951	2000	155	S ⁵⁷
149.1	1999	481	Am ⁵	1953	2000	155	S ⁵⁷
164.56	1999	739	Am	1955	2000	155	S ⁵⁷
164.6	2000	91*	Am	1957	2000	155	S ⁵⁷
182.6	1999	783*	Am	1959	2000	155	S ⁵⁷
	2000	91*	Am	1961	2000	155	S ⁵⁷
182.7	1999	783*	Am	1965	2000	155	S ⁵⁷
	2000	91*	Am	1967	2000	155	R
182.8	2000	91*	Ad	2104	1999	724	Am
183.1	2000	91*	Ad	2106	2000	834	Am
188.15	1999	628	Ad	2182	2000	91*	Ad
217	1999	378*	Ad ⁷⁰		2000	656*	Am
			R ⁶³	2182.1	2000	91*	Ad
	2000	340	Am ⁵⁴		2000	656*	Am
217.2	1999	378*	Ad ⁷⁰	2331	1999	663	Am
			R ⁶³				R & Ad ⁸
	2000	340	Am ⁵⁴	2333	1999	663	Am
217.4	1999	378*	Ad ⁷⁰				R & Ad ⁸
			R ⁶³	2333.5	1999	663	Ad & R ⁵
	2000	340	Am ⁵⁴	2551	1999	262	Am
217.6	1999	378*	Ad ⁷⁰	2560	2000	513	S ⁵⁷
			R ⁶³	2560.5	2000	513	Am ⁵⁷
	2000	340	Am ⁵⁴	2561	2000	513	S ⁵⁷
217.8	1999	378*	Ad ⁷⁰	2561.3	2000	513	Am ⁵⁷
			R ⁶³	2561.5	2000	513	Am ⁵⁷
	2000	340	R	2562	2000	513	Am ⁵⁷
253.1	1999	724	Am	2562.3	2000	513	Am ⁵⁷
253.7	1999	724	Am	2562.5	2000	513	Am ⁵⁷
318	1999	724	Am	2563	2000	513	Am ⁵⁷
319	1999	172	Am ⁴⁸	2563.5	2000	513	R
			R ⁴⁹	2564	2000	513	Am
			Ad ⁵⁰	2564.5	2000	513	R
339	2000	596	Am	2565	2000	513	Ad
344	1999	724	Am	2601	1999	47*	R ²²
354	1999	99*	Am	2602	1999	47*	R ²²
366	1999	724	Am	2602.5	1999	47*	Ad & R ¹⁹
383	1999	724	Am	2602.7	1999	47*	Ad & R ¹⁹
391.3	1999	724	Ad	8314	2000	787	Am
	1999	1007	Ad	10550	2000	253	Ad
401	1999	559	Am	10555	2000	253	Ad
410	2000	270	Am	11302	2000	262	Am
442	1999	724	Am	11303	2000	262	Am
444	1999	99*	Am & R ⁴¹	11307	2000	262	Am
460	1999	172	Am	11308	2000	262	Am
509	2000	523	Am	11501	2000	262	Am
517.1	1999	1007	Ad	11502	2000	262	Am
527	2000	787	Am	18070	2000	262	Am
559	1999	724	Am	18074	2000	262	Am
574	1999	724	R	18075	2000	262	Am
603	1999	724	Ad(RN)	18076	2000	262	Am
625	2000	538	Am	18343	2000	262	Am
630	1999	724	Am & RN	18362	2000	262	Am
635	1999	724	Am	18363	2000	262	R
760	1999	546*	Am	18663	2000	262	Am
891.5	1999	262	Ad	22090	2000	262	Am
894.6	2000	833	Ad	22092	2000	262	Am

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

STREETS AND HIGHWAYS CODE—Continued

<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>			<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>		
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>		<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
22096	2000	262	Am	36623	1999	871	Am
22525	2000	262	Am	36624	1999	871	R & Ad(RN)
22525.5	2000	262	R	36625	1999	871	R & Ad
22556	2000	262	Am	36626	1999	871	Am & RN & Ad
22588	2000	262	Am	36626.5	1999	871	R
22589	2000	262	R	36626.6	1999	871	R
22590	2000	262	R	36626.7	1999	871	R
22593	2000	262	Am	36627	1999	871	R & Ad
22624	2000	262	Am	36631	1999	871	Am
22626	2000	262	Am	36633	1999	871	Am
22629	2000	262	Am	36635	1999	871	Am
22630.5	2000	262	Am	36641	1999	871	Am
30796.10	1999	729	Am	36642	1999	871	Am
30796.7	1999	729	Am	36650	1999	871	Am
36615	1999	871	Am	36651	1999	871	Am
36621	1999	871	Am				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CODE

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
329	1999	306	Am ⁴³	9903	2000	313	Ad
634.5	2000	365	Am	9904	2000	313	Ad
1088	1999	144	Am	9905	2000	313	Ad
1088.8	1999	478	Ad ⁵⁶	9907	2000	313	Ad
	1999	480	Am (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 478) ²⁵	9908	2000	313	Ad
	2000	808*	Am	10003	1999	551	Am
1095	1999	83	Am ³⁰	10006	1999	551	Ad
1185	1999	987*	Am	10200	2000	491	Am ⁵⁷
1252.3	1999	9*	Ad & R ⁷	10201	2000	491	Am ⁵⁷
	1999	147*	Am	10201.5	2000	108*	Ad
1255.7	2000	808*	Am		2000	491	S ⁵⁷
1266	2000	299	S ¹⁸	10202	2000	491	R & Ad
1267	2000	299	S ¹⁸	10202.5	2000	491	Ad
1268	2000	299	S ¹⁸	10203	2000	491	Am ⁵⁷
1269	2000	299	Am ¹⁸	10204	2000	491	Am ⁵⁷
1270	2000	299	S ¹⁸	10205	2000	491	Am ⁵⁷
1271	2000	299	Am ¹⁸	10206	2000	491	Am ⁵⁷
1271.5	2000	299	Ad & R ¹⁸	10206.5	2000	491	R
1272	2000	299	S ¹⁸	10207	2000	491	Am ⁵⁷
1272.5	2000	299	S ¹⁸	10208	2000	491	S ⁵⁷
1273	2000	299	S ¹⁸	10209	2000	491	S ⁵⁷
1274	2000	299	S ¹⁸	10210	2000	491	S ⁵⁷
1274.05	2000	299	S ¹⁸	10211	2000	491	S ⁵⁷
1274.10	2000	299	Am ¹⁸	10212	2000	491	R
1279.1	1999	9*	Ad & R ⁷	10212.1	2000	491	R
1281.5	1999	558*	Ad & R ¹³⁰	10212.2	2000	491	S ⁵⁷
1610	2000	491	S ⁵⁷	10213	2000	491	S ⁵⁷
1611	2000	491	S ⁵⁷	10213.5	2000	491	S ⁵⁷
1611.5	1999	147*	Am	10214	2000	491	S ⁵⁷
	2000	108*	Am	10214.5	2000	491	R & Ad
	2000	491	S ⁵⁷	10214.6	2000	491	R
1611.6	2000	491	R	10214.7	2000	491	S ⁵⁷
1612	2000	491	R	10215	2000	491	S ⁵⁷
1755	1999	991	Am ^{96 114}	10217	2000	491	S ⁵⁷
2630	2000	808*	Am	10218	2000	491	R
2655	1999	973	Am	10218.5	2000	491	R
9614	2000	299	Am	10525	2000	1055*	Am
9617	2000	108*	Ad	10529	2000	108*	Ad
9800	1999	829	Ad ¹⁰⁷	11020	2000	108*	Ad
9801	1999	829	Ad ¹⁰⁷	11022	2000	108*	Ad
9802	1999	829	Ad ¹⁰⁷	11024	2000	108*	Ad
9802.5	1999	829	Ad ¹⁰⁷	12112	2000	1055*	Am
9803	1999	829	Ad ¹⁰⁷	12151	2000	1055*	Am
9805	1999	829	Ad ¹⁰⁷	13009.5	1999	144	Ad
9806	1999	829	Ad ¹⁰⁷	13019	2000	438	Ad & R ¹⁸
9807	1999	829	Ad ¹⁰⁷	13021	1999	144	Am
9808	1999	829	Ad ¹⁰⁷	13028	1999	144	Am
9809	1999	829	Ad ¹⁰⁷	13050	1999	144	Am
9809.5	1999	829	Ad ¹⁰⁷	15037.1	2000	491	Am
9900	2000	313	Ad	15076	2000	1055*	Am
9901	2000	313	Ad	15076.5	2000	1055*	Am
9902	2000	313	Ad	15077	2000	1055*	Am
				15079	2000	299	Am

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

VEHICLE CODE

<i>Affected By</i>				<i>Affected By</i>			
<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
28	1999	1007	Am	2805	2000	688	Am
221	1999	316	Am	2810	1999	83	Am ³⁰
246	1999	1007	Am	2900	2000	181	Am
260	2000	861 *	Am	2930	1999	610	S ⁵⁷
288	2000	861 *	Ad	2931	1999	610	S ⁵⁷
289	2000	861 *	Ad	2932	1999	610	S ⁵⁷
322	2000	308	Am	2933	1999	610	S ⁵⁷
350	2000	861 *	Ad(RN)	2934	1999	610	S ⁵⁷
385.5	1999	140	Ad	2935	1999	610	S ⁵⁷
390	2000	861 *	Am & RN	2936	1999	610	Am ⁵⁷
407.5	1999	722	Ad	2937	1999	610	R
	1999	724	Ad	2938	1999	610	R
426	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	3010	2000	637	Am
465	1999	1008	Am	3050.1	2000	637	Am
468	2000	861 *	Ad	3051	2000	637	Am
505.2	2000	1035	Am	4000	2000	861 *	Am
615	1999	456	Am	4000.37	1999	880	R & Ad
627	2000	45	Am		2000	455	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)
635	2000	566	Am				
666	1999	1008	Am		2000	1035	Am (by Sec. 6.5 of Ch.)
1655	2000	1035	Am				
1656.2	2000	375	Am	4000.38	1999	880	Ad
	2000	787	Am	4000.6	2000	861 *	Ad
1661	1999	22 *	Am	4004	2000	861 *	Am
1666	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	4023	1999	140	Ad
	2000	833	Am	4150.1	2000	861 *	Am
1673	2000	31 *	Ad	4152.5	2000	1035	Am
1673.2	2000	31 *	Ad	4154	1999	557 *	Ad
1673.4	2000	31 *	Ad	4451	2000	1035	Am
1673.5	2000	31 *	Ad	4453	2000	566	Am
1673.6	2000	31 *	Ad	4453.2	1999	557 *	Ad
1673.7	2000	31 *	Ad	4454	1999	106	Am
1674	2000	985	Ad	4458	2000	861 *	Am
1674.2	2000	985	Ad & R ²⁰	4461	2000	524	Am
1674.4	2000	985	Ad	4461.5	2000	215	Ad
1674.6	2000	985	Ad	4463	2000	524	Am
1680	1999	880	R	4463.3	2000	215	Ad
1803	1999	22 *	Am (as am by Sec. 4, Stats. 1998, Ch. 756) ¹⁶	4466	1999	83	Am ³⁰
	1999	722	Am	4604.5	1999	724	Am ¹³
	1999	723	Am	4750	1999	880	Am
	2000	787	Am	4751	2000	1035	Am
1803.4	1999	22 *	Am	4764.2	2000	787	R
1806	1999	885	Am	4852	2000	163	Am
1808	1999	489	Am		2000	859	Am
1808.1	2000	1035	Am	5000	2000	861 *	Am
1808.21	2000	1008	Am	5002.7	1999	724	Am
1808.24	1999	880	Ad		2000	860	Am
1808.47	1999	880	Am	5007	2000	524	Am
1810	1999	489	Am	5011	2000	861 *	Am
1825	2000	524	Ad	5014	2000	861 *	Am
2408.5	2000	1035	Ad & R ¹⁹	5014.1	2000	861 *	Ad
2429	1999	557 *	Ad	5015	2000	861 *	Am
2429.5	1999	556 *	Ad	5016	2000	861 *	Am
2478	1999	83	Am ³⁰	5017	2000	861 *	Am
2503	1999	1008	Am	5060	2000	163	Am
2800	1999	724	Am	5061	2000	859	Ad
				5070	2000	651	Ad
				5071.1	2000	422	Ad
				5073	1999	594	Ad

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Affected By				Affected By			
Section	Year	Chapter	Effect	Section	Year	Chapter	Effect
5080	2000	372	Ad				
5101	2000	163	Am		2000	973	Am (by Sec. 3 of Ch.) ²⁹¹
	2000	859	Am (by Sec. 3 of Ch.)				Am (by Sec. 3.5 of Ch.) ²⁹²
	2000	861 *	Am (by Sec. 28.5 of Ch.) ²⁹³	9400.1	2000	861 *	Ad
				9406	2000	861 *	Am
5101.2	1999	988	Am	9406.1	2000	861 *	Ad
5101.3	1999	612	Am	9408	2000	861 *	Am
5101.4	1999	612	Am	9553	1999	22 *	Am ¹⁶
5101.8	1999	612	Am	9554.2	2000	861 *	Ad
5103	2000	163	Am	9564	1999	316	Am
	2000	859	Am (by Sec. 4 of Ch.)	9980	2000	135	Am ²⁰³
	2000	861 *	Am (by Sec. 29.5 of Ch.) ²⁹³	10904	2000	867	Ad
				11102	2000	243	Am
5106	2000	861 *	Am	11102.5	2000	243	Am
5108	2000	861 *	Am	11104	2000	243	Am
5201	1999	1007	Am	11110	2000	243	Am
5204	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	11113	2000	642	Am
	2000	861 *	Am	11113.3	2000	833	Ad
5205.5	1999	330	Ad & R ⁶⁸	11202.5	1999	282	Am
	2000	686	Am		2000	243	Am
5301	2000	861 *	Am	11219	2000	642	Am
5302	2000	861 *	Am		2000	833	Ad
5305	2000	861 *	Am	11219.3	2000	833	Ad
5600	2000	1035	Am	11614	1999	83	Am ³⁰
5604.5	2000	455	Ad		2000	773	Am
5900	2000	1035	Am				R & Ad ⁹⁶
5902	2000	861 *	Am	11704.5	1999	230	Am
6700.2	2000	30	Am		2000	221	Am
6701	1999	100	Am	11713.1	1999	230	Am
6851	2000	861 *	R		2000	566	Am (by Sec. 5 of Ch.)
6851.5	2000	861 *	R		2000	773	Am (by Sec. 4 of Ch.) ⁹⁶
8000	2000	861 *	Am	11713.10	1999	140	Ad
8054	2000	861 *	Am	11713.11	1999	672	Am
9104.5	1999	911	Ad	11713.14	1999	672	Ad
9250.10	2000	861 *	Am	11713.3	2000	566	Am (by Sec. 6 of Ch.)
9250.11	1999	36 *	R		2000	789	Am (by Sec. 2.5 of Ch.)
			Ad & R ¹⁸	11729	1999	672	Am
9250.13	2000	861 *	Am	11730	2000	1035	Am
9250.14	1999	232	Am ¹⁸	11738	2000	1035	Am
	2000	861 *	Am (by Sec. 45 of Ch.)	12110	2000	641	Am
	2000	1064 *	Am (by Sec. 5 of Ch.) ²⁹¹	12509	2000	1035	Am
			Am (by Sec. 5.5 of Ch.) ²⁹²	12512	2000	596	Ad
9250.19	2000	861 *	Am	12514	2000	1035	Am
9250.7	2000	861 *	Am (by Sec. 41 of Ch.)	12517.3	1999	229 *	Am
				12517.5	1999	1007	Am
9250.8	2000	861 *	Am	12800.5	1999	489	Am
9255	1999	1007	Am	12800.7	1999	1008	Am
9260	2000	861 *	Am	12802.5	1999	22 *	Am ¹⁶
9261	2000	861 *	Am	12804.9	1999	722	Am (as am by Sec. 54.5 and Sec. 55, Stats. 1998, Ch. 877)
9400	2000	861 *	Am (by Sec. 49 of Ch.)				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

VEHICLE CODE—Continued

<i>Affected By</i>				<i>Affected By</i>			
<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
12804.9 (Cont.)				13803	2000	985	Ad & R ¹¹¹
	2000	1035	R (as am by	14104.5	1999	724	Am
			Sec. 4,	14105	1999	724	Am
			Stats. 1999,	14105.5	1999	724	Am
			Ch. 722)	14601	2000	1064*	Am
			Am (as am by	14601.1	2000	1064*	Am
			Sec. 3,	14601.10	1999	877	Ad & R ¹⁹
			Stats. 1999,	14601.2	1999	22*	Am (as am by
			Ch. 722)				Sec. 10,
			R & Ad ²²				Stats. 1998,
12805	2000	985	Am				Ch. 756) ¹⁶
12808	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	14601.3	1999	22*	Am ¹⁶
	2000	985	Am	14601.4	2000	1064*	Am
			R & Ad ¹⁹²	14601.5	2000	1064*	Am
12810	2000	675	Am (by Sec. 1	14601.9	1999	122	Ad & R ¹⁹
			of Ch.)		2000	401	Am
	2000	1035	Am (by	14900	2000	787	Am
			Sec. 18.1 of Ch.)	14900.1	2000	787	Am
12811	1999	1008	Am (as ad by	14908	1999	1008	R
			Sec. 7,	15275	1999	224	Am
			Stats. 1998,	15278	1999	224	Am
			Ch. 887)	15300	1999	724	Am
12814	2000	985	Am	15302	1999	724	Am
			R & Ad ¹⁹²	15309	1999	724	Ad
12814.1	2000	985	Ad & R ⁵	15310	1999	1008	R
12814.6	2000	1035	Am	15311	1999	724	Ad
12814.8	1999	206	Ad & R ¹⁹	15320	1999	724	Ad
12815	1999	1008	Am	16020	1999	880	R (as ad by
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³				Sec. 5,
12818	2000	985	Am				Stats. 1996,
			R & Ad ¹⁹²				Ch. 1126)
13000	1999	1008	Am				Am (as am by
13000.1	2000	787	Ad				Sec. 10,
13003	1999	1008	Am				Stats. 1997,
13005.5	1999	489	Am				Ch. 652) ¹³
13102	1999	724	Am		2000	1035	Am
13106	1999	22*	Am ¹⁶	16020.1	1999	794	Ad
13210	2000	642	Ad		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
13350	1999	22*	Am ¹⁶		2000	1035	Am
13350.5	1999	22*	Am ¹⁶	16020.2	1999	807	Ad
13351.8	2000	642	Ad		2000	1035	Am
13351.85	2000	641	Ad	16021	2000	1035	Am
13352	1999	22*	Am ¹⁶	16025	1999	880	Am
13352.4	1999	22*	Am (as am by	16028	1999	880	Am ¹³
			Stats. 1998,	16029	1999	880	Am ¹³
			Ch. 756) ¹⁶	16030	1999	880	Am ¹³
13352.5	1999	22*	Am (as ad by	16033	1999	880	Am ¹³
			Sec. 7,	16054	1999	183	Am
			Stats. 1998,	16054.2	2000	1035	Am
			Ch. 756) ¹⁶	16056	2000	1035	Am
13352.6	2000	1063	Ad	16056.1	2000	1035	Ad & R ¹⁹
13353.2	1999	22*	Am (as am by	16070	1999	880	R (as ad by
			Sec. 3.12,				Sec. 11,
			Stats. 1998,				Stats. 1996,
			Ch. 118) ¹⁶				Ch. 1126)
13377	2000	135	Am ²⁰³				Am (as am by
13386	1999	22*	Ad(RN) ¹⁶				Sec. 10,
	2000	1064*	Am				Stats. 1996,
13551.1	1999	1008	R				Ch. 1126) ¹³

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

VEHICLE CODE—Continued

Affected By				Affected By			
Section	Year	Chapter	Effect	Section	Year	Chapter	Effect
16071	1999	880	R (as ad by Sec. 13, Stats. 1996, Ch. 1126) Am (as am by Sec. 12, Stats. 1996, Ch. 1126) ¹³	21716	2000	155	R (as am by Sec. 4, Stats. 1997, Ch. 536) Am (as am by Sec. 3, Stats. 1997, Ch. 536) ¹³
16457	1999	880	R (as ad by Sec. 15, Stats. 1996, Ch. 1126) Am (as am by Sec. 14, Stats. 1996, Ch. 1126) ¹³	21752	2000	596	Am
				21753	1999	724	Am
				21810	1999	482	Ad & R ²⁰
				21949	2000	833	Ad
				21950	2000	833	Am
				21950.5	2000	833	Ad
				21956	2000	833	Am
				21960	1999	722	Am
16560	1999	1007	Am	21970	2000	833	Ad
20001	1999	854 *	Am	21971	2000	833	Ad
20002	1999	421	Am	22110	1999	1008	Am
21051	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	22112	1999	647 *	Am
21059	1999	1007	Am	22349	1999	724	Am
21100.4	1999	724	R	22352	2000	521	Am (as am by Sec. 1 and as ad by Sec. 2, Stats. 1997, Ch. 421)
21115	1999	140	Am				
21115.1	1999	140	Am	22406	1999	724	Am
21200.5	1999	22 *	Am		2000	787	Am
21211	1999	1007	Am	22406.1	2000	787	Ad
21220	1999	722	Ad	22411	1999	722	Ad
21220.5	1999	722	Ad	22451	2000	1035	Am
21221	1999	722	Ad	22454	1999	647 *	Am
21221.5	1999	722	Ad	22456	2000	344	Ad
	2000	287	Am ²¹⁶	22511.55	2000	524	Am
21223	1999	722	Ad	22511.56	2000	135	Am ²⁰³
21224	1999	722	Ad	22511.59	2000	524	Am
21225	1999	722	Ad	22511.85	2000	215	Ad
21227	1999	722	Ad	22522	1999	1007	Am
21228	1999	722	Ad	22651	1999	22 *	Am (as am by Sec. 11.5, Stats. 1998, Ch. 118) ¹⁶
21229	1999	722	Ad				
21230	1999	722	Ad	22658	1999	1007	Am (by Sec. 23 of Ch.)
21235	1999	722	Ad	22850.5	1999	456	Am
21250	1999	140	Ad	23113	1999	421	Am
21251	1999	140	Ad	23116	2000	308	Am
21252	1999	140	Ad	23157	1999	22 *	Am & RN ¹⁶
21253	1999	140	Ad	23160	1999	22 *	Am (as am by Sec. 11, Stats. 1998, Ch. 756) & RN ¹⁶
21254	1999	140	Ad				
21260	1999	140	Ad	23161	1999	22 *	Am (as am by Sec. 12, Stats. 1998, Ch. 756) & RN ¹⁶
21266	1999	140	Ad				
21450	1999	277	Am R & Ad ⁶³				
21455.6	2000	833	Am				
	2000	860	Am				
21456.2	1999	277	Ad & R ¹⁸				
21456.3	1999	277	Ad & R ¹⁸				
21655.12	1999	168	Ad ⁴ R ⁵				
	2000	63 *	Am				
21655.16	2000	337	Ad ²²² R ³⁴				
21655.9	1999	330	Ad & R ⁶⁸				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

VEHICLE CODE—Continued

Affected By			Effect	Affected By			Effect
Section	Year	Chapter		Section	Year	Chapter	
23166	1999	22*	Am (as am by Sec. 13.5, Stats. 1998, Ch. 756) & RN ¹⁶	23508	2000	1063	R
				23522	1999	22*	R ¹⁶
				23524	1999	22*	R ¹⁶
				23536	1999	22*	Ad(RN) ¹⁶
				23538	1999	22*	Ad(RN) ¹⁶
23186	1999	22*	Am (as am by Sec. 15, Stats. 1998, Ch. 756) & RN ¹⁶	23542	1999	22*	Ad(RN) ¹⁶
				23546	1999	22*	Am ¹⁶
				23550	1999	22*	Am ¹⁶
				23550.5	1999	22*	Am ¹⁶
					1999	706*	Am
23198	1999	22*	R	23552	1999	22*	Am ¹⁶
			Ad & R ¹⁵	23558	1999	706*	Am
23203	1999	22*	Am (as am by Sec. 17, Stats. 1998, Ch. 756) & RN ¹⁶	23562	1999	22*	Ad(RN) ¹⁶
				23566	1999	22*	Am ¹⁶
				23568	1999	22*	Am ¹⁶
				23572	1999	22*	Am ¹⁶
				23575	1999	22*	Ad(RN) ¹⁶
23204	1999	22*	Am (as am by Sec. 19, Stats. 1998, Ch. 756) & RN ¹⁶		2000	1064*	Am
				23577	1999	22*	Am ¹⁶
				23590	1999	22*	R ¹⁶
				23596	1999	22*	R
							Ad ¹⁶
23221	1999	723	Am	23600	1999	22*	Am ¹⁶
23223	1999	723	Am	23602	1999	22*	Am ¹⁶
23225	1999	723	Am	23612	1999	22*	Ad(RN) ¹⁶
23226	1999	723	Am		1999	853	Am ¹⁴⁴
23235	1999	22*	Am (as am by Sec. 19, Stats. 1998, Ch. 756) & RN ¹⁶		1999	854*	Am
					2000	287	Am ²¹⁶
				23620	1999	724	Am
				23640	1999	22*	Am ¹⁶
				23646	1999	22*	Ad(RN) ¹⁶
					2000	1064*	Am
Div. 11, Ch. 12, Art. 4.5, heading (Sec. 23246 et seq.)				23647	1999	22*	Ad(RN) ¹⁶
				23648	1999	22*	Ad(RN) (by Sec. 31 and Sec. 32 of Ch.) ¹⁶
	1999	22*	R ¹⁶	23649	1999	22*	Ad(RN) ¹⁶
23246	1999	22*	Am (as am by Sec. 21, Stats. 1998, Ch. 756) & RN ¹⁶		2000	1064*	Am
				23650	1999	22*	Am ¹⁶
				23655	1999	22*	Am ¹⁶
				23660	1999	22*	Ad(RN) ¹⁶
				23662	1999	22*	Ad(RN) ¹⁶
23247	1999	22*	Am (as am by Sec. 22, Stats. 1998, Ch. 756) ¹⁶	23665	1999	22*	Am ¹⁶
				24002.5	2000	873	Ad
				24604	2000	1035	Am
				24607	1999	140	Am
23249.52	1999	22*	Am & RN ¹⁶	Div. 12, Ch. 5, Art. 3, heading (Sec. 27302 et seq.)			
23249.53	1999	22*	Am & RN ¹⁶		1999	449	Am
23249.54	1999	22*	Am (as am by Sec. 6 and as ad by Sec. 7, Stats. 1998, Ch. 656) & RN ¹⁶	27315	1999	557*	Am
				27316	1999	648	R & Ad
				27317	1999	449	Ad
23249.55	1999	22*	Am & RN ¹⁶	27360	2000	675	Am
23330	1999	722	Am				R & Ad ⁸
23502	2000	1063	R & Ad	27360.5	2000	675	Am
23504	2000	1063	R				R & Ad ⁸
23506	2000	1063	R				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
27361	2000	675	Am	35401.3	2000	860	Am
27363	2000	675	Am	35401.5	2000	860	Am
			R & Ad ⁸	35401.7	1999	911	Ad & R ⁵
27363.5	2000	675	Am	35402	1999	181	Am
			R & Ad ⁸		2000	860	Am
27365	2000	675	Am	35655.5	2000	212	Ad
			R & Ad ⁸	35780.3	2000	566	Am
27907	1999	456	Am	35790.1	2000	135	Am ²⁰³
27910	2000	861*	Ad	36010	2000	861*	Am
29004	1999	724	Am (by Sec. 45 of Ch.)	36109	2000	861*	Am
				38010	1999	1008	Am
31401	1999	556*	Am	38246	1999	1008	Am
31401.5	1999	557*	Ad	39004	1999	277	Am
31402	2000	873	Am	40000.13	1999	330	Am
31404	1999	556*	Am				R & Ad ⁶⁹
31405	1999	557*	Ad	40000.15	1999	83	Am ³⁰
	2000	308	Am		2000	873	Am
31406	2000	308	Ad ²¹⁸	40000.5	1999	316	Am
31407	2000	308	Ad	40001	1999	724	Am
31408	1999	556*	Ad	40303	1999	724	Am
31409	2000	308	Ad		2000	860	Am
34500	1999	724	Am	40611	1999	880	R (as ad by Sec. 17, Stats. 1996, Ch. 1126)
	2000	566	Am				Am (as am by Sec. 16, Stats. 1996, Ch. 1126) ¹³
34501.12	1999	1008	Am				
34501.13	1999	1007	Am				
34501.2	2000	787	Am				
34501.5	1999	1008	Am				
34505.6	1999	1005	Am				
	1999	1006	Am				
	2000	860	Am	40802	1999	1008	Am
34505.9	2000	135	Am ²⁰³		2000	521	Am
34506.4	2000	873	Am	41501	1999	1008	Am
34506.5	2000	873	Ad	42001	1999	841	Am
34520	1999	724	Am		2000	833	Am
34520.5	1999	1007	Am	42001.1	1999	724	Am
34601	1999	1005	Am (by Sec. 98 of Ch.)	42001.16	1999	841	Ad
				42001.17	2000	833	Ad
	1999	1008	Am (by Sec. 15.5 of Ch.)	42001.18	2000	833	Ad
				42005	1999	724	Am
				42007	1999	679	Am
	2000	787	Am	42007.4	1999	841	Ad
34622	1999	1005	Am	42010	1999	169*	Am ¹⁹
34623	1999	1006	Am	42030.1	2000	861*	Ad
34631.5	1999	724	Am	42205	1999	85	Am
35106	1999	724	Am	42232	2000	787	Am
			R & Ad ⁸	42271.5	1999	85	Ad & R ²⁷
35400	2000	860	Am (by Sec. 10 of Ch.)				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

WATER CODE

<i>Affected By</i>				<i>Affected By</i>			
<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
1011	1999	938	Am	12310	1999	779*	Am
1014	1999	938	Ad	12582.7	2000	1071	Ad
1015	1999	938	Ad	12585.7	2000	1071	R & Ad
1016	1999	938	Ad	12585.8	2000	1071	Ad
1017	1999	938	Ad	12585.9	2000	1071	Ad
1062	1999	83	Am ³⁰	12643	2000	1071	Ad
Div. 2,				12657	2000	1071	Am
Pt. 2,				12661.2	2000	1071	Ad
Ch. 1,				12670.14	2000	1071	Ad
Art. 2.7,				12670.16	2000	1071	Ad
heading				12670.20	2000	1071	Ad
(Sec. 1228				12670.7	2000	1071	Ad
et seq.)	2000	306	Am	12670.8	2000	1071	Ad
1228.1	2000	306	Am	12684.2	2000	1071	Ad
1228.2	2000	306	Am	12684.4	2000	1071	Ad
1228.3	2000	306	Am	12684.6	2000	1071	Ad
1228.5	2000	306	Am	12684.8	2000	1071	Ad
1228.8	2000	306	Am	12706.3	2000	1071	Ad
1228.9	2000	306	Am	12721.5	2000	1071	Ad
1707	1999	938	Am	12721.7	2000	1071	Ad
1726	1999	938	R & Ad	12721.8	2000	1071	Ad
1727	1999	938	R & Ad	13176	2000	727	Am
1728	1999	938	Am	13177.5	2000	144*	Ad
1732	1999	938	R & Ad	13177.6	2000	144*	Ad
1812.6	1999	725*	Ad & R ²⁴	13178	1999	488	Ad
10004	1999	210	Am		2000	727	Am
	2000	720	Am	13191	1999	495	Ad
10004.5	1999	210	Ad	13192	1999	495	Ad
	2000	720	Am	13195	2000	727	Ad
10004.6	2000	720	Ad	13196	2000	727	Ad
10621	2000	297	Am	13197.5	2000	727	Ad
10631	2000	712*	Am	13198	2000	727	Ad
10642	2000	297	Am	13263.3	1999	92	Ad
10644	2000	297	Am		1999	93	Ad ⁴⁰
10750	2000	708	Am		2000	807	Am
10752	1999	779*	Am	13263.6	1999	92	Ad
10795	2000	708	Ad		1999	93	Ad ⁴⁰
10795.10	2000	708	Ad	13269	1999	686	Am
10795.12	2000	708	Ad	13273	2000	343	Am
10795.14	2000	708	Ad	13290	2000	781	Ad
10795.16	2000	708	Ad	13291	2000	781	Ad
10795.19	2000	708	Ad	13291.5	2000	781	Ad
10795.2	2000	708	Ad	13291.7	2000	781	Ad
10795.20	2000	708	Ad	13327	1999	779*	Am
10795.4	2000	708	Ad	13350	1999	686	Am
10795.6	2000	708	Ad	13362	1999	92	Ad
10795.8	2000	708	Ad		1999	93	Ad ⁴⁰
12260	1999	779*	S ⁵	13369	1999	560	Ad
12261	1999	779*	S ⁵	13385	1999	92	Am
12262	1999	779*	S ⁵		1999	93	Am
12263	1999	779*	S ⁵		2000	807	Am
12264	1999	779*	S ⁵	13397.5	2000	727	Am
12265	1999	779*	S ⁵	13399	2000	727	S ⁵⁷
12266	1999	779*	S ⁵	13399.1	2000	727	S ⁵⁷
12267	1999	779*	S ⁵	13399.2	2000	727	S ⁵⁷
12268	1999	779*	S ⁵	13399.3	2000	727	Am ¹³
12269	1999	779*	S ⁵	13480	1999	725*	Am
12270	1999	779*	S ⁵	13580.5	1999	173	Am
12271	1999	779*	S ⁵	13580.7	1999	173	Am
12272	1999	779*	S ⁵	13752	1999	812	Am
12273	1999	779*	Am ⁵	13952.1	2000	391*	Ad

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

WATER CODE—Continued

Affected By				Affected By			
Section	Year	Chapter	Effect	Section	Year	Chapter	Effect
14058	1999	725 *	Am ¹²³	79022	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
20527.12	2000	1078	Ad ²⁷³	79022.5	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
20527.13	2000	1078	Ad ²⁷³	79022.7	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
20804	2000	1042	Am		2000	1078	Am
20805	2000	1042	Am	79023	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
21100	2000	1041	Am	79024	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
22651.5	2000	146 *	Ad	79025	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
30547	1999	853	Am ¹⁴⁴	79026	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
31013.5	1999	166	Ad	79030	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
31483	1999	779 *	Am ²⁰	79031	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
35470.5	1999	779 *	Am	79033	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
36424.1	2000	25 *	Ad	79033.2	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
37207.1	2000	25 *	Ad	79033.4	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
39034	1999	779 *	Ad	79033.6	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
39035	1999	779 *	Ad	79035	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
41307	1999	779 *	Am	79036	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
46796	1999	779 *	Ad	79037	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
46797	1999	779 *	Ad	79038	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
55339	2000	722	Ad	79039	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
60230.5	2000	894	Ad	79040	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
60231	2000	894	Am	79041	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
60233.5	2000	888	Ad & R ²⁰	79042	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
60290	2000	894	Ad	79043	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
60291	2000	894	Ad	79044	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
60292	2000	894	Ad	79044.5	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
60315	2000	894	Am	79044.6	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
60316	2000	894	Am		2000	1078	Am
60318	2000	727	Am	79044.7	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
60328.1	2000	894	Ad	79044.9	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
60600	2000	888	Ad	79045	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
60602	2000	888	Ad	79046	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
60604	2000	888	Ad	79047	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
60606	2000	888	Ad	79048	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
60608	2000	888	Ad	79049	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
60610	2000	888	Ad	79050	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
60612	2000	888	Ad	79051	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
60614	2000	888	Ad	79052	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
60616	2000	888	Ad	79055	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
60618	2000	888	Ad	79056	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
60620	2000	888	Ad	79057	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
60622	2000	888	Ad	79060	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
71631.7	1999	779 *	Am ¹⁸	79061	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
71697	2000	129 *	Am	79062	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
78621	1999	725 *	Am ¹²³	79062.5	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
78626	1999	725 *	R & Ad ¹²³	79065	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
78648.12	1999	725 *	R & Ad ¹²³	79065.2	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
	2000	1078	Am	79065.4	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
78675	1999	725 *	R & Ad ¹²³	79065.6	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79000	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79065.8	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79005	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79067	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79006	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79067.2	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79007	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79067.4	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79008	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79068	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79009	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79068.10	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79010	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79068.12	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79011	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79068.14	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79012	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79068.16	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79013	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79068.18	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79019	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79068.2	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79020	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79068.20	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79021	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³		2000	1078	Am

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

WATER CODE—Continued

<i>Affected By</i>				<i>Affected By</i>			
<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
79068.4	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³				
79068.6	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79110	2000	1078	Am
79068.8	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³		1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79069	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79111	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
	2000	1078	Am	79112	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79069.10	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79113	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79069.12	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79114	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79069.2	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79114.2	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79069.4	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79114.3	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79069.6	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79114.5	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79069.8	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79115	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79070	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79116	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79071	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79117	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79075	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79120	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79076	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79121	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79077	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79122	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79078	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³		2000	1078	Am
79079	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79122.2	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79079.5	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79122.4	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79080	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79123	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79081	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79124	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79082	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79125	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79083	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79126	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79084	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79127	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79085	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³		2000	1078	Am
79085.5	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79128	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79086	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³		2000	1078	Am
79087	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79128.5	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79088	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³		2000	1078	Am
79090	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79129	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79091	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79130	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79092	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79131	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79093	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79132	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79094	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79133	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79100	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³		2000	1078	Am
79101	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79135	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79102	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79136	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79103	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79137	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79103.2	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79138	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79103.4	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79139	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79104	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79140	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79104.100	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³		2000	1078	Am
79104.102	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79141	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79104.104	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79142	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79104.106	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79142.2	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79104.108	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79142.4	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79104.110	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79142.6	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79104.114	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79142.8	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79104.20	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79143	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79104.200	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79144	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79104.202	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79145	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79104.204	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79146	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79104.206	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79147	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79104.22	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79148	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79104.24	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³		2000	1078	Am
79104.26	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79148.10	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79104.30	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79148.12	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79104.32	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79148.14	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79104.34	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79148.15	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79105	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79148.16	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79106	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79148.2	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
				79148.4	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

WATER CODE—Continued

<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>			<i>Section</i>	<i>Affected By</i>		
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>		<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
79148.6	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79179	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79148.7	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79180	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79148.8	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79181	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
	2000	1078	Am	79182	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79149	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79183	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79149.10	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79190	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79149.12	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79191	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79149.14	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79192	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79149.16	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79193	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79149.2	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79194	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79149.3	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79195	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79149.4	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79196	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79149.6	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79196.5	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79149.8	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³		2000	1078	Am
79150	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79197	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79151	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79198	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79152	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79199	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79153	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79200	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79154	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79201	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79155	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79201.5	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79155.5	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79202	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79156	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79203	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79157	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79205.10	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79158	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79205.12	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79161	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79205.14	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79161.5	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79205.16	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79162	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79205.2	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79162.2	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79205.4	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79162.4	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79205.6	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79163	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79205.8	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79164	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79210	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79165	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79211	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79166	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79212	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79170	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79213	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79171	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79214	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
	2000	1078	Am	79215	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79172	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79216	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79173	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79217	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79174	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79218	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79175	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79219	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79176	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79220	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79177	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³	79221	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³
79178	1999	725 *	Ad ¹²³				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS CODE

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
100	2000	447	Am		2000	910	Am
202	1999	997	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)	366.23	1999	997	Am
213.5	1999	661	Am (by Sec. 13 of Ch.)	366.24	1999	887	Ad
	1999	980	Am (by Sec. 19.5 of Ch.)	366.25	2000	910	R
217	1999	233	Am	366.26	1999	887	Ad
229.5	2000	908	Am		2000	910	R
256	2000	228	Am		1999	83	Am ³⁰
300	2000	824	Am		1999	997	Am
300.2	1999	346	R & Ad ⁸⁰		2000	910	Am
302	2000	921	Am	366.3	1999	887	Am (by Sec. 2 of Ch.)
305.5	1999	275 *	Ad		2000	108 *	Am
309	2000	421 *	Am		2000	909	Am (by Sec. 6 of Ch.)
	2000	824	R & Ad ⁸⁰		2000	910	Am (by Sec. 14.1 of Ch.)
316.2	2000	56	Am		2000	911	Am (by Sec. 2.3 of Ch.)
317	2000	450	Am	369.5	1999	552	Ad
319	1999	83	Am ³⁰	388	2000	909	Am
319.1	1999	892	Am	391	2000	911	Ad
326	2000	450	R ⁹⁶	396	1999	620	Am
326.5	2000	450	Ad	602	1999	996	Am
355.1	1999	417 *	Am		2000		
358.1	2000	909	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)		Initiative (Prop. 21 adopted March 7, 2000)		
	2000	930	Am				
360.6	1999	275 *	Ad				Am
361.2	2000	909	Am (by Sec. 2 of Ch.)	602.5	1999	996	Ad
361.21	1999	881 *	Am		2000		
361.4	2000	421 *	Am		Initiative (Prop. 21 adopted March 7, 2000)		
361.5	1999	399	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)				
	1999	805	Am (by Sec. 1.2 of Ch.)				Ad
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	606	1999	996	Am
	2000	824	Am	625.3	1999	996	Am
			R & Ad ⁸⁰		2000		
362	2000	908	Am (by Sec. 2 of Ch.)		Initiative (Prop. 21 adopted March 7, 2000)		
	2000	910	Am (by Sec. 8.5 of Ch.)				Am
	2000	911	Am (by Sec. 1.5 of Ch.)	628	1999	997	Am
362.1	2000	909	Am	628.1	1999	996	Am
366	1999	887	Am	629	1999	996	Am
	2000	909	Am		2000	663	Am
366.1	2000	909	Am		2000		
366.21	1999	399	Am (by Sec. 2 of Ch.)		Initiative (Prop. 21 adopted March 7, 2000)		
	1999	805	Am (by Sec. 2.2 of Ch.)				
	2000	108 *	Am				Am
	2000	910	Am	635	1999	997	Am
366.22	1999	399	Am	636	1999	997	Am
	2000	108 *	Am	636.1	1999	997	Ad
				652	1999	997	Am

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS CODE—Continued

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
653.5	1999	997	Am	777	2000		
654.3	2000				Initiative		
	Initiative				(Prop. 21		
	adopted				March 7,		
	March 7,				2000)		
	2000)		Am	781	1999	83	Am ³⁰
656.2	1999	996	Am		2000		
658	1999	997	Am		Initiative		
660	1999	997	Am		(Prop. 21		
	2000				adopted		
	Initiative				March 7,		
	(Prop. 21				2000)		Am
	adopted			781.5	1999	167	Ad & R ⁵²
	March 7,			790	2000		
	2000)		Am		Initiative		
663	2000				(Prop. 21		
	Initiative				adopted		
	(Prop. 21				March 7,		
	adopted				2000)		Ad
	March 7,			791	2000		
	2000)		Am		Initiative		
676	1999	996	Am		(Prop. 21		
	2000		Am		adopted		
	Initiative				March 7,		
	(Prop. 21				2000)		Ad
	adopted			792	2000		
	March 7,				Initiative		
	2000)		Am		(Prop. 21		
676.5	1999	996	Am		adopted		
706.5	1999	997	Am		March 7,		
706.6	1999	997	Ad		2000)		Ad
707	2000			793	2000		
	Initiative				Initiative		
	(Prop. 21				(Prop. 21		
	adopted				adopted		
	March 7,				March 7,		
	2000)		Am		2000)		Ad
725.1	1999	996	Ad	794	2000		
726.4	1999	997	Ad		Initiative		
727	2000	911	Am		(Prop. 21		
727.1	1999	881 *	Am		adopted		
727.2	1999	995	Ad		March 7,		
	1999	997	Ad		2000)		Ad
	2000	287	Am (as ad by	795	2000		
			Stats. 1999,		Initiative		
			Ch. 995)		(Prop. 21		
			& RN ²¹⁶		adopted		
727.3	1999	997	Ad		March 7,		
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³		2000)		Ad
727.31	1999	997	Ad	796	2000	366 *	Ad & R ^{21 20}
	2000	135	Am ²⁰³	827	1999	984	Am
727.4	1999	997	Ad		1999	985	Am (by Sec. 3
	2000	287	Am ²¹⁶				of Ch.)
727.6	2000	287	Ad(RN) ²¹⁶		1999	996	Am (by
730.6	2000	481	Am				Sec. 22.3
	2000	1016	Am (by				of Ch.)
			Sec. 12.5		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
			of Ch.)		2000	908	Am (by Sec. 3
730.7	1999	996	Ad				of Ch.)
731.3	2000	366 *	Ad & R ^{21 20}				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS CODE—Continued

<i>Affected By</i>				<i>Affected By</i>			
<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
827 (Cont.)	2000	926	Am (by Sec. 8 of Ch.)	1767	2000	481	Am
				1768.85	2000	627	Ad
827.1	1999	996	Am (as ad by Stats. 1996, Ch. 422) & RN	1787	1999	83	Ad(RN) ³⁰
				1788	1999	83	Ad(RN) ³⁰
					2000	135	Am ²⁰³
	2000			1789	1999	83	Ad(RN) ³⁰
	Initiative			1789.5	1999	83	Ad(RN) ³⁰
	(Prop. 21				2000	135	Am ²⁰³
	adopted			1790	1999	83	Am & RN ³⁰
	March 7,			1791	1999	83	Am & RN ³⁰
	2000)			1792	1999	83	Am & RN ³⁰
			Am (as ad by	1793	1999	83	Am & RN ³⁰
			Stats. 1996,	1801	1999	83	Am ³⁰
			Ch. 422) & RN	4094.1	2000	93*	Ad
827.2	2000			4094.2	2000	93*	Ad
	Initiative			4096.7	2000	93*	Ad ⁶²
	(Prop. 21						R ²²
	adopted			4097	2000	93*	Ad
	March 7,			4097.1	2000	93*	Ad
	2000)		Ad(RN)	4097.2	2000	93*	Ad
827.5	1999	996	Am	4097.3	2000	93*	Ad
	2000			4098	2000	93*	Ad
	Initiative			4098.1	2000	93*	Ad
	(Prop. 21			4098.2	2000	93*	Ad
	adopted			4098.3	2000	93*	Ad
	March 7,			4098.4	2000	93*	Ad
	2000)		Am	4098.5	2000	93*	Ad
827.6	1999	996	R & Ad	4107.5	2000	93*	Ad
	2000			4341.1	2000	814	Ad
	Initiative			4353	1999	1023	S ¹⁸
	(Prop. 21			4354	1999	1023	Am ¹⁸
	adopted			4354.5	1999	1023	Ad & R ¹⁸
	March 7,			4355	1999	1023	Am ¹⁸
	2000)		Am	4356	1999	1023	R
827.7	1999	996	Ad(RN)				Ad & R ¹⁸
828.01	2000			4357	1999	1023	Am ¹⁸
	Initiative			4357.1	1999	1023	Ad & R ¹⁸
	(Prop. 21			4357.2	1999	1023	Ad & R ¹⁸
	adopted			4358	1999	1023	S ¹⁸
	March 7,			4358.5	1999	1023	Ad & R ¹⁸
	2000)		R	4359	1999	1023	Am ¹⁸
903.4	2000	808*	Am	4441.5	1999	146*	Ad
903.41	2000	808*	Am	4519.7	2000	382	Ad & R ⁴³
903.5	2000	808*	Am	4598.5	2000	93*	Ad
903.7	2000	108*	Am	4639.5	2000	93*	Ad
990	2000	59	Am	4640.6	1999	146*	Am
1077	2000	659	Ad	4647	1999	146*	Am
1078	2000	659	Ad	4669.2	1999	369	S ⁵⁷
1120.1	1999	996	Am	4669.75	1999	369	S ⁵⁷
1120.2	1999	78*	Am	4669.8	1999	369	R
1700	1999	333	Am	4681.3	1999	146*	Am
1714	2000	481	Am	4689.7	2000	93*	Am
1732.6	2000			4701	2000	416	Am
	Initiative			4702.7	2000	416	Ad
	(Prop. 21			4705	2000	416	Am
	adopted			4710	2000	416	Am
	March 7,			4710.5	2000	416	Am
	2000)		Am	4710.6	2000	416	Am
1752.81	2000	481	Am	4710.7	2000	416	Am
1755.4	2000	659	Ad	4710.8	2000	416	Am
1764.2	2000	481	Am	4711	2000	416	Am

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
4711.5	2000	416	Am	5869	2000	520	Am
4712	2000	416	Am	5880	2000	520	Am
4712.2	2000	416	Am	6501	1999	146*	Ad
4712.5	2000	416	Am	6600	1999	350*	Am
4791	2000	93*	Am ^{4 5}		1999	995	Am (by Sec. 2.2 of Ch.)
5600.8	2000	93*	Ad		2000	643	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.)
5614	2000	93*	Ad	6601	1999	136*	Am
5614.5	2000	93*	Ad	6601.1	1999	136*	Ad & R ²⁰
5618	2000	93*	Ad	6601.3	2000	41*	Am
5675	2000	93*	Am ^{4 5}	6601.5	2000	41*	Am
5675.1	2000	93*	Ad	6602	2000	41*	Am
5676	2000	93*	Ad	6603	2000	420*	Am
5676.5	2000	93*	Ad	6604	2000	420*	Am
5689	2000	93*	Ad	6604.1	2000	420*	R (as ad by Sec. 8, Stats. 1998, Ch. 961)
5689.1	2000	93*	Ad				Am (as am by Sec. 7, Stats. 1998, Ch. 961) ^{36 13}
5689.2	2000	93*	Ad				Am ³⁰
5689.3	2000	93*	Ad	6609.1	1999	83	Am
5689.4	2000	93*	Ad	8102	2000	254	Am
5689.5	2000	93*	Ad	8103	1999	578*	Am
5689.6	2000	93*	Ad				
5689.7	2000	93*	Ad	Div. 8.5, Ch. 2, Art. 1, heading (Sec. 9100 et seq.)	2000	797	Ad
5689.8	2000	93*	Ad		1999	948	Ad
5689.9	2000	93*	Ad		2000	108*	Ad
5696.5	2000	140	Am		2000	797	Ad
5701.1	1999	146*	Ad		2000	797	Ad
5768.5	1999	83	Am ³⁰		2000	797	Ad
5777	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}		2000	797	Ad
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³		2000	108*	Am
5777.5	2000	811	Ad		2000	797	Ad
5777.6	2000	811	Ad		2000	797	Ad
5802	1999	617*	Am		2000	797	Ad
5806	1999	617*	Am		2000	797	Ad
	2000	518*	Am		2000	797	Ad
5811	2000	518*	Am		2000	797	Ad
5814	1999	617*	Am		2000	797	Ad
	2000	518*	Am		2000	797	Ad
5814.5	1999	617*	Ad ⁴⁵		2000	797	Ad
			R ²⁵		2000	108*	Am
	2000	518*	Am		2000	797	Ad
5830	2000	93*	Ad & R ⁵		2000	797	Ad
5831	2000	93*	Ad & R ⁵		2000	797	Ad
5832	2000	93*	Ad & R ⁵		2000	797	Ad
5833	2000	93*	Ad & R ⁵		2000	797	Ad
5834	2000	93*	Ad & R ⁵		2000	597	Ad ²⁵⁵
5835	2000	93*	Ad & R ⁵				R ⁶³
5836	2000	93*	Ad & R ⁵	9521	2000	597	Ad ²⁵⁵
5837	2000	93*	Ad & R ⁵				R ⁶³
5838	2000	93*	Ad & R ⁵	9522	2000	597	Ad ²⁵⁵
5839	2000	93*	Ad & R ⁵				R ⁶³
5851	2000	520	Am	9523	2000	597	Ad ²⁵⁵
5852.5	2000	520	Am				R ⁶³
5855.5	2000	520	Am	9541	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}
5856.2	2000	520	Ad		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
5857	2000	520	Am	9560	1999	859	Am
5859	2000	520	Am	9563	1999	859	Am
5860	2000	520	Am		2000	558	Am
5863	2000	520	Am	9564	1999	147*	Am
5865	2000	520	Am		1999	859	Am
5865.1	2000	520	Ad		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
5865.3	2000	520	Ad	9710.5	1999	943	Ad
5866	2000	520	Am	9712	1999	943	Am

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
9740	1999	943	Am	11350.4	1999	478	R
9745	1999	943	Ad	11350.5	1999	478	R
10072	1999	371	Am	11350.6	1999	478	R
10080	1999	479 *	R & Ad		1999	652	Am ⁸²
10081	1999	479 *	R & Ad		1999	654	Am (by Sec. 5 of Ch.)
10082	1999	479 *	R & Ad				Ad ⁸²
	2000	808 *	Am	11350.61	1999	653	Ad ⁸²
10083	1999	479 *	R & Ad	11350.7	1999	478	R
10084	1999	479 *	R & Ad	11350.75	1999	980	Ad ⁸²
10085	1999	479 *	R	11350.8	1999	478	R
			Ad ^{119 120}	11350.9	1999	478	R
10086	1999	479 *	R & Ad	11351	1999	478	R
10087	1999	479 *	R & Ad	11352	1999	478	R
10088	1999	479 *	R & Ad	11354	1999	478	R
10089	1999	479 *	R	11355	1999	478	R
10090	1999	479 *	R & Ad		1999	652	Am ⁸²
10091	1999	479 *	R & Ad	11356	1999	478	R
10092	1999	479 *	R & Ad	11356.2	1999	653	Ad ⁸²
10093	1999	479 *	R & Ad	11357	1999	478	R
10094	1999	479 *	R	11358	1999	653	Ad ⁸²
10095	1999	479 *	R	11360	1999	147 *	S ¹
10096	1999	479 *	R	11361	1999	147 *	S ¹
10097	1999	479 *	R	11362	1999	147 *	S ¹
10544.1	2000	108 *	Am	11363	1999	147 *	S ¹
10554	1999	887	Am		2000	108 *	Am
10604.5	2000	808 *	Am	11364	1999	147 *	R
10604.6	2000	808 *	Am				Ad ¹
10609.3	2000	108 *	Am	11365	1999	147 *	S ¹
10609.4	1999	147 *	Ad	11366	1999	147 *	S ¹
10609.6	2000	108 *	Ad	11367	1999	147 *	S ¹
10851	2000	569	Am		2000	108 *	Am
10950	1999	803	Am ⁸²	11368	1999	147 *	S ¹
10951	1999	803	Am ⁸²	11369	1999	83	Am ³⁰
10963	1999	803	Am ⁸²		1999	147 *	R
10980	1999	83	Am ³⁰				Ad ¹
11006.2	2000	795	Am	11370	1999	147 *	Am ¹
11008.17	1999	471 *	Am	11371	1999	147 *	Ad ¹
11008.19	1999	83	Am (as ad by Sec. 2, Stats. 1998, Ch. 962) & RN ³⁰	11372	1999	147 *	Ad ¹
			Ad(RN) ³⁰		2000	108 *	Am
11008.20	1999	83	Ad(RN) ³⁰	11373	1999	147 *	Ad ¹
11265.1	1999	826	Am ¹³¹	11374	2000	108 *	Ad
			R ¹⁴⁰	11375	2000	108 *	Ad
11265.2	1999	826	R	11401	1999	83	Am ³⁰
			Ad ¹³²	11404.1	1999	887	Am
			R ⁶³	11450	1999	147 *	Am
			Am ^{201 43}	11450.16	1999	147 *	Am
11322.6	2000	933	Am	11451.5	2000	933	Am
11322.61	2000	933	Am	11457	2000	808 *	Am
11322.9	2000	933	Am	11461	1999	147 *	Am
11325.9	1999	919	Ad		2000	108 *	Am
11325.91	1999	919	Ad	11462.07	1999	634	Ad
11325.93	1999	919	Ad	11462.4	2000	1060	Am
11325.95	1999	919	Ad	11463	1999	147 *	Am
11350	1999	478	R		2000	108 *	Am
	1999	653	Am ⁸²	11465	1999	147 *	Am
11350.1	1999	478	R	11465.6	2000	108 *	Ad
11350.2	1999	478	R	11466.21	1999	881 *	Am
11350.3	1999	478	R	11467.2	2000	108 *	Ad
				11475	1999	478	R

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WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS CODE—Continued

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
11475.1	1999	478	R	12301.8	1999	90*	Ad
	1999	980	Am ⁸²		1999	91*	R (as ad by
11475.12	1999	653	Ad ⁸²				Stats. 1999,
11475.14	1999	653	Ad ⁸²				Ch. 90)
11475.15	1999	478	R	12302.25	1999	90*	Ad
11475.3	1999	478	R (as ad by	12302.3	1999	83	Am ³⁰
			Stats. 1994,	12302.7	1999	90*	R
			Ch. 906)	12303.4	1999	90*	Am
			Am (as ad by	12306.1	1999	91*	Ad
			Stats. 1997,		2000	108*	R
			Ch. 270)				Ad ²⁰²
11475.4	1999	478	R	12306.2	2000	108*	Ad ²⁵
11475.5	1999	478	R	12306.3	2000	108*	Ad
11475.6	1999	652	Ad ⁸²	12400	2000	143*	Ad
11475.8	1999	478	R	12554	1999	906	Ad
11476	1999	478	R	13002	2000	108*	Am
11476.1	1999	478	R	14005.24	2000	824	Ad & R ⁴³
11476.3	1999	654	Ad ⁸²	14005.25	2000	945	Ad
11476.6	1999	478	Am	14005.28	2000	93*	Ad
11477	1999	478	Am	14005.30	1999	146*	Am
	2000	808*	Am		1999	148*	Am (as am by
11477.02	1999	478	Am				Stats. 1999,
	2000	808*	Am				Ch. 146)
11477.04	1999	478	Am		2000	93*	Am
11478	1999	478	R	14005.31	2000	1088	Ad
11478.1	1999	653	Ad ⁸²	14005.32	2000	1088	Ad
11478.2	1999	478	R	14005.33	2000	1088	Ad
11478.3	1999	652	Ad ⁸²	14005.34	2000	1088	Ad
11478.5	1999	478	R	14005.35	2000	1088	Ad
	1999	652	Am ⁸²	14005.36	2000	1088	Ad
11478.51	1999	478	R	14005.37	2000	1088	Ad
	1999	652	Am ⁸²	14005.38	2000	1088	Ad
11478.52	1999	652	Ad ⁸²	14005.39	2000	1088	Ad
11478.6	1999	478	R	14005.40	2000	93*	Ad
11478.7	1999	478	R	14005.81	2000	1088	Am
11478.8	1999	478	R	14006.3	1999	227	Am
11478.9	1999	478	R	14006.4	1999	227	Am
11479	1999	478	Am	14007.5	1999	146*	Am
11479.5	1999	478	R	14007.65	1999	146*	Ad
11479.6	1999	478	R		1999	148*	R (as ad by
11479.7	2000	808*	R				Stats. 1999,
11484	2000	808*	Ad				Ch. 146) & Ad
11485	1999	478	Am	14007.7	1999	146*	Ad
11488	1999	478	R	14007.9	1999	820	Ad ¹⁴⁶
11489	1999	478	R				R ⁸⁰
11490	1999	478	R	14008.6	2000	808*	Am
11491	1999	478	R	14008.85	1999	146*	Ad ⁴⁴
11492	1999	478	R	14011.15	1999	146*	Ad
11492.1	1999	478	R		2000	93*	Am
12200.018	1999	147*	R	14015	2000	435	Am
12301.3	1999	90*	Ad	14016.8	2000	347	Ad
	2000	445*	Am	14018.5	1999	146*	Ad
12301.4	1999	90*	Ad	14021.35	2000	108*	Ad
	2000	445*	Am	14021.4	2000	93*	Am
12301.6	1999	90*	Am	14040	2000	322	Am
	1999	91*	R (as am by	14040.1	2000	322	Ad ²¹⁹
			Stats. 1999,	14040.5	2000	322	Am
			Ch. 90)	14043	1999	146*	Ad
			& Ad ⁴²	14043.1	1999	146*	Ad
	2000	108*	Am		2000	322	Am

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Affected By				Affected By			
Section	Year	Chapter	Effect	Section	Year	Chapter	Effect
14043.15	1999	146 *	Ad		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
14043.2	1999	146 *	Ad	14087.41	1999	539	Ad
	2000	322	Am	14087.51	2000	696	Am
14043.25	1999	146 *	Ad	14087.57	2000	696	Am
14043.3	1999	146 *	Ad	14087.9705	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}
14043.34	2000	322	Ad		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
14043.35	1999	146 *	Ad	14088.19	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}
14043.36	1999	146 *	Ad		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
	2000	322	Am	14089	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}
14043.37	1999	146 *	Ad		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
	2000	322	Am	14089.4	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}
14043.4	1999	146 *	Ad		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
14043.45	1999	146 *	Ad	14094.3	1999	146 *	Am
14043.5	1999	146 *	Ad	14100.75	1999	993	Ad
14043.55	1999	146 *	Ad		2000	322	Am ²²⁰
14043.6	1999	146 *	Ad	14105.17	2000	93 *	Ad ²⁵⁶
14043.61	2000	322	Ad	14105.26	1999	757	Ad ¹⁶⁸
14043.62	2000	322	Ad		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
14043.65	1999	146 *	Ad		2000	852	Am
	2000	322	Am	14105.31	1999	146 *	Am ²⁴
14043.7	1999	146 *	Ad		2000	93 *	Am ²⁰
	2000	322	Am	14105.33	1999	146 *	Am ²⁴
14043.75	1999	146 *	Ad		2000	93 *	Am ²⁰
	2000	322	Am	14105.337	1999	190	Ad
14051	1999	887	Am ¹⁶³	14105.35	1999	146 *	Am ²⁴
14053	1999	146 *	Am		2000	93 *	Am ²⁰
	2000	93 *	Am	14105.37	1999	146 *	Am ²⁴
14053.1	1999	146 *	Ad		2000	93 *	Am ²⁰
	1999	148 *	Am (as ad by Stats. 1999, Ch. 146) & R ³⁹	14105.38	1999	146 *	Am ²⁴
	2000	93 *	Am ¹⁹⁴		2000	93 *	Am ²⁰
14067	1999	146 *	Am	14105.39	1999	146 *	Am ²⁴
14067.5	2000	93 *	Ad		2000	93 *	Am ²⁰
14085.5	1999	701	Am	14105.4	1999	146 *	Am (as am by Sec. 90, Stats. 1998, Ch. 310) ²⁴
14085.54	2000	842	Ad				Am (as am by Sec. 91, Stats. 1998, Ch. 310) ²⁵
14085.56	2000	846	Ad				Am (as am by Sec. 51, Stats. 1999, Ch. 146) ²⁰
14085.7	1999	146 *	Am ^{45 24}				Am (as am by Sec. 52, Stats. 1999, Ch. 146) ³⁴
	2000	93 *	Am ^{21 20}	14105.405	1999	146 *	Am ²⁴
14085.8	1999	146 *	Am ^{45 24}		2000	93 *	Am ²⁰
	2000	93 *	Am ^{21 20}	14105.41	1999	146 *	Am (as am by Sec. 93, Stats. 1998, Ch. 310) ²⁴
14085.81	2000	93 *	Ad				Am (as am by Sec. 94, Stats. 1998, Ch. 310) ²⁵
14085.9	1999	226	Ad				
14087.301	1999	146 *	Ad				
14087.32	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}				
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³				
	2000	858	Am (as am by Stats. 1999, Ch. 525)				
14087.36	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}				
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³				
	2000	858	Am (as am by Stats. 1999, Ch. 525)				
14087.37	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}				
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³				
14087.38	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}				
	2000	857	Am ²⁰³				
14087.4	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}				

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Affected By				Affected By			
Section	Year	Chapter	Effect	Section	Year	Chapter	Effect
14105.41	(Cont.)			14132.88	2000	93 *	Ad
	2000	93 *	Am (as am by Sec. 54, Stats. 1999, Ch. 146) ²⁰	14132.90	1999	147 *	Am
			Am (as am by Sec. 55, Stats. 1999, Ch. 146) ³⁴	14132.91	2000	93 *	Ad
				14132.92	2000	804 *	Ad
				14132.93	2000	804 *	Ad
				14132.95	1999	90 *	Am
				14133.05	2000	93 *	Ad
				14133.12	1999	845	Ad ⁹³
				14139.13	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}
14105.42	1999	146 *	Am (as am by Sec. 95, Stats. 1998, Ch. 310) ²⁴		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
				14139.53	2000	858	Am
				14163	1999	146 *	Am
					2000	93 *	Am
	2000	93 *	Am (as am by Sec. 56, Stats. 1999, Ch. 146) ²⁰	14170	2000	322	Am
			Am (as am by Sec. 13, Stats. 1992, Ch. 723) & RN	14170.8	1999	993	Am
					2000	322	Am
				14171.6	1999	993	Am
					2000	322	Am
				14251	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}
					2000	857	Am ²⁰³
				14308	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}
					2000	857	Am ²⁰³
14105.425	2000	93 *	Ad(RN)	14408.5	2000	93 *	Ad
14105.91	1999	146 *	Am ²⁵	14409	2000	93 *	Am
	2000	93 *	Am ³⁴	14456	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}
14105.915	1999	146 *	Am ²⁵		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
	2000	93 *	Am ³⁴	14456.5	2000	811	Ad
14105.916	1999	146 *	Am	14457	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}
	2000	93 *	Am		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
14105.98	1999	44 *	Am	14459	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}
	2000	48 *	Am		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
14105.981	1999	146 *	Am ²⁴		1999	525	Am ^{112 114}
	2000	93 *	Am ²⁰	14460	1999	525	Am ²⁰³
14105.982	2000	48 *	Ad		2000	857	Am ^{112 114}
14107	2000	322	Am	14482	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}
14107.11	1999	146 *	Ad		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
	2000	322	Am	14495.10	1999	845	Ad & R ²⁰
14110.55	1999	845	Ad	14499.71	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}
14110.6	1999	146 *	Am		2000	857	Am ²⁰³
	2000	93 *	Am	14574	2000	869	Am
14110.7	1999	146 *	Am (as am by Sec. 3, Stats. 1990, Ch. 502)	14574.1	2000	869	Ad
				15200.05	2000	108 *	Am
				15200.6	1999	478	R
				15200.75	1999	478	R
14110.8	1999	658	Am ⁵⁶	15200.81	1999	147 *	Am
	2000	800	Am		1999	478	R
14115	2000	93 *	Am		1999	480	R (as am by Sec. 34, Stats. 1999, Ch. 147)
14123.25	2000	322	Ad	15200.92	1999	478	R
14124.1	2000	322	Am	15200.95	1999	478	R
14124.2	2000	322	Am		1999	479 *	Am & R ²
14124.7	2000	451	Am	15200.96	1999	478	R
14124.93	2000	808 *	Am	15200.97	1999	478	R
14126.02	2000	451	Ad	15200.98	1999	478	R
14132	1999	146 *	Am ⁵³	15204.3	1999	147 *	Am
	2000	453	Am		2000	108 *	Am
14132.05	2000	93 *	Ad	15610.30	2000	442	Am
14132.22	1999	146 *	Am ²⁴		2000	813	Am ²³⁶
	2000	93 *	Am ⁵	15610.53	2000	559	Am
14132.26	2000	557	Ad				
14132.47	1999	831 *	Am				
14132.72	2000	93 *	Am ¹³				

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
15610.63	2000	287	Am ²¹⁶	17600.110	1999	90*	R
15630	1999	236	Am	18205	1999	480	Am (as ad by Stats. 1997, Ch. 606) & RN
15655	1999	414	Ad				Am & RN (by Sec. 22.5 of Ch.)
15657.03	1999	561	Ad		1999	980	Ad(RN)
15660	2000	972	Am				Ad(RN) (by Sec. 22.5 of Ch.)
15660.1	2000	972	Ad ⁸²	18205.5	1999	480	Am
15763	1999	670	Am ⁹⁴		1999	980	Am
15766	1999	147*	Ad				Am (as ad by Sec. 34, Stats. 1998, Ch. 329)
16000	2000	745	Am	18242	1999	803	Am
16001.7	2000	108*	Ad	18243	1999	803	Am
16002	2000	909	Am	18246	1999	803	R
16003	2000	745	Ad	18247	1999	803	Am
16004	2000	909	Ad	18251	2000	259	Am
16010	1999	552	Am	18254	2000	259	Am
16118	1999	83	Am ³⁰	18358.30	1999	147*	Am
	1999	547	Am	18901.8	2000	682	Ad
16119	1999	547	Am	18910	1999	826	Ad
	1999	905*	Am (by Sec. 1 of Ch.) ⁷⁷	18918	2000	108*	Ad
			Am (by Sec. 2 of Ch.) ¹	18930	1999	147*	Am (as ad by Sec. 34, Stats. 1998, Ch. 329)
16120.05	1999	547	Am				Am
16121.05	1999	547	Am		2000	108*	Am
16121.2	1999	887	Ad	18930.5	1999	147*	Am ^{36 13}
16122	1999	905*	Am	18931	1999	147*	S ^{36 13}
16164	1999	147*	Am	18932	1999	147*	Am ^{36 13}
16170	1999	887	Ad	18933	1999	147*	S ^{36 13}
16171	1999	887	Ad	18934	1999	147*	Am ^{36 13}
16172	1999	887	Ad	18935	1999	147*	Ad
16173	1999	887	Ad	18937	1999	147*	S ^{36 13}
16174	1999	887	Ad	18938	1999	147*	Am ^{36 13}
16175	1999	887	Ad		2000	108*	Am
16176	1999	887	Ad	18939	1999	147*	S ^{36 13}
16177	1999	887	Ad	18940	1999	147*	Am ^{36 13}
16206	1999	211	Am		1999	148*	Am (as am by Stats. 1999, Ch. 147)
16500.1	1999	634	Ad				Am
16501.1	1999	83	Am ³⁰	18941	1999	147*	S ^{36 13}
	1999	887	Am	18942	1999	147*	S ^{36 13}
16501.1	2000	909	Am	18943	1999	147*	S ^{36 13}
16501.3	1999	147*	Ad	18944	1999	147*	Am ^{36 13}
16504.5	2000	421*	Ad	18959	2000	108*	Ad ¹⁹⁷
16525.2	2000	799	Am				R ²²
16605	2000	866	Am	18959.1	2000	108*	Ad ¹⁹⁷
16809	1999	146*	Am (as am by Sec. 1, Stats. 1997, Ch. 669)				R ²²
	2000	93*	Am (as am by Sec. 68, Stats. 1999, Ch. 146)	18959.2	2000	108*	Ad ¹⁹⁷
16946	1999	741	Am				R ²²
17012.5	1999	83	R (as ad by Sec. 2, Stats. 1997, Ch. 283) ³⁰	18986.86	1999	705	Ad & R ¹⁸
			Am (as ad by Sec. 2, Stats. 1997, Ch. 284) ³⁰	18986.87	1999	705	Ad & R ¹⁸
			Am	18986.88	1999	705	Ad & R ¹⁸
			Am	18987	2000	300	Am ^{70 18}
			R (as ad by Sec. 2, Stats. 1997, Ch. 283) ³⁰	18987.05	2000	300	S ^{70 18}
			Am	18987.1	2000	300	S ^{70 18}
			Am (as ad by Sec. 2, Stats. 1997, Ch. 284) ³⁰	18987.15	2000	300	Am ^{70 18}
			Am	18987.16	2000	300	Am ^{70 18}
			Am	18987.17	2000	300	Am ^{70 18}
			Am	18987.2	2000	300	Am ^{70 18}
			Am	18987.25	2000	300	S ^{70 18}
			Am	18987.3	2000	300	Am ^{70 18}
17600	1999	90*	Am	18987.36	2000	300	Am ^{70 18}

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

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Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
18987.4	2000	300	Am ^{70 18}	19822	1999	861	Ad & R ²⁰
18987.45	2000	300	S ^{70 18}	19823	1999	861	Ad & R ²⁰
18987.5	2000	300	Am ^{70 18}	22000	1999	802	Am
18993	1999	146 *	S ^{45 24}	22001	1999	802	Am
	2000	839	S ^{54 57}	22002	1999	802	Am
18993.1	1999	146 *	S ^{45 24}	22003	1999	802	Am
	2000	839	S ^{54 57}	22004	1999	802	Am
18993.2	1999	146 *	S ^{45 24}	22005	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}
	2000	839	S ^{54 57}		1999	802	R & Ad
18993.3	1999	146 *	S ^{45 24}	22005.1	1999	802	Ad
	2000	839	S ^{54 57}	22006	1999	802	Am
18993.4	1999	146 *	S ^{45 24}	22007	1999	802	Am
	2000	839	S ^{54 57}	22008	1999	802	Am
18993.5	1999	146 *	S ^{45 24}	22008.5	1999	802	Am
	2000	839	S ^{54 57}	22009	1999	802	Am
18993.6	1999	146 *	S ^{45 24}	22010	1999	525	Am ^{112 114}
	2000	839	S ^{54 57}		1999	802	R & Ad(RN)
18993.7	1999	146 *	S ^{45 24}	22011	1999	802	R
	2000	839	S ^{54 57}	22013	1999	802	Am & RN
18993.8	1999	146 *	S ^{45 24}	24000	1999	146 *	S ^{54 57}
	2000	839	S ^{54 57}	24001	1999	146 *	Am ^{54 57}
	2000	847	Am	24003	1999	146 *	S ^{54 57}
18993.9	1999	146 *	Am ^{45 24}	24003.2	1999	146 *	Ad
	1999	754 *	Am	24003.5	1999	146 *	Ad
	2000	839	R & Ad	24005	1999	146 *	Am ^{54 57}
19091	1999	147 *	Am		2000	322	Am
19092	1999	147 *	Am	24007	1999	146 *	S ^{54 57}
19352	2000	108 *	Am	24007.5	1999	146 *	Ad
19355.5	1999	147 *	Am	24009	1999	146 *	S ^{54 57}
	2000	95 *	Am ¹⁹⁷	24011	1999	146 *	S ^{54 57}
			R ²²	24013	1999	146 *	S ^{54 57}
19356	2000	108 *	Am	24015	1999	146 *	S ^{54 57}
19356.6	1999	147 *	Am ^{45 24}	24017	1999	146 *	S ^{54 57}
	2000	95 *	Am ^{197 19}	24021	1999	146 *	S ^{54 57}
19356.65	2000	108 *	Ad	24023	1999	146 *	S ^{54 57}
19356.7	1999	147 *	Am ^{45 24}	24027	1999	146 *	R & Ad
	2000	95 *	Am ^{197 19}	25000	1999	990	Ad
19461	2000	182	Am	25001	1999	990	Ad
19801	1999	493	Am	25002	1999	990	Ad
19806	1999	147 *	Am		2000	135	Am ²⁰³
	2000	108 *	Am		2000	1067	Am
19820	1999	861	Ad & R ²⁰	25003	1999	990	Ad
19821	1999	861	Ad & R ²⁰				

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STATUTES OTHER THAN CODES

<i>Statute Affected Chapter</i>	<i>Affected By Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>	<i>Statute Affected Chapter</i>	<i>Affected By Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>		
1911	700	2000	714	Am 1	1989	620	1999	870	R 10
1913	317	2000	527*	Am 4, 5	1991	625	1999	870	Am 2 (as am by Stats. 1998, Ch. 731), 3 (as am by Stats. 1994, Ch. 391)
1917	594	2000	734*	Am 1	1992	776	2000	905	Am 304, 313, 502, 506, 507, 508, 511, 605, 607, 705, 706, 707 ¹⁸⁷ R 602 Ad 314.5, 503.1 ¹⁸⁷ S all ¹⁸⁷
1919	354	2000	262	Am 12 (as am by Sec. 2, Stats. 1933, Ch. 787)	1993	1094	2000	713	R 3
1943	545	1999	62	Am 13	1995	899	1999	796*	Am 3
		1999	83	Am 8.2 (as am by Stats. 1998, Ch. 812) ²⁰	1996	151	2000	585	Am 1
		1999	97	Am 8		204	1999	152*	Am 31
		2000	506	Am 10 (as am by Sec. 66, Stats. 1998, Ch. 829), 10.2 (as am by Sec. 67, Stats. 1998, Ch. 829)		953	1999	63	Am 31 ⁵
		2000	1044	Am 5.1	1997	58	2000	19*	Am 1 (as am by Sec. 39, Stats. 1997, Ch. 825)
1951	1544	1999	89	R 7 Am 3, 5, 12, 13, 13.1 Ad 12.1		78	2000	393	R 1
1952 (1st Ex. Sess.)	10	1999	779*	Am 8.2, 54		299	1999	152*	Am 39
1955	503	2000	1078	Am 14		784	2000	770	Am 2
1961	1654	1999	96*	Ad 76.5		867	1999	351*	Am ⁶²
1962 (1st Ex. Sess.)	67	2000	302	Ad 5.5		928	1999	152*	Am 44
1963	1982	1999	96*	R 106, 107, 108 Am 105	1998	21	1999	83	Am 2 ³⁰
1969	209	1999	46	Am 132		47	2000	139*	R 1, 2
		1999	415	Ad 126.5, 126.7, 130.5, 130.7		310	1999	83	Am 111 ³⁰
		1999	524	Ad & R 127 ¹⁸			1999	831*	Am 111
1973	113	2000	134	Am 4.1, 4.2, 4.3		328	1999	67*	Am 3 ²³
	1089	2000	134	Am 4.1, 4.2, 4.5		330	1999	78*	Am 56
1974	569	2000	375	R 3			1999	152*	Am 53
1982	1005	1999	174*	Am 1		652	1999	83	Am 3 ³⁰
1988	1601	2000	590	Am 12		722	1999	83	Am 1 ³⁰
						760	1999	83	Am 11, 12 ³⁰
						868	1999	153*	Am 1
							2000	135	Am 1 (as am by Sec. 1, Stats. 1999, Ch. 153) ²⁰³
						886	2000	953	Am 1.5
						946	1999	670	Am 14
						948	1999	78*	Am 2
						969	1999	83	Am 10 ³⁰

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record. For Budget Item references, see section titled “BUDGET ITEMS” following “STATUTES OTHER THAN CODES”.

STATUTES OTHER THAN CODES—Continued

<i>Statute Affected Chapter</i>	<i>Affected By Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>	<i>Statute Affected Chapter</i>	<i>Affected By Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
1045	2000	671 *	Am 1	1021	1999	1021 *	S 2, 15, 17, 21 ³⁷
1051	1999	573 *	Am 1	1022	1999	1022	S 1.5 ³⁷
1080	1999	365	Am 3, 4, 7 ²⁴ S 1, 2, 5, 6 ²⁴	2000			
1999				71	2000	71 *	S 41, 42, 43 ³⁷
50	1999	800	Am 3.60		2000	1058	Am 35, 42 ³⁷
66	1999	66 *	Ad 10, 11 ³¹ R 10, 11 ²⁵	91	2000	656 *	R 21
67	1999	67 *	S 43 ³³	100	2000	100 *	S 6 ³⁷
78	1999	78 *	S 65, 66, 70, 72, 73 ³⁷		2000	353 *	Am 6
	1999	646	Am 65	127	2000	127 *	S33 ²⁰⁰ , 36 ³⁷
	2000	76 *	Am 62	321	2000	321	S all ⁸
84	1999	84 *	S 9 ²⁹	332	2000	332 *	R 1 ⁵
	1999	86	Am 7	363	2000	363 *	S 11 ¹⁹¹
	2000	135	Am 7 (as am by Sec. 7, Stats. 1999, Ch. 86) ²⁰³	395	2000	395	S 3 ³⁷
			R 4, 5, 6 ²⁸ S 8 ⁸² , 9 ⁸² R 8, 9	402	2000	402 *	S 23 ³⁷
85	1999	85	R 4, 5, 6 ²⁸	407	2000	407	S 2 ²²⁹
	1999	86	S 8 ⁸² , 9 ⁸² R 8, 9	545	2000	545	S 4 ⁵
			Am 6	597	2000	597	S 3 ³⁷
152	1999	646	Am 6	672	2000	672 *	S 24.5 ³⁷
521	1999	521 *	S 4 ¹¹⁵	703	2000	703 *	S 11 ³⁷
562	1999	562	R 1 ¹⁰⁴	719	2000	719	S 1 ³⁷
607	2000	1035	Am 1	744	2000	744	S 1 ³⁷
721	1999	721	S 8, 9 ¹⁷¹	746	2000	746	S 1 ³⁷
811	1999	811 *	S 2 ³⁷	754	2000	754	S 6 ³⁷
956	1999	956 *	S 2 ³⁷	794	2000	794	S 3 ³⁷
959	1999	959	S 1 ³⁷	807	2000	807	R 3 ⁸
963	1999	963	R 2 ¹³³	866	2000	866	S 2.3 ³⁷
	2000	506	R 901	902	2000	902	S 4 ³⁷
965	1999	965	S 2 ³⁷	935	2000	935	S 2 ³⁷
996	1999	996	S 28 ³⁷	942	2000	942	S 3 ³⁷
999	1999	999	R 2 ¹⁴³				R 4 ⁸
1000	1999	1000	R 54.6 ¹⁶¹	1016	2000	1016	S 13 ³⁷
1001	1999	1001 *	S 2 ³⁷	1087	2000	1087	S 3 ³⁷
1010	1999	1010 *	S 2 ³⁷	1999–2000 (1st Ex. Sess.)			
				1	1X 1999–2000	1	S 1 ¹
				2	1X 1999–2000	2 *	S 9 ⁹
				3	1999	646	Am 2
					2000	695 *	Am 2

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BUDGET ITEMS

<i>Affected By</i>				<i>Affected By</i>			
<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
1986, Ch. 186							
2660-101-046	1999	50 *	S	2660-302-046	2000	52 *	S
4440-801-036	2000	52 *	S		1999	50 *	S
1987, Ch. 135					2000	52 *	S
2660-001-890	1999	50 *	S	1993, Ch. 55			
	2000	52 *	S	2660-001-890	1999	50 *	S
2660-101-045	2000	52 *	S		2000	52 *	S
1988, Ch. 313				2660-101-890	1999	50 *	S
2660-001-890	1999	50 *	S		2000	52 *	S
	2000	52 *	S	2660-125-042	1999	50 *	S
2660-101-045	2000	52 *	S		2000	52 *	S
1989, Ch. 93				2660-125-046	1999	50 *	S
2660-001-890	1999	50 *	S		2000	52 *	S
	2000	52 *	S	2660-301-042	1999	50 *	S
2660-101-045	2000	52 *	S		2000	52 *	S
2660-101-046	1999	50 *	S	2660-302-046	1999	50 *	S
	2000	52 *	S		2000	52 *	S
2660-301-042	1999	50 *	S	2660-325-042	1999	50 *	S
	2000	52 *	S		2000	52 *	S
3680-101-235	2000	52 *	S	3790-301-164	2000	52 *	S
1990, Ch. 467				5240-303-0746	1999	888	S
2660-001-890	1999	50 *	S	1994, Ch. 139			
	2000	52 *	S	1760-101-768	1999	50 *	S
2660-101-042	1999	50 *	S		2000	52 *	S
	2000	52 *	S	2660-001-890	1999	50 *	S
2660-101-045	2000	52 *	S		2000	52 *	S
2660-101-046	1999	50 *	S	2660-101-890	1999	50 *	S
	2000	52 *	S		2000	52 *	S
2660-101-890	1999	50 *	S	2660-125-042	1999	50 *	S
	2000	52 *	S		2000	52 *	S
2660-301-042	1999	50 *	S	2660-125-046	1999	50 *	S
	2000	52 *	S		2000	52 *	S
2660-302-046	1999	50 *	S	2660-302-046	1999	50 *	S
2660-325-042	1999	50 *	S		2000	52 *	S
	2000	52 *	S	2660-325-042	2000	52 *	S
3680-101-235	2000	52 *	S	2660-325-056	1999	50 *	S
1991, Ch. 118					2000	52 *	S
2660-001-890	1999	50 *	S	3125-101-0001	1999	50 *	S
	2000	52 *	S	3790-101-733	1999	50 *	S
2660-101-042	1999	50 *	S	1995, Ch. 303			
	2000	52 *	S	1760-301-768	1999	50 *	S
2660-101-045	2000	52 *	S	2660-001-890	2000	52 *	S
2660-101-046	1999	50 *	S	2660-101-042	2000	52 *	S
	2000	52 *	S	2660-101-045	1999	50 *	S
2660-301-042	1999	50 *	S		2000	52 *	S
	2000	52 *	S	2660-125-042	1999	50 *	S
2660-325-042	1999	50 *	S		2000	52 *	S
	2000	52 *	S	2660-125-183	1999	50 *	S
1992, Ch. 587					2000	52 *	S
2660-001-890	1999	50 *	S	2660-302-046	2000	52 *	S
	2000	52 *	S	3790-101-156	2000	52 *	S
2660-101-045	2000	52 *	S	3790-111-786	2000	52 *	S
2660-101-853	1999	50 *	S	1996, Ch. 162			
	2000	52 *	S	2660-101-0045	1999	50 *	S
2660-101-890	1999	50 *	S		2000	52 *	S
	2000	52 *	S	2660-125-0183	1999	50 *	S
2660-125-042	1999	50 *	S		2000	52 *	S
	2000	52 *	S	2660-301-0890	1999	50 *	S
2660-125-046	1999	50 *	S	2660-325-0042	1999	50 *	S
	2000	52 *	S	3540-301-0001	1999	50 *	S
2660-301-890	1999	50 *	S		2000	52 *	S
				3600-001-0321	2000	52 *	S

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3760-101-0001	1999	50 *	S				
3790-301-0001	1999	50 *	S				
3790-301-0235	1999	50 *	S				
3790-301-0263	1999	50 *	S				
3960-013-0710	2000	52 *	S				
6110-107-0001	1999	50 *	S				
6870-101-0001	1999	50 *	S				
6870-301-0658	1999	50 *	S				
8940-301-0001	1999	50 *	S				
8940-301-0890	1999	50 *	S				
1997, Ch. 282							
0820-001-0001	1999	50 *	S				
	2000	52 *	S				
0820-301-0660	1999	50 *	S				
2660-101-0045	2000	52 *	S				
2660-125-0183	2000	52 *	S				
2660-301-0890	2000	52 *	S				
2660-325-0042	2000	52 *	S				
2920-101-0001	2000	52 *	S				
3340-301-0001	2000	52 *	S				
3680-101-0516	2000	52 *	S				
3680-301-0516	1999	50 *	S				
3790-301-0001	1999	50 *	S				
3790-301-0263	2000	52 *	S				
3860-301-0001	2000	52 *	S				
4200-101-0001	1999	50 *	S				
4200-102-0001	1999	50 *	S				
5240-301-0660	2000	52 *	S				
5430-005-0890	2000	52 *	S				
5430-105-0890	2000	52 *	S				
6110-001-0890	1999	50 *	S				
6110-107-0001	1999	50 *	S				
6110-113-0001	1999	50 *	S				
6110-156-0001	1999	152 *	S				
6870-101-0001	1999	50 *	S				
	2000	52 *	S				
6870-301-0658	1999	50 *	S				
	2000	52 *	S				
1998, Ch. 324							
0160-001-0001	1999	50 *	S				
0450-101-0932	1999	50 *	S				
0690-301-0660	1999	50 *	S				
	2000	52 *	S				
0820-301-0001	1999	50 *	S				
1100-301-0001	1999	50 *	S				
	2000	52 *	S				
1100-301-0890	1999	50 *	S				
	2000	52 *	S				
1730-301-0001	1999	50 *	S				
1760-101-0022	1999	50 *	S				
1760-101-0768	1999	50 *	S				
	2000	52 *	S				
1760-301-0002	1999	50 *	S				
1760-301-0768	1999	50 *	S				
	2000	52 *	S				
1920-001-0835	1999	50 *	S				
2660-311-0042	1999	50 *	S				
2720-301-0001	1999	50 *	S				
2920-101-0001	1999	50 *	S				
3340-301-0001	1999	50 *	S				
3540-301-0001	1999	50 *	S				
				3600-301-0200	2000	52 *	S
				3680-301-0001	1999	50 *	S
				3680-301-0516	1999	50 *	S
				3690-001-0014	1999	50 *	S
				3790-102-0001	2000	672 *	S
				3790-301-0001	1999	50 *	S
					2000	52 *	S
				3790-301-0545	1999	50 *	S
				3790-302-0001	1999	50 *	S
				3860-001-0001	1999	50 *	S
				3860-301-0001	1999	50 *	S
				3960-001-0014	2000	52 *	S
				3960-001-0018	2000	52 *	S
				4170-101-0001	1999	50 *	S
					2000	52 *	S
				4200-101-0001	1999	50 *	S
				4200-102-0001	1999	50 *	S
				4260-001-0001	1999	50 *	S
				4260-001-0823	1999	50 *	S
				4300-101-0001	1999	50 *	S
				4300-301-0001	1999	50 *	S
					2000	52 *	S
				4440-011-0001	1999	50 *	S
				4440-111-0001	1999	50 *	S
				4700-001-0890	1999	50 *	S
				4700-101-0890	1999	50 *	S
				5100-001-0870	1999	50 *	S
				5160-101-0001	1999	50 *	S
				5180-001-0001	1999	50 *	S
				5180-001-0890	1999	50 *	S
				5180-101-0001	1999	50 *	S
					2000	52 *	S
				5180-101-0890	1999	50 *	S
				5180-102-0001	1999	50 *	S
					2000	52 *	S
				5180-151-0001	1999	50 *	S
				5240-001-0001	1999	50 *	S
				5240-002-0001	1999	50 *	S
				5240-004-0001	1999	50 *	S
				5240-301-0001	1999	50 *	S
					1999	888	S
					2000	52 *	S
				5240-302-0001	1999	50 *	S
					2000	52 *	S
				5240-303-0001	1999	50 *	S
				5460-301-0001	1999	50 *	S
					2000	52 *	S
				6110-001-0001	1999	37 *	S
					1999	78 *	S
				6110-011-0001	1999	50 *	S
				6110-106-0001	1999	50 *	S
				6110-112-0001	1999	50 *	S
					2000	52 *	S
				6110-113-0001	1999	50 *	S
				6110-156-0001	2000	52 *	S
				6110-191-0001	1999	50 *	S
				6110-196-0001	1999	50 *	S
					2000	52 *	S
				6110-200-0001	1999	50 *	S
				6110-212-0001	1999	50 *	S

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<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Effect</i>
6110-232-0001	1999	50 *	S		1999	1021 *	S
6110-295-0001	1999	50 *	S		2000	672 *	S
	2000	52 *	S	3790-002-0001	1999	811 *	S ³⁷
6360-001-0408	1999	50 *	S	3790-101-0001	1999	1003	S
6440-001-0001	1999	50 *	S		1999	1021 *	S ³⁷
6440-301-0574	1999	50 *	S		2000	52 *	S
6600-001-0001	1999	50 *	S		2000	672 *	S
6610-001-0001	1999	50 *	S	3790-301-0001	2000	52 *	S
6610-001-0498	1999	50 *	S	3790-302-0001	1999	811 *	S ³⁷
6870-101-0001	1999	50 *	S		2000	52 *	S
	2000	52 *	S	3860-101-0001	1999	811 *	S
6870-103-0001	1999	50 *	S	3860-201-0001	1999	1003	S
6870-301-0574	1999	50 *	S	3860-301-0001	2000	52 *	S
	2000	52 *	S	3960-001-0001	2000	52 *	S
6870-302-0574	1999	50 *	S	3980-001-0001	2000	52 *	S
8260-001-0001	1999	50 *	S	4200-101-0001	2000	52 *	S
	2000	52 *	S	4200-102-0001	2000	52 *	S
8570-001-0001	1999	50 *	S	4260-001-0001	1999	148 *	S
8840-001-0001	1999	50 *	S	4260-111-0001	1999	146 *	S
8940-301-0001	1999	50 *	S	4260-111-0233	1999	744 *	S
8940-301-0890	1999	50 *	S	4260-111-0236	1999	831 *	S
8960-301-0001	1999	50 *	S	4300-101-0001	2000	52 *	S
9800-001-0001	1999	12 *	S	4300-301-0001	2000	52 *	S
9800-002-0494	1999	12 *	S	4440-001-0001	1999	617 *	S
9800-011-0001	1999	12 *	S	4440-101-0001	1999	617 *	S
9840-001-0001	1999	50 *	S	4440-301-0001	2000	52 *	S
	1999	68 *	S	4440-301-0660	2000	52 *	S
9840-001-0494	1999	50 *	S	5100-101-0001	1999	1021 *	S
	1999	68 *	S		2000	52 *	S
9840-001-0988	1999	50 *	S	5160-001-0001	2000	52 *	S
	1999	68 *	S	5160-001-0890	2000	52 *	S
9840-011-0001	1999	68 *	S	5180-001-0001	1999	479 *	Am
1999, Ch. 50				5180-101-0001	1999	479 *	S
0450-112-0556	2000	52 *	S		2000	52 *	S
0540-103-0001	2000	672 *	S	5180-102-0001	2000	52 *	S
0690-301-0660	2000	52 *	S	5180-141-0001	1999	479 *	S
0840-001-0001	2000	5 *	Am	5240-102-0001	1999	1003	Ad
0845-001-0217	2000	52 *	S	5240-103-0001	1999	888	Ad
1100-301-0001	2000	52 *	S	5240-301-0001	2000	52 *	S
1111-002-0421	2000	52 *	S	5240-301-0660	2000	52 *	S
1730-001-0001	1999	479 *	S	5240-493	1999	888	Ad
1760-101-0768	2000	52 *	S	5430-111-0001	2000	52 *	S
1760-301-0001	2000	52 *	S	5460-301-0001	2000	52 *	S
1920-001-0835	2000	52 *	S	6110-112-0001	2000	52 *	S
2240-001-0001	2000	52 *	S	6110-122-0001	1999	646	Am
2240-105-0001	1999	793 *	S	6110-133-0001	2000	52 *	S
2660-101-0001	2000	52 *	S	6110-181-0001	2000	52 *	S
2660-311-0042	2000	52 *	S	6110-184-0001	2000	52 *	S
2720-301-0044	2000	52 *	S	6110-186-0001	1999	646	Am
2920-101-0001	1999	1021 *	S ³⁷	6110-196-0001	2000	52 *	S
3360-102-0001	1999	1003	S	6110-211-0001	2000	52 *	S
3540-001-0001	2000	2 *	S	6110-488	2000	52 *	S
3540-001-0001	2000	52 *	S	6110-490	2000	52 *	S
3540-006-0001	2000	2 *	S	6110-495	1999	646	Am
3540-301-0001	2000	52 *	S	6110-498	1999	646	Am
3600-102-0001	1999	811 *	S	6120-140-0001	1999	1003	S
3600-301-0890	2000	52 *	S	6440-001-0001	1999	1021 *	S ³⁷
3680-101-0516	1999	1003	S		2000	52 *	S
3760-301-0940	2000	52 *	S	6600-001-0001	2000	52 *	S
3760-302-0001	1999	1003	S	6610-001-0001	2000	52 *	S

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

BUDGET ITEMS—Continued

Section	Affected By			Section	Affected By		
	Year	Chapter	Effect		Year	Chapter	Effect
6610-001-0498	2000	52 *	S	3790-102-0005	2000	672 *	Am
6870-101-0001	1999	738	S	3790-302-0005	2000	672 *	S
	1999	959	S ³⁷	3860-101-0001	2000	672 *	S
	2000	52 *	S	3940-101-0418	2000	672 *	Am
6870-103-0001	2000	52 *	S	3940-101-0419	2000	672 *	Am
6870-301-0574	2000	52 *	S	3940-101-0744	2000	672 *	Am
8100-101-0001	1999	1003	S	3940-101-6013	2000	672 *	Am
8260-001-0001	2000	52 *	S	3940-101-6016	2000	672 *	Am
8260-103-0001	1999	602 *	Am	3940-101-6017	2000	672 *	Am
8350-001-0001	1999	1021 *	S	3940-101-6019	2000	672 *	Am
	2000	52 *	S	3940-101-6020	2000	672 *	Am
8350-001-0571	1999	1021 *	S	3940-101-6021	2000	672 *	Am
8350-011-0001	1999	1021 *	S	3940-101-6022	2000	672 *	Am
8380-001-0001	2000	402 *	S	4200-101-0001	2000	672 *	Am ³⁷
8570-301-0001	2000	52 *	S	4260-001-0001	2000	540 *	S
8940-001-0001	1999	793 *	S	4260-101-0001	2000	540 *	S
8940-301-0001	2000	52 *	S	4260-101-0890	2000	540 *	S
9210-117-0001	1999	1003	S	4260-111-0001	2000	540 *	S
9650-001-0001	1999	800	Am	5180-001-0001	2000	309 *	S
9800-001-0001	1999	776 *	S	6110-104-0001	2000	1058	Am
9800-001-0494	1999	776 *	S	6110-105-0001	2000	1058	Am
	2000	402 *	S ³⁷	6110-134-0001	2000	1058	Am
9800-001-0988	1999	776 *	S	6110-151-0001	2000	1058	Am
9840-001-0001	2000	52 *	S	6110-165-0001	2000	1058	Am
9840-001-0494	2000	52 *	S	6110-495	2000	1058	Am
9840-001-0988	2000	52 *	S	6440-001-0001	2000	672 *	Am
2000, Ch. 52				6870-101-0001	2000	746	S ³⁷
0540-491	2000	672 *	Ad	8260-103-0001	2000	672 *	Am
0690-103-0001	2000	672 *	S	8940-001-0001	2000	127 *	S
3760-302-0005	2000	672 *	S	8955-102-0001	2000	672 *	S
3790-001-0001	2000	570 *	S	9100-101-0001	2000	615 *	S
3790-101-0001	2000	672 *	Am	9650-001-0001	2000	1002	Am
3790-101-0005	2000	672 *	S				

NOTE: Superior numbers appear as a separate section at the end of the Statutory Record.

1999-2000 Superior Numbers

- * Effective immediately.
- 1 Operative January 1, 2000.
- 2 Repeal operative January 1, 2000.
- 3 Contingent effect.
- 4 Inoperative July 1, 2001.
- 5 Repeal operative January 1, 2002.
- 6 Operative for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1998.
- 7 Repeal operative August 7, 1999.
- 8 Operative January 1, 2002.
- 9 Paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, of subdivision (b) shall not become operative unless and until the Regents of the University of California adopt a resolution within the meaning of Sections 92851, 92856, and 99221 of the Education Code.
- 10 Operative when Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, by resolution adopted by majority vote, makes provisions of this section applicable in the county.
- 11 Inoperative July 31, 1999.
- 12 Inoperative July 1, 1999.
- 13 Repeal deleted by amendment.
- 14 Inoperative January 1, 2001.
- 15 Repeal operative July 1, 1999.
- 16 Operative July 1, 1999.
- 17 Operative pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 25390.9 of the Health and Safety Code, as added by Ch. 23, Stats. 1999.
- 18 Repeal operative January 1, 2005.
- 19 Repeal operative January 1, 2004.
- 20 Repeal operative January 1, 2003.
- 21 Inoperative July 1, 2002.
- 22 Operative January 1, 2004.
- 23 In effect until the effective date of the Budget Act of 2000 or June 30, 2000, whichever occurs later.
- 24 Repeal operative January 1, 2001.
- 25 Operative January 1, 2001.
- 27 Repeal operative on June 30, 2000, or on the day following the execution of the transfers required under Sections 4, 5, and 6 of Chapter 85 of the Statutes of 1999, whichever date is first.
- 28 Operative on June 30, 2000, or on the day following the execution of the transfers required under Sections 4, 5, and 6 of Chapter 85 of the Statutes of 1999, whichever date is first.
- 29 Not operative unless an amendment to the California Constitution is placed on the ballot by the Legislature and is approved by the statewide electorate during the 2000 calendar year, that would do as specified in Sec. 11 of act.
- 30 Any section of any act enacted by the Legislature during the 1999 calendar year that takes effect on or before January 1, 2000, and that amends, amends and renumbers, adds, repeals and adds, or repeals a section that is amended, amended and renumbered, repealed and added, or repealed by this act, shall prevail over this act, whether that act is enacted prior to, or subsequent to, the enactment of this act. The repeal, or repeal and addition, of any article, chapter, part, title, or division of any code by this act shall not become operative if any section of any other act that is enacted by the Legislature during the 1999 calendar year and takes effect on or before January 1, 2000, amends, amends and renumbers, adds, repeals and adds, or repeals any section contained in that article, chapter, part, title, or division.

- 31 Inoperative June 30, 2000.
- 32 Operative only if an appropriation is made for its purposes in the Budget Act of 1999, or in another statute enacted during the first calendar year of the 1999-2000 Regular Session, and shall be funded exclusively with funds appropriated thereby.
- 33 Effective only until the effective date of the Budget Act of 2000 or July 1, 2000, whichever occurs later.
- 34 Operative January 1, 2003.
- 35 Operative July 1, 2002.
- 36 Inoperative date deleted by amendment.
- 37 See Governor's Item Veto Message.
- 38 Repeal operative January 1, 2010.
- 39 Repeal operative July 1, 2000.
- 40 This section prevails over the same-numbered section as added to the Water Code by Ch. 92, Stats. 1999.
- 41 Repealed as of the date the relinquishment authorized under subd. (b) becomes effective.
- 42 Subdivision (m), paragraph (1) shall become inoperative when the State Department of Health Services has obtained all necessary federal approvals pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code Section 14132.95, subdivision (j), paragraph (3).
- 43 Repeal operative January 1, 2006.
- 44 Operative March 1, 2000.
- 45 Inoperative July 1, 2000.
- 46 Subdivision (b), paragraph (1) shall become inoperative January 1, 2005.
- 47 The changes to subdivision (c) made by the act adding this subdivision shall apply to each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 1999.
- 48 Inoperative on the effective date of the relinquishment by the California Transportation Commission to the City of Downey of the portion of Route 19 located between Gardendale Street and Telegraph Boulevard within the city.
- 49 Operative January 1 following the effective date of the relinquishment by the California Transportation Commission to the City of Downey of the portion of route 19 located between Gardendale Street and Telegraph Boulevard within the city.
- 50 Operative as of the effective date of the relinquishment by the California Transportation Commission to the City of Downey of the portion of Route 19 located between Gardendale Street and Telegraph Boulevard within the city, pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 319, as that section read on the day before it was repealed pursuant to the act that added this section during the 1999-2000 Regular Session.
- 51 Operative November 1, 2000.
- 52 Repeal operative on effective date of a final judgment based on a claim under California or United States Constitution holding that evidence that is relevant, reliable, and material may not be considered for purposes of a judicial determination of factual innocence under this section.
- 53 In the event that the Department of Finance determines that the program operated under the authority of the waiver described in subd. (aa), para. (2) is no longer cost-effective, subd. (aa) shall become inoperative on the first day of the first month following the issuance of a 30-day notification of that determination in writing by the Department of Finance to the chairperson in each house that considers appropriations, the chairpersons of the committees, and the appropriate subcommittees in each house that considers the State Budget, and the Chairperson of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee.
- 54 Inoperative date repealed.

- 55 Not operative in any county until the time the board of retirement, by a majority vote, makes this section applicable in the county.
- 56 Operative July 1, 2000.
- 57 Termination date repealed.
- 58 Repeal operative January 1, 2006. However, if, in any calendar year the Franchise Tax Board estimates by September 1 that contributions described in this article (RTC Art. 9.5 (Sec. 18805 et seq.)) made on returns filed in that calendar year will be less than \$250,000, or the adjusted amount specified in RTC 18808(c), as may be applicable, then this section is repealed with respect to taxable years beginning on and after January 1 of the calendar year.
- 59 Inoperative date for para. (9) of subd. (b) deleted by amendment.
- 60 Repeal operative January 1, 2005. However, if the Franchise Tax Board estimates by September 1 that contributions described in this article (RTC Art. 3 (Sec. 18721 et seq.)) made on returns filed in that calendar year will be less than \$250,000 for taxable years beginning in 2001, or the adjusted amount specified in RTC 18724(c) for any subsequent taxable year, as may be applicable, then this section is repealed with respect to taxable years beginning on or after January 1 of that calendar year.
- 61 The changes made to RTC 23305.5 by this act shall apply to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1997.
- 62 Inoperative June 30, 2003.
- 63 Operative January 1, 2005.
- 64 The provisions of this act shall become operative on the first day of the first calendar quarter commencing more than 90 days after the effective date of this act.
- 65 Repeal operative January 1, 2005. If, in any calendar year, the Franchise Tax Board estimates by September 1 that contributions described in this article (RTC Art. 6 (Sec. 18761 et seq.)) made on returns filed in that calendar year will be less than \$250,000 for taxable years beginning in 2000, or the adjusted amount specified in RTC 18766(c) for subsequent taxable years, as may be applicable, then this section is repealed with respect to taxable years beginning on and after January 1 of that calendar year.
- 66 Inoperative not later than 60 days from the date the Director of Transportation receives notice from the United States Secretary of Transportation that future operation of this section will result in a reduction of the state's share of federal highway funds pursuant to Section 131 of Title 23 of the United States Code.
- 67 Operative on January 1 immediately following the date the Secretary of State receives the notice required under paragraph (2) of this section.
- 68 Repeal operative January 1, 2008.
- 69 Operative January 1, 2008.
- 70 Inoperative July 1, 2004.
- 71 Amendments to section not implemented until July 1, 2001, unless otherwise authorized by the Department of Information Technology pursuant to Executive Order D-3-99.
- 72 Repeal operative January 1 of the fifth taxable year following the first appearance of the Birth Defects Research Fund on the tax return or January 1, 2007, whichever occurs first. If, in any calendar year after the first taxable year the Birth Defects Research Fund appears on the tax return, the Franchise Tax Board estimates by September 1 that contributions described in this article made on returns filed in that calendar year will be less than two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000), or the adjusted amount specified in subd. (c), RTC Sec. 18865 for subsequent taxable years, as may be applicable, then this section is repealed with respect to taxable years beginning on or after January 1 of that calendar year.
- 73 Inoperative July 1, 2003.

- 74 Repeal operative June 30, 2005.
- 75 Repeal operative January 1, 2007.
- 76 Operative January 1, 2001, with respect to any cash register or other machine or device that electronically prints receipts for credit card transactions that is first put into use on or after January 1, 2001; operative January 1, 2004, with respect to any cash register or other machine or device that electronically prints receipts for credit card transactions that is in use before January 1, 2001.
- 77 Inoperative January 1, 2000.
- 78 Repeal operative January 1 of an unspecified year.
- 79 Inoperative July 1, 2005.
- 80 Operative January 1, 2006.
- 81 Operative July 1, 2005.
- 82 Not operative.
- 84 The changes made to subdivision (b) during the 1999 portion of the 1999-2000 Regular Session of the Legislature shall be operative in any fiscal year only if funds are appropriated for purposes of those changes in the annual Budget Act or in another measure.
- 85 The changes made to subdivision (a) during the 1999 portion of the 1999-2000 Regular Session of the Legislature shall be operative in any fiscal year only if funds are appropriated for purposes of those changes in the annual Budget Act or in another measure.
- 86 The change made to subdivision (c) during the 1999 portion of the 1999-2000 Regular Session of the Legislature shall be operative in any fiscal year only if funds are appropriated for purposes of that change in the annual Budget Act or in another measure.
- 87 Operative only if there is an appropriation in the Budget Act to fund the provisions of this act.
- 88 Operative by voter approval of the Veterans' Homes Bond Act of 2000, as set forth in Section 2 of this act (M&VC Ch. 2 (Sec. 1100 et seq.)), at the March 7, 2000, statewide primary election, Prop. 16.
- 89 Approved by voters at March 7, 2000, election, Prop. 16.
- 90 Approved by voters at March 7, 2000, election, Prop. 12.
- 92 Operative in the County of San Diego when the board of supervisors adopts a resolution declaring this section operative.
- 93 Operative only if the federal waiver identified under Section 14495.10 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is approved by the federal Health Care Financing Administration.
- 94 Paragraphs (2) and (3) of subdivision (b) inoperative January 1, 2001.
- 95 Repeal operative July 1, 2003.
- 96 Operative July 1, 2001.
- 98 Inoperative July 1, 2006.
- 99 Subdivision (g) operative January 1, 2001.
- 100 Operative January 1, 2007.
- 101 Clause (iv), of subparagraph (B), of paragraph (4), of subdivision (d), of this section shall be operative for the 1999-2000 fiscal year only to the extent that moneys are appropriated for purposes of that clause in the Budget Act of 1999 by an appropriation that specifically references that clause.
- 103 In effect as long as Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to low-income housing credits, remains in effect.
- 104 Operative June 1, 2001.
- 105 Subdivision (l) operative January 1, 2001.
- 106 Applicable to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1999.
- 107 Operative only when funds are specifically appropriated for the purposes of the California YouthBuild Act.

- 110 Prevails over and supersedes Chapter 461, Statutes of 1999, Reg. Sess., with regard to this section.
- 111 Repeal operative January 1, 2011.
- 112 This act shall become effective on January 1, 2000, and shall become operative on the date that the Governor, by executive order, establishes the Department of Managed Care or July 1, 2000, whichever occurs first.
- 113 Inoperative date for subdivision (p) deleted by amendment.
- 114 Any section of any act enacted by the Legislature during the 1999 calendar year that takes effect on or before January 1, 2000, and that amends, amends and renumbers, adds, repeals and adds, or repeals a section that is amended, amended and renumbered, repealed and added, or repealed by this act, shall prevail over this act, whether that act is enacted prior to, or subsequent to, the enactment of this act.
- 115 Operative as of the date of approval by the governing board of the Los Angeles Unified School District of the contract to provide air-conditioning to 150 schools within the district.
- 116 Subdivision (a), paragraph (2) is repealed on January 1, 2005.
- 117 Operative only for as long as Fam C Sec. 17704 requires participating counties to report data to the department.
- 118 Operative July 1, 1998.
- 119 Paragraph (1) subd. (a) inoperative January 1, 2000. Paragraph (2) subd. (a) operative January 1, 2000.
- 120 Paragraph (1) subd. (c) inoperative January 1, 2000. Paragraph (2) subd. (c) operative January 1, 2000.
- 121 Applicable on and after the property tax lien date on January 1, 2000.
- 122 Subdivision (e) of this section shall become operative on July 1, 2000, and shall be implemented only to the extent that funds are appropriated for its purposes in the Budget Act.
- 123 Approved by voters at March 7, 2000, election, Prop. 13.
- 124 This section shall remain in effect only until the operative date of the independent review process established by Chapter 533 of the Statutes of 1999, and as of that date is repealed.
- 127 Not operative unless the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System adopts a resolution that does both of the following: (A) employs, for the June 30, 1998, valuation, 95 percent of the market value of assets of the state employer as the actuarial value of the assets; and (b) amortizes the June 30, 1998, excess assets over a period of 20 years, beginning July 1, 1999.
- 129 Subdivision (a) shall only become operative upon a determination by the Director of Finance that funds are available to make an adjustment pursuant to subdivision (h) of EDC Sec. 60640.
- 130 Repeal operative August 1, 2000.
- 131 Inoperative on the date that the director executes a declaration stating that Section 11265.2 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, as added by the act adding this subdivision, is fully implemented statewide, and shall be repealed on January 1 of the year following the year in which it becomes inoperative.
- 132 Paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) inoperative January 1, 2004.
- 133 Inoperative July 1, 2000, and repealed January 1, 2001, if all of the events described in Section 901 of the Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority Act (Stats. 1999, Ch. 963) occur.
- 134 Applicable to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1998.
- 135 Applicable to income years beginning on or after January 1, 1998.
- 136 Applicable to taxable or income years beginning on or after January 1, 1998.

- 137 The amendments made to subdivision (a) shall apply to all income years for which the Franchise Tax Board may propose an assessment or allow a claim for refund.
- 138 Subdivision (h) shall remain operative until January 1, 2005, and as of that date shall be repealed.
- 139 Subdivision (m) shall remain operative only until January 1, 2005.
- 140 Operative on January 1 of the year following the year in which it becomes inoperative.
- 142 Inoperative January 1, 2005, or on such earlier date as the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System makes a formal determination that HMOs are no longer the most cost-effective health care plans offered by the board.
- 143 Repealed as of January 1 following the Secretary of State's submittal to the Legislature of the report regarding the special handling fee charged for preclearance documents and expedited filings provided for in Gov. C. Sec. 12208.
- 144 Any section of any act enacted by the Legislature during the 1999 calendar year that takes effect on or before January 1, 2000, and that amends, amends and renumbers, adds, repeals and adds, or repeals any one or more of Sections 3 to 18, inclusive, of this act shall prevail over this act, whether that act is enacted prior to, or subsequent to, the enactment of this act. The repeal, or repeal and addition, of any article, chapter, part, title, or division of any code by this act shall not become operative if any section of any other act that is enacted by the Legislature during the 1999 calendar year and takes effect on or before January 1, 2000, amends, amends and renumbers, adds, repeals and adds, or repeals any section contained in that article, chapter, part, title, or division.
- 145 Repeal operative December 31, 2002.
- 146 Inoperative April 1, 2005.
- 147 Subdivision (e) of this section shall be operative only until January 1, 2003.
- 148 Inoperative February 1, 2000.
- 149 Inoperative June 30, 2001.
- 152 Repealed on January 1 of the fifth taxable year following the notification required under subd. (a) of Sec. 18821, RTC, unless a later enacted statute, which is enacted before that date, deletes that date. However, if, in any calendar year, beginning in the year 2001, the Franchise Tax Board estimates by September 1 that contributions described in Art. 11, Ch. 3, Pt. 10.2, Div. 1 (Sec. 18821 et seq.) RTC, made on returns filed in that calendar year will be less than \$250,000 then this section is repealed with respect to taxable years beginning on and after January 1 of that calendar year.
- 153 Subdivision (c) of this section inoperative December 31, 2001.
- 154 Subd. (b), paragraph (10) shall be operative only to the extent that funds for purposes of paragraph (10) are appropriated in the annual Budget Act.
- 155 Repeal operative April 1, 2000.
- 156 Operative December 31, 2003.
- 157 Not operative until the State Mining and Geology Board approves the County of Yolo implementing ordinance governing in-channel noncommercial extraction activities carried out pursuant to the Cache Resource Management Plan and notifies the Secretary of State in writing of that approval.
- 160 Rejected by voters at March 7, 2000, election, Prop. 15.
- 161 Repealed as of January 1 following the Secretary of State's submittal to the Legislature of the report regarding the special handling fee charged for preclearance documents and expedited filings provided for in Gov. C. Sec. 12182.
- 162 Second paragraph of subdivision (l) operative January 1, 2001.
- 163 Subparagraph (A) shall become inoperative on October 1, 2002.
- 164 Applicable to the entire 1999-2000 fiscal year, regardless of the effective date of act.

- 165 Approved by voters at March 7, 2000, election, Prop. 14.
- 166 This section shall prevail over Section 1874.8 of the Insurance Code as added by Chapter 884 of the Statutes of 1999 to the extent that it provides for the allocation and distribution of funds under the program established to target organized fraud activity.
- 167 Section 1874.8 of the Insurance Code as added by Chapter 885 of the Statutes of 1999 shall prevail to the extent that it provides for the allocation and distribution of funds under the program established to target organized fraud activity.
- 168 Section is inoperative if federal approval is not obtained for its implementation. Section shall also become immediately inoperative in the event there is a final judicial determination by any court of appellate jurisdiction or a final determination by the administrator of the federal Health Care Financing Administration that the supplemental reimbursement provided in this section must be made to any facility not described therein.
- 169 Amendments not operative unless the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System adopts a resolution that does both of the following: (A) employs, for the June 30, 1998, valuation, 95 percent of the market value of assets of the state employer as the actuarial value of the assets; and (B) amortizes the June 30, 1998, excess assets over a period of 20 years, beginning July 1, 1999.
- 170 Rejected by voters at March 7, 2000, election, Prop. 30.
- 171 Rejected by voters at March 7, 2000, election, Prop. 31.
- 173 Amendments made to this section by the act adding subdivision (e) shall apply to income years beginning on or after January 1, 1999.
- 174 Inoperative January 1, 2006.
- 175 Operative July 1, 2003.
- 181 Proposed by Chapter 629, Statutes of 1998.
- 182 Proposed by Chapter 760, Statutes of 1998.
- 183 Proposed by Chapter 800, Statutes of 1998.
- 184 Proposed by Chapter 409, Statutes of 1998.
- 185 Operative upon passage of the "Smaller Classes, Safer Schools and Financial Accountability Act", approved by voters at November 7, 2000, general election, Prop. 39.
- 186 Approved by voters at November 7, 2000, election, Prop. 32.
- 187 Repeal operative July 1, 2005.
- 188 Effective January 1, 2003.
- 189 Inoperative June 30, 2010.
- 190 Subdivision (b) to (f), inclusive, shall be inoperative from the operative date of Subdivision (g) to June 30, 2001, inclusive.
- 191 Inoperative January 1, 2002.
- 192 Operative January 1, 2011.
- 193 Inoperative July 31, 2004.
- 194 Repeal operative July 1, 2001.
- 195 Operative June 30, 2001.
- 196 Inoperative June 30, 2006.
- 197 Inoperative September 1, 2003.
- 198 Inoperative June 30, 2004.
- 199 Repeal operative December 1, 2005.
- 200 Effective only until the effective date of the Budget Act of 2001 or June 30, 2001, whichever occurs first.
- 201 Paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) inoperative January 1, 2005.
- 202 Paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) operative for the 2000–01 fiscal year and each year thereafter unless otherwise provided in paragraphs (2), (3), (4), and (5).

- 203 Any section of any act enacted by the Legislature during the 2000 calendar year that takes effect on or before January 1, 2001, and that amends, amends and renumbers, adds, repeals and adds, or repeals a section that is amended, amended and renumbered, added, repealed and added, or repealed by this act, shall prevail over this act, whether that act is enacted prior to, or subsequent to, the enactment of this act. The repeal, or repeal and addition, of any article, chapter, part, title, or division of any code by this act shall not become operative if any section of any other act that is enacted by the Legislature during the 2000 calendar year and takes effect on or before January 1, 2001, amends, amends and renumbers, adds, repeals and adds, or repeals any section contained in that article, chapter, part, title, or division.
- 204 Paragraph (4) of subdivision (b), subdivision (c), and paragraph (3) of subdivision (d) shall become inoperative, and are repealed as of December 31, 2001.
- 205 Repeal operative December 31, 2003.
- 206 Inoperative April 10, 2005.
- 207 Repeal operative July 1, 2006.
- 208 Repeal operative December 31, 2005.
- 210 Approved by voters at November 7, 2000, election, Prop. 34.
- 211 This section shall become effective with regard to the March 31 holiday only when the Department of Personnel Administration notifies the Legislature that the language contained in this section has been agreed to by all exclusive representatives, and the Department of Personnel Administration authorizes this holiday to be applied to employees designated as excluded from the Ralph C. Dills Act (Ch. 10.3 (Sec. 3512 et seq.), Div. 4, Title 1 of the Government Code), and the necessary statutes are amended to reflect this change.
- 214 Subdivision (e) of this section inoperative January 1, 2004.
- 215 Not operative in any county until such time as the board of supervisors shall, by resolution adopted by majority vote, make the provisions of this section applicable in that county.
- 216 Any section of any act enacted by the Legislature during the 2000 calendar year that takes effect on or before January 1, 2001, and that amends, amends and renumbers, adds, repeals and adds, or repeals any one or more of the sections affected by this act shall prevail over this act, whether that act is enacted prior to, or subsequent to, the enactment of this act. The repeal, or repeal and addition, of any article, chapter, part, title, or division of any code by this act shall not become operative if any section of any other act that is enacted by the Legislature during the 2000 calendar year and takes effect on or before January 1, 2001, amends, amends and renumbers, adds, repeals and adds, or repeals any section contained in that article, chapter, part, title, or division.
- 217 Repeal operative January 1, 2003, except that the binding commitments in paragraph (5) of subdivision (e) shall remain in effect after that date.
- 218 Operative March 31, 2002.
- 219 Subdivision (d) operative only if the director executes a declaration, that shall be retained by the director, stating that the surety bonds described in this paragraph are commercially offered throughout the state and by more than one vendor.
- 220 Subdivision (a) operative only if the director executes a declaration, that shall be retained by the director, stating that the surety bonds described in this paragraph are commercially offered throughout the state and by more than one vendor.
- 222 Inoperative June 1, 2002.
- 224 Subdivision (c) of this section inoperative January 1, 2003.
- 225 Subdivision (g) shall become inoperative on January 1, 2007.
- 227 Inoperative on the date that all encumbrances incurred for the projects funded under paragraph (3) of subdivision (c) have been liquidated or on June 30, 2006, whichever date is later, and as of the January 1 immediately following that date is repealed.

- 228 Inoperative April 1, 2006.
- 229 Section not operative until (1) the City of Watsonville and the County of Santa Cruz both have housing elements in their respective general plans certified by the Department of Housing and Community Development and unless (2) either the City of Watsonville or the County of Santa Cruz takes any official action to amend or repeal the supermajority voting requirements as contained in the Memorandum of Understanding.
- 230 Effective retroactively to January 1, 2000.
- 231 Repeal operative January 1 of the fifth taxable year following the first appearance of the California Lung Disease and Asthma Research Fund on the tax return. If, in any calendar year after the first taxable year the fund appears on the tax return, the Franchise Tax Board estimates by September 1 that contributions made on returns filed in that calendar year will be less than \$250,000, or the adjusted amount specified in RTC Sec. 18835(c) for subsequent taxable years, as may be applicable, then this section is repealed with respect to taxable years beginning on or after January 1 of that calendar year.
- 232 Operative January 1, 2010.
- 233 Inoperative on (1) January 1, 2004, or (2) the date of adoption of an accreditation or designation by an agency of the state or federal government or by a voluntary national health organization of an HIV or AIDS specialist, whichever date is earlier.
- 234 Operative on January 1, 2004, or the January 1 following the date of adoption of an accreditation or designation by an agency of the state or federal government or by a voluntary national health organization of an HIV or AIDS specialist, whichever date is earlier.
- 235 Operative on (1) January 1, 2004, or (2) the date of adoption of an accreditation or designation by an agency of the state or federal government or by a voluntary national health organization of an HIV or AIDS specialist, whichever date is earlier.
- 236 The amendments to this section made by Stats. 2000, Ch. 442, prevail over the amendments made by this act.
- 238 The provisions of this act shall become operative on the first day of the first month commencing more than 90 days after the effective date of this act.
- 240 Repeal operative on one of the following dates, whichever comes first: (1) January 1, 2002; (2) The date that all motor carriers of passengers that operate regular service on the route described in subdivision (a) of this section operate only vehicles on that route that are fully accessible to disabled passengers who rely substantially on the use of wheelchairs; (3) The date that the memorandum of understanding described in Section 14035.57 is executed by all parties listed in that section.
- 241 Subdivision (d) inoperative on July 1, 2003.
- 242 Section is effective until such time as Gov. C. Sec. 3502.5 is amended to provide that a 30-percent or greater showing of interest by means of a petition requires an election regarding an agency shop, and a vote at that election of 50 percent plus one of those voting secures an agency shop arrangement, and as of that date is repealed.
- 243 Operative only if Gov. C. Sec. 3502.5 is amended to provide that a 30-percent or greater showing of interest by means of a petition requires an election regarding an agency shop, and a vote at that election of 50 percent plus one of those voting secures an agency shop arrangement.
- 244 Repeal operative January 2, 2006.
- 245 Subdivisions (b) and (d) operative July 1, 2001.
- 246 Operative September 1, 2001.

- 248 Repealed on the effective date of legislation implementing the San Diego Regional Government Efficiency Commission's plan for consolidation of regional agencies.
- 249 Section in effect only until January 1, 2006, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, which is chaptered before January 1, 2006, deletes or extends that date, or unless tax-increment moneys have, prior to that date, been received by the joint powers agency, in which case the date of repeal of this section shall be extended until the time that the joint powers agency shall expend these funds in accordance with this section.
- 250 Paragraph (4) of subdivision (d) inoperative July 1, 2004.
- 251 Operative upon submission to, and approval by, the voters at the next statewide election.
- 252 Repeal operative January 1 of the third taxable year following the first appearance of the National World War II Veterans Memorial Trust Fund on the tax return. If, in any calendar year after the first taxable year the fund appears on the tax return, the Franchise Tax Board estimates by September 1 that contributions made on returns filed in that calendar year will be less than \$250,000, or the adjusted amount specified in RTC Sec. 18704(c) for subsequent taxable years, as may be applicable, then this section is repealed with respect to taxable years beginning on or after January 1 of that calendar year.
- 253 Operative April 1, 2001.
- 255 Inoperative September 30, 2004.
- 256 Inoperative if federal approval is not obtained for implementation of this section.
- 257 Inoperative April 1, 2003.
- 258 Repeal operative January 31, 2003.
- 259 Operative three months after Contractors' State License Board adopts regulations referenced in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of this section.
- 260 This section supersedes Section 50898.2 of the Health and Safety Code, as added by Chapter 83 of the Statutes of 2000, which section shall not become operative.
- 262 Any section of any act enacted by the Legislature during the 2000 calendar year that takes effect on or before January 1, 2001, and that amends, amends and renumbers, adds, repeals and adds, or repeals a section that is amended, amended and renumbered, added, repealed and added, or repealed by this act, shall prevail over this act, whether that act is enacted prior to, or subsequent to, the enactment of this act.
- 263 Subdivision (c) of this section inoperative January 1, 2004.
- 265 Operative when moneys are appropriated for deposit in the Rice Straw Demonstration Project Grant Fund, created pursuant to H & S C Sec. 39751, by the Legislature, or when moneys are transferred to that fund by any other entity.
- 267 Subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) operative January 1, 2002.
- 268 The amendments made to Section 17052.2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code by this act shall apply to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2000.
- 269 Operative July 1, 2002, if the revenue limit cost-of-living adjustment computed by Superintendent of Public Instruction for the 2001-02 fiscal year is equal to or greater than 3.5 percent. Otherwise this section shall become operative July 1, 2003.
- 270 Inoperative July 1, 2002, if the revenue limit cost-of-living adjustment computed by Superintendent of Public Instruction for the 2001-02 fiscal year is equal to or greater than 3.5 percent. Otherwise section shall become inoperative July 1, 2003.
- 273 Section shall be operative as long as the district does not provide water, drainage services, electricity, flood control services, or sewage disposal services for domestic purposes for residents of the district, and shall become inoperative if the district commences to provide any of those services.

- 274 Inoperative July 1, 2003, if the revenue limit cost-of-living adjustment computed by Superintendent of Public Instruction for the 2001-02 fiscal year is equal to or greater than 3.5 percent. Otherwise section shall become inoperative July 1, 2004.
- 275 Operative July 1, 2003, if the revenue limit cost-of-living adjustment computed by Superintendent of Public Instruction for the 2001-02 fiscal year is equal to or greater than 3.5 percent. Otherwise section shall become operative July 1, 2004.
- 279 This section shall become operative upon the appropriation of sufficient funds in the Budget Act to implement this section.
- 280 Operative until January 1, 2004, and repealed as of that date.
- 281 Operative only during those fiscal years for which funds are appropriated in the annual Budget Act to implement this part, or are made available from contributions or donations from the sources identified in PRC Section 71101.
- 282 Subdivisions (b), (c), and (d) inoperative January 1, 2007.
- 283 Subdivision (d) not operative.
- 284 Inoperative June 1, 2010.
- 285 Inoperative April 1, 2002.
- 286 Operative April 1, 2002.
- 287 Any section of any act enacted by the Legislature during the 2000 calendar year that takes effect on or before January 1, 2001, and that amends, amends and renumbers, adds, repeals and adds, or repeals a section that is amended, amended and renumbered, repealed and added, or repealed by this act, shall prevail over this act, whether that act is enacted prior to, or subsequent to, the enactment of this act. The repeal, or repeal and addition, of any article, chapter, part, title, or division of any code by this act shall not become operative if any section of any other act that is enacted by the Legislature during the 2000 calendar year and takes effect on or before January 1, 2001, amends, amends and renumbers, adds, repeals and adds, or repeals any section contained in that article, chapter, part, title, or division.
- 288 Inoperative November 30, 2004.
- 289 Operative for those years in which there is an appropriation from the General Fund in the Budget Act.
- 290 Operative pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 25390.9 of the Health and Safety Code, as amended by Ch. 912, Stats. 2000.
- 291 Operative only until the operative date of Chapter 861 of the Statutes of 2000.
- 292 Operative upon the operative date of Chapter 861 of the Statutes of 2000.
- 293 Operative for vehicle registrations that expire on or after December 31, 2001.
- 294 Effective July 1, 2001.
- 295 Conditional operation provision repealed.

APPENDIX

COUNTY, CITY, AND CITY AND COUNTY CHARTERS
AND CHARTER AMENDMENTS

as transmitted by the Secretary of State for inclusion in the official statutes in
accordance with Section 3, Article XI, of the California Constitution as amended
by vote of electors on November 5, 1974.

CHARTER AMENDMENTS—2000

Charter Chapter Number	City—County	Date of Election	Date of Filing
1	City of Modesto.....	Nov. 2, 1999	Jan. 26, 2000
2	County of Los Angeles.....	March 7, 2000	April 3, 2000
3	City of Oakland.....	March 7, 2000	April 21, 2000
4	City of Lemoore.....	March 7, 2000	April 24, 2000
5	City and County of San Francisco.....	March 7, 2000	April 24, 2000
6	City of Woodlake.....	March 7, 2000	May 8, 2000
7	City of Bakersfield.....	March 7, 2000	May 8, 2000
8	City of Stockton.....	March 7, 2000	May 8, 2000
9	City of Chula Vista.....	March 7, 2000	May 12, 2000
10	City of Chula Vista.....	March 7, 2000	May 12, 2000
11	City of Santa Clara.....	March 7, 2000	May 10, 2000
12	City of Pasadena.....	Nov. 7, 2000	Dec. 5, 2000
13	City of Oakland.....	March 7, 2000	Dec. 13, 2000
14	City of Santa Maria.....	Nov. 7, 2000	Dec. 12, 2000
15	City of Newport Beach.....	Nov. 7, 2000	Dec. 15, 2000
16	City of Roseville.....	Nov. 7, 2000	Dec. 28, 2000
17	City of Chico.....	Nov. 7, 2000	Dec. 28, 2000

Charter Chapter 1—City of Modesto

Amendments to the Charter of the City of Modesto

[Filed with the Secretary of State January 26, 2000.]

SECTION 603. VICE MAYOR.

At the first Council meeting in January of each year, or sooner if required, the City Council shall elect one of its members, other than the Mayor, to serve as Vice Mayor during the ensuing calendar year. The member of the Council so elected shall serve as Vice Mayor until a successor is elected as provided above.

The Vice Mayor shall act as Mayor during the absence or inability of the Mayor to act. In the case of the temporary absence or disability of both the Mayor and the Vice Mayor, the Council shall designate one of its members to act as Mayor Pro Tempore.

SECTION 1307. PUBLIC WORK TO BE DONE BY CONTRACT.

Every project involving an expenditure of City moneys of more than the amount which the City Council shall establish by ordinance, for the construction or improvement of public buildings, works, drains, sewers, utilities, parks, playgrounds, and streets (exclusive of projects for resurfacing, maintenance and repair of streets, or any park or parks playground project otherwise subject to the public bidding requirements of this section that involves any donated labor and/or material) shall be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder after notice by publication in the official newspaper by one or more insertions, the first of which shall be at least seven (7) days before the time for opening bids.

All bids shall be accompanied by either a certified or cashier's check, or a bidder's bond executed by a corporate surety authorized to engage in such business in California, made payable to the City. Such security shall be in an amount not less than that specified in the notice inviting bids or in the specifications referred to therein, or if no amount be so specified then in an amount not less than ten (10) percent of the aggregate amount of the bid. If the successful bidder neglects or refuses to enter into the contract, within the time specified in the notice inviting bids or specifications referred to therein, the amount the person's bidder's security shall be declared forfeited to the City and shall be collected and paid into its general fund and all bonds so forfeited shall be prosecuted and the amount thereof collected and paid into such fund.

The Council may reject any and all bids presented and may readvertise in its discretion.

The Council after rejecting bids, or if no bids are received, may declare and determine that, in its opinion, based on estimates approved by the City Manager the work in question may be performed better or more economically by the City with its own employees and after the adoption of a resolution to this effect by at least five (5) affirmative votes of the Council may proceed to have said work done in the manner stated, without further observance of the provisions of this section. Such contracts likewise may be let without advertising for bids, if such work shall

be deemed by the City Council to be of urgent necessity for the preservation of life, health or property and shall be authorized by resolution passed by at least five (5) affirmative votes of the Council and containing a declaration of the facts constituting such urgency.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to the acquisition or purchase of electricity, electric power or electric energy by the City for any use or purpose.

Certified to be a true copy by Carmen Sabatino, Mayor, and Jean Zahr, City Clerk.

Date of Municipal Election: November 2, 1999.

Charter Chapter 2—County of Los Angeles

Amendment to the Charter of the County of Los Angeles

[Filed with the Secretary of State April 3, 2000.]

Section 33 of Article IX of the Charter of the County of Los Angeles is amended to add the following:

(i) In each County agency and department: The positions, if any, of Chief Deputies, and of assistants or deputies next in line of authority to Chief Deputies.

Section 33.9 is added to Article IX of the Charter of the County of Los Angeles to read as follows:

Sec. 33.9. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Charter, any person holding a permanent classified position which is removed from the classified service and placed in the unclassified service under the provisions of Section 33(i), shall continue to have the same rights as if his or her position had not been placed in the unclassified service.

Certified to be a true copy by Gloria Molina, Chair of the Board of Supervisors, and Violet Varona-Lukens, Clerk.

Date of Election: March 7, 2000.

Charter Chapter 3—City of Oakland

Amendments to the Charter of the City of Oakland

[Filed with the Secretary of State April 21, 2000.]

Article IV of the Charter of the City of Oakland is amended at section 404(a) and (b) to read:

(a) The Board of Education shall consist of ten District School Directors. Seven District School Directors shall be nominated and elected by the qualified

electors of their respective districts for a term of four years. The elected District School Directors shall be elected at the times and in the manner in this Charter provided for members of the Council and shall be required to have the same qualifications. The elected School Directors' Districts shall have the same boundaries as the seven Council Districts. Three School District Directors shall be appointed by the Mayor for two-year terms commencing on May 1, 2000. The appointed Directors shall be residents of the City of Oakland and shall have the same powers and duties as elected Directors.

Effective May 1, 2004 (1) the office of appointed Director shall be abolished, (2) the Board of Education shall consist of seven District School Directors, elected in accordance with the provisions of this section 404, and (3) the provisions of this section pertaining to Mayoral appointment of Directors shall be null and void.

The provisions of the Education Code of the State of California shall apply as to matters not provided for in this Charter.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, the respective terms of office of the elected Directors of the Board of Education shall be as follows:

(1) Directors elected or appointed to serve terms beginning in 1985 shall serve in office until 11:00 a.m. on the Monday following January 1, in 1991.

(2) Directors elected or appointed to serve terms beginning in 1987 shall serve in office until 11:00 a.m. on the Monday following January 1, in 1993.

(3) At the 1990 General Municipal Election, District School Director seats in Districts 2, 4, and 6 shall be filled for 4-year terms.

(4) At the 1992 General Municipal Election, District School Director seats in Districts 1, 3, 5, and 7 shall be filled for 4-year terms thereafter.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of the Education or Elections Code or any other law:

(1) the three appointed Directors' qualifications shall be determined by the Mayor and may include, but shall not be limited to the following: (i) a Director who is an educator; (ii) a Director who is skilled in financial matters; and (iii) a Director who is a student or a recent graduate of the Oakland Unified School District; and

(2) appointed Directors shall serve at the pleasure of the Mayor.

Certified to be a true copy by Jerry Brown, Mayor, and Ceda Floyd, City Clerk.

Date of Municipal Election: March 7, 2000.

Charter Chapter 4—City of Lemoore

Charter of the City of Lemoore

[Filed with the Secretary of State April 24, 2000.]

PREAMBLE

We, the people of the City of Lemoore, hereby declare our intent to restore to our Community home rule, rooted in historic principles of self-governance. We are committed to the belief that local government has the closest relationship with the people governed, and are firm in the conviction that the fiscal and policy independence of our local government will best provide for the safety, health and welfare of the citizens of Lemoore. Therefore, we do hereby exercise the right granted by the Constitution of the State of California to enact and adopt this Charter.

Article I. Municipal Affairs

The City shall have full power and authority to make, adopt, exercise and enforce all legislation, laws and regulations and to take all actions relating to municipal affairs, without limitation, which may be lawfully made, adopted, exercised, taken or enforced under the Constitution of the State of California. As regards municipal affairs, this Charter shall supersede all laws inconsistent therewith.

Article II. Continuance of Existing Laws

All ordinances, resolutions, rules and policies of the City in effect as of the effective date of this Charter shall continue in effect until repealed, modified or amended by the City Council.

Article III. Contracting

The City Council may, by ordinance or resolution, establish geographic boundaries and other guidelines and restrictions, including but not limited to, local bidding preferences, in public works and other City contracts. The City shall not pay nor require the payment of federal or state prevailing wages in public works projects except when mandated by applicable law.

Article IV. Construction and Interpretation

The language contained in this Charter is intended to be permissive rather than exclusive or limiting, and shall be liberally and broadly interpreted and construed in favor of the City's home rule powers and its control over municipal revenues and affairs. If any provision of this Charter is found by a court of law to be invalid, the remaining provisions of the Charter shall continue in full force and effect.

Certified to be a true copy by Ed Martin, Mayor, and Helen Murray, City Clerk.

Date of Municipal Election: March 7, 2000.

Charter Chapter 5—City and County of San Francisco

***Amendments to the Charter of the City and
County of San Francisco***

[Filed with the Secretary of State April 24, 2000.]

Section 4.113 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 4.113. RECREATION AND PARK COMMISSION.

The Recreation and Park Commission shall consist of seven members appointed by the Mayor, pursuant to Section 3.100, for four-year terms. Members may be removed by the Mayor only pursuant to Section 15.105.

Pursuant to the policies and directives set by the Commission and under the direction and supervision of the General Manager, the Recreation and Park Department shall manage and direct all parks, playgrounds, recreation centers and all other recreation facilities, avenues and grounds under the Commission's control or placed under its jurisdiction thereafter, unless otherwise specifically provided in this Charter.

The Department shall promote and foster a program providing for organized public recreation of the highest standard.

The Department shall issue permits for the use of all property under the Commission's control, pursuant to the policies established by the Commission.

As directed by the Commission, the Department shall administer the Park, Recreation and Open Space Fund pursuant to Section 16.107 of this Charter.

The Department shall have the power to construct new parks, playgrounds, recreation centers, recreation facilities, squares and grounds, and to erect and maintain buildings and structures on parks, playgrounds, squares, avenues and grounds, except as follows:

1. No building or structure, except for nurseries, equipment storage facilities and comfort stations, shall be erected, enlarged or expanded in Golden Gate Park or Union Square Park unless such action has been approved by a vote of two-thirds of the Board of Supervisors;

2. No park land may be sold or leased for non-recreational purposes, nor shall any structure on park property be built, maintained or used for non-recreational purposes, unless approved by a vote of the electors. However, with permission of the Commission and approval by the Board of Supervisors, subsurface space under any public park, square or playground may be used for the operation of a public automobile parking station under the authority of the Department of Parking and Traffic, provided that the Commission determines that such a use would not be, in any material respect or degree, detrimental to the original purpose for which a park, square or playground was dedicated or in contravention of the conditions of any grant under which a park, square or playground might have been received. The revenues derived from any such use, less the expenses incurred by the Department of Parking and Traffic in operating these facilities, shall be credited to Recreation and Park Department funds.

3. The Commission shall have the power to lease or rent any stadium or, recreation field under its jurisdiction for athletic contests, exhibitions and other special events and may permit the lessee to charge an admission fee.

Section 16.107 is repealed in its entirety.

Section 16.107 is added to read as follows:

SEC. 16.107 PARK, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE FUND.

(a) Establishment of Fund. There is hereby established the Park, Recreation and Open Space Fund (“Fund”) to be administered by the Recreation and Park Department (“Department”) as directed by the Recreation and Park Commission (“Commission”). Monies therein shall be expended or used solely by the Department, subject to the budgetary and fiscal provisions of the Charter, to provide enhanced park and recreational services and facilities.

(b) Annual Set-aside. The City will continue to set aside from the annual tax levy, for a period of thirty years starting with the fiscal year 2000–2001, an amount equivalent to an annual tax of two and one-half cents (\$0.025) for each one hundred dollars (\$100) assessed valuation. Revenues obtained thereby shall be in addition to, and not in place of, any sums normally budgeted for the Department and, together with interest, shall be deposited into the Park, Recreation and Open Space Fund.

The Controller shall set aside and maintain such an amount, together with any interest earned thereon, in the Fund, and any amount unspent or uncommitted at the end of the fiscal year shall be carried forward to the next fiscal year and, subject to the budgetary and fiscal limitations of this Charter, shall be appropriated then or thereafter for the purposes specified in this Section.

(c) Enhanced Revenue and Efficiency Incentives for the Department. It is the policy of the City and County of San Francisco to give the Department greater incentives to improve operational efficiencies and to increase revenue. Increases in revenues and savings shall be dedicated as follows:

1. Actual net increases in Department-generated revenues, compared to the previous fiscal year, shall be dedicated to capital and/or facility maintenance improvements to park and recreational facilities;

2. New revenues from outside sources, such as grant or foundation support, shall be used only for enhancement of park and recreational programs, including, but not limited to, capital and/or facility maintenance improvements; and

3. Overall Department expenditure savings shall be retained by the Department to be dedicated to one-time expenditures.

The City shall implement its efforts to increase revenues in a manner consistent with the City’s policy of charging City residents a lower fee than that charged nonresidents for the use and enjoyment of Department property.

(d) Revenue Bond Authority. Notwithstanding the limitations set forth in Sections 9.107, 9.108, and 9.109 of this Charter, the Commission may request, and upon recommendation of the Mayor the Board of Supervisors may authorize, the issuance of revenue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, or the incurrence

of other obligations, secured by the Park, Recreation and Open Space Fund for acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation and/or improvement of real property and/or facilities and for the purchase of equipment.

(e) **Fund Expenditures on Commission Property.** Any real property acquired with monies from the Fund, including the proceeds of obligations issued pursuant to subsection (d), above, shall be placed under the jurisdiction of the Commission within the meaning of Section 4.113. Fund expenditures to improve, construct, reconstruct or rehabilitate real property shall be limited to property under the jurisdiction of the Commission or property under the jurisdiction of another City department or public agency and subject to an agreement with the Department for its use, management and maintenance.

(f) **Use and Allocation of the Fund.** Each year, the Commission shall adopt a budget for the allocation and expenditure of the Fund in compliance with the budget and fiscal provisions of the Charter, which shall be adopted by the Commission only after a written determination by the Planning Department of conformity with the City's General Plan.

The annual budget for allocation of the Fund that is adopted by the Commission and submitted by the Mayor to the Board of Supervisors shall include:

1. Allocations for after-school recreation programs, urban forestry, community gardens, volunteer programs, and a significant natural areas management program in the amounts allocated for each of those programs from the Park and Open Space Fund in the Department's fiscal year 1999–2000 budget, to the extent that such programs are not so funded in the Department's operating budget or in the budget of another City department.

2. An allocation necessary to ensure that 3% of the monies to be deposited in the Fund during the upcoming fiscal year pursuant to subsection (b), above, be available at the start of the fiscal year as an undesignated contingency reserve.

3. An allocation of not less than 5% of the monies to be deposited in the Fund during the upcoming fiscal year pursuant to subsection (b), above. These monies shall be dedicated to the acquisition of real property identified in the Capital Plan discussed in subsection (g), below. Any portion of these monies that remains unspent or uncommitted at the end of any fiscal year shall be carried forward, with interest thereon, to the next fiscal year for the purposes set forth herein. The 5% allocation need not be included in the budget submitted to the Board of Supervisors for an upcoming fiscal year to the extent that the total City expenditure for acquisition of property to be placed under the jurisdiction of the Commission for the period commencing with fiscal year 2000–01 and ending with the close of the immediately preceding fiscal year exceeds an amount equal to 5% of the total amount appropriated, or to be appropriated, to the Fund for the period commencing with fiscal year 2000–01 and ending with the close of the upcoming fiscal year.

Prior to the adoption of the annual budget by the Recreation and Park Commission, the Department, in conjunction with the Citizens Advisory Committee

discussed in subsection (h), below, shall conduct two public hearings in the evenings or on weekends to permit the public to comment on the Department's full budget and programming allocations.

(g) Planning and Reporting Measures. The Commission shall adopt several long-term plans that include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Strategic Plan. By December 1, 2000, the Department shall prepare, for Commission consideration and approval, a five-year Strategic Plan, to be updated annually, that establishes or reaffirms the mission, vision, goals and objectives for the Department. This Strategic Plan will be used to guide the Department's work over the next five years.

2. Capital Plan. By December 1, 2000, the Department shall prepare, for Commission consideration and approval, a five-year Capital Plan, to be updated annually, for the development, renovation, replacement and maintenance of capital assets, and the acquisition of real property. In its Capital Plan the Department shall propose specific properties to be acquired for open space, recreation facilities, significant natural areas, and other recreational purposes and shall prioritize capital and maintenance improvements and provide budgets associated with such improvements. Capital and acquisition projects will be designated by the Department based upon needs identified by the Department and the community. Capital projects will include the planning, design and construction of projects that rehabilitate, restore or replace existing facilities or that develop new facilities. Acquisition projects will include, but will not be limited to, purchase, lease, exchange, eminent domain, license or any other vehicle giving the City a right, whether revocable or not, to use real property, or any interest therein, or any improvement or development rights thereon, for recreational purposes, including, but not limited to, protection of natural resources, development of community gardens and development of urban trails, provided that, notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, no acquisition of less than fee simple title may be for a term of less than ten years.

3. Operational Plan. By December 1, 2001, the Department shall prepare, for Commission consideration and approval, a five-year Operational Plan, to be updated annually, detailing proposed improvements to the Department's services and responsiveness to customer needs. The annual Operational Plan will serve as a tool for improving the operational efficiency of the Department and will include measurable performance standards for the Department. The Department shall prepare the initial Operational Plan after conducting a performance audit of Departmental operations. Thereafter, the Department will conduct periodic performance audits.

The Commission shall establish a community input process, which may include the Citizens Advisory Committee discussed in section (h), below, through which citizens of the City and County of San Francisco will provide assistance to the Commission as it develops criteria and establishes the plans required by this subsection. Prior to the adoption of each five-year plan, the Department shall conduct

at least five hearings in locations distributed geographically throughout the City to receive and to consider the public's comments upon the plan. The Commission shall ensure that at least two of these hearings are held in the evenings or on weekends for the public's convenience.

The Department shall report annually, as a part of the City's budget process, to the Mayor and to the Board of Supervisors, on the status of the plans and on the status of Department goals, objectives and capital project timelines for the current fiscal year, as well as provide reports on performance measures required by this Section.

(h) Citizens Advisory Committee. The Board of Supervisors shall establish, by ordinance, a Citizens Advisory Committee.

(i) Environmental and Design Guidelines. The Commission shall adopt written environmental and design guidelines for new facilities, parks, and open spaces and the renovation or rehabilitation of existing facilities, parks, and open spaces. These guidelines shall be consistent with any applicable standards of the Art and Planning Commissions.

(j) Capital Projects. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 3.104 of this Charter, the Commission shall have the authority to prepare and approve the plans, specifications and estimates for all contracts and orders, and to award, execute and manage all contracts and orders, for capital projects on real property under its jurisdiction or management. Capital projects supported by the Fund, other than those projects identified by the Department as long-term projects, must be fully constructed within three years of the initial budget allocation for those projects. Long-term projects must be fully constructed within five years of the initial budget allocation. Any exceptions to this provision must be authorized by a two-thirds vote of the Commission.

The Recreation and Park Department and the Department of Public Works ("DPW") shall establish a committee to develop a written, capital implementation program, for the consideration of both Departments, that will govern DPW's involvement in capital projects undertaken by the Recreation and Park Department. In developing this program, the committee shall consider the Capital Plan discussed in subsection (g), above, staffing levels in both Departments, and the availability of other resources.

(k) Unspent Funds. All unspent funds in the Park and Open Space Fund on June 30, 2000 shall continue to be held for the use and benefit of the Department. These monies shall be expended in a manner consistent with the general purposes for which they were originally appropriated.

In addition to the requirements set forth by this Section, all expenditures from the Fund shall be subject to the budget and fiscal provisions of the Charter.

Appendix A8.425 is amended to read as follows:

A8.425 PERSONS COVERED

Each plan may make provision for the participation in the benefits of the system by the dependents of members, retired city and county employees, temporary

city and county employees, such other dependents of deceased and retired city and county employees as the board of supervisors may authorize by ordinance, teachers and other employees of the San Francisco Unified School District retired under the San Francisco City and County Employees' Retirement System and resigned employees of the city and county and resigned teachers and employees of the school district whose resignations occur after June 15, 1955, and within 30 days immediately prior to the date on which, but for their resignations, they would have become retired members of the said retirement system, on whose relinquishment of retirement allowances as permitted by the charter occurs after such date and resigned employees of the San Francisco Unified School District not otherwise included. A resigned employee or teacher is one whose employment has terminated other than by retirement, discharge or death or who has relinquished retirement allowances. The purpose of empowering the health service board to make provision for the participation in the benefits of the system to the aforementioned resigned teachers and employees of the San Francisco Unified School District is to enable them, subject to the health service board's exercise of its power, to participate in the benefits of the system after transferring to the State Teachers' Retirement System from the San Francisco City and County Employees' Retirement System. The purpose of empowering the health service board to make provision for participation in the benefits of the system by the aforementioned resigned employees of the city and county and other resigned employees of San Francisco Unified School District is to permit the health service board to have power to treat them the same as it treats resigned teachers and employees of the San Francisco Unified School District.

As used in this section, and for the purpose of this section, the terms "city and county employees" and "employees of the city and county" shall include officers and employees of the Parking Authority of the City and County of San Francisco.

In addition to "the average contributions" in Subsection (b) of Section A8.428, the board of supervisors may provide by ordinance for additional funds from the city and county to pay the full cost of any plan for medical benefits adopted under Sections A8.422 or A8.423 for current members of the board of supervisors. The board of supervisors may also provide by ordinance for the continuation in any plan by former supervisors who agree to and do pay the full cost of such benefit.

Appendix A8.501 is repealed in its entirety.

A8.502 is amended to read as follows:

A8.502 RETIREMENT OF ELECTIVE OFFICERS

Elective officers, including members of the board of supervisors in office on and after July 1, 2000, but excepting members of all other boards and commissions and any elective officers who are members of the Public Employees' Retirement System, shall be members of the San Francisco City and County Employees' Retirement System under the miscellaneous plan in effect on the date such officer assumes office. Time during which said members have rendered service as

elective officers shall be included under Subsection (g) of Section A8.509, Section A8.584-7 or the miscellaneous plan in effect on the date such officer assumes office, in addition to other time now so included. Contributions required to provide benefits based on service rendered as an elective officer prior to the effective date of membership in the retirement system, shall be paid to the retirement system in a manner consistent with contributions required of miscellaneous members for temporary service as provided in this charter and the administrative code.

Certified to be a true copy by Tom Ammiano, President of the Board of Supervisors, and Gloria L. Young, Clerk.

Date of Municipal Election: March 7, 2000.

Charter Chapter 6—City of Woodlake

Charter of the City of Woodlake

[Filed with the Secretary of State May 8, 2000.]

WOODLAKE CITY CHARTER

ARTICLE IV—TAXES AND FINANCING

FINAL CHARTER

JUNE 22, 1999

Preamble:

The citizens of Woodlake enact this Charter to preserve and enhance the quality of life in our community. It is our intention to provide local control of our municipal government, to assure economic and fiscal independence and to promote the public health, safety, welfare and morals of our community to the extent permissible under the constitution and laws of the United States and the State of California.

ARTICLE I

NAME AND BOUNDARIES

Section 1.1 Name

The municipal corporation now existing and known as the City of Woodlake shall remain and shall continue to exist as a municipal corporation under the name “City of Woodlake”, but as a California Constitution Home Rule Charter City.

Section 1.2 Boundaries

The boundaries of the City shall be as now established, and may be changed in the future as provided by State law, by this Charter, or by ordinance.

Section 1.3 Public Participation

The City Council shall encourage communication with representative neighborhood groups throughout the City to encourage citizen participation, to seek advice and input and to provide information to the public relative to City matters and affairs.

ARTICLE II POWERS, DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE CITY

Section 2.1 Municipal Affairs

The City Council may adopt and enforce all ordinances, resolutions, rules and regulations in respect to municipal affairs, subject only to restrictions and limitations provided in this Charter, the United States and California Constitutions and applicable laws, and decisions of courts with competent jurisdiction. As regards municipal affairs, and all powers granted herein and hereby, this Charter shall supersede all laws inconsistent therewith.

Section 2.2 Powers of the City

The City shall have all powers legally permissible for a City to have under the United States and California Constitutions and laws as fully and as completely as though those powers were specifically enumerated in this Charter.

Section 2.3 General Law Powers

Nothing in this Charter shall be construed to prevent or restrict the City from exercising any and all rights, powers and privileges heretofore or hereafter granted or prescribed by the General Laws of the State of California. All general law powers of cities in California are hereby declared to be possessed by the City.

Section 2.4 Intergovernmental Powers

The City may exercise and perform any of its functions and may participate in the financing thereof, jointly or in cooperation, by agreement or otherwise, with any one or more cities or agencies of the State of California, or any governmental jurisdiction or non-profit corporation thereof, or the United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.

Section 2.5 Residual Powers

The citizens of the City of Woodlake hereby reserve to themselves through and to their City government all residual powers as may be made available to them by and under the United States and California State Constitutions.

Section 2.6 Utilities and Enterprises

The City shall have the power to acquire, develop, engage in and operate and manage any and all utilities and enterprises which the City Council shall deem appropriate for a public purpose. The City of Woodlake shall be responsible for the maintenance, repair and/or replacement of all City owned and operated utilities which are located within the public right-of-way except those which may require modification or enlargement as a result of new development or other demand changes not caused or initiated by actions of the city government. Property owners or residents will be responsible for the maintenance and repair of utility lines located outside the city right-of-way.

Section 2.7 Duties and Obligations of the City Council

The City Council shall have the power and it shall be the duty, obligation and responsibility of the Council to develop and implement plans and programs and to provide financial and physical resources sufficient to accomplish the duties and obligations set out in the Charter.

Section 2.8 Liberal Interpretation

The powers of the City under this Charter shall be construed liberally in favor of the City, and the specific mention of particular powers in the Charter shall not be construed as limiting, in any way, any of the powers granted by this Charter.

ARTICLE III GOVERNANCE AND ORGANIZATION

Section 3.1 Governing Body

The City shall have a council composed of five Council members, elected by the voters of the City, at large, for four-year terms, as provided by ordinance. The City Council shall be the legislative and governing body of the city. The Council shall select a Mayor and Vice Mayor from its membership, as provided by ordinance.

Section 3.2 Eligibility

No person shall be eligible to hold the office of Council member unless he/she is a legally registered voter and resident of the City.

Section 3.3 Regular Election

The regular election of Council members shall be held on the same date as the County of Tulare consolidated General Election in even numbered years, unless such date is changed by ordinance.

Section 3.4 Elections

Unless otherwise provided by ordinance, all elections shall be held in accordance with the provisions of the California Elections Code governing municipal elections.

Section 3.5 Exercise of City Council Powers

A. Method of Action. The City Council shall conduct its business by ordinance as set forth in the Government Code, by resolution of the Council or by motion and a majority vote of the Council.

B. Rules of Procedure. The City Council shall, by ordinance, make provision for its rules, the setting of meetings dates and times, determination of quorum, filling of Council vacancies, notice of meetings, agendas, keeping of minutes and records of actions, voting and other necessary rules of procedure, decorum and the governance of its proceedings.

Section 3.6 Powers and Duties of the City Council

A. Powers. All powers of the City shall be vested in the City Council, except as otherwise provided by State law or this Charter, and the Council shall provide for the performance of all duties and obligations imposed on the City by law or this Charter.

B. Duties of the City Council. The City Council shall make policy for the City and be responsible to the people of Woodlake for, but not limited to the following duties and responsibilities:

1. Considering ordinances and resolutions and adopting those which it determines to be necessary for the governance, proper administration and adequate financing of the City;

2. Appoint and provide oversight of the City Administrator and all matters pertaining to his/her duties;
3. Carrying out all provisions of this Charter, City ordinances and applicable State and Federal laws and regulations;
4. Conducting reviews and taking actions that assure the effective governance and financing of the City;
5. Perform such other duties as may, by State law, ordinance or resolution or this Charter, be assigned to the City or the Council

Section 3.7 Compensation of City Council Members

Nothing in this Charter shall be construed as authorization to allow the payment of salaries to Council Members in any amount other than as permitted for the payment of salaries of Council Members of general law cities of the same size as Woodlake.

ARTICLE IV TAXES AND FINANCING

Section 4.1 Tax Limit

No City tax shall be imposed or increased in rate by the City Council without an affirming vote of the Woodlake voters as required by State law and applicable provisions of the California State Constitution.

Section 4.2 Franchise of Public Utilities and Enterprises

The City Council shall have the power, by ordinance, to grant a franchise to utilize the public streets, rights-of-way and air rights by any public utility, enterprise or activity not owned by the City, provided an annual franchise fee is paid to the City equal to the costs incurred by the City in alleviating the damage done to those rights-of-way during the term of the franchise, and to defray and mitigate any inconvenience suffered by the traveling public.

Section 4.3 Debt Financing

The City Council may, by ordinance, issue all manner of securities and incur all manner of indebtedness, provided, however, general obligation debt of the City shall, at no time, exceed the amount allowed by State law and applicable provisions of the California State Constitution.

Section 4.4 Purchasing and Contracting

A. Purchasing and Contracting. The City Council shall, by ordinance, provide for a purchasing and construction contract award system which assures the greatest possible competition in the acquisition of goods, supplies, materials, equipment and in awarding construction projects, which are clearly described, by specification, at the lowest responsible price. The City Council may, however, provide exceptions to such competitive processes in the case of an emergency, for the purchase of non-competitive items, in securing specialized or professional services or to secure copy righted or patented products. The City Council may, by ordinance, make reasonable provisions for purchase or contracting incentives in favor of local merchants, suppliers or contractors.

B. Open Market Purchases. The City Council shall, provide for the rejection of bids for the purchase of supplies, materials, services and contract construction when written findings are made that the subject purchase or bid project does not satisfy the best interests of the City of Woodlake. Under those circumstances, the City Council may proceed to contract to have such work done or supplies, materials and services acquired directly in the open market, without further observance of the foregoing provisions of this Section.

C. Direct Public Work. The City Council shall have the power, by ordinance, to provide a complete procedure whereby the City may perform public improvements works and repairs for other public entities.

D. Maintenance of City Properties. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the care, repair or maintenance of streets, City-owned utilities or properties to be let to or by contract.

E. Nonpayment of Prevailing Wages on Public Works Projects. To the maximum extent allowed by law, the City shall not be required or obligated to pay prevailing wage rates on public works or construction projects, except where required to do so by virtue of the source of funds utilized for the project and/or when, at the determination of the City Council, the Project is deemed to be a matter of statewide concern.

ARTICLE V GENERAL PROVISIONS AND TRANSITION

Section 5.1 Violations

The City Council shall, by ordinance, categorize and provide for penalties for misdemeanors and infractions within the general laws. Further, the City Council shall provide for fines, penalties, enforcement of City ordinances, infractions and regulations, and for willful violations of this Charter.

Section 5.2 Enforcement

Violations of City ordinance or of provisions of this Charter may be prosecuted in the name of the people of the State of California or redressed by civil action. Compliance with any mandated duty prescribed in this Charter may be had through civil action or, if appropriate, criminal proceedings.

Section 5.3 Forfeiture of Office

Notwithstanding the criminal and civil procedures and penalties provided for herein, a Council Member shall forfeit office pursuant to this Charter if a court of law has found, after the judgment has become final and all appeals exhausted, that the Council Member has willfully violated this Charter or any provision thereof, or willfully failed to carry out any provision of this Charter.

Section 5.4 Amendment

This Charter may be amended by majority vote of the City's voters. Amendments to this Charter may be framed and proposed by Council ordinance, voter initiative, or by a Charter Commission.

Section 5.5 Transition

All City ordinances, resolutions, orders, rules, regulations and agreements which are in force when this Charter becomes effective shall remain in effect until repealed, except, to the extent they are inconsistent, disagree in any material respect with, or interfere with the effective operation of this Charter or of ordinances adopted pursuant thereto.

Section 5.6 Continuity

A. Rights. The City shall continue to own, possess and control all rights and property of every kind and nature owned, possessed or controlled on the effective date of this Charter, and shall be subject to all its debts, obligations and liabilities.

B. Officers and Employees. On the effective date of this Charter all present officers and employees of the City shall retain their respective offices and employment as provided by ordinance. The City Administrator and City department heads shall serve at the pleasure of the Appointing Authority. Nothing herein shall prohibit the appropriate Appointing Authority from entering into a written employment agreement with an “at will” employee, subject to the approval of the City Council. The City Administrator shall be responsible for the appointment of all city employees except for the City Attorney and City Clerk who will be appointed by the City Council.

C. Non-Interference with Court Orders. Nothing herein shall be construed to interfere with or to modify any order or decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, provided, however this Charter shall in all respects supersede any such court order or decision which does not apply specifically to home rule Charter Cities under provisions of the Constitution of the State of California.

Section 5.7 Severability

If any provision of this Charter is held to be invalid the other provisions of this Charter shall not be affected thereby. If the application of this Charter or any of its provision to any person or circumstance is held invalid the application of this Charter and its provisions or circumstances shall not be effected thereby.

Certified to be a true copy by Paul Gomez, Mayor, and Ruth Gonzalez, City Clerk.

Date of Municipal Election: March 7, 2000.

Charter Chapter 7—City of Bakersfield

Amendment to the Charter of the City of Bakersfield

[Filed with the Secretary of State May 8, 2000.]

The section on Civil Service for the Fire Department of the Charter of the City of Bakersfield is amended to read as follows:

CIVIL SERVICE FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT**Deputy Chief of the Fire Department**

Section (195) 13. In case of absence, disability or death of the Chief of the Fire Department, a Deputy Chief of the Fire Department shall assume charge of the Fire Department and shall be vested with all of the powers of the Chief of the Fire Department during the time he or she shall be in charge of such Department.

Certified to be a true copy by Pamela A. McCarthy, City Clerk.

Date of Municipal Election: March 7, 2000.

 Charter Chapter 8—City of Stockton
Amendments to the Charter of the City of Stockton

[Filed with the Secretary of State May 8, 2000.]

Article IV of the Charter of the City of Stockton is hereby repealed and a new Article IV enacted which shall be as follows:

Charter Article IV**The City Council****SECTION 400. Powers.**

The City Council shall be the governing body of the municipality. All powers of the City shall be vested in the Council subject to the provisions of this Charter, the Constitution of the State of California and the Constitution of the United States. The Council may establish the method or methods by which any of such powers may be exercised.

SECTION 401. Membership.

The Council shall consist of seven (7) members, six (6) Councilmembers and the Mayor, each of whom shall have the right to vote on all matters coming before the Council.

SECTION 402. Meetings.

The Council shall call and hold regular and special meetings in such manner and at such time and place within the City of Stockton as it may prescribe.

SECTION 403. Open Sessions.

All legislative sessions of the Council, whether regular or special, shall be open to the public except for sessions closed to the public as permitted by law. The public shall have access to the minutes and records of sessions open to the public at all reasonable times in accordance with applicable law.

SECTION 404. Quorum.

A majority of the members of the Council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Every member when present, must vote upon all propositions.

SECTION 405. Appointees.

The Council shall select the City Manager, City Attorney, City Clerk, City Auditor, and such other positions as may be provided for elsewhere in this Charter and such professional, technical and clerical employees to or for its own body as it may deem necessary; provided, however, that the Council shall not appoint to any position any business associate or any person related to the City Manager or any member of the Council by blood or marriage within the third degree, except that the foregoing prohibition against nepotism may be waived by a vote of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the members of the Council if the Council finds that the proposed appointment is in the interest of the City. All such appointees shall serve at the pleasure of the Council in the unclassified service; and shall serve under such terms and conditions, salaries and benefits as are required of and received by other similar unclassified employees.

SECTION 406. Investigations.

The Council or any committee thereof duly authorized by the Council to do so, may investigate the financial transactions, and the official acts and conduct of any office or department of the City government. In conducting such investigations, the Council or any committee thereof shall have the authority to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths and require the production of evidence. Subpoenas may be issued in the name of the City and be attested by the City Clerk. Disobedience of any such subpoena or order shall be deemed contempt and shall be punishable as provided by the general laws of this State.

SECTION 407. Qualifications of Members.

The Council shall be the judge of the election and qualifications of its members. Except as otherwise provided in this Charter, the Council shall determine its rules of procedure. It may punish or expel any member for violation of its rules.

SECTION 408. Interference with City Manager.

Neither the Council nor any of its members nor the Mayor shall interfere with the execution by the City Manager of his or her powers and duties, nor in any manner dictate the appointment or removal of any City officers or employees whom the City Manager is empowered to appoint except as expressly provided in Charter Section 406. However, the Mayor and Councilmembers may express their views and fully and freely discuss with the City Manager anything pertaining to the appointment and removal of such officers and employees.

Except for the purpose of inquiries and investigations under Charter Section 406, the Council, its members and the Mayor shall deal with City officers and employees who are subject to the direction and supervision of the City Manager, City Attorney, City Clerk or City Auditor, solely through the City Manager, City Attorney, City Clerk or City Auditor, respectively, and neither the Council nor

its members nor the Mayor shall give orders to any of the subordinates of those appointees, either publicly or privately, except as otherwise provided in this Charter.

SECTION 409. Statement of Policy.

The Council shall adopt a written Statement of Policy for each City department which is under the administration of the City Manager. Said Statement of Policy shall set forth the broad goals, objectives and aspirations to be accomplished by that department.

When the position of the head of such a department becomes vacant, the Council shall review and, if necessary, amend the previously approved Statement of Policy. The Mayor and Councilmembers shall adopt a set of questions which are intended to elicit responses from each prospective appointee concerning the goals, objectives and aspirations in the Statement of Policy.

For purposes of this section, the term “department” shall mean any department specified in Charter Section 405 as well as any department created by the Council pursuant to Charter Section 411.

Prior to appointing any department head, the City Manager shall submit to the Mayor and Councilmembers, for their review, the responses to the Mayor and Councilmembers’ questions submitted by the proposed appointee. This section shall not apply to the appointment of any “acting” department head to serve in an interim capacity.

SECTION 410. Compensation.

Each member of the Council, including the Mayor, shall be paid as compensation for his or her services as a member of the Council, for each calendar month during which he or she is a member of the Council, a monthly salary together with appropriate benefits, which shall be established by ordinance adopted pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions hereinafter set forth in this Section. No salary shall be established for any member of the Council, including the Mayor, except as provided in this Section.

Between March 1st and April 30th of every odd-numbered year, the Council Salary Setting Commission shall recommend to the Council the amount of monthly salary and the benefits which it deems appropriate for the members of the Council, including the Mayor, for the two-year period commencing July 1 of that odd-numbered year. The amount recommended for each Councilmember shall be the same. The amount recommended for the Mayor may exceed that of the other members of the Council, however the amount received by the Mayor shall be not less than the amount received by the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Joaquin. The monthly salaries and benefits shall be in an amount which takes into account the time devoted to the office of Councilmember, the full time nature of the office of Mayor and shall be commensurate with salaries and benefits then being paid for other public or private positions having similar part time and/or full time duties, responsibilities and obligations.

No recommendation shall be made except upon the affirmative vote of three (3) members of the Commission. Failure of the Commission to make a recommendation in any year within the time prescribed shall be deemed to mean a recommendation that no changes be made.

Each biennial recommendation, together with the reasons therefor, shall be made in writing. Before it submits any such recommendation to the Council, the Commission shall conduct at least one public hearing on the matter. When such a recommendation has been submitted to the Council, it shall not thereafter be amended by the Commission.

The Council shall, by ordinance, which shall be subject to the referendum provisions of this Charter, adopt the salaries as recommended by the Commission, or in some lesser amount, but in no event may it increase the amount.

Salaries established by ordinance adopted pursuant to the provisions of this Section shall remain in effect until amended by a subsequent ordinance adopted pursuant to the provisions of this Section.

The compensation being paid to the Councilmembers as of the effective date of this section shall continue until established as required by this section.

SECTION 411. City Offices.

The City Council may establish City departments in addition to those created by this Charter and may prescribe the functions, powers and duties of all departments, except that no department established by this Charter may be abolished. No function assigned by this Charter to a particular department may be discontinued or assigned to any other unless this Charter specifically so provides.

Article VI of the Charter of the City of Stockton is hereby repealed and a new Article VI enacted which shall be as follows:

Charter Article VI Elective Officers

SECTION 600. Nomination and Election of the Mayor and Councilmembers.

The six Councilmembers and the Mayor shall be nominated and elected as herein provided.

SECTION 601. Councilmembers.

The six (6) Councilmembers shall be nominated from districts, and shall be elected by the qualified electors of the City at large.

(a) The voters of each district shall nominate two (2) candidates for Councilmember at the primary municipal election. The two (2) candidates must be residents of the districts from which they are nominated.

(b) The voters of the entire City shall elect the Councilmember for each district at the general municipal election. The Councilmember from each district must be one (1) of the two (2) candidates nominated from the district at the primary municipal election.

(c) All Councilmembers shall be elected to a term of four (4) years beginning on January 1 of the year following their election.

(d) Each member of the Council must reside in and be a qualified elector of the district from which said member is nominated and elected or appointed for a period of not less than thirty (30) days prior to the filing of his nomination papers or his appointment. The term of office of any Councilmember who has been elected and whose term of office has not expired shall not be affected by any change in the boundaries of the district from which he or she was elected.

(e) Any member of the Council moving from his district during his term shall automatically forfeit his office, the same to be refilled by the Council from the electors of the district. Absence from five (5) consecutive regular meetings, unless excused by resolution of the Council, shall operate to vacate the seat of any member so absent.

(f) If a vacancy shall occur in the office of any Councilmember, the Council shall appoint a person to fill such a vacancy. The vacancy in the Council shall be filled by the Council from the electors of the district in which the vacancy occurs. Such person shall hold office until December 31st next following the next general election, and at such election a person shall be elected to hold office for the remainder of any unexpired term. If at any municipal election held under the provisions of this Charter, a Councilmember is not nominated or elected from a district by reason of a tie vote among any of the candidates therefor, then the Council shall select by lot one (1) of the persons receiving such tie vote to fill such nomination or office.

(g) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section, if the City Clerk fails to adjust the boundaries in the year following the adoption of this Section or thereafter in the year following the year in which the decennial Federal census is taken, or if the boundaries adjusted by the City Clerk are held invalid, each Councilmember to be elected at the next election and at any succeeding election shall be elected by and from the City at large. Councilmembers shall continue to be so elected until the Clerk makes a valid adjustment of the boundaries of the districts.

SECTION 602. Mayor.

The Mayor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the City at large and shall hold such office for a term of four (4) years beginning on January 1 of the year following the Mayor's election and until a successor is elected and qualified.

(a) The voters of the entire City shall elect the Mayor at the primary municipal election; provided, however, that should no candidate for the office of Mayor receive at the primary municipal election a majority of the votes cast for all candidates for said office, the two (2) candidates receiving the highest number of votes cast for any such candidates shall thereby qualify as candidates for the office of Mayor at the runoff election to be held at the general municipal election.

(b) The Mayor must reside in and be a qualified elector of the City for a period of not less than thirty (30) days prior to the filing of nomination papers or appointment.

(c) Moving from the City during the term shall automatically forfeit the office. Absence from five (5) consecutive regular meetings, unless excused by resolution of the Council, shall operate to vacate the office.

(d) Any vacancy shall be refilled by the Council from the electors of the City. Any person so appointed shall hold office until December 31 next following the next general election, and at such election a person shall be elected to hold office for the remainder of any unexpired term.

SECTION 603. Surety Bond.

The Mayor and each Councilmember shall, before entering upon the duties of office, give and execute to the City a bond for an amount not less than five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars. The City Council may by resolution increase the amount of the bond requirement. The City of Stockton will pay the costs of acceptable surety bonds. Every bond shall contain the conditions that the principal will well, truly, honestly, and faithfully perform the duties of office. The bonds of the Mayor and the several Councilmembers must be approved by the City Attorney, and the approval of the official bonds must be endorsed thereon. All bonds when approved shall be filed with the City Clerk. State law requirements which are not inconsistent with this Charter shall apply to bonds issued under the provisions of this Section.

SECTION 604. Oath of Office.

Every officer of the City, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take the oath of office as provided for in the constitution of this State and shall file the same with the City Clerk.

SECTION 605. Holding Other Office.

No member of the Council shall hold any other City office or City employment during the term for which he or she was elected to the Council; provided and excepting, however, that a member of the Council may become a member of any advisory, administrative or governing body of any special district, entity, organization or committee when such is authorized by State law or where the offices are not incompatible.

SECTION 606. Term Limits.

No person elected as either Mayor or Councilmember shall be eligible to serve, or serve, as either Mayor or Councilmember for more than two (2) terms; but such service prior to January 1, 1989 shall not disqualify any person for further service as either Mayor or Councilmember.

Article XI of the Charter of the City of Stockton is hereby repealed and a new Article XI enacted which shall be as follows:

Charter Article XI
The Mayor

SECTION 1100. Mayor.

There shall be a Mayor of the City of Stockton, elected pursuant to Section 602 of this Charter, who shall be the seventh member of the Council. The Mayor shall devote his or her full time to the Office of Mayor.

SECTION 1101. Political Leader.

It is the intent of this Article that the Mayor shall be the political leader within the community by providing guidance and leadership to the Council, by expressing and communicating to those he or she serves the City's policies and programs and by assisting the Council in the informed, vigorous and effective exercise of its powers.

SECTION 1102. Powers and Duties.

The Mayor shall have the following powers and duties:

(a) To review with the City Manager, City Attorney and City Clerk prior to each Council meeting the items on the Council's agenda and to add matters thereto;

(b) To make recommendations to the Council on matters of policy and programs which require Council decision;

(c) To make recommendations to the City Manager on matters of policy and programs;

(d) To direct those officials appointed by the Council to prepare and provide information to the Council on matters of policy and programs which require Council decision;

(e) To request budgetary and any other information from those officials appointed by the Council that the Mayor determines is necessary for the conduct of the Mayor's duties;

(f) To appoint, with the advice and consent of the Council, a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, one regular member and one alternate member to each standing, special and ad hoc committee of the Council;

(g) To appoint, with the advice and consent of the Council, such advisory boards; commissions and ad hoc committees as may be necessary or desirable to advise and assist in the work of the City Council;

(h) To appoint such other advisory boards and ad hoc committees as may be necessary or desirable to advise and assist in the work of the Mayor; provided, however, that the members of such advisory boards or ad hoc committees shall not receive any compensation;

(i) To address, not less than annually, the citizens of the City concerning the current status of City affairs and articulating the policy plans which the Mayor proposes for the City during the ensuing year;

(j) To inform the citizens, at other times during the year, of any matters of policy or programs which the Mayor believes are for the welfare of the community;

(k) To recommend adjustments to the City Budget and to propose the modification or curtailment of any city service. If the Mayor recommends any increases in the City Budget, the Mayor shall recommend the method of financing such expenditures. If the Mayor proposes the modification or curtailment of any city service, the Mayor shall provide specific recommendations and the reasons for such proposal;

(l) To preside at meetings of the Council and to vote as a member of the Council without power of veto;

(m) To preserve order at all Council meetings, to remove or cause the removal of any person from any meeting of the Council for disorderly conduct, to enforce the rules of the Council and to determine the order of business under the rules of the Council;

(n) To select and appoint such professional, technical and clerical employees to the office of Mayor as may be necessary or desirable to advise and assist in the work of the Mayor; provided, however, that the Mayor shall not appoint to any position any business associate or any person related to him or her or to the City Manager or to any member of the Council by blood or marriage within the third degree, except that the foregoing prohibition against nepotism may be waived by a vote of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the members of the Council if the Council finds that the proposed appointment is in the interest of the City. All such appointees shall serve at the pleasure of the Mayor in the unclassified service; and shall serve under such terms and conditions, salaries and benefits as are similar to other unclassified employees;

(o) To exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Council, provided the same are not inconsistent with this Charter.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed in any way as an infringement or limitation on the powers and duties of the City Manager as Chief Administrative Officer and head of the administrative branch of the City government as prescribed in other sections of this Charter. Except as otherwise provided in this Charter, the Mayor shall possess only such authority over the City Manager and the administrative branch as he or she possesses as one member of the Council.

SECTION 1103. Vice Mayor.

The Mayor shall nominate one (1) of the Councilmembers to serve as Vice Mayor.

(a) The term of the Vice Mayor shall commence upon ratification of the nomination by the Council and shall continue until the December 31 following the next general municipal election.

(b) During the temporary absence or disability of the Mayor, the Vice Mayor shall act as Mayor. In case of the temporary absence or disability of both the Mayor and the Vice Mayor, the Council shall elect one (1) of its members to be Mayor pro tempore. In case of vacancy in the office of the Mayor, the Vice Mayor shall act as Mayor until such vacancy can be filled as provided in this Charter.

Article XI-A is hereby added to the Charter of the City of Stockton and shall be as follows:

Charter Article XI-A
Public Information Office

SECTION 1150. Public Information Office.

A Public Information Office is hereby established.

SECTION 1151. Public Information Officer.

The Public Information Office shall be administered by a Public Information Officer appointed by the Mayor who shall serve at his or her pleasure. The Public Information Officer shall be under the direction and supervision of the Mayor.

SECTION 1152. Functions and Duties.

The Public Information Officer shall gather and disseminate to the public and to the news media, in a timely manner, accurate and complete information concerning the policies of the Council and other information regarding the City and the general region in which it is located.

Article XII of the Charter of the City of Stockton is hereby repealed and a new Article XII enacted which shall be as follows:

**Charter Article XII
The City Manager**

SECTION 1200. Nomination.

The Mayor shall nominate one (1) or more candidates for Council consideration for appointment to the position of City Manager. The City Manager shall be appointed by the Council for an indefinite term and shall not be removed from office except by a vote of a majority of the members of the Council; provided, however, that the City Manager shall not be removed from office within twelve (12) months from the date his or her duties are assumed, except for incompetence, malfeasance, misfeasance, or neglect of duty. In the case of removal within the said period, the City Manager may demand that written charges be made and a public hearing be held thereon before the Council prior to the date on which removal shall take effect; the decision and action on such a hearing shall be final, and pending such a hearing, the Council may suspend the City Manager from duty. The Council shall designate a qualified person to perform the duties of the City Manager in the event of the absence or disability of the City Manager, or in case there is a vacancy in such office. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of City Manager, the Mayor shall immediately initiate a procedure for the selection of a City Manager.

SECTION 1201. Chief Administrative Officer.

The City Manager shall be the chief administrative officer of the City. He or she shall be responsible to the Council for the efficient administration of all the affairs of the City placed in his or her charge by or under this Charter. Without limiting the foregoing general grant of powers, responsibilities and duties, the City Manager shall have the following powers and duties:

(a) Except as otherwise provided elsewhere in this Charter, the City Manager shall appoint all officers and employees of the City; and, when he or she deems it necessary for the good of the service, the City Manager may, subject to the above-mentioned limitations, suspend without pay, demote, discharge, remove or discipline any City officer or employee whom under this Charter is appointed by the City Manager; provided, however, that the City Manager shall not appoint to any position any business associate or any person related to him or her or to any

member of the City Council by blood or marriage within the third degree, except that the foregoing prohibition against nepotism may be waived by a vote of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the members of the City Council if the City Council finds that the proposed appointment is in the interest of the City.

(b) Except as otherwise provided elsewhere by this Charter, the City Manager shall direct and supervise the administration of all departments, offices and agencies of the City;

(c) The City Manager shall attend all regular and special meetings of the Council, other than closed executive sessions where the City Manager or another Council appointee is the subject of discussion, and to take part in its discussions, but not to vote. If the City Manager is unable to attend any regular or special meeting of the Council, he or she shall notify the Council in writing of such inability and set forth his or her reasons for non-attendance;

(d) The City Manager shall be responsible for the faithful execution of all laws, provisions of this Charter, and acts of the Council which are subject to enforcement by the City Manager or by officers who are under the City Manager's direction and supervision;

(e) The City Manager shall prepare and submit the annual budget to the Council in accordance with the provisions of Article XIX of this Charter;

(f) The City Manager shall recommend to the Council for adoption such measures and ordinances as the City Manager may deem necessary or expedient;

(g) The City Manager may make and execute contracts and authorize expenditures of less than twenty thousand (\$20,000) dollars, or in such amounts as are established pursuant to Section 2002 of this Charter, on behalf of the City;

(h) The City Manager shall submit an annual report on the finances and administrative activities of the City as of the end of the preceding fiscal year to the Council at a public meeting to be held within thirty days following receipt of the Annual Financial Statement. The annual report, which shall be personally certified by the City Manager to be accurate and complete, shall contain a statement indicating:

(1) Whether the revenues budgeted for the preceding fiscal year were actually received, and an explanation concerning any material differences between the total revenues budgeted and the revenues actually received;

(2) The extent to which expenditures budgeted actually were incurred, and an explanation for any material variance between budgeted expenditures and actual expenditures;

(3) The amount of the financial reserves of the city;

(4) All other information which, in the opinion of the City Manager, is necessary to provide an accurate and complete picture of the fiscal status and condition of the city. The report shall be in a form which is susceptible to confirmation by audit. It shall be made available to the public in the Office of the City Clerk.

(i) The City Manager shall make such other reports as the Council from time to time may request concerning the operations of City departments, offices and

agencies subject to his or her direction and supervision; shall keep the Council fully advised as to the financial condition and future needs of the City; and make such recommendations to the Council concerning the affairs of the City as he or she deems desirable or as requested by Council;

(j) The City Manager shall appoint such advisory boards and committees as may be necessary or desirable to advise and assist in the work of the City Manager; provided, however, that the members of such boards shall not receive any compensation.

(k) The City Manager shall exercise such other powers, and shall perform such other duties, as are specified in this Charter or as authorized or required by the Council.

Article XV of the Charter of the City of Stockton is hereby repealed and a new Article XV enacted which shall be as follows:

Charter Article XV
City Auditor

SECTION 1500. Appointment of City Auditor.

The City Council shall appoint the City Auditor who shall serve at its pleasure. The City Auditor shall be certified according to standards comparable to a Certified Public Accountant or a Certified Internal Auditor at time of appointment.

SECTION 1501. Powers and Duties.

The City Auditor shall have the following powers and duties:

(a) Conduct or cause to be conducted annual post audits of all the fiscal transactions and accounts kept by or for the City. Such audits shall include but not be limited to the examination and analysis of fiscal procedures and the examination, checking and verification of accounts and expenditures. The audits shall be conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly shall include tests of the accounting records and other auditing procedures as may be considered necessary under the circumstances. The audits shall include the issuance of suitable reports of examination so the Council and the public will be informed as to the adequacy of the financial statements of the City.

(b) Conduct performance audits, as assigned by Council. A “performance audit” means a post audit which determines with regard to the purpose, functions and duties of the audited agency all of the following:

(1) Whether the audited department, office or agency, is managing or utilizing its resources, including public funds, personnel, property, equipment and space in an economical and efficient manner.

(2) Causes of inefficiencies or uneconomical practices, including inadequacies in management information systems, internal and administrative procedures, organizational structure, use of resources, allocation of personnel, purchasing policies and equipment.

(3) Whether the desired results are being achieved.

(4) Whether objectives established by the Council or other authorizing body are being met.

(c) Conduct special audits and investigations, as assigned by Council. “Special audits and investigations” mean assignments of limited scope, intended to determine:

- (1) The accuracy of information provided to the Council.
- (2) The costs and consequences of recommendations made to the Council.
- (3) Other information concerning the performance of City Departments, Offices or Agencies as requested by the Council.

(d) The City Auditor shall have access to, and authority to examine any and all documents including but not limited to books, accounts, internal memoranda, writings and tapes, reports, vouchers, correspondence files and other records, bank accounts, money and other property of any City department, office or agency, whether created by the Charter or otherwise, with the exception of the office of any elected official.

It is the duty of any officer, employee or agent of the City having control of such records to permit access to, and examination thereof, upon the request of the City Auditor or his or her authorized representative. It is also the duty of any such officer, employee or agent to fully cooperate with, and to make full disclosure of all pertinent information.

(e) Prepare and submit to the Council quarterly reports of the City Auditor’s activities and findings in the immediately preceding three calendar months, together with any recommendations to improve the administration of the City.

(f) Perform other auditing functions, consistent with other provisions of this Charter, and prepare and submit such other reports, as may be assigned by the Council.

SECTION 1502. Power of Appointment.

The City Auditor may appoint and prescribe the duties of the professional, technical and clerical employees employed in the Office of the City Auditor; provided, however, that the City Auditor shall not appoint to any position any business associate or any person related to him or her or to the City Manager or to any member of the Council by blood or marriage within the third degree, except that the foregoing prohibition against nepotism may be waived by a vote of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the members of the Council if the Council finds that the proposed appointment is in the interest of the City. All such appointees shall serve at the pleasure of the City Auditor in the unclassified service; and shall serve under such terms and conditions, salaries and benefits as are similar to other unclassified employees;

Neither the Council nor any of its members shall in any manner dictate the appointment or removal of any such officer or employee whom the City Auditor is empowered to appoint, but the Council may express its views and fully and freely discuss with the City Auditor anything pertaining to the appointment and removal of such officers and employees.

Article XIX of the Charter of the City of Stockton is hereby repealed and a new Article XIX enacted which shall be as follows:

Charter Article XIX
Budget and Fiscal Affairs—Fiscal Authority

SECTION 1900. Powers.

The City of Stockton shall have the power to make and enforce all ordinances and regulations in respect to the conduct of the fiscal affairs of the City, subject only to the restrictions and limitations provided in this Charter, the Constitution of the State of California, and the Constitution of the United States.

SECTION 1901. Fiscal Year.

The fiscal year of the City of Stockton shall commence upon the first day of July of each year or such other time as may be fixed by ordinance.

SECTION 1902. Taxes.

The City shall, by ordinance, provide a system for the assessment, levy and collection of all City taxes.

SECTION 1903. Capital Improvement Program.

At least ninety (90) days prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, or at such earlier time as the Council may specify, the City Manager shall prepare and shall submit to the Council a Capital Improvement Program for the five (5) fiscal years immediately following the fiscal year within which such Program is submitted to the Council. On or before the day that he or she submits such Program to the Council, the City Manager shall also file a copy of the Program with the Planning Commission of the City. Such Capital Improvement Program shall include:

- (a) A clear summary of its contents;
- (b) A list of all capital improvements which are proposed to be undertaken during the five fiscal years immediately following the fiscal year within which such Program is submitted to the Council with appropriate supporting information as to the necessity of such improvements;
- (c) Cost estimates, methods of financing and recommended time schedules for each such improvement; and
- (d) Such other information as the City Manager may deem desirable.

SECTION 1904. Action on Capital Improvement Program.

Upon receipt of the copy of the Capital Improvement Program prepared by the City Manager, the Planning Commission shall consider the Program and, within thirty (30) days from and after the date a copy of such Program was filed with the Commission, shall submit to the Council a written report setting forth its findings of consistency or inconsistency of the Program with the General Plan of the City.

The Council shall hold a public hearing on the Capital Improvement Program as submitted by the City Manager within thirty (30) days of the receipt of the Planning Commission's report. Copies of the Capital Improvement Program as submitted by the City Manager, and copies of such reports as may have been submitted by the Commission, shall be filed and available for inspection by the public in the office of the City Clerk for at least ten (10) days prior to said public hearing. The notice of public hearing shall state the time and place of hearing and the times and place when and where copies of the Capital Improvement Program as

submitted by the City Manager and the report of the Planning Commission will be available for inspection by the public. At the time and place so advertised or at any time or place to which such public hearing shall from time to time be adjourned, the Council shall hold a public hearing on the Capital Improvement Program as submitted by the City Manager at which time interested persons desiring to be heard shall be given reasonable opportunity to be heard.

Upon conclusion of such hearing, the Council shall adopt a Capital Improvement Program for the five (5) fiscal years covered by the City Manager's proposed Capital Improvement Program with such amendments as it may deem desirable. Upon its adoption and until adoption of a new budget and a new five (5) year Capital Improvement Program, such Capital Improvement Program, as adopted by the Council, shall serve as a general guide to the Council and to the City administration in the planning and scheduling of capital improvements. From time to time, however, the Council may authorize such departures therefrom as it may deem necessary or desirable.

SECTION 1905. Submission of Economic Forecasts and Mayor's Budget Message.

Each Council Appointee shall, on or before December 15 of each year, submit to the Mayor and to the Council a five (5) year economic forecast of expenditures and revenues for each City department, office or agency under his or her administration.

The Mayor shall, on or before January 15 of each year, prepare and deliver to the Council the Mayor's Proposed Budget Priorities and Direction.

Each Council Appointee shall, on or before February 1 of each year, prepare and deliver to the Mayor and to the Council a Capital and Operating Mid-Year Report for each City department, office or agency under his or her administration.

The Mayor shall, on or before February 15 of each year prepare and deliver to the Council the Mayor's Budget Message which shall include:

(a) A statement of the fiscal priorities which the City should adopt for the ensuing fiscal year; and

(b) Which City services, departments, offices or agencies the Mayor proposes to be expanded or reduced.

The Council shall hold a public hearing to consider the Mayor's Budget Message and to make any additions or revisions the Council deems advisable.

Upon close of the public hearing, the Council shall approve the Mayor's Budget Message as presented, or as revised.

SECTION 1906. Draft Budget.

At least forty-five (45) days prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, or at such earlier time as the Council may specify, the City Manager shall submit to the Mayor and to the Council a draft budget for the ensuing fiscal year, together with an accompanying report.

The draft budget shall provide a complete financial plan of all City funds and activities for the ensuing fiscal year and, except as required by law or this Charter,

shall be in such form as the Council may require or, in the absence of Council requirements, in such form as the City Manager deems desirable. It shall begin with a clear general summary of its contents; shall show in detail all estimated income, including the amount proposed to be raised by property taxation, estimated unencumbered balances of funds to be carried over from the preceding year, estimated unencumbered available reserves, and all proposed expenditures, including debt service, for the ensuing year. The total of proposed expenditures shall not exceed the total of estimated income, estimated unencumbered balances of funds to be carried over from the preceding year and unencumbered available reserves.

In addition to complying with the requirements of this section, the draft budget shall accurately reflect the recommendations and priorities specified in the Mayor's Budget Message as adopted by the Council.

The report of the City Manager accompanying the draft budget shall specify the budget allocations which implement each component included within the Mayor's Budget Message as adopted by the Council.

SECTION 1907. Mayor's Final Budget Modifications and Adoption of the Budget.

At least thirty (30) days prior to the new fiscal year, the Mayor shall submit to the Council the Mayor's Final Budget Modifications to the draft budget.

Following receipt of the Mayor's Final Budget Modifications, the Council shall proceed to consider the same together with the draft budget; but the Council shall not adopt a budget, either as proposed by the City Manager or as revised by the Mayor's Final Budget Modifications, until after the Council shall have held a public hearing in accordance with the provisions of this section.

Copies of the draft budget as submitted by the City Manager together with the Mayor's Final Budget Modifications and any revisions or changes as shall have been approved and recommended by the Council shall be filed and available for inspection by the public in the office of the City Clerk for at least ten (10) days prior to said hearing. The notice of hearing shall state the time and place of the hearing and the times and place where copies of the draft budget together with the Mayor's Final Budget Modifications and revisions or changes as shall have been approved and recommended by the Council will be available for public inspection.

Following the public hearing, the Council shall adopt the budget with such amendments, if any, as it may deem desirable. Such amendments may add or increase programs or amounts or may delete or decrease programs or amounts except expenditures required by law or for debt service, provided that no amendment to the budget shall increase proposed expenditures to an amount greater than the total estimated income plus unencumbered available reserves and estimated unencumbered balances of funds carried over from the preceding fiscal year.

SECTION 1908. Appropriations.

After adoption of the budget, the various amounts proposed for the operation of each of the offices, departments and agencies of the City during the budget year and for other purposes or objects named in the budget shall be deemed appropriated. The budget may be amended from time to time during the fiscal year.

In the event the Council shall fail to adopt the budget by the beginning of the fiscal year, the various amounts proposed in the draft budget shall be deemed appropriated until the Council adopts a budget for the fiscal year.

No part of any appropriation shall be transferred from one fund to another fund unless authorized by the City Council.

No member of the Council, officer, department or agency of the City, during any budget year, shall expend or incur any obligation to expend money for any class or category of expenditure not authorized by or in excess of the amounts appropriated in the budget.

Except as otherwise provided in this Charter or where the Council may have, by resolution, provided for the continuance of an appropriation beyond the end of the fiscal year, all appropriations approved by the City Council shall lapse at the end of the fiscal year to the extent they shall not have been expended or encumbered.

SECTION 1909. Control of Expenditures by City Manager.

The several items of expenditure appropriated each fiscal year being based on estimated receipts, income or revenues which may not be fully realized, it shall be incumbent upon the City Manager to establish a schedule of allotments, monthly or quarterly or as he or she may otherwise determine, under which the sums appropriated to the several departments, offices and agencies shall be expended. The City Manager shall revise revenue estimates from time to time, and may revise allotments at any time.

SECTION 1910. Annual Financial Statement.

At the conclusion of each fiscal year, a comprehensive Annual Financial Statement shall be prepared in sufficient detail to show the financial condition of the City's funds for the preceding year. Such Annual Financial Statement shall be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

SECTION 1911. Annual Audit.

As soon as practical after the close of the fiscal year, an Annual Audit shall be made of all accounts of the City. Such audit shall be made by a firm of certified public accountants selected by the City Council. The audit shall be made in accordance with generally accepted audit standards for audits of public agencies.

SECTION 1912. Council Salary Setting Commission.

There shall be, and there is hereby established, a Council Salary Setting Commission. The following provisions shall be applicable thereto:

(a) **Membership:** The Council Salary Setting Commission shall consist of five (5) members appointed by the Civil Service Commission. Members must be qualified electors of the City at all times during their term of office.

(b) Terms of Office: Except as provided herein below, the regular term of office of each member of the Council Salary Setting Commission shall be four (4) years. The initial members of the Council Salary Setting Commission shall be appointed by the Civil Service Commission during the month of June 2000. Two (2) of the members so appointed shall be appointed for a term expiring on December 31, 2002. Three (3) of the members so appointed shall be appointed for a term expiring on December 31, 2004. Commencing in December 2002, the Civil Service Commission shall, during the month of December of each even-numbered year, make appointments to fill the offices of the members whose terms are expiring at the end of such even-numbered years. Such appointments shall be for regular terms of four (4) years commencing on the first day of January of the following odd-numbered year and expiring on the thirty-first day of December of the second even-numbered year thereafter.

(c) Vacancies: The Civil Service Commission may remove a member from office at any time for misconduct, inefficiency or willful neglect in the performance of the duties of his or her office providing it first states in writing the reasons for such removal and gives such member an opportunity to be heard before the Civil Service Commission in his or her own defense. If a vacancy occurs before the expiration of a member's term, the Civil Service Commission shall appoint a qualified person to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the unexpired term of such member.

(d) Powers and Duties: The Council Salary Setting Commission shall biennially make recommendations respecting salaries for members of the Council, including the Mayor, as provided in Charter Section 410.

Article XXV of the Charter of the City of Stockton shall be amended by adding thereto SECTION 2542 which shall be as follows:

SECTION 2542. Appointments from Classified Service to Unclassified Service.

In the event an employee of the City, who holds a Classified Civil Service position is appointed to a position in the Unclassified Service, should subsequently be removed or resign from the Unclassified Service, he or she shall have the right, if he or she has not been guilty of conduct bringing discredit, as that term is presently or hereafter defined in Government Code Section 19572, upon the City, to be employed forthwith in a position consonant with his or her former classification in the Classified Service without loss of any rights or privileges and upon the same terms and conditions as if he or she had remained in said classification.

Article XXVII of the Charter of the City of Stockton shall be amended by adding thereto SECTION 2703 which shall be as follows:

SECTION 2703. Definitions.

Unless the provisions of the context otherwise require, as used in this Charter:

(a) "Shall" is mandatory and "may" is permissive;

(b) “City” is the City of Stockton and “department,” “board,” “commission,” “agency,” “officer,” or “employee” is a department, board, commission, agency, officer or employee, as the case may be, of the City of Stockton;

(c) “Council” is the Council of the City of Stockton;

(d) A “Councilmember” means any one of the members of the Council, excluding the Mayor;

(e) “County” is the County of San Joaquin;

(f) “State” is the State of California;

(g) “Newspaper of general circulation within the City” is defined by Section 6000 of the Government Code of the State of California;

(h) The masculine gender includes the feminine and neuter;

(i) “Council Appointees” are the City Manager, the City Attorney, the City Clerk, and the City Auditor;

(j) “Unclassified Service” are employees not subject to Civil Service;

(k) The terms “electors,” “qualified electors” and “voters” are voters duly registered and qualified to vote in the next municipal election of the City of Stockton.

Certified to be a true copy by Katherine Gong Meissner, City Clerk.

Date of Municipal Election: March 7, 2000.

Charter Chapter 9—City of Chula Vista

Amendments to the Charter of the City of Chula Vista

[Filed with the Secretary of State May 12, 2000.]

Section 302 is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 302. Compensation for Councilmembers.

The four Councilmembers shall receive, as compensation for their services, forty percent (40%) of the salary of the Mayor. They shall receive reimbursement on order of the City Council for Council-authorized travel and other expenses when on official duty of the City. In addition, each Councilmember shall receive the sum of fifty dollars (\$50.00) per month which amount shall be deemed to be reimbursement of other out-of-pocket expenditures and costs imposed in serving the office. The City Council may also provide, by resolution, for the payment to Councilmembers of an allowance of a sum certain per month to reimburse them for the additional demands and expenses made upon and incurred by them in serving as Councilmembers.

Section 304 is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 304. Presiding Officer, Mayor.

(a) Mayor. There shall be elected at the general municipal election a Mayor who shall hold office for a term of four years and until a successor is elected and qualified.

(b) Duties. The Mayor shall be a member of the City Council and shall perform all the functions and have all of the powers and rights of a duly elected Councilmember. In addition to said powers and duties, the Mayor shall have the power and duty:

(1) to report to the City Council annually and from time to time on the affairs of the City and to recommend for its consideration such matters as deemed expedient, and

(2) to be the official head of the City for all political and ceremonial purposes and to be recognized by the courts for the purpose of serving civil process, for the signing of all legal instruments and documents, and by the Governor for emergency purposes, and

(3) in the time of public danger or emergency, the Mayor, with the consent of the Council, and for such period as the Council may fix, to take command of the police, maintain order and enforce the law, and

(4) to assume the primary, but not the exclusive responsibility, for interpreting to the people the policies, programs and needs of the City government and for informing the people of any major change in policy or program. The Mayor may represent the City in any and all matters involving other governmental agencies, provided that no act, promise, commitment or agreement entered into or committed by the Mayor shall be binding upon the City of Chula Vista unless duly authorized or ratified by the City Council, and

(5) to represent the City in all regional public agencies which require an elected City official, unless otherwise determined by the City Council, and

(6) to supervise the operation of the Mayor/Council office and personnel assigned thereto, and

(7) to perform such other duties consistent with the office as may be prescribed by this Charter or delegated to the Mayor or imposed on the Mayor by the City Council if not inconsistent with the provisions of this Charter, and

(8) to exercise the full-time function as Mayor of the City during the usual business hours that the offices of the City are open, and such other hours and times as shall be necessary to discharge in full the duties imposed upon the Mayor.

(c) Compensation. The Mayor shall receive an annual salary of thirty-seven thousand two hundred dollars (\$37,200.00) per year and shall receive reimbursement on order of the Council for Council-authorized travel and other expenses when on official duty out of the City, and in addition, shall receive the sum of fifty dollars (\$50.00) per month, which amount shall be deemed to be reimbursement of other out-of-pocket expenditures. The City Council may also provide, by resolution, for the payment to the Mayor of an allowance of a sum certain per month, as reimbursement for the additional demands and expenses made upon and incurred by the Mayor.

The salary provided herein may be annually increased beyond said amount by a resolution of the City Council in an amount not to exceed the All Urban Consumers/All Items Components of the San Diego Metropolitan Area U (Broader

Base) Consumer Price Index, or beyond said increased amount, by a vote of the people.

(d) Mayor Pro Tempore. The City Council shall designate one of its members as Mayor Pro Tempore, who shall serve in such capacity at the pleasure of the City Council. The Mayor Pro Tempore shall perform the duties of the Mayor during the Mayor's absence or disability.

Certified to be a true copy by Shirley Horton, Mayor, and Susan Bigelow, City Clerk.

Date of Municipal Election: March 7, 2000.

Charter Chapter 10—City of Chula Vista

Amendments to the Charter of the City of Chula Vista

[Filed with the Secretary of State May 12, 2000.]

Section 1009 is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1009. Contracts on Public Works.

In the construction, reconstruction, or repair of public buildings, streets, drains, sewers, parks, playgrounds and other public works, the furnishing of supplies, materials, equipment or contractual services for same shall be done by written contract approved as to form and legality by the City Attorney.

Every project involving an expenditure of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) or more for the construction, reconstruction, improvement or repair of public buildings, streets, drains, sewers, utilities, parks and playgrounds and other public works, and the furnishing of supplies, materials, equipment or contractual services for same shall be done by written contract except as otherwise provided in this chapter, and the Council, upon the recommendation of the City Manager, shall let said contract to the lowest responsible bidder after notice by publication in the official newspaper for sealed bids for the work contemplated by one or more insertions, the first of which shall be at least ten days before the time for opening bids. If the cost of said public works project is more than the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) but less than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00), the City Council may let said contract without advertising for bids after the City Manager or his designated agent has secured competitive prices from interested contractors; which shall be considered by the Council before said contract is let.

If the project involves the expenditure of twenty five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) or less, the City Manager may cause such written contract to be let without advertising for bids. However, except in emergencies, the City Engineer or the Purchasing Agent shall obtain informal bids. The project shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder whose bid is determined to be, in all respects, most advantageous to the public interest. The City Engineer may solicit such bids personally, by telephone or by mail, and shall submit to the Purchasing Agent

and the City Manager a written account of the procedures used and the bids thus obtained. A copy of said informal bidding procedure shall be filed in the Office of the City Clerk as a public record.

The City Council may, however, declare and determine that, in its opinion, based upon estimates approved by and the recommendations of the City Manager, said projects may be excepted from the requirements of this section because the work in question may be performed better or more economically by the City with its own employees, and by a resolution to this effect, adopted by at least four affirmative votes of the Council, order the performance of any such construction, reconstruction, improvement or repair by appropriate City forces.

All bids of more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) shall be accompanied by either a certified or cashier's check, or a bidder's bond executed by a corporate surety authorized to engage in such business in California, made payable to the City. Such security shall be in an amount not less than that specified in the notice inviting bids or in the specifications referred to therein, or if no amount be so specified, then in an amount not less than ten percent (10%) of the aggregate amount of the bid. If the successful bidder neglects or refuses to enter into the contract within the time specified in the notice inviting bids or specifications referred to therein, the amount of his bidder's security shall be declared forfeited to the City and shall be collected and paid into its general fund and all bonds so forfeited shall be prosecuted and the amount thereof collected and paid into such fund.

The City Council shall be competent to award any contract by comparison of bids on the basis of several factors including timely completion. Such an award shall be secured by a surety bond as hereinabove provided with adequate sureties and penalties, and provided, further, that for any contract awarded solely or partially on a specified time for completion, the Council shall not extend such time limits unless such extension be recommended by the City Manager and the head of the Department concerned.

The City Council may reject any and all bids presented and may readvertise in its discretion. The City Council may waive any defects in any bid to the extent it finds at a public hearing held for that purpose that it is necessary to do so for the benefit of the public.

Contracts may likewise be let without advertising for bids if such work shall be deemed by the City Council to be of urgent necessity for the preservation of life, health or property, and shall be authorized by resolution passed by at least four affirmative votes of the Council and containing a declaration of the facts constituting such urgency; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall prevent the City Manager from taking any and all means necessary to make emergency repairs in the event of immediate need arising from any calamity or disaster.

Notwithstanding any provisions of this Charter to the contrary, the City may employ a design-build process for the construction, reconstruction or repair of public works. A "design-build process" shall mean a process in which the design and construction of a project are procured from a single entity. Prior to employing

the design-build process, the City shall establish, by ordinance, specific procedures and standards to be used to solicit, qualify, evaluate and select design-build proposals by competitive bid or negotiation process.

Certified to be a true copy by Shirley Horton, Mayor, and Susan Bigelow, City Clerk.

Date of Municipal Election: March 7, 2000.

Charter Chapter 11—City of Santa Clara

Amendments to the Charter of the City of Santa Clara

[Filed with the Secretary of State May 10, 2000.]

1. City of Santa Clara City Charter Sections 600.1, 601, 700.1, 1306, 1306.5, 1307, 1308, 1315, 1316, 1700, 1701 and 1702 are repealed.

2. Section 700.2 is amended to read as set forth after paragraph 3, herein, and is renumbered as Section 700.1.

3. City of Santa Clara City Charter Sections 600, 600.01, 700, 701, 704, 704.1, 704.2, 704.3, 704.4, 705, 708, 709, 800, 801, 802, 803, 806, 807, 808, 812, 813, 900, 902, 904, 905, 906, 908, 911, 912, 1003, 1004, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1101, 1102, 1107, 1301, 1302, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1317, 1319 and 1800 are amended to read as follows:

Section 600 City elected officers.

No person shall be eligible to hold any elective office in the City including Mayor, City Council, Chief of Police Department and City Clerk, unless he or she is a resident and a qualified registered elector of the City.

The elective officers of the City shall consist of a City Council composed of seven members, the Chief of the Police Department and the City Clerk. The members of the City Council, (which includes the office of the Mayor), the Chief of the Police Department and the City Clerk shall be elected from the City at large at the times and in the manner provided in this Charter. Except as otherwise herein provided, a person elected to an office for other than an unexpired term, shall serve a term of four years, and shall serve until a successor is elected and qualified. The term shall commence on the date the City Council certifies the canvass of the election returns submitted to it by the County Registrar of Voters.

The person receiving the most votes cast for a particular City office shall be declared duly elected. Ties shall be broken as provided from time to time by ordinance.

The office of Mayor shall be separately voted upon and is a separate office. The person elected at any election to the office designated "Mayor" shall be deemed elected, both as a Mayor and as a member of the Council. Although the Mayor is a Council member, his or her election does not change the number of Council members from seven.

No person shall be a candidate for both Mayor and a City Council seat at the same election. However, an incumbent member of the City Council may run for the elective office of Mayor, and the Mayor may run for the separate office of Mayor or other City Council office. However, at no time shall a member of the Council, including the Mayor, hold more than one City elective office. Except as otherwise provided elsewhere in this Charter, no incumbent member of the City Council while serving in such office with an unexpired term of more than six months shall be a candidate for any numbered Council seat other than the one which he or she holds.

Section 600.01 Municipal elections.

Commencing with the year 2000, a regular election shall be held in the City of Santa Clara on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November of even numbered years. The regular election shall be held for the election of each municipal elective officer whose term of office regularly expires at that time, and for such other purposes as the Council may prescribe. Each such regular election shall be known as the general municipal election of the City, and shall be in lieu of all others previously so called. All other municipal elections that may be called under the authority of this Charter, or the California Elections Code, shall be known as special elections.

Section 700 Term—Method of holding elections.

Except as specifically provided otherwise in this Charter with respect to City elections, the provisions of the State Elections Code, as amended from time to time, are hereby adopted. The City expressly reserves its rights with respect to the conduct of city elections pursuant to Section 5 of Article XI of the California Constitution. Any changes made by the City Council in the City elections procedure shall be by ordinance and shall not be in conflict with any other sections of this Charter.

There are hereby reserved to the electors of the City, the powers of the initiative and referendum and of the recall of municipal elective officers. No primary election shall be held for municipal officers. No error, omission or defect in the notice of elections shall be cause to invalidate any election held under the provisions of this Charter.

Section 700.1 Elections—Designation of seats.

For purposes of City Council elections, each Council office shall be designated by an appropriate descriptive designation, as follows: The Council seat which on the effective date of this Section is occupied by the Mayor shall continue to be designated as “Mayor”; each of the other six seats, respectively, shall be designated as “Council Member Seat No. 2”, “Council Member Seat No. 3”, “Council Member Seat No. 4”, “Council Member Seat No. 5”, “Council Member Seat No. 6” and “Council Member Seat No. 7” respectively, and shall continue to be designated by the respective designation. The designation so given to each such office shall thereafter be used in all election, nomination papers, certificates of election,

and other election papers pertaining or referring to such office, and to designate incumbency in such office.

Section 701 Term limits—Mayor and Council Members.

A member of the Council shall not serve more than two consecutive elective terms as such, and shall be ineligible for reelection or appointment to fill a vacancy in the Council until two years after such service. The office of elected Mayor, to be filled from the City at large, is a separate office from the Council and solely for the purpose of this term limit disqualification, is not a Council office nor the Council. Consequently, time served in such office of elected Mayor is not time served on the Council and time served on the Council is not time served in such office of elected Mayor.

Section 704 Presiding officer—Mayor.

The Mayor shall be the Presiding officer. The Mayor shall have a voice and vote in all its proceedings. He/she shall be the official head of the City for all ceremonial purposes. He/she shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by this Charter or as may be imposed by the City Council consistent with his/her office.

Section 704.1 Mayor—Limitation of terms.

No person who has been elected to the office of Mayor for two successive four-year terms shall be eligible to run for election to the office of Mayor, nor to serve as such, for any additional successive term; but the above shall not disqualify any person from running for election to the office of Mayor, nor from further service as Mayor, for any term or terms which are not successive, nor for any parts of terms which are not successive.

Section 704.2 Mayor—Political position.

The Mayor shall be the political leader within the community by providing guidance and leadership to the City Council, by expressing and explaining to the community the City's policies and programs and by assisting the City Council in the informed, vigorous and effective exercise of its powers. Political leadership shall be concerned with the general development of the community and the general level of City services and activity programs.

Section 704.3 Mayor—Powers and duties.

The Mayor shall have the following powers and duties:

(a) The Mayor shall have the power to make recommendations to the City Council on matters of policy and programs which require City Council decision; provided, that if he/she recommends any increases in the City budget, he/she shall recommend the method of financing such expenditure; and provided, further, that if he/she proposes curtailment of service, such recommendations and his/her reason therefor shall be specific. He/she may also, on his/her own account, inform the community on matters of policy or program which he/she believes the welfare of the community make necessary.

(b) The Mayor shall preside at meetings of the City Council and shall have the vote as a member of the City Council. He/she shall have no veto power.

(c) The Mayor shall have authority to preserve order at all City Council meetings, to remove or cause the removal of any person from any meeting of the City Council for disorderly conduct, to enforce the rules of the City Council and to determine the order of business under the rules of the City Council.

(d) The Mayor shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the City Council, provided that the same are not inconsistent with this Charter.

Nothing in this section shall be construed in any way as an infringement or limitation on the powers and duties of the City Manager as Chief Administrative Officer and head of the administrative branch of the City government as prescribed in other sections of this Charter. Except as otherwise herein provided, the Mayor shall possess only such authority over the City Manager and the administrative branch as he/she possesses as one member of the City Council.

Section 704.4 Mayor—Vacancy.

The office of Mayor shall become and be deemed vacant immediately upon the incumbent ceasing to be a member of the City Council.

Section 705 Vice Mayor.

The City Council shall designate one of its members as Vice Mayor. The Vice Mayor shall perform the duties of the Mayor during his/her absence or disability. The Vice Mayor shall serve in such capacity at the pleasure of the City Council.

Section 708 Special meetings.

Special meetings may be called at any time by the Mayor, or by four members of the City Council pursuant to the provisions of the Brown Act, specifically Government Code Section 54956, as amended from time to time.

Section 709 Place of meeting.

All meetings of the City Council shall be held at the locations authorized by the Ralph M. Brown Act (commencing with Government Code Section 54950) as it now reads or is hereafter amended.

Section 800 Appointment.

A City Manager shall be chosen by the City Council on the basis of his/her executive and administrative qualifications. No City Council member shall receive such an appointment during the term for which he/she shall have been elected, nor within two years thereafter.

Section 801 Compensation.

The City Manager shall be paid a salary commensurate with his/her responsibilities as chief administrative officer of the City, which salary shall be established by ordinance or resolution.

Section 802 Powers and duties.

The City Manager shall be chief executive officer and the head of the administrative branch of the City government. He/she shall be responsible to the City Council for the proper administration of all affairs of the City and to that end, subject to the personnel provisions of this Charter, he/she shall have power and shall be required to:

(a) Appoint and remove, subject to the Civil Service provisions of this Charter, all officers and employees of the City, except as otherwise provided by this Charter, and except as he/she may authorize the head of a department or office to appoint and remove subordinates in such department or office. No person related to the City Manager by blood or by marriage shall be eligible for office or employment in the City.

(b) Prepare the budget annually and submit it to the City Council and be responsible for its administration after adoption.

(c) Manage the City-owned water and power departments in a business-like manner, charging equitable rates for the services furnished and building up the properties so as to conserve their value and increase their capacity as needed by the City.

(d) Prepare and submit to the City Council as of the end of the fiscal year a complete report on the finances and administrative activities of the City for the preceding year.

(e) Keep the City Council advised of the financial condition and future needs of the City and make such recommendations as may seem to him/her desirable.

(f) Make investigations into the affairs of this City, or any department or division thereof, or any contract, or the proper performance of any obligation to the City.

(g) Submit to the City Council at each meeting for its approval, the list of all claims and bills approved for payment by him/her.

(h) Perform such other duties as may be prescribed by this Charter or required by him/her by the City Council, not inconsistent with this Charter.

Section 803 Rules and regulations.

The City Manager may prescribe such general rules and regulations as he/she may deem necessary or expedient for the general conduct of the administrative offices and departments of the City under his/her jurisdiction.

Section 806 Removal of the City Manager.

The City Council shall appoint the City Manager for an indefinite term and may remove him/her by a majority vote of the entire Council. At least thirty (30) days before such removal shall become effective, the City Council shall by a majority vote of the entire Council, adopt a preliminary resolution stating the reasons for his/her removal. The City Manager may reply in writing and may request a public hearing, which shall be held not earlier than fifteen (15) days nor later than thirty (30) days after the filing of such request. After such public hearing, if one be requested, and after full consideration, the City Council by majority vote of the entire Council may adopt a final resolution of removal. By the preliminary resolutions, the City Council may suspend the City Manager from duty but shall in any case cause to be paid him/her forthwith any unpaid balance of his/her salary and his/her salary for the next calendar month following adoption of the preliminary resolution.

Section 807 Prohibition against Councilmanic interference.

Neither the City Council nor any of its members shall order or request the appointment of any person to an office or employment or his/her removal therefrom, by the City Manager, or by any of the department heads in the administrative service of the City. Except for the purpose of inquiry, the City Council and its members shall deal with the administrative service under the City Manager solely through the City Manager and neither the City Council nor any member shall give orders to any subordinates of the City Manager, either publicly or privately.

Any City Council Member violating the provisions of this section, or voting for a resolution or ordinance in violation of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall cease to be a Council Member.

Section 808 Ordinances.

The enacting clause of every ordinance shall be "Be it ordained by the City of Santa Clara as follows:" No ordinance shall be finally adopted by the Council on the day of its introduction, nor within five days thereafter, nor at any time other than a regular meeting, nor until its publication as required in Section 812. However, ordinances calling elections and ordinances carrying out the provisions of elections need not be published prior to adoption. In case an ordinance is amended before its final adoption and after its publication, it shall in like manner be republished as required in Chapter Section 812, at least one day before its adoption as amended; provided, however, that where such amendment is made for the correction of clerical errors or omissions of form only, then such ordinances need not be given a first reading or a republication as corrected.

Section 812 Publication of ordinances.

The City Clerk shall cause each ordinance to be published at least once, in an official newspaper at least three days before its adoption.

As an alternative to the publication of the complete text of the ordinance as specified hereinabove, the City Clerk shall cause each proposed ordinance to be posted at least three days prior to its adoption in three public places in the City. At least three days prior to the ordinance adoption, the City Clerk shall cause a single publication in an official newspaper to occur, setting forth the title of the ordinance, the date of its introduction, a summary of the ordinance, and a list of the public places where copies of the full text of the ordinance are posted or available.

Section 813 Codification of ordinances.

Any or all properly enacted and unrepealed ordinances of the City may be compiled, consolidated, revised and indexed, including such restatements and substantive changes as are necessary for clarity in a comprehensive City Code.

A City Code may be adopted by reference by the passage of an ordinance in the same manner as other ordinances of the City. The City Code itself need not be published in the manner required for other ordinances. Prior to its adoption, not less than three copies of the Code shall be filed in the City Clerk's Office, for examination by the public. After the Code has been adopted, ordinances may be

amendatory or revisory of the Code. Sections of the Code shall not be revised or amended by reference but readopted and published at length as revised or amended.

Section 900 Officers to be appointed by the City Council and by the City Manager.

In addition to the City Manager, the City Council shall appoint and affix the compensation for the City Attorney and City Auditor who shall serve at the pleasure of the City Council and may be removed by motion of the City Council adopted by at least four affirmative votes.

All other officers and department heads of the City shall be appointed by the City Manager and shall serve at the pleasure of the City Manager at compensation fixed by the City Council.

Section 902 Appointive officers; duties.

Each appointive officer shall perform the duties imposed upon him/her by this Charter, by ordinance, or resolution and, if under jurisdiction of the City Manager, shall perform such other duties relating to his/her office as may be required of him/her by the City Manager.

Section 904 Director of Finance.

There shall be a Department of Finance; the head of which shall be the Director of Finance, who as determined by the City Council, shall be, or be appointed by, the City Manager. The Director of Finance under the supervision of the City Manager shall have charge of the administration of the financial affairs of the City, including the financial affairs of the City-owned public utilities, and he/she shall have power and be required to:

- (a) Compile the budget expense and capital estimates for the City Manager.
- (b) Supervise and be responsible for the disbursement of all monies and have control over all expenditures which have been budgeted;
- (c) Maintain a general accounting system for the City government and of its offices, departments and agencies; keep books for, prescribe the financial forms to be used by and exercise financial budgetary control over each office, department or agency;
- (d) Submit to the City Council, through the City Manager, a monthly statement of all receipts and disbursements in sufficient detail to show the exact financial condition of the City.
- (e) Prepare for the City Manager, as of the end of each fiscal year, a complete financial statement and report.
- (f) Collect all taxes, special assessments, utility charges, license fees and other revenues of the City for whose collection the City is responsible except City taxes collected by the County and as provided in Section 1306, and receive all money receivable by the City from the State or Federal government, or from any court, or from any office, department or agency of the City;
- (g) Receive and have custody of all monies receivable by the City from any source;

(h) Deposit all monies received in such depositories as may be designated by resolution of the City Council or, if no resolution be adopted, by the City Manager, and in compliance with all the provisions of the State Constitution and laws of the State governing the handling, depositing and securing of public funds; and

(I) Have custody of all investments and invested funds of the City government, or in possession of such government in a fiduciary capacity, and have the safe-keeping of all bonds and notes of the City and the receipt and delivery of City bonds and notes for transfer, registration or exchange.

Section 905 City Engineer and Department of Public Works.

(a) City Engineer. The City Engineer shall be a Registered Professional Engineer in the State of California, and he/she shall have the power and be required to:

(1) Supervise and be responsible for all City engineering work, including the preparation of engineering maps, surveys, and designs.

(2) Perform such other duties as the City Council may from time to time prescribe, either by ordinance or resolution.

(3) On vacating the office, surrender to his/her successor all maps, plans, field notes and other records and memoranda belonging to the City and pertaining to his/her office and the work thereof.

(b) Director of Public Works and Utilities. The Director of Public Works and Utilities, who may be the City Engineer, shall, under the supervision of the City Manager, be in charge of the administration of such departments of the City, including engineering and utilities, as are or may be from time to time designated by the City Council.

Section 906 Chief of the Police Department.

The Chief of Police shall have power and be required to:

(a) Preserve the public peace;

(b) Execute and return all process issued to him/her by legal authority; and

(c) Exercise all the powers that are now or may hereafter be conferred upon sheriffs and other police officers by the laws of the State.

Section 908 City Attorney.

There shall be a City Attorney who shall have the power and be required to:

(a) Represent and advise the City Council and all City officers in all matters of law pertaining to their offices;

(b) Represent and appear for the City and any City officer or employee or former City officer or employee, in any or all actions and proceedings in which the City or any such officer or employee in or by reason of his/her official capacity, is concerned or is a party, but the City Council shall have control of all legal business and proceedings and may employ other attorneys to take charge of any litigation or matter or to assist the City Attorney therein;

(c) Attend all meetings of the City Council and give his/her advice or opinion in writing whenever requested to do so by the City Council, or by any of the boards or officers of the City;

(d) Approve the form of all bonds given to and all contracts made by the City, endorsing his/her approval thereon in writing;

(e) Prepare any and all proposed ordinances or resolutions for the City, and amendments thereto;

(f) Prosecute on behalf of the people all criminal cases for violation of this Charter and of City ordinances; and

(g) On vacating the office, surrender to his/her successor, all books, papers, files, and documents pertaining to the City's affairs.

To be eligible for appointment as City Attorney, the appointee shall have been admitted to practice as an attorney at law before the Supreme Court of the State of California, and shall have been engaged in the active practice of law for at least four years immediately prior to his/her appointment.

Section 911 Official bonds.

The City Council shall fix by ordinance the amounts and terms of the official bonds of all officials or employees who are required by this Charter or by ordinance to give such bonds. All bonds shall be executed by responsible corporate surety, shall be approved as to form by the City Attorney, and shall be filed with the City Clerk, except the City Clerk's bond which shall be filed with the City Manager. Premiums on official bonds shall be paid by the City.

In all cases wherein an officer or employee of the City is required to furnish a faithful performance bond, there shall be no personal liability upon, or right to recover against, his/her superior officer, or the bond of the latter, for any wrongful act or omission of the former, unless such superior officer was a party to, or conspired in, such wrongful act or omission.

Section 912 Oath of office.

Each member of the City Council, of every board and commission, and each officer and department head, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his/her office shall take, subscribe to and file with the City Clerk the following oath of affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of California against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of California; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties upon which I am about to enter."

Section 1003 Meetings; Chair.

As soon as practicable, following the first day of July of every year, each of such boards and commissions shall organize by electing one of its members to serve as presiding officer at the pleasure of such board or commission. Each board or commission shall hold regular meetings as required by ordinance of the City Council, and such special meetings as it may require. All proceedings shall be open to the public unless the nature of any proceeding is such that in the opinion of such board or commission the public interest would be best served by closing

a particular proceeding to the public, and the reasons therefor are declared in any action closing such proceeding. Upon conclusion of any such proceeding any final action which is to be taken by such board or commission, with respect to such proceedings, shall be taken in open meeting.

The affirmative or negative vote of a majority of the entire membership of such board or commission shall be necessary for it to take action. Each board or commission shall keep a record of its proceedings and transactions. Each board or commission may prescribe its own rules and regulations which shall be consistent with this Charter and copies of which shall be kept on file in the office of the City Clerk where they shall be available for public inspection. It shall have the same power as the City Council to compel the attendance of witnesses, to examine them under oath and to compel the production of evidence before it.

Section 1004 Compensation, vacancies.

The members of boards and commissions shall serve without compensation for their services as such, but may receive reimbursement for necessary traveling and other expenses when on official duty on order of the City Council.

Except as otherwise herein provided, any vacancies in any board or commission from whatever cause arising, shall be filled by appointment by the City Council. Upon a vacancy occurring leaving an unexpired portion of a term, any appointment to fill such vacancy shall be for the unexpired portion of such term. If a member of a board or commission absents himself/herself from three regular meetings of such board or commission, consecutively, unless with permission of such board or commission expressed in its official minutes, or is convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, or ceases to be a qualified elector of the City, his/her office shall be vacant and shall be so declared by the City Council.

Section 1007 Planning Commission—Duties and powers.

The Planning Commission shall have power and be required to:

(a) After a public hearing thereon, recommend to the City Council the adoption, amendment, or repeal of the General Plan or any part thereof for the physical development of the city;

(b) Exercise such functions with respect to land subdivisions, planning, and zoning as may be prescribed by ordinance; and

(c) Exercise such planning, zoning, environmental or other function as now or may be hereafter authorized by the State of California in so far as they do not conflict with the provisions of this Charter.

Section 1009 Parks and Recreation Commission—Powers and duties.

The Parks and Recreation Commission shall have power and be required to:

(a) Act in advisory capacity to the City Council in all matters pertaining to parks, recreation, playgrounds and entertainment;

(b) Consider the annual budget of the Parks and Recreation Department during the process of its preparation and make recommendations with respect thereto to the City Manager and the City Council; and

(c) Assist in the planning and supervision of a recreation program for the inhabitants of the city, promote and stimulate public interest therein and to that end, solicit to the fullest extent possible the cooperation of school authorities and other public and private agencies interested therein.

Section 1011 Civil Service Commission—Powers and duties.

(a) The Civil Service Commission is charged with the duty of providing qualified persons for appointment to the service of the City. All appointments in the public service shall be made for the good of that service, and solely upon merit and fitness, as established by appropriate test, without regard to partisan politics, race, color or religious belief.

(b) Act as Board of Review to hear petitions by civil service employees, and applicants for civil service positions, and to grant or deny such petitions.

(c) Perform such other duties as may be required by the civil service rules and regulations.

Section 1013 Board of Library Trustees—Powers and duties.

The Board of Library Trustees shall have charge of the administration of the Santa Clara Free Public Library and shall have power and be required to:

(a) Make and enforce such by-laws, rules and regulations as it may deem necessary for the administration and protection of the City library;

(b) Approve or disapprove the appointment of a librarian who shall be the department head;

(c) Accept into the library fund and administer money, personal property or real estate donated to the City or otherwise acquired for library purposes subject to the approval of the City Council;

(d) Contract with school, county or other governmental agencies to render or receive library services or facilities, subject to the approval of the City Council.

Section 1101 Classified service.

The civil service of the City shall be divided into the unclassified and classified service.

(a) The unclassified service shall comprise the following offices and positions:

- (1) All elective officers;
- (2) City Manager;
- (3) City Attorney;
- (4) City Clerk;
- (5) City Auditor;

(6) The head of each department, including but not limited to, the Director of Finance, Director of Public Works and Utilities, City Engineer, Chief of the Police Department, Chief of the Fire Department;

(7) The Assistant City Manager, Assistant City Attorney, and Assistant Department Heads, whenever so designated by the City Council;

- (8) All members of boards and commissions;

(9) Persons employed for a temporary or special purpose, for a period not to exceed six months in any one calendar year, if the City Manager certifies that such employment is temporary and that the work shall not be performed by employees in the classified service;

(10) Persons employed to render professional, scientific, technical or expert service of an occasional and exceptional character;

(11) Volunteer members of the Fire Department and Police Reserve; and,

(12) The City Council by ordinance may divide or separate any department of the City into divisions and by ordinance may provide that the employee selected to be the head of any such division shall be in the unclassified service.

(b) The classified service shall comprise all positions not specifically included in this section in the unclassified service.

Section 1102 Appointments from classified to the unclassified service.

In the event an officer or employee of the City holding a position in the classified service is appointed to a position in the unclassified service, and should subsequently be removed therefrom, he/she shall revert to his/her former position in the classified service without loss of any rights or privileges and upon the same terms and conditions as if he/she had remained in said position continuously. Should such person be eligible for retirement under the retirement system at the time of such subsequent removal, upon recommendation of the City Manager, he/she shall be retired in lieu of being restored to his/her former position.

Section 1107 Prohibitions.

No person shall wilfully or corruptly make any false statement, certificate, mark, rating or report in regard to any application, test, certification, or appointment held or made under the personnel provision of this Charter or in any manner commit or attempt any fraud preventing the impartial execution of such personnel provisions or rules and regulations made hereunder.

Any person who by himself/herself or with others wilfully or corruptly violates any of the provisions of this Article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Any person convicted hereunder shall be ineligible for a period of five years for employment in the City service and shall, if he/she is an officer or employee of the City, immediately forfeit his/her office or position.

Section 1301 Annual budget; preparation by the City Manager.

At such date as he/she shall determine, the City Manager shall obtain from each office, department or agency of the City, estimates of revenue and expenditure for such office, department or agency, detailed in such manner as may be prescribed by the City Manager. In preparing the proposed budget, the City Manager shall review the estimates, shall hold conferences thereon with the head of such office, department or agency, respectively, and may revise the estimates as he/she may deem advisable.

Section 1302 Budget—Submission to City Council.

At least thirty-five (35) days prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, or at such prior date thereto determined by the City Council, the City Manager shall submit to the City Council the proposed budget as prepared by him/her. After reviewing the same and making such revisions as it may deem advisable, the City Council shall determine the time for the holding of a public hearing thereon and shall cause to be published a notice thereof not less than ten days prior to said hearing, by at least one insertion in an official newspaper.

Copies of the proposed budget shall be available for inspection by the public in the office of the City Clerk at least ten days prior to said hearing.

Section 1311 General fund.

The City Council shall maintain a General Fund for the purpose of accounting for the general government revenue and the expenditures of the various City departments resulting from the provision of general government services.

City Council shall maintain a General Contingency Reserve Fund. A reserve shall be built up in this fund from any available sources including any excess of revenues over expenditures in the General Fund during any fiscal year.

Council may establish reserve accounts in the General Contingency Reserve Fund as needed to segregate monies for particular purposes. Transfers may be made by the City Council from the General Contingency Reserve Fund to any other fund or funds, of such sum or sums as may be required for the purposes Council deems appropriate.

Section 1312 Capital project funds.

Capital Project funds shall be created and maintained as necessary to segregate and account for specific capital improvement project transactions and appropriations shall be included in the Capital Improvement Project Budget.

Section 1313 Department funds.

The City Council shall maintain separate accounting records for the collection of revenues and disbursement of expenditures that are related to specific functions as determined by federal, state, other agency laws or City Charter provisions and regulations or as determined by Council action. These specific functions include, but are not limited to: the various City utilities whose operations are funded by user charges; grant programs; and trust funds established by bequest. Separate funds or accounts shall be maintained such that proper reporting can be made at any time.

Section 1317 Actions against city.

No suit or action for money or damages, whether sounding in tort, contract or some other theory, may be brought against the City, or any board, commission, agency or officer, agent or employee thereof, until a claim has been filed with the City, and either the City acts on the claim or it is deemed denied by operation of law. The procedures prescribed by State law governing the presentations, consideration and enforcement of claims against cities and its officers, agents and employees shall apply to the presentation, consideration and enforcement of

claims against the City. Claims for money or damages which are excepted from or not covered by State law may be governed by the procedures established by City ordinance.

Section 1319 Independent audit.

The Council shall employ, at the beginning of each fiscal year, an independent certified public accountant who shall audit the books, records and accounts of all officers and employees of the City who receive, administer or disburse public funds, and such other officers, employees, departments and agencies as the Council may direct. Such audit shall be made at such times as may be prescribed by the City Council but shall be at least annually.

As soon as practicable after the end of the fiscal year, a final audit and report shall be submitted by such independent accountant to the Council, the City Manager and the City Attorney. Three (3) copies of the audit shall be placed on file in the City Clerk's office where they shall be available for public inspection.

Section 1800 Definitions.

Unless the provision or the context otherwise requires, as used in the Charter:

- (a) "Shall" is mandatory; and "may" is permissive.
- (b) "City" is the City of Santa Clara and "department," "board," "commission," "agency," or "employee," is a department, board, commission, agency, officer or employee as the case may be, of the City of Santa Clara.
- (c) The masculine and feminine gender include the neuter.

Section 701.1 is added to the Charter to read as follows:

Section 701.1 Qualifications for Chief of the Police Department.

Candidates for the office of Chief of Police shall meet the minimum eligibility and qualification requirements imposed by state law upon candidates for the office of Sheriff.

Section 702 is amended to read as follows:

Section 702 Compensation.

Commencing on July 1, 2000, each member of the City Council, other than the Mayor, shall receive as compensation the sum of six hundred dollars (\$600) per month. The Mayor shall receive as compensation the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per month.

Commencing on July 1, 2001, and annually on July 1 thereafter, the compensation of the Council and Mayor shall increase by a percentage equal to the percentage increase in the preceding calendar year's annual average of the Consumer Price Index as determined by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Consumers (CPI-U), San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose subgroup—all items, or successor index. However, the compensation increase shall in no event exceed five percent (5%) per year. The CPI base index year for the adjustment shall be calendar year 1999.

If a member of the City Council, including the Mayor, does not attend all meetings of the City Council or study sessions called on order of the City Council and held during the month, the compensation to him/her for such month shall

be reduced by the sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for each meeting or study session not attended unless he/she is absent with the consent of or on order of the City Council.

Absence from five consecutive regular meetings, unless excused by resolution of the City Council, shall operate to vacate the seat of any member of the City Council so absent.

Certified to be a true copy by Judy Nadler, Mayor, and J.E. Boccignone, City Clerk.

Date of Municipal Election: March 7, 2000.

Charter Chapter 12—City of Pasadena

Amendments to the Charter of the City of Pasadena

[Filed with the Secretary of State December 5, 2000.]

The Charter of the City of Pasadena is amended as follows: Article VII, Board of Education, is amended by revising Section 701 and by adding a new Section 710; Article XV, The Fire and Police Retirement System, is amended by revising Sections 1502, 1506, and by repealing Section 1509.13. The above-referenced sections, as ratified by the People on November 7, 2000, read as follows:

Section 701. ESTABLISHMENT OF A BOARD OF EDUCATION. The control, management and administration of the public elementary and secondary schools of the City of Pasadena and such territory that is now or may hereafter be annexed thereto for school purposes, in accordance with the Constitution and general laws of the State of California, is hereby vested in a Board of Education consisting of seven members holding offices 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 respectively. The initial election for offices 6 and 7 shall occur in 2001, along with the election for offices 1, 3 and 5, and the initial term of office 6 shall be two years. The Board of Education is hereby vested with all the powers and charged with all the duties provided under state law for city boards of education.

Section 710. ANNUAL ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION. In September of each year, the President of the Board of Education shall address the public on the state of the Pasadena Unified School District to articulate its goals and objectives for the school year and to report to the people on the progress of the District in achieving its prior goals and objectives, including the financial state of the schools.

Section 1502. RETIREMENT BOARD. The Retirement System shall be managed by a Retirement Board hereby created, which shall be the successor to and have the powers and duties of the Fire and Police Pension Board of the City of Pasadena, heretofore created and effective and now by this Article superseded by the Retirement Board. The Retirement Board shall consist of one member of the legislative body of the city to be selected by and to serve at the pleasure of the

said legislative body, two qualified electors of the City of Pasadena not connected with the government thereof, to be appointed by the legislative body, and two members elected under the supervision of the Retirement Board from the active or retired members of the Retirement System. One of such two members shall be a member or retiree of the Fire Department and one a member or retiree of the Police Department, and the election of each of such two members shall be confined to the group from which the member must be chosen. The term of office of the four members, other than the member appointed from the legislative body of the City, shall be four years, one term expiring each year, provided that immediately after the election of the two members from the Fire and Police Departments, they shall draw lots for terms of one, two, three and four years respectively. The members of the Retirement Board shall serve without compensation. The Retirement Board shall appoint a secretary to hold office at its pleasure, and when necessary employ a consulting actuary.

The Retirement Board shall have the sole power and authority under such general ordinances as may be adopted by the legislative body to hear and determine all facts pertaining to applications for and awards of any benefits under the Retirement System, or any matters pertaining to the administration thereof. Said Retirement Board shall have exclusive control of the administration and investment of such fund or funds as may be established and all investments shall be subject to the same terms, limitations and restrictions as are imposed by the Constitution and laws of the State upon the investment of the Public Employees' Retirement System Funds, as now enacted or hereafter amended.

Disbursement of retirement funds shall be made upon demands duly audited in the manner prescribed in this Charter for disbursement of public funds. The City Treasurer shall be the custodian of any such retirement funds, subject to the control of the Retirement Board as to the administration and investment of said funds.

Section 1506. POST RETIREMENT SERVICE WITHOUT LOSS OF BENEFITS OR REINSTATEMENT. A retired person may serve without reinstatement from retirement or loss or interruption of benefits provided by this system as follows:

- (A) As a member of the Fire and Police Retirement Board; or
- (B) Upon employment by the City to a position of a limited duration and requiring specialized skills or during an emergency to prevent stoppage of public business. Such an appointment shall not exceed a total of 960 hours in any calendar year; or
- (C) Upon appointment to a volunteer position as a member of a City commission, board or committee, or election to a City office.

Section 1509.13 SERVICE RETIREMENT; COMPULSORY AT AGE 60.

Section 1509.13 is repealed.

Certified to be a true copy by Bill Bogaard, Mayor, and Jane L. Rodriguez, City Clerk.

Date of Municipal Election: November 7, 2000.

Charter Chapter 13—City of Oakland

Amendment to the Charter of the City of Oakland

[Filed with the Secretary of State December 13, 2000.]

Article II is amended at Sections 205 and 206 to read:

Section 205. Vacancies, Filling Of. All vacancies occurring in the office of Councilmember shall be filled by special election within 120 days of a vacancy. An extension of up to 60 days may be allowed for the express purpose of consolidating the special election with the next Municipal Election.

The candidate receiving the highest number of votes at the special election shall be declared the winner and thereafter sworn into office as soon as legally possible.

Whenever the period of vacancy in a Councilmember's term of office equals or exceeds 120 days the vacancy may be temporarily filled by appointment through a majority vote of the remaining Councilmembers provided the appointee is not a candidate for the office which created the vacancy and provided the appointment does not exceed 128 days or go beyond the date the new incumbent is sworn in, whichever is shortest.

Alternative legal voting procedures shall be used to the greatest extent feasible to increase voter participation in special elections including but not limited to mail ballot voting, electronic voting, preference voting and extended voting period.

Section 206. Vacancy, What Constitutes. An office of Councilmember shall be declared vacant by the Council when the person elected or appointed thereto fails to qualify within ten days after his term is to begin, dies, resigns, ceases to be a resident of the City or of the district from which he was nominated, absents himself continuously from the City for a period of more than thirty days without permission from the Council, absents himself from any ten consecutive regular meetings except on account of his illness or when absent from City by permission of the Council, is convicted of a felony, is judicially determined to be an incompetent, is permanently disabled as to be unable to perform the duties of his office, forfeits his office under any provision of this Charter, or is removed from office by judicial procedure. A finding of disability shall require the affirmative vote of at least six members of the Council after considering competent medical evidence bearing on the physical or mental capability of the Councilmember.

When a Councilmember successfully runs for another office for which the Councilmember will take office prior to the end of the Councilmember's term, the Councilmember's office shall be declared vacant on the date final election results are declared for the new office.

Certified to be a true copy by Ignacio De La Fuente, President of the City Council, and Ceda Floyd, City Clerk.

Date of Municipal Election: March 7, 2000.

Charter Chapter 14—City of Santa Maria

Charter of the City of Santa Maria

[Filed with the Secretary of State December 12, 2000.]

PREAMBLE

We, the people of the City of Santa Maria, declare our intent to restore our community to the historic principles of self-governance inherent in the doctrine of home-rule. We are sincerely committed to the belief that local government has the closest affinity to the people governed, and firm in the conviction that the economic and fiscal independence of our local government will promote the health, safety, and welfare of all the citizens of this City. We do hereby exercise the express right granted by the Constitution of the State of California to enact and adopt this Charter for the City of Santa Maria.

ARTICLE I. MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Section 100. Municipal Affairs.

The City shall have full power and authority to adopt, make, exercise, and enforce all legislation, laws, and regulations and to take all actions relating to municipal affairs which may be lawfully adopted, made, exercised, taken or enforced under the Constitution of the State of California. Without limiting in any manner the foregoing power and authority, each of the powers, rights, and responsibilities described in this Charter is hereby declared to be a municipal affair, the performance of which is unique to the benefit and welfare of the citizens of the City of Santa Maria.

ARTICLE II. GENERAL LAWS

Section 200. General Law Powers.

In addition to the power and authority granted by the terms of this Charter and the Constitution of the State of California, the City shall have the power and authority to adopt, make, exercise and enforce all legislation, laws and regulations and to take all actions and to exercise any and all rights, powers, and privileges heretofore or hereafter established, granted or prescribed by any law of the State of California or by any other lawful authority. In the event of any conflict between the provisions of this Charter and the provisions of the general laws of the State of California, the provisions of this Charter shall control.

ARTICLE III. AMENDMENTS

Section 300. Amendment to Charter, Revised or Repealed.

This Charter, and any of its provisions, may be amended by a majority vote of its electors voting on the question. Amendment or repeal may be proposed by initiative or by the governing body.

ARTICLE IV. INTERPRETATION

Section 400. Construction and Interpretation.

The language contained in this Charter is intended to be permissive rather than exclusive or limiting and shall be liberally and broadly construed in favor of the exercise by the City of its power to govern with respect to any matter which is a municipal affair.

Section 401. Severability.

If any provision of this Charter should be held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, void, or otherwise unenforceable, the remaining provisions shall remain enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.

ARTICLE V. REVENUE RETENTION

Section 500. Reductions Prohibited.

Any revenues accrued to and/or collected by the City shall not be subject to subtraction, retention, attachment, withdrawal or any other form of involuntary reduction by any other level of government.

Section 501. Mandates Limited.

No person, whether elected or appointed, acting on behalf of the City, shall be required to perform any function which is mandated by any other level of government, unless and until funds sufficient for the performance of such function are provided by said mandating authority.

ARTICLE VI. COST SAVINGS AND EFFICIENCIES

Section 600. Public Works Contracts.

The City shall have the power to establish standards, procedures, rules or regulations to regulate all aspects of the bidding, award and performance of any public works contract, including, but not limited to, the compensation rates to be paid for the performance of such work, and the establishment of local preferences.

Section 601. Purchasing.

The City shall have the power to establish standards, procedures, rules, or regulations related to the purchasing of goods, property, or services, including, but not limited to, the establishment of local preferences.

Section 602. Public Financing.

The City shall have the power to establish standards, procedures, rules, or regulations related to any public financing.

Section 603. Utility Franchises.

The City shall have the power to adopt ordinances providing for the acquisition, development, or operation by the City of any utility, or any ordinance providing for the granting of a franchise, license, permit, or easements to any utility which proposes to use or is using City streets, highways, or other rights-of-way.

Certified to be a true copy by Donald E. Lahr, Mayor, and Stephanie Swarner, City Clerk.

Date of Municipal Election: November 7, 2000.

Charter Chapter 15—City of Newport Beach

Amendment to the Charter of the City of Newport Beach

[Filed with the Secretary of State December 15, 2000.]

Section 423 is added to read:

Section 423. Protection from Traffic and Density. Voter approval is required for any major amendment to the Newport Beach General Plan. A “major amendment” is one that significantly increases the maximum amount of traffic that allowed uses could generate, or significantly increases allowed density or intensity. “Significantly increases” means over 100 peak hour trips (traffic), or over 100 dwelling units (density), or over 40,000 square feet of floor area (intensity); these thresholds shall apply to the total of: 1) Increases resulting from the amendment itself, plus 2) Eighty percent of the increases resulting from other amendments affecting the same neighborhood and adopted within the preceding ten years. “Other amendments” does not include those approved by the voters. “Neighborhood” shall mean a Statistical Area as shown in the Land Use Element of the General Plan, page 89, in effect from 1988 to 1998, and new Statistical Areas created from time to time for land subsequently annexed to the City.

“Voter approval is required” means that the amendment shall not take effect unless it has been submitted to the voters and approved by a majority of those voting on it. Any such amendment shall be submitted to a public vote as a separate and distinct ballot measure notwithstanding its approval by the city council at the same time as one or more other amendments to the City’s General Plan. The city council shall set any election required by this Section for the municipal election next following city council approval of the amendment, or, by mutual agreement with the applicant for the amendment, may call a special election for this purpose with the cost of the special election shared by the applicant and the City as they may agree. In any election required by this Section, the ballot measure shall be worded such that a YES vote approves the amendment and a NO vote rejects the amendment; any such election in which the ballot measure is not so worded shall be void and shall have no effect.

This section shall not apply if state or federal law precludes a vote of the voters on the amendment.

Certified to be a true copy by John E. Noyes, Mayor, and LaVonne M. Harkless, City Clerk.

Date of Municipal Election: November 7, 2000.

Charter Chapter 16—City of Roseville

Amendments to the Charter of the City of Roseville

[Filed with the Secretary of State December 28, 2000.]

Section 1.05 of Article I is reserved.

Sec. 1.05. Reserved.

Section 2.02 of Article II is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2.02. Elective officers.

The electors of the city shall elect a council of five (5) members, at large, for a four (4) year term of office. The council shall constitute the legislative and governing body of the city and shall have authority, except as otherwise provided in this charter, to exercise all powers of the city, and to adopt such ordinances and resolutions as may be proper in the exercise thereof. Two (2) and three (3) council members shall be elected alternately at the General Municipal Election each even-numbered year. No council member shall serve more than two (2) consecutive four (4) year terms, commencing as of a date subsequent to April 9, 1974.

Section 2.03 of Article II is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2.03. Assumption of office by, meeting of council, and seating of mayor and mayor pro tempore.

The council shall assume office, subject to the qualifying provisions of this charter, from and after twelve o'clock noon on the second Monday next succeeding the day of their election. The council shall hold its first meeting at that time. The council member who received the highest number of votes in the latest election shall be seated as mayor pro tempore. The mayor pro tempore's term of office shall commence upon his or her assumption of office and continue until the election, qualification and assumption of office of his or her successor following the next general municipal election. Upon the termination of a council member's term of office as mayor pro tempore, he or she shall be seated as mayor. The mayor's term of office shall commence upon his or her assumption of office and continue until the assumption of his or her successor following the next general municipal election.

Section 2.06 of Article II is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2.06. City attorney.

The council shall select a city attorney to serve at its pleasure. The pleasure of the council in selecting or discharging the city attorney shall be exercised by at least three affirmative votes. The city attorney shall be selected on the basis of his training, experience and other administrative qualifications for the office, without regard to his political or religious preferences or his place of residence at the time of his selection. The attorney shall act as legal advisor to and counsel for the council and manager in matters relating to their official duties. The attorney shall represent the city in litigations in which the city is interested; shall provide written legal opinion on official matters when requested by the council or manager; shall review for legal correctness contracts, bonds, franchises and other instruments in

which the city is concerned, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by ordinance, by administrative code, or otherwise by law. The attorney may appoint and remove deputy or assistant attorneys, which deputies and assistants shall serve at the attorney's pleasure, provided that recruitment of such attorneys shall be through the merit system.

Section 2.07 of Article II is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2.07. City manager.

The council shall select a chief administrative officer of the city government who shall be entitled city manager, and who shall serve at the pleasure of the council. The pleasure of the council in selecting or discharging the city manager shall be exercised by at least three affirmative votes. If a vacancy occurs in this position, the council shall select a manager within a reasonable amount of time. The manager shall be selected on the basis of his training, experience and other administrative qualifications for the office, without regard to his political or religious preferences or his place of residence at the time of selection. No councilmember shall be eligible for the position of manager within two (2) years after the expiration of his latest councilmanic term.

Section 2.08 of Article II is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2.08. Temporary manager or attorney.

The council may designate a qualified administrative officer of the city to assume the duties and authority of manager in circumstances in which the manager will be absent from the city or it is anticipated that the manager will be disabled for a period of three months or more. The manager shall appoint an acting manager in those cases where the manager will be absent from the city or it is anticipated that the manager will be disabled for a shorter period than three months.

The council may designate a qualified attorney at law to assume the duties and authority of the city attorney in circumstances in which the city attorney will be absent from the city or it is anticipated that the city attorney will be disabled for a period of three months or more. The city attorney shall appoint an acting city attorney in those cases where the city attorney will be absent from the city or it is anticipated that the city attorney will be disabled for a shorter period than three months.

Section 2.12 of Article II is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2.12. Treasurer.

The city treasurer shall have such duties as may be prescribed by the manager and shall be responsible for the custody of all moneys and evidences of value belonging to the city, or held in trust by the city. He shall receive and give a receipt for all money due the city including that which may be collected by other city officials or employees. He shall keep, deposit and disburse all city funds in accordance with law. He shall have such powers and duties in regard to the collection, custody, and disbursements of funds belonging to other political subdivisions of the state as may be conferred upon him by law. The council may contract for the provision of some or all of the foregoing services by third parties.

Section 2.13 of Article II is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2.13. Clerk.

The city clerk shall be responsible to and have such duties as may be prescribed by the manager and shall attend and keep a permanent journal of proceedings at all meetings of the council. He shall record and certify all council ordinances and resolutions. He shall be custodian of the city seal and official city records, the custody of which is not otherwise provided for by council, ordinance, or administrative order of the manager. He shall be the chief elections official of the city in all elections, including consolidated elections and shall prescribe and may furnish the forms for all petitions provided for by this charter. He shall have the power to administer oaths of office.

Section 2.14 of Article II is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2.14. Boards and commissions.

The council shall by ordinance create a planning commission and a library board, and may create or may abolish such other boards and commissions with respect to specific municipal functions as it may deem necessary. The council shall in each case prescribe the number, manner of appointment, length of term, and duties of members of such boards and commissions who shall serve without compensation but may be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. In all cases, except that of the Personnel Board, the council shall provide for an appeal by any interested or aggrieved person from the decision of any board or commission to the council. The council's decision shall be final. All members of such boards and commissions shall be residents of the City at the time of their appointment and during their term of office. Boards and commissions existing at the time this charter is approved by the legislature shall continue to serve until action is taken by the council as provided for in this charter.

Section 2.15 of Article II is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2.15. Administrative organization.

Within the framework established by this charter, the administrative organization of the city shall be set forth in administrative directives which shall be developed by the manager. Administrative offices may be created or eliminated by the council only upon recommendation by the manager.

Section 3.04 of Article III is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 3.04. Financial interests prohibited.

City officers shall not be financially interested in any contract made by them in their official capacity, or by any body or board of which they are members; and shall not be purchasers at any sale, or vendors at any purchase, made by them in their official capacity. It is the intent of the foregoing to incorporate by reference, as though set forth in full herein, the provisions of Article 4 of Title 1, commencing with Section 1090 of the California Government Code.

Section 3.05 of Article III is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 3.05. Compensation of council members and mayor.

a. The City Council may enact an ordinance providing that each member of the City Council shall receive a salary, the amount of which shall be determined by the following schedule:

1. If the City's population is between 50,000, and 75,000 persons, inclusive, the salary shall be five hundred dollars (\$500) per month for each council member, and the mayor shall receive an additional amount of fifty dollars (\$50) per month.

2. If the City's population exceeds 75,000 persons, the salary shall be six hundred dollars (\$600) per month for each councilmember and the mayor shall receive an additional fifty dollars (\$50) per month.

b. Council members may, upon order of the City Council, be reimbursed for reasonable and necessary expenses actually incurred in the service of the City.

Section 3.07 of Article III is reserved.

Sec. 3.07. Reserved.

Section 3.09 of Article III is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 3.09. Councilmanic vacancies.

The provisions of Section 1770 of the Government Code of the State of California as they now exist or may hereafter be amended shall govern the existence of a vacancy. Any vacancy on the council shall be filled by a majority vote of the remaining councilmen within thirty days after the vacancy occurs. If the council fails, for any reason, to fill such vacancy within said thirty-day period, it shall forthwith call an election for the earliest possible date to fill such vacancy. A person appointed by the council to fill a vacancy shall hold office until the general municipal election and until his successor qualifies. The candidates receiving the most votes shall serve the longer, if any, of the unexpired terms, and in case of ties, the terms shall be fixed by lot. A councilman elected to fill a vacancy shall hold office for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Section 4.02 of Article IV is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 4.02. Special meetings.

Special meetings may be called by the clerk on the written request of the mayor or any three councilmen by providing each councilman with twenty-four hours' written notice served personally or left at his usual place of residence. Business transacted at any special meeting shall be limited to the subjects recited in the notice of such meeting.

Section 4.03 of Article IV is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 4.03. Meetings to be public.

Except for closed sessions permitted by general state law, all council meetings shall be open to the public and citizens shall have a reasonable opportunity to be heard.

Section 4.06 of Article IV is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 4.06. Council rules.

The council shall determine its own rules and order of business subject to the following provisions. There shall be a journal of proceedings or minutes of all council meetings approved by the council and signed by the mayor and clerk

and to which the public shall have access at all reasonable times. Within seven (7) days after any regular or special council meeting, a synopsis of the actions taken by the city council at the meeting shall be posted on a bulletin board in the city hall, and within thirty (30) days after any regular or special council meeting, minutes of the meeting shall be prepared by the Clerk and presented to the City Council for its approval.

A vote upon all ordinances and resolutions shall be taken individually by an affirmative and negative vote and entered upon the journal, except that where the vote is unanimous it shall be necessary only to so state.

Section 5.02 of Article V is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 5.02. Enactment, amendment and repeal of ordinances.

Ordinances may be enacted, amended or repealed by the affirmative vote of not less than three (3) councilmembers, except that when an ordinance is given immediate effect, Section 5.03 of this charter shall govern. Unless by the affirmative vote of not less than three (3) councilmembers, no office shall be created or abolished, no tax or assessment be imposed, no street, alley or public ground be vacated, no real estate or any interest therein be sold or disposed of, nor any vote of the council be reconsidered or rescinded nor any money appropriated except as otherwise provided by this charter. Except in the case of ordinances which are declared to be urgency ordinances, no ordinance shall be finally passed by the council until two (2) weeks after the meeting at which the ordinance is introduced. Introduction of an ordinance shall require the affirmative vote of not less than three (3) councilmembers. At least the title and a summary of the ordinance as introduced shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the city at least one week before the final passage, either separately or as part of any published proceedings of the council. No ordinance shall be amended by reference to its number and title only, but the section or sections of the ordinance amended shall be re-enacted and shall be either published or posted as provided in Section 5.04 of this charter. An ordinance may be repealed in total by reference to its number and title only and publication of the action may be similarly limited.

Section 5.07 of Article V is reserved.

Sec. 5.07. Reserved.

Section 5.10 of Article V is reserved.

Sec. 5.10. Reserved.

Section 6.02 of Article VI is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 6.02. Procedure for holding elections.

Unless otherwise provided by ordinances hereafter enacted or this Charter, all elections shall be held in accordance with the provisions of the Elections Code of the State of California, as the same now exist or may hereafter be amended, for the holding of elections in cities, insofar as the same are not in conflict with this charter. The City Clerk shall be the chief elections official of the city in all elections, including consolidated elections. Any local or special election may be conducted by mail, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

- (a) The City Council authorizes the use of mail ballots for the election.
- (b) The election does not occur on the same date as a statewide direct primary election or statewide general election.
- (c) The election is not a special election to fill a vacancy in a statewide office or the office of Representative in the United States Congress, State Senator, or Member of the Assembly.
- (d) At least one polling place for the election shall be provided, the location of which shall be determined by the City Clerk.

Section 7.02 of Article VII is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 7.02. Budget Procedure.

The manager shall prepare and shall recommend a budget for the ensuing fiscal year to the council on or before the first regular meeting in June. The budget document shall present a comprehensive financial plan for the ensuing fiscal year, including at least the following information:

A. Statements of the bonded and other indebtedness of the city, including the debt redemption and interest requirements, the debt authorized and unissued, and the condition of sinking funds.

B. Estimates of all proposed expenditures for each department and office of the city, showing in addition the expenditures for the last preceding fiscal year, appropriations and anticipated expenditures for the current fiscal year, and reasons for recommended departures from the current expenditure pattern.

C. Detailed estimates of all anticipated revenue sources of the city, with a comparative statement of the amounts received by the city from each of such sources for the last preceding fiscal year and the amounts expected to be received for the current fiscal year.

D. A statement of the estimated balance or deficit, as of the end of the current fiscal year, for all funds.

E. Such other supporting schedules as the council may request or are otherwise required by law.

Section 7.03 of Article VII is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 7.03. Budget review; hearings and adoption.

After review of the budget recommended by the manager, the council shall make such revisions as it may deem advisable at a noticed public meeting and shall set the time for holding a public hearing thereon. Not less than ten (10) days prior to said public hearing, the council shall cause to be published a notice thereof in a newspaper of general circulation in the city. Copies of the proposed budget shall be available for public inspection in the office of the clerk for a period of at least ten (10) days prior to said hearing.

Section 7.06 of Article VII is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 7.06. Appropriations; transfers.

From the effective date of the budget, the several amounts stated therein as proposed expenditures shall be and become appropriated to the several departments, offices and agencies for the respective objects and purposes therein named. All

appropriations shall lapse at the end of the fiscal year to the extent that they shall not have been expended or lawfully encumbered, except as provided later in this section and in Section 7.08.

No money shall be drawn from the city treasury nor shall any obligation for the expenditure of money incurred, except pursuant to the budget appropriation. The council may, by ordinance adopted by the affirmative vote of at least three (3) members, transfer any unencumbered appropriation balance or any portion thereof, from one department, fund or agency to another, or appropriate available revenue not included in the budget.

Section 7.07 of Article VII is reserved.

Sec. 7.07. Reserved.

Section 7.075 of Article VII is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 7.075. Utility reserve fund.

The Council shall annually set aside from the income of each of its revenue producing public utilities the following amounts and in the following order, to wit: First: An amount fully sufficient for the payment of principal, interest, reserve fund and sinking fund requirements of any revenue bonds or general obligation bonds secured in whole or in part from such utility revenues, the proceeds of which bonds have been applied to the acquisition, construction or completion of such public utilities. Second: An amount sufficient to pay or provide for the payment of maintenance and operation of such public utilities, including a reserve for maintenance and operation.

Thereafter the City Council may set aside an amount, from any surplus moneys remaining, to create and maintain a separate utility reserve fund for each public utility. The amount to be set aside in such separate utility reserve fund shall not exceed a sum which, according to the estimate of the City Manager and approved by the Council, shall be sufficient to meet normal depreciation of such public utility. Such utility reserve funds, if established, shall be used for the replacement, betterment and extension of each of said public utilities and, in addition, may be used for the payment of the principal of and interest on, or retirement prior to maturity of, any revenue bonds of the City or any general obligation bonds secured in whole or in part from such public utility revenues, the proceeds of which bonds have been applied to the acquisition, construction or completion of any such utility, if and to the extent that other funds are not then available for such payment.

Section 7.095 of Article VII is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 7.095. Utility User's Tax.

The provisions contained in Chapter 4.32 of the Roseville Municipal Code, relating to the Utility User's Tax, are hereby ratified and are incorporated herein as of the date of voter approval hereof. All Utility Users Tax Revenue received shall be budgeted and appropriated solely for police, fire, parks and recreation or library services.

Section 7.12 of Article VII is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 7.12. Advertisement and sale of bonds.

All bonds to be sold by the city and payable from the city's general fund or any of its enterprise funds shall be advertised for sale at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the city and in such financial journals as may be deemed necessary to stimulate competitive bidding, at least fifteen (15) days before the bond sale in the manner required by state law. The provisions of this section shall not be interpreted to require public bidding in the event such bonds are sold to a public financing authority.

Section 7.24 of Article VII is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 7.24. Approval of contracts by attorney.

All contracts shall be approved as to legal form by the city attorney.

Section 8.01 of Article VIII is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 8.01. Personnel board.

A personnel board consisting of five (5) resident and qualified voters shall be appointed by the city council for four-year overlapping terms of office. Vacancies shall be filled by the council by appointment for the unexpired portion of the term. A member of the personnel board shall be removed from office by the city council only for malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance and after charges have been filed and such member has been given a reasonable opportunity to defend himself in an open public hearing before the council. The board shall provide for its own organization and rules for conduct of meetings; provided, that all meetings shall comply with the public meeting requirements of state law. Three (3) members shall constitute a quorum. Members of the board shall serve without pay, but shall be entitled to actual and reasonable expenses incurred outside of the city in the performance of their duties.

No member of the personnel board shall serve more than two (2) consecutive terms.

Reappointment of incumbents to the personnel board shall be for four-year terms in accordance with this section.

Section 8.02 of Article VIII is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 8.02. Powers and duties of the personnel board.

The personnel board shall have the power and shall be required:

a. To advise the council and administrative officials on all matters relating to personnel administration in the city service.

b. To investigate and pass upon the complaint of an employee or group of employees alleging unfair treatment resulting from a management decision, or lack of decision; concerning the interpretation of city rules or regulations governing personnel practices or working conditions within the control of the department head; in which case, the decision of the board, with regard to the interpretation of said rules or regulations, shall be binding upon the appointing authority.

c. To investigate and pass upon the claim of any person that his application for employment or promotion has not been processed and considered pursuant to the provisions of this charter and the personnel rules governing the classified

service; in which case, the decision of the board shall be binding on the appointing authority.

d. To hear appeals from any action of suspension, reduction in rank or pay, or discharge of any employee in the classified service and to report its findings and decisions in writing to the appointing authority; such findings and decisions shall be final and binding on the appointing authority.

e. To subpoena witnesses and administer oaths.

Section 8.06 of Article VIII is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 8.06. Special services.

The council, upon recommendation of the manager may contract with other political subdivisions of the state, or with any state department, or with an experienced private agency for the furnishing of personnel, fiscal or other consultative services.

Section 8.07 of Article VIII is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 8.07. Classified and unclassified services.

The employments in the city service are hereby divided into the classified and unclassified service. The unclassified service shall consist of (a) officers elected by the people and persons appointed to fill vacancies in elective offices; (b) the members of boards and commissions as provided by this charter; (c) the manager, assistant manager, attorney, deputy, associate or assistant attorneys, and the heads of one or more departments as provided for in this charter; (d) persons employed in a professional or scientific capacity to conduct or complete a special inquiry, investigation, examination or project, not to exceed thirty-six (36) months full-time employment or equivalent without a break of at least three (3) months; (e) persons employed for a temporary, seasonal or special purpose for a period not to exceed nine (9) months full-time employment or the equivalent thereof in any twelve (12) month period without a break in employment of at least three (3) months; (f) reserve firefighters and reserve police officers and (g) disaster service workers whether recruited or conscripted. The classified service shall comprise all positions not specifically included in the unclassified service.

Section 9.01 of Article IX is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 9.01. When franchises are required.

No person, firm or corporation shall exercise any franchise right or privilege in the city for furnishing its inhabitants with transportation, communication, terminal facilities, water, light, heat, gas, power, television, cable television or any other public utility or service, except insofar as he or it may be entitled to do so by direct authority to the Constitution of the State of California or of the United States, unless he or it shall have obtained a grant therefore in accordance with the provisions of this article of this charter and in accordance with the procedure prescribed by ordinance. Nothing contained in this article shall be construed to invalidate any lawful franchise heretofore granted or to necessitate the obtaining of a new franchise for a use which a franchise holder shall have in a valid unexpired franchise. Nothing contained in this article shall be construed to apply to

the city, or any department thereof, when furnishing any public utility or service, except that for purposes of accounting for the value of the occupation of public right of way, City-owned utilities may pay an in-lieu of franchise fee not to exceed four percent (4%) of total operating and capital expenditures to the City's general fund. All in lieu of franchise fee revenue received shall be budgeted and appropriated solely for police, fire, parks and recreation or library services.

Section 9.04 of Article IX is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 9.04. Authority and procedure in granting franchises.

The council shall, by ordinance, prescribe the terms and conditions under which franchises will be granted, subject to the provisions of this charter, and the detailed procedure for granting franchises. Such ordinance shall provide:

- a. For the publication of notice of franchise applications;
- b. For protests against the granting of such franchises;
- c. For the holding of public hearings on such applications;
- d. For the publication of the ordinance granting the franchise in the manner provided for in Section 5.04 of this charter.

Section 9.06 of Article IX is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 9.06. Reservation of privilege; bids.

No franchise shall be granted without reserving to the city adequate consideration for the privilege conferred.

The council may grant a franchise by ordinance or may, in its discretion, advertise for bids for the sale of a franchise upon a basis, not in conflict with the provisions of this charter to be set out in the advertisement for bids and notice of sale; provided, that no bidding shall be had or required upon any renewal of a franchise, surrender of existing franchise or parts thereof, or in settlement of litigation between the grantee and the city.

Section 10.01 of Article X is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10.01. General powers respecting utilities.

The city shall possess all the powers granted to cities by state law to construct, condemn and purchase, purchase, acquire, add to, maintain, and operate, either within or outside its corporate limits, including, but not by way of limitation, public utilities for supplying water, light, heat, power, gas, transportation, sewage and refuse collections, treatment and disposal services, or any of them, to the municipality and the inhabitants thereof; and also to sell and deliver any of the utility services above mentioned outside its corporate limits, to the extent permitted by state law. Each city-owned utility shall be financially self-sufficient, and shall fully compensate the city general fund for all goods, services, real property and rights to use or operate on or in city-owned real property.

Section 10.02 of Article X is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10.02. Rates; collection of utility charges.

The council shall have the power to classify and to fix and, from time to time to revise such rates and charges as it may deem advisable for supplying the inhabitants of the city and others with such utility services as the city may provide. For

non-residential electric utility customers, the council may, by ordinance, delegate the power to fix such rates and charges to the City Manager, upon such terms and conditions as the council deems advisable. The council shall, by ordinance, provide for the collection of all public utility charges made by the city, and the attendant exercise, on behalf of the city, of all actions or remedies permitted by law.

Section 10.03 of Article X is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10.03. Disposal of utility plants and property.

The city shall not sell, exchange, lease, or in any way alienate or dispose of the property, easements, or other equipment, privileges, or assets which are essential parts of any utility which it may acquire, unless and except the proposition for such purpose shall first have been submitted and approved by a majority vote of the electors voting thereon at a general or special municipal election. All contracts, negotiations, licenses, grants, leases, or other forms of transfer in violation of this provision shall be void and of no effect as against the city. The provisions of this section shall not, however, be interpreted to preclude the sale, exchange, or other disposal to the advantage of the city, of parts of a utility's property and assets which are not essential to continued effective utility service and the disposal of which will not prejudice municipal interests. The provisions of this section shall also not be interpreted to preclude the sale, exchange, or other disposal to the advantage of the city, of parts of a utility's property and assets which sale, exchange or transfer is made pursuant to a plan of finance approved by the City Council for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, extending, replacing or maintaining municipally owned utilities and does not adversely affect the continued effective utility service or prejudice municipal interests.

Article XI. Reserved

Section 12.06 of Article XII is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 12.06. Reserved.

Certified to be a true copy by Carolyn Parkinson, City Clerk.

Date of Municipal Election: November 7, 2000.

Charter Chapter 17—City of Chico

Amendments to the Charter of the City of Chico

[Filed with the Secretary of State December 28, 2000.]

Subsection C of Section 611 of Article VI. THE COUNCIL. is amended to read as follows:

Subsection C of Section 611 Same—Adoption and publication.

C. Every ordinance must be published in full or in summary, as authorized by State law; once in the official newspaper of the city; or in such other form as it

may be sent to the voters. One copy of every ordinance introduced shall be posted by the clerk within twenty-four hours after introductory reading on the public bulletin board in the municipal building of the city, and another copy thereof shall be available in the council chambers during each meeting at which said ordinance is considered by the council for review by all persons interested therein.

Section 700 is amended to read as follows:

Section 700 Qualification.

There shall be a city manager who shall be the chief administrator of the city. The city manager shall be appointed by the council and shall serve at its pleasure. The city manager shall not be removed from office except by the affirmative vote of at least four (4) members of the council. The city manager shall be chosen on the basis of executive and administrative qualifications. The city manager need not be a resident of the city or state at the time of appointment.

Certified to be a true copy by Deborah R. Presson, City Clerk.

Date of Municipal Election: November 7, 2000.

