

CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE
SPECIAL
ELECTION
TUESDAY, MAY 19, 2009

★ OFFICIAL VOTER INFORMATION GUIDE ★

Certificate of Correctness

I, Debra Bowen, Secretary of State of the State of California, do hereby certify that the measures included herein will be submitted to the electors of the State of California at the Statewide Special Election to be held throughout the State on May 19, 2009, and that this guide has been correctly prepared in accordance with the law.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State in Sacramento, California, on this 18th day of March, 2009.

Debra Bowen



Debra Bowen
Secretary of State



Secretary of State

Dear Fellow Voter:

By registering to vote, you have taken the first step in playing an active role in deciding California's future. Now, to help you make your decisions, my office has created this Official Voter Information Guide that contains impartial analyses of the law and potential costs to taxpayers prepared by Legislative Analyst Mac Taylor, arguments in favor and against all ballot measures prepared by proponents and opponents, text of the proposed laws proofed by Legislative Counsel Diane F. Boyer-Vine, and other useful information. The printing of the guide was done under the supervision of State Printer Geoff Brandt.

Voting is easy, and any registered voter can vote by mail or at a polling place. The last day to request a vote-by-mail ballot is May 12.

There are more ways to participate in the electoral process. You can:

- Be a poll worker on Election Day, helping to make voting easier for all eligible voters and protecting ballots until they are counted by elections officials;
- Spread the word about voter registration deadlines and voting rights through emails, phone calls, brochures, and posters; and
- Help educate other voters about the issues by organizing discussion groups or participating in debates with friends, family, and community leaders.

For more information about how and where to vote, as well as other ways you can participate in the electoral process, call (800) 345-VOTE or visit www.sos.ca.gov.

It is a wonderful privilege in a democracy to have a choice and the right to voice your opinion. Whether you cast your ballot at a polling place or by mail, I encourage you to take the time to carefully read about your voting rights and each ballot measure in this information guide.

Thank you for taking your civic responsibility seriously and making your voice heard!

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VISIT THE SECRETARY OF STATE’S WEBSITE TO:

- View information on statewide measures www.voterguide.sos.ca.gov
- Research campaign contributions and lobbying activity <http://cal-access.sos.ca.gov/campaign>
- Find your polling place on Election Day www.sos.ca.gov/elections/elections_ppl.htm
- Obtain vote-by-mail ballot information www.sos.ca.gov/elections/elections_m.htm
- Watch live election results on Election Day <http://vote.sos.ca.gov>

About Ballot Arguments

The Secretary of State's Office does not write ballot arguments. Arguments in favor of and against ballot measures are provided by the proponents and opponents of the ballot measures. If multiple arguments are submitted for or against a measure, the law requires that first priority be given to arguments written by legislators in the case of legislative measures, and arguments written by the proponents of an initiative or referendum in the case of an initiative or referendum measure.

Subsequent priority for all measures goes to bona fide associations of citizens and then to individual voters. The submitted argument language cannot be verified for accuracy or changed in any way unless a court orders it to be changed.

Find Your Polling Place

Polling place locations are coordinated by county elections offices. Your polling place will be listed on the back cover of your county sample ballot booklet.

Many county elections offices offer polling place look-up assistance via websites or toll-free phone numbers. For more information, visit the Secretary of State's website at www.sos.ca.gov/elections/elections_d.htm or call the toll-free Voter Hotline at (800) 345-VOTE (8683).

(Note: If you moved to your new address after May 4, 2009, you may vote at your old polling place.)

Provisional Ballots

If your name does not appear on the voter list at your polling place, you have the right to cast a "provisional" ballot at any polling place in the county in which you are registered to vote.

Your provisional ballot will be counted after county elections officials have confirmed that you are registered to vote and did not vote elsewhere in that same election. The poll worker can give you information about how to check that your provisional ballot was counted and, if it was not counted, the reason why.

QUICK-REFERENCE GUIDE

PROP 1A STATE BUDGET. CHANGES CALIFORNIA BUDGET PROCESS. LIMITS STATE SPENDING. INCREASES “RAINY DAY” BUDGET STABILIZATION FUND.

SUMMARY

Put on the Ballot by the Legislature

Changes the budget process. Could limit future deficits and spending by increasing the size of the state “rainy day” fund and requiring above-average revenues to be deposited into it, for use during economic downturns and other purposes. Fiscal Impact: Higher state tax revenues of roughly \$16 billion from 2010–11 through 2012–13. Over time, increased amounts of money in state rainy day reserve and potentially less ups and downs in state spending.

WHAT YOUR VOTE MEANS

YES A YES vote on this measure means: Various state budgeting practices would be changed. In some cases, the state would set aside more money in one of its “rainy day” reserve funds. Higher state taxes recently passed would be extended for up to two years.

NO A NO vote on this measure means: No changes would be made to state’s current budgeting practices or its rainy day reserve funds. Higher state taxes recently passed would end by 2010–11.

ARGUMENTS

PRO Yes 1A: REFORM OUR BROKEN BUDGET SYSTEM. 1A forces budget stability and accountability. It strictly limits state spending and mandates a bigger rainy day fund—forcing politicians to save more in good years to prevent tax increases and cuts to schools, public safety and other vital services in bad years.

CON 1A is not what its supporters promise. Why? Because 1A: Treats the “Rainy Day Fund” as a *slush fund for Pork Barrel spending*; Could *force service cuts even in good times*; Encourages *unlimited tax increases—doesn’t stop them*; Gives *unchecked power* to Governor. Vote No on 1A.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

FOR
Budget Reform Now
(866) 978-3444
info@cabudgetreformnow.com
www.cabudgetreformnow.com

AGAINST
Douglas Herman
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Pasadena, CA 91101
(626) 535-0713
www.VoteNoOn1A.com

PROP 1B EDUCATION FUNDING. PAYMENT PLAN.

SUMMARY

Put on the Ballot by the Legislature

Requires supplemental payments to local school districts and community colleges to address recent budget cuts. Fiscal Impact: Potential state savings of up to several billion dollars in 2009–10 and 2010–11. Potential state costs of billions of dollars annually thereafter.

WHAT YOUR VOTE MEANS

YES A YES vote on this measure means: The state would make supplemental payments to schools and community colleges beginning in 2011–12. These payments would replace other payments the state might otherwise be required to make in earlier years.

NO A NO vote on this measure means: The state would not make supplemental payments to schools and community colleges, and instead make other payments as required under current law.

ARGUMENTS

PRO The budget crisis has cut \$12 billion from our schools. Over 5,000 teachers have been laid off, thousands more are threatened. Prop. 1B starts the process of paying our schools and community colleges back as economic conditions improve. Our future depends on the investment we make in educating our children.

CON No argument against Proposition 1B was submitted.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

FOR
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(916) 443-7817
www.YES1B.com

AGAINST
No contact information was provided.

QUICK-REFERENCE GUIDE

PROP LOTTERY MODERNIZATION ACT.

1C

SUMMARY

Put on the Ballot by the Legislature

Allows the state lottery to be modernized to improve its performance with increased payouts, improved marketing, and effective management. Requires the state to maintain ownership of the lottery and authorizes additional accountability measures. Protects funding levels for schools currently provided by lottery revenues. Increased lottery revenues will be used to address current budget deficit and reduce the need for additional tax increases and cuts to state programs. Fiscal Impact: Allows \$5 billion of borrowing from future lottery profits to help balance the 2009–10 state budget. Debt-service payments on this borrowing and higher payments to education would likely make it more difficult to balance future state budgets.

WHAT YOUR VOTE MEANS

YES A YES vote on this measure means: The state would be allowed to borrow \$5 billion from future lottery profits to help balance the 2009–10 state budget, as well as borrow additional funds later. The California Lottery would have greater flexibility to increase its sales and profits. Lottery payments to educational institutions would end, and the state General Fund would increase its payments to education to make up for the loss of these lottery funds.

NO A NO vote on this measure means: The state would not be able to borrow from lottery profits to help balance the state budget. The lottery would continue to operate as it does today, with profits dedicated to education.

ARGUMENTS

PRO Yes on Prop. 1C MODERNIZES OUR LOTTERY and generates up to \$5 billion in new revenue—without raising taxes. Prop. 1C guarantees schools get the same level of lottery funding as they do now. Prop. 1C will help prevent more tax hikes and deeper cuts to public safety and schools.

CON A no vote on this measure will leave the state lottery as the voters intended when they voted for Proposition 37 in 1984. Funding to education by the state lottery will not decrease or change in any way.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

FOR
Budget Reform Now
(866) 978-3444
info@cabudgetreformnow.com
www.cabudgetreformnow.com

AGAINST
Senator Bob Huff
1017 L Street #401
Sacramento, CA 95814
(909) 396-6474

PROP PROTECTS CHILDREN'S SERVICES FUNDING.

1D

HELPS BALANCE STATE BUDGET.

SUMMARY

Put on the Ballot by the Legislature

Temporarily provides greater flexibility in funding to preserve health and human services for young children while helping balance the state budget in a difficult economy. Fiscal Impact: State General Fund savings of up to \$608 million in 2009–10 and \$268 million annually from 2010–11 through 2013–14. Corresponding reductions in funding for early childhood development programs provided by the California Children and Families Program.

WHAT YOUR VOTE MEANS

YES A YES vote on this measure means: A portion of funds previously approved by the voters to support early childhood development programs through the California Children and Families Program will be temporarily redirected over the next several years to achieve state General Fund budgetary savings.

NO A NO vote on this measure means: The California Children and Families Program will continue to receive all the funding now dedicated for the expansion of early childhood development programs. Other budget reductions or revenue increases would be needed to address the state's fiscal problems.

ARGUMENTS

PRO Proposition 1D protects vulnerable children while helping California close a \$42 billion budget gap. It temporarily shifts a portion of the unspent \$2.5 billion in First 5 Commission accounts to fund critical health and social services for children under the age of 5 and protects against future cuts.

CON Proposition 1D takes \$1.6 billion away from local health and education programs for young children and gives it to Sacramento politicians. Prop. 1D violates the will of voters who twice approved these funds for local health, education, and antismoking programs. Prop. 1D replaces voter-mandated local control with Sacramento bureaucracy.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

FOR
No contact information was provided.

AGAINST
Protect Children and Families:
Vote No on Prop. 1D
2340 Powell St. #164
Emeryville, CA 94608
(510) 672-1016
info@NoOnProposition1D.com
www.NoOnProposition1D.com

QUICK-REFERENCE GUIDE

PROP 1E MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FUNDING. TEMPORARY REALLOCATION. HELPS BALANCE STATE BUDGET.

SUMMARY

Put on the Ballot by the Legislature

Helps balance state budget by amending the Mental Health Services Act (Proposition 63 of 2004) to transfer funds, for two years, to pay for mental health services provided through the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment Program for children and young adults. Fiscal Impact: State General Fund savings of about \$230 million annually for two years (2009–10 and 2010–11). Corresponding reduction in funding available for Mental Health Services Act programs.

WHAT YOUR VOTE MEANS

YES A YES vote on this measure means: A portion of funds previously approved by the voters under Proposition 63 to support the expansion of community mental health programs will be redirected over the next two years to achieve state General Fund savings.

NO A NO vote on this measure means: All Proposition 63 funds would continue to be used to support the expansion of community mental health programs. Other budget reductions or revenue increases would be needed to address the state's fiscal problems.

ARGUMENTS

PRO This is a one-time redirection of funds to help close an unprecedented \$42 billion budget shortfall. Voting yes on Prop. 1E will ensure that we can continue to provide critical services to our most vulnerable Californians. It's the right thing to do for those who need us most.

CON The Mental Health Services Act's successful programs save the state and local governments money by reducing incarceration, homelessness, hospitalization, out-of-home placements, and school failure. During these difficult times, let's keep programs that work and respect the will of the people. Vote no on Proposition 1E.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

FOR
No contact information was provided.

AGAINST
Rusty Selix
No on Prop. 1E
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PROP 1F ELECTED OFFICIALS' SALARIES. PREVENTS PAY INCREASES DURING BUDGET DEFICIT YEARS.

SUMMARY

Put on the Ballot by the Legislature

Encourages balanced state budgets by preventing elected Members of the Legislature and statewide constitutional officers, including the Governor, from receiving pay raises in years when the state is running a deficit. Directs the Director of Finance to determine whether a given year is a deficit year. Prevents the Citizens Compensation Commission from increasing elected officials' salaries in years when the state Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties is in the negative by an amount equal to or greater than one percent of the General Fund. Fiscal Impact: Minor state savings related to elected state officials' salaries in some cases when the state is expected to end the year with a budget deficit.

WHAT YOUR VOTE MEANS

YES A YES vote on this measure means: Members of the Legislature, the Governor, and other elected state officials could not receive salary increases in certain cases when the state General Fund is expected to end the year with a deficit.

NO A NO vote on this measure means: A commission established by voters in 1990 could continue to give salary increases to Members of the Legislature, the Governor, and other elected state officials in any year, including cases when the state General Fund is expected to end the year with a deficit.

ARGUMENTS

PRO Yes on 1F: NO PAY RAISES FOR POLITICIANS WHEN CALIFORNIA IS RUNNING A DEFICIT. Prop. 1F prohibits legislators, the governor and other state politicians from getting pay raises whenever the state is running a deficit.

CON Proposition 1F *won't work*. Legislators won't change their voting behavior just because of a threatened salary freeze. This petty, vindictive attempt to punish the Legislature will give us *no relief* from budget stalemates, while unfairly penalizing innocent bystanders such as the Secretary of State and Board of Equalization.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

FOR
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AGAINST
Pete Stahl
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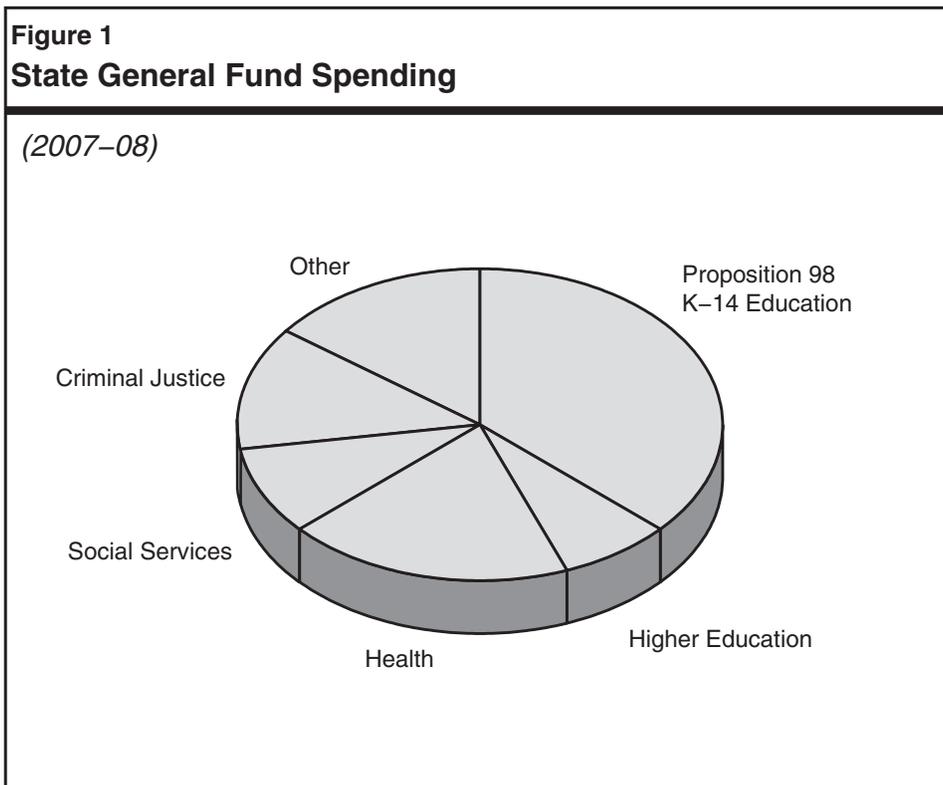
The General Fund is the state's core account that pays for most services. In 2007–08, the state spent \$103 billion from the General Fund, primarily on education, health and social services, and state prisons (see Figure 1). The General Fund is supported primarily from income and sales taxes paid by individuals and businesses.

Recent State Budget Problems. In recent years, state government has experienced major budgetary problems with the General Fund. The state's budget problems have been due to a variety of factors—including large ups and downs in state revenues and the use of one-time solutions to support higher ongoing spending. In late 2008, the state's budget problems got even worse as a result of the financial credit market crisis and the national recession. By January 2009, it was projected that the state would face a \$40 billion shortfall over 2008–09 and 2009–10 if no corrective actions were taken.

February 2009 Budget Solutions. In response, in February 2009, the Legislature and the Governor agreed on a budget package

to bring the 2008–09 and 2009–10 budgets back into balance. With these changes, the state expects in 2009–10 to bring in about \$98 billion in revenues and spend about \$92 billion. (The difference of about \$6 billion between revenues and spending is being used to cover a year-end deficit in 2008–09 and build up a reserve account.) This package included more than \$40 billion in solutions.

- **Spending Reductions.** The package included about \$15 billion in spending-related reductions. The largest reductions related to kindergarten through twelfth grade schools, which experienced both reductions to core program funding and the deferral of payments to future years. Reductions also included furloughing state workers, eliminating inflationary adjustments for many programs, and making other reductions in services.
- **Tax Increases.** The package included about \$12.5 billion in tax increases. Most of these higher taxes are the result of increased rates for the sales and use tax, vehicle license fee, and personal income tax.



- **Federal Funds.** The package also assumed receipt of more than \$8 billion in federal funds from the recent economic stimulus law to help balance the budget.
- **Borrowing.** Finally, the package counted on \$5 billion from the borrowing of future lottery profits.

Budget-Related Propositions. As part of the February package, six propositions were placed on this ballot related to the budget. These propositions—numbered 1A through 1F—are summarized in Figure 2 and explained in more detail in the rest of the voter information guide.

What Would Happen if the Propositions Are Rejected? As shown in Figure 2, the 2009–10 budget depends on access to about \$6 billion related to three propositions on this ballot—\$5 billion by borrowing from future lottery profits (Proposition 1C), up to \$608 million by redirecting dedicated childhood development funds to help the General Fund (Proposition 1D), and about \$230 million by redirecting dedicated mental health funds to help the General Fund (Proposition 1E). If the voters reject these three measures, the 2009–10 budget would

not be in balance under current revenue forecasts. Consequently, the Legislature and the Governor probably would need to agree to billions of dollars of additional spending cuts, tax increases, and/or other budgetary solutions to bring the budget back into balance. It is unknown what these alternative actions would be, as they would be determined after this election.

Future Budgets Will Need More Solutions. Even with the adoption of the 2009–10 budget package and assuming that all of the propositions on this ballot pass, it is expected that the state would face multibillion-dollar budget shortfalls in the coming years. This is due to a number of reasons. The state’s economic recovery from the recession is expected to be relatively slow. In addition, many of the solutions adopted as part of the 2009–10 budget are short term in nature—meaning that they will not help balance the budget in future years. Consequently, based on current projections, the state will need to adopt billions of dollars in additional spending reductions, tax increases, or other solutions in the coming years.

Proposition	Topic	Effect on State General Fund Budgets	
		2009–10	Next Few Years
1A	“Rainy day” reserve fund	Not significant	Higher tax revenues through 2012–13. Unknown net effect from other provisions.
1B	Supplemental payments for education	Potential savings in the billions of dollars	Potential savings in the billions of dollars in 2010–11, with potentially higher costs of billions of dollars annually thereafter.
1C	State Lottery	\$5 billion in benefit from borrowing from future lottery profits	Net increased costs of hundreds of millions of dollars annually.
1D	Early childhood development program funds	Up to \$608 million in savings	\$268 million annually in savings from 2010–11 through 2013–14.
1E	Mental health program funds	About \$230 million in savings	About \$230 million in savings in 2010–11.
1F	State elected officials’ salary increases	Potential minor reduction in costs	Potential minor reduction in costs in some years.

STATE BUDGET. CHANGES CALIFORNIA BUDGET PROCESS. LIMITS STATE SPENDING. INCREASES “RAINY DAY” BUDGET STABILIZATION FUND.

OFFICIAL TITLE AND SUMMARY

STATE BUDGET. CHANGES CALIFORNIA BUDGET PROCESS. LIMITS STATE SPENDING. INCREASES “RAINY DAY” BUDGET STABILIZATION FUND.

- Increases size of state “rainy day” fund from 5% to 12.5% of the General Fund.
- A portion of the annual deposits into that fund would be dedicated to savings for future economic downturns, and the remainder would be available to fund education, infrastructure, and debt repayment, or for use in a declared emergency.
- Requires additional revenue above historic trends to be deposited into state “rainy day” fund, limiting spending.

Summary of Legislative Analyst’s Estimate of Net State and Local Government Fiscal Impact:

- Higher state tax revenues of roughly \$16 billion from 2010–11 through 2012–13 to help balance the state budget.
- In many years, increased amounts of money in state “rainy day” reserve fund.
- Potentially less ups and downs in state spending over time.
- Possible greater state spending on repaying budgetary borrowing and debt, infrastructure projects, and temporary tax relief. In some cases, this would mean less money available for ongoing spending.

FINAL VOTES CAST BY THE LEGISLATURE ON ACA 1 (PROPOSITION 1A)

Senate:	Ayes 30	Noes 8
Assembly:	Ayes 74	Noes 6

FINAL VOTES CAST BY THE LEGISLATURE ON SCA 13 (PROPOSITION 1A)

Senate:	Ayes 39	Noes 0
Assembly:	Ayes 64	Noes 6

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSAL

Measure Changes the State’s Budgeting. This measure would make major changes to the way in which the state sets aside money in one of its “rainy day” reserve accounts and how this money is spent. As a result, Proposition 1A could have significant impacts on the state’s budgeting practices in the future. The measure would tend to increase the amount of money set aside in the state’s rainy day account by increasing how much money is put into this account and restricting the withdrawal of these funds.

Measure Results in Tax Increases. If this measure is approved, several tax increases passed as part of the February 2009 budget package would be extended by one to two years. State tax revenues would increase by about \$16 billion from 2010–11 through 2012–13.

BACKGROUND

Restrictions on Annual State Budget

Currently, the State Constitution has two main provisions related to the state’s overall level of spending:

- **Spending Limit.** There is a limit on the amount of tax revenues that the state can spend each year. In recent years, however, the limit has been well above the state’s level of spending and has not been a factor in budgeting decisions.
- **Balanced Budget.** In March 2004, the state’s voters passed Proposition 58. Among other changes, the measure requires that the Legislature pass a balanced budget each year.

Outside of these requirements, the Legislature and Governor are generally able to decide how much General Fund money to spend in a given year.

Rainy Day Reserve Funds

When the state passes its annual budget, it estimates the amount of revenues that it expects to receive in the upcoming year. Typically, the state sets aside a portion of these revenues into one of two rainy day reserve funds. Money in these reserves is set aside to pay for unexpected expenses, cover any drops in tax receipts, or save for future years. The two funds are described below.

- **Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties (SFEU).** The SFEU is the state’s traditional reserve fund. Funds can be spent for any purpose with approval by the Legislature. Any unexpected monies received during a year are automatically deposited into the SFEU.
- **Budget Stabilization Account/Budget Stabilization Fund (BSA/BSF).** The state’s voters created the BSA/BSF through the passage of Proposition 58 in 2004. (Under current law, this reserve is known as the BSA. Proposition 1A would rename it the BSF. For simplicity, we refer to the reserve as the BSF throughout this analysis.) Each year, 3 percent of estimated General Fund state revenues are transferred into the BSF. The Governor, however, can stop the transfer in any year by issuing an executive order. For instance, the transfer this year was stopped due to the state’s budget problems. Similarly, it is expected that the transfers will be suspended over the next

few years as the state continues to face budget problems. In addition, the annual transfers are not made once the balance of the BSF reaches a specified “target”—the higher amount of \$8 billion or 5 percent of revenues (currently about \$5 billion). By passing a law, the state can transfer funds out of the BSF and use the funds for any purpose. (Currently, this is accomplished through the annual budget act, which allows transfers out of the BSF each year.)

Economic Recovery Bonds (ERBs). In 2004, the state’s voters passed Proposition 57, which allowed the state to issue \$15 billion in ERBs. These bonds were used to pay off budgetary debt that had accumulated in the early part of this decade. A portion of the sales and use tax (SUT) is the primary mechanism to pay off the ERBs. However, one-half of the funds deposited into the BSF—up to a total of \$5 billion—are used to make extra payments on the ERBs to pay them off faster. To date, \$1.5 billion in BSF funds have been used in this manner.

Authority to Reduce Spending

Once the annual budget has been approved by the Legislature and the Governor, the Governor has only limited authority to reduce spending during the year without legislative approval.

Recent Tax Increases

As discussed in the “Overview of the State Budget” section of this guide, the Legislature and Governor passed a plan in February 2009 to balance the state’s 2008–09 and 2009–10 budgets. The plan included a number of tax increases that are scheduled to remain in effect for about two years (unless the voters approve this measure). Specifically:

- **Sales and Use Tax.** The SUT is charged on the purchase of goods. The budget package raised the tax by one cent for every dollar of goods purchased. This raised the average SUT rate in the state from about 8 percent to 9 percent through 2010–11.

- **Vehicle License Fee (VLF).** The VLF is based on the value of a vehicle and is paid annually as part of an owner's registration. The budget package raised the tax rate from 0.65 percent to 1.15 percent of a vehicle's value through 2010–11.
- **Personal Income Tax (PIT).** The PIT is based on an individual's income. Tax rates range from 1 percent to 10.3 percent depending on a taxpayer's income. Higher tax rates are charged as income increases. Numerous exemptions and credits may be applied to an individual's income to lower the amount of the tax owed. The budget package raises each tax rate by a 0.25 percentage point. (This rate increase will be reduced by one-half if it is determined by April 1, 2009 that the state will receive a certain level of federal funds to help balance the state budget.) For instance, the 9.3 percent tax rate was raised to 9.55 percent. The package also reduces the value of the credit for having a dependent (such as a child) by about \$210. These changes would affect the 2009 and 2010 tax years.

PROPOSAL

This measure amends the Constitution to change the state's budgeting practices. Based on other components of the 2009–10 budget package, passage of this measure would also give the Governor more authority to cut spending and would extend recent tax increases by up to two years.

Use of Extra Revenues in Certain Years

Proposition 1A establishes a process to determine which revenues are "unanticipated." The measure generally defines unanticipated revenues to mean those that exceed the amount expected based on the revenues received by the state over the past ten years. The ten-year trend would be adjusted to exclude the impact of shorter-term tax changes. (In other cases, unanticipated revenues could be defined as any revenues above the amount needed to pay for spending equal to the prior year's level of spending grown for changes in population and inflation.) Beginning in 2010–11, any extra revenues would be directed to the following purposes (in priority order):

- Meet funding obligations under the Constitution for K–14 education not already paid. (An existing formula established by Proposition 98 determines how much of higher revenues go to education.)
- Transfer to the BSF to fill the reserve up to its target.
- Pay off any budgetary borrowing and debt, such as certain loans and ERBs.

Once all of these types of payments were made, any other extra revenues could be spent on a variety of purposes, including further building up of the BSF, paying for infrastructure (such as constructing roads, schools, or state buildings), providing one-time tax relief, or paying off unfunded health care liabilities for state employees.

Revenues Into the BSF

Increased Reserve Target. This measure increases the amount of the BSF reserve target to 12.5 percent of state revenues. This percentage is currently equal to about \$12 billion, but would grow over time. This compares to the existing target of the higher of \$8 billion or 5 percent of revenues.

Suspension of Transfers More Restricted. Under the measure, the circumstances in which the Governor may stop a transfer to the BSF would be limited. Beginning in the 2011–12 fiscal year, the Governor could only stop the BSF transfer in years when the state did not have enough revenues to pay for state spending equal to the prior year's level of spending grown for changes in population and inflation.

Extra Revenues to Reserve in Certain Years. As noted above, one of the priorities for extra revenues would be to build up the BSF.

Spending Out of the BSF

New Spending Requirements. As described above, funds in the BSF currently can be transferred out of the fund to the General Fund for spending for any purpose through the passage of a law. Under this measure, some revenues in the BSF would be spent on particular purposes:

- **Increased Education Spending, if Proposition 1B Passes.** If both Proposition 1A and Proposition 1B on this ballot pass,

the state would be required to pay K–12 schools and community colleges \$9.3 billion in supplemental funds to address recent funding reductions. This measure establishes the way in which these payments would be made. Each year beginning in 2011–12, 1.5 percent of state revenues (currently about \$1.5 billion) would be taken from the BSF and paid to schools and colleges until the entire \$9.3 billion was paid. Regardless of the state’s financial situation, these payments could not be suspended by the Governor. As a result, at least 1.5 percent of General Fund revenues would be transferred into the BSF every year until the entire amount was paid.

- **Spending on Infrastructure and State Bond Debt.** After the \$9.3 billion in educational payments were made (or if Proposition 1B does not pass), 1.5 percent of state revenues each year would be dedicated to paying for infrastructure or state bond debt. These payments could be used to reduce obligations that would otherwise fall on the General Fund.

Smaller Payments to Pay Off ERBs. Under current law, one-half of transfers into the BSF—up to \$5 billion total—is used to make extra ERB payments. This measure excludes the supplemental education funding transfers from this calculation. In years when transfers are made into the BSF (assuming Proposition 1B passes), therefore, the extra ERB payments would be smaller than otherwise.

Limits on Other Withdrawals. The ability of the state to transfer funds out of the BSF for other purposes would be significantly limited under the measure. Specifically, transfers out of the BSF would be limited to the following two situations:

- Funds in the BSF could be used to cover any costs associated with an emergency, such as a fire, earthquake, or flood.
- If revenues were not high enough to cover state spending equal to the prior year’s level of expenses (grown for population and inflation), then BSF funds could be used to meet that level of spending.

Governor’s Authority to Reduce Spending

If Proposition 1A passes, the Governor would be given new authority to reduce certain types of spending during a fiscal year without additional legislative approval. (This authority is included in a part of a new law that will only go into effect if Proposition 1A passes.) Specifically, the Governor could reduce:

- Many types of spending for general state operations (such as equipment purchases) or capital outlay by up to 7 percent.
- Cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs)—provided to account for inflation—for any programs specified in the annual budget. This would not apply to any increases for most state employees’ salaries.

Tax Increases Extended

If Proposition 1A passes, the tax increases included in the February 2009 budget package would be extended for one or two additional years. (The extensions of the tax increases are included in a part of a law that will only go into effect if Proposition 1A passes.) The SUT increase of 1 cent would be extended for one year through 2011–12. The VLF tax increase would be extended for two years through 2012–13. The PIT-related tax increases would also be extended for two more years, through the 2012 tax year.

FISCAL EFFECTS

Uncertainty About the Effect of the Measure

The fiscal effects of Proposition 1A are particularly difficult to assess. This is because the measure’s effects would depend on a variety of factors that will change over time and cannot be accurately predicted. Consequently, the measure’s effects may be very different from one year to the next. The key factors determining the impact of Proposition 1A in any given year are:

- **Future Budget Decisions by the Legislature and Governor.** Key decisions made on the annual budget include the total level of

spending and the mix of spending between one-time and ongoing purposes. These decisions would affect the state’s fiscal condition and how much money is deposited or withdrawn from the BSF in a given year.

- **Revenue Trends and Volatility.** The level of revenues available for spending in a given year would depend on the previous ten years of revenue growth. The state’s revenues are very volatile and can have big swings from year to year. Using the trend from ten years of revenues would reduce—but not eliminate—year-to-year changes.

Despite this uncertainty, we describe the more likely outcomes of the measure below—focusing first on nearer-term effects and then on a longer-term outlook.

Nearer-Term Budgets

Proposition 1A would have major effects on the state budget over the next few years. Although Proposition 1A was passed as part of the package to balance the 2009–10 budget, it would not significantly affect this year’s budget. Most of its provisions go into effect starting with the 2010–11 budget or later, as described below.

Increased Tax Revenues. If Proposition 1A is approved, tax increases adopted as part of the 2009–10 budget package would be extended by one to two years. In total, this extension of higher taxes is projected to increase revenues by a total of roughly \$16 billion from 2010–11 through 2012–13. (This total would be about \$2.5 billion lower if a certain level of federal stimulus funds is available to the state.)

Governor’s Ability to Reduce Some Spending. Effective upon passage of this measure, the Governor would have new authority to unilaterally reduce some spending for state operations and capital outlay and eliminate some COLAs. This authority could potentially be used to reduce spending within a fiscal year if the budget goes out of balance after it is passed.

Higher Payments to Education. If Proposition 1B also passes, the state would divert 1.5 percent of annual General Fund revenues beginning in 2011–12 to make supplemental payments for education. These payments would be made until a total of

\$9.3 billion had been spent, likely in five or six years. These payments could not be suspended. The fiscal effect of these payments is discussed in more detail in the analysis of Proposition 1B.

Altered Pay Off of ERBs. As described above, this measure could alter the speed at which the state pays off its outstanding ERBs (bonds related to prior budgetary debt). In years when the only transfers made into the BSF were the base 3 percent of revenues (and assuming Proposition 1B also passes), the measure would reduce the amount of the extra ERB payments made from the BSF by one-half (reducing state costs in that year by more than \$700 million). On the other hand, to the extent that additional transfers to the BSF were made related to unanticipated revenues, extra BSF payments to ERBs could be made compared to current law. These changes would affect the timing of the final payoff of the ERBs. Once the ERBs are paid off, the state would experience reduced General Fund costs on an annual basis.

Limited Ability to Suspend BSF Transfers. Under current law, the Governor may suspend BSF transfers in any year and, therefore, allow 3 percent of revenues to be available to help balance a budget immediately. In contrast, beginning in 2011–12 (if Proposition 1B also passes), this measure would eliminate the ability to suspend one-half of the transfer related to supplemental educational payments. For the remaining amount of the transfer, the transfer could only be suspended in more restricted cases.

Transfer of Extra Revenues to BSF. Beginning in 2010–11, this measure would require transfers of General Fund revenues into the BSF of amounts that exceed the ten-year revenue trend. It is difficult to predict what this calculation would require in future years. It is possible, however, that this provision would require billions of dollars in the next few years to be transferred to the BSF.

Net Result of These Factors. Some of these factors—such as the higher tax revenues—would make it easier to balance the state budget in the coming years. Other factors—such as the limited ability to suspend the annual transfers to the BSF—could make it more difficult. The net result of these factors is difficult to determine in any particular year. In 2011–12, the size of the tax increases

connected to this measure would likely make that year’s budget easier to balance. In other years, however, the effect of the measure on the ability of the state to balance the budget is unknown.

Longer-Term Outlook

As described above, this measure has a number of effects that would last for less than a decade—including higher taxes, supplemental payments to education, and altered payoff of the ERBs. Once these effects have run their course, Proposition 1A could continue to have a substantial effect on the state’s budgeting practices. In this section, we describe the possible long-term effects of this measure.

Restrictions on Revenues and Spending. In any given year, Proposition 1A does not strictly limit the amount of revenues that could be collected by the state or the amount of spending that could occur. The measure does not restrict the ability of the Legislature and the Governor to approve tax increases to collect on top of existing revenues. Regarding spending, while the measure could make it harder to approve spending increases in some years by restricting the access to revenues, it would not cap the total level of spending that could be authorized in any year if alternative revenues were approved.

More Money in the BSF. In some years, the measure could lower the amount of money in the BSF rainy day reserve by allowing 1.5 percent of General Fund revenues to be spent on infrastructure. In many other cases, however, the measure would increase the amount of money in the state’s BSF rainy day reserve by:

- Restricting the ability of the Governor to stop the annual transfer into the reserve.
- Restricting the purposes for which funds can be taken out.
- Requiring revenues above a decade-long trend to be deposited into the fund.
- Raising the target cap on funds in the BSF (from 5 percent or \$8 billion) to 12.5 percent of revenues.

On net, we expect that the balance of the BSF would be greater than under current law in many future years. The net amount of additional money in the BSF would depend on a number of factors, including future budgeting decisions by the Legislature and Governor and the rate and volatility of revenue growth.

Effect on State Budgeting. The precise effect of having more rainy day funds is unknown. However, it could lead to the following primary types of results:

- **Revenues Determined by Prior Ten Years.** Currently, the state’s revenues available for spending in a year is determined by the state’s economic condition at that point in time. A poor economy means less revenues, and a booming economy means extra revenues. Under the measure, however, revenues available generally would be based on the past decade. As a result, the amount of revenues available may no longer reflect the state’s economy at that time.
- **Smoother State Spending.** The level of state spending would be reduced to the extent the BSF was built up to a higher level than would exist under current law. These funds would then be available in later years when revenues fell short. This could help cushion the level of spending reductions in lower-revenue years. Over time, this measure could help limit the ups and downs of state spending and smooth out spending from year to year.
- **Changes in Types of Spending.** The state would spend money on different types of programs than otherwise would be the case. The measure, for example, could increase spending on a variety of one-time activities—such as repaying budgetary borrowing and debt, infrastructure projects, and temporary tax relief. In some cases, this would mean less money was available to spend on ongoing spending increases.

★ ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 1A ★

YES ON 1A: WE HAVE TO TAKE ACTION NOW TO START REFORMING OUR BROKEN BUDGET SYSTEM.

We're all frustrated by California's broken budget system. Year after year, politicians deliver late budgets that harm our schools, healthcare system, police and fire services and more. The perpetual budget problems also hurt taxpayers as we see our taxes raised or services cut because of the legislature's failure to budget responsibly.

By voting Yes on 1A, we can take a strong step in reforming the budget process so we don't continually face the type of budget disaster that plagues our state year after year.

YES ON 1A WILL FORCE ACCOUNTABILITY AND STABILITY OVER THE BUDGET PROCESS.

Proposition 1A is meaningful, long-term reform. It will help stabilize future state spending and create an enhanced rainy day fund to save during good times so money is available when the economy falters.

Prop. 1A:

- **STABILIZES CALIFORNIA'S BUDGET.** It forces politicians to set aside money every year into a special “rainy day” fund. And Prop. 1A increases the size of our rainy day reserve from 5% to 12.5% of the overall budget.
- **STOPS OUT-OF-CONTROL SPENDING.** Prop. 1A puts restrictions on the amount the state can spend each year. It also prevents the politicians from spending one-time spikes in revenue on ongoing programs.

PROP. 1A PROTECTS TAXPAYERS.

Without accountability, every time we face budget deficits the politicians raise our taxes or make deep cuts to services we care about. The rainy day fund will allow us to use savings to mitigate the need for future tax increases and harmful cuts.

In fact, if this budget reform had been in place 10 years ago, the rainy day reserve would have allowed us to avoid \$9 billion in tax increases and deep cuts that were part of this year's budget.

PROP. 1A MEANS LONG-TERM BUDGET STABILITY.

By limiting spending using a formula based on historic revenues and economic growth, by forcing an enhanced rainy day fund and by preventing spending of one-time money on programs that we can't afford in the future, Proposition 1A will help stabilize the budget process and prevent the wild peaks and valleys that cause budget dysfunction.

PROP. 1A PROTECTS SCHOOLS, PUBLIC SAFETY AND OTHER VITAL SERVICES.

Prop. 1A's reforms will help provide a stable, consistent level of funding for vital services such as education, public safety and healthcare. Prop. 1A will prevent the types of massive budget deficits we faced this year which force crippling cuts to vital services. And the rainy day fund will help ensure we have money in bad times to reduce cuts to these vital services.

YES ON 1A: ACT NOW TO REFORM OUR BROKEN BUDGET SYSTEM.

We've got to act now to start reforming our broken budget system. Vote YES on 1A for budget stability and accountability.

www.CaBudgetReformNow.com

TERESA CASAZZA, President
California Taxpayers' Association

ED BONNER, President
California State Sheriffs' Association

DR. GLEN W. THOMAS, California Secretary of Education

★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 1A ★

Supporters claim 1A will “stabilize” the budget by saving “during good times so money is available when the economy falters.” That's what a true Rainy Day fund *should* do. But that is not what 1A actually *does*.

1A was hastily written in a secret, back room drafting process with no public hearings or independent analysis showing how it will work. The result is a flawed measure that will not do what it claims.

1A diverts money into the “Rainy Day” fund *every year—even when the economy falters*—and not just “during the good times.” Where will the money come from in the bad times?

1A allows *open-ended* “Rainy Day” fund spending for *borrowing and Pork Barrel projects*, creating a *slush fund* instead of a true savings account for the bad times.

Instead of “protecting” taxpayers, 1A's fine print actually *encourages tax increases* by allowing the Governor and Legislature to spend the proceeds of new tax increases without regard to 1A's spending limits.

Instead of protecting services, 1A is so poorly written it could force *cuts in vital services even in good times* because it fails to take into account the growth in our aging population, rising health care costs and global warming.

Instead of increasing accountability, 1A gives new *unilateral budget powers to the Governor—with no checks and balances*.

We need a true Rainy Day fund, not a badly flawed 1A. Send the Governor and Legislature back to do it right. Vote No on 1A.

ANTHONY E. WRIGHT, Executive Director
Health Access California

KATHY J. SACKMAN, President
United Nurses Associations of California/Union of Health Care Professionals

BETTY PERRY, Public Policy Director
Older Women's League of California

PROP 1A STATE BUDGET. CHANGES CALIFORNIA BUDGET PROCESS. LIMITS STATE SPENDING. INCREASES “RAINY DAY” BUDGET STABILIZATION FUND.

★ ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 1A ★

Proposition 1A is a flawed measure filled with fine print and loopholes.

For years, the Governor has promised one solution after another to clean up the fiscal mess in Sacramento. Now he wants to sell us yet another “solution” that will fall short of his promises.

Read the text of 1A for yourself. You will see a proposed Constitutional Amendment filled with complex formulas and convoluted language that was hastily drafted behind closed doors, without public hearings or independent analysis of how it will actually work.

Instead of making our budget process more transparent and accountable, 1A does the opposite. Its complex formulas and fine print will invite unintended consequences and behind the scenes manipulation. As a result, the effects of 1A will be far different than its supporters promise:

- The expanded “Rainy Day Fund” will become a *slush fund*. The fine print allows *unlimited* “Rainy Day” funds to be spent on *borrowing and Pork Barrel spending*. More borrowing means more funds will have to be diverted into the slush fund to reach the 12.5 percent goal—that’s more than \$13,000,000,000.
- 1A could even require money to be diverted from the budget and deposited into the “Rainy Day” slush fund *in bad years* when we are in the depths of a recession and State revenues are falling.
- 1A is so poorly written that *it could force service cuts even in good times*. Its “one size fits all” approach ignores basic realities such as our aging population with more and more baby boomers retiring, rising health care costs, and dealing with the effects of global warming.

- 1A will *encourage unlimited tax increases—not stop them*. 1A’s fine print limits what the Governor and Legislature can spend from existing tax revenues, but places *no limit on spending when they raise taxes*. And diverting more and more funds from existing taxes into the slush fund will cause *increased pressures to raise taxes*.

Prop. 1A also gives the Governor extraordinary unilateral power over the budget. The Director of Finance—a political appointee of the Governor—makes all the critical decisions determining when revenues are “excessive” and can be diverted into the “Rainy Day” slush fund, *with no checks and balances* from the Legislature.

And if 1A is adopted by voters, another law that was part of the budget deal gives the Governor more power to make unilateral cuts to the budget after it is signed into law, again with no oversight by the Legislature.

We all want our state’s fiscal and economic nightmare to end, never to be repeated again. But political promises and real solutions are not always the same thing. Proposition 1A is not the solution it is promised to be. It will only add to our fiscal woes.

Tell the Governor and Legislature to go back to the drawing board and draft a new proposal in the light of day, with ample opportunity for public input and independent analysis.

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION 1A

HANK LACAYO, State President
Congress of California Seniors

LILLIAN TAIZ, President
California Faculty Association

RICHARD HOLOBER, Executive Director
Consumer Federation of California

★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 1A ★

California’s budget system is badly broken and needs reform NOW. Prop. 1A is strongly supported by a broad coalition of educators, taxpayers, business and labor, seniors, Republicans, Democrats and Independents.

Those opposed to Proposition 1A want to maintain the status quo. But the status quo is failing us.

Right now, THE STATUS QUO RESULTS IN IRRESPONSIBLE SPENDING. Politicians commit the state to spending it cannot sustain.

Right now, THE STATUS QUO BRINGS TAX INCREASES AND DEEP CUTS to education, health care, public safety and other services whenever the economy falters.

It’s time for change NOW. Prop. 1A:

- **PREVENTS POLITICIANS FROM SPENDING IRRESPONSIBLY.** 1A strictly limits state spending and prevents politicians from spending one-time spikes in revenue on ongoing programs.
- **STABILIZES CALIFORNIA’S BUDGET.** It forces politicians to save into a “rainy day” fund and increases the size of the fund from 5% to 12.5% of general fund spending. The rainy day fund can *only* be used in times of emergency.

- **PROTECTS TAXPAYERS AND CRITICAL SERVICES.** 1A prevents the wild ups and downs that result in higher taxes and deep cuts to schools, public safety and other services.

IF PROP. 1A WERE IN PLACE TEN YEARS AGO, WE COULD HAVE AVOIDED \$9 BILLION IN TAX INCREASES AND SERVICE CUTS THIS YEAR.

Props. 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E & 1F are a package of reforms to clean up budget dysfunction in Sacramento.

We can no longer afford the status quo. We need budget reform now.

YES ON 1A!

www.CaBudgetReformNow.com

ALLAN ZAREMBERG, President
California Chamber of Commerce

JOHN T. KEHOE, President
California Senior Advocates League

JAMES N. EARP, Executive Director
California Alliance for Jobs

OFFICIAL TITLE AND SUMMARY

EDUCATION FUNDING. PAYMENT PLAN.

- Requires supplemental payments to local school districts and community colleges to address recent budget cuts.
- Annual payments begin in 2011–12.
- Payments are funded from the state’s Budget Stabilization Fund until the total amount has been paid.
- Payments to local school districts will be allocated in proportion to average daily attendance and may be used for classroom instruction, textbooks and other local educational programs.

Summary of Legislative Analyst’s Estimate of Net State and Local Government Fiscal Impact:

- Fiscal impact would depend on how current constitutional provisions would otherwise be interpreted.
- Potential state savings of up to several billion dollars in 2009–10 and 2010–11.
- Potential state costs of billions of dollars annually thereafter.

FINAL VOTES CAST BY THE LEGISLATURE ON ACA 2 (PROPOSITION 1B)

Senate:	Ayes 28	Noes 10
Assembly:	Ayes 68	Noes 11

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

BACKGROUND

This measure contains provisions relating to Proposition 98 “tests,” the “maintenance factor,” and K–12 “revenue limits.” We provide basic information on each of these issues below.

Proposition 98 Tests

Proposition 98 Establishes Minimum Funding Level. Proposition 98, passed by voters in 1988 and modified in 1990, requires the state to provide a minimum level of funding each year for kindergarten through twelfth grade (K–12) education and community colleges. Together, these schools and colleges are commonly referred to as K–14 education. The Proposition 98 requirement is met using both state General Fund and local property tax revenues. In 2008–09, the state budget includes \$51 billion in Proposition 98 funding. Of this total, about \$35 billion is from the state’s General Fund, with the other \$16 billion from local property tax revenues.

“Minimum Guarantee” Determined by One of Three Tests. The minimum funding level—commonly known as the minimum guarantee—is determined by one of three funding formulas. The first formula, known as “Test 1,” requires the state to provide roughly 40 percent of General Fund revenues for K–14 education. This test has been applied only once (1988–89). To date, the most common funding formula has been “Test 2” (applied 13 of the last 20 years). Under Test 2, the prior-year Proposition 98 funding level is adjusted based on changes in school attendance and the state’s economy (as measured by per capita personal income). The final formula, known as “Test 3,” adjusts prior-year Proposition 98 funding based on changes in attendance and the state’s tax revenues. It has been applied in 6 of the last 20 years—generally in years when the state is experiencing slow growth or a decline in revenues. Test 3 permits the state to provide less Proposition 98 funding than required under Test 2.

Legislature Can Override Tests. The test that applies in any particular year depends upon a number of factors. The Legislature and the Governor, however, can override these tests and provide *less* than otherwise required. They can do so by suspending Proposition 98, which requires a two-thirds vote of each house of the Legislature and the approval of the Governor. As part of the regular state budget process, the Legislature and the Governor also can provide *more* than otherwise required.

Maintenance Factor

A Future Funding Obligation Is Created in Certain Proposition 98 Situations. Historically, Proposition 98 has created a future funding obligation—commonly called a maintenance factor—in two specific situations. It has created a maintenance factor when (1) the minimum guarantee is determined under Test 3 or (2) Proposition 98 has been suspended. In both cases, the state keeps track of the difference between the higher Proposition 98 amount that otherwise could have been required and the amount of funding actually provided to K–14 education in that year. As of the end of 2007–08, the state has an outstanding maintenance factor obligation of \$1.4 billion.

Maintenance Factor Payments Based on Growth in General Fund Revenues. Proposition 98 requires the state to provide additional payments in future years until the maintenance factor (or funding gap) has been closed. Historically, education funding has been built up in future years to the level it would have otherwise reached (absent the previous decisions to spend below the Test 2 level or suspend). The minimum amount of maintenance factor that must be paid in one year depends on how quickly state revenues grow. When state revenues grow quickly, larger payments are made, and the obligation is paid off in a shorter period of time. These maintenance factor payments become part of the base for calculating the next year's Proposition 98 minimum guarantee.

Different Interpretations of Test 1 Years. Based on revenue estimates at the time this analysis was prepared, the minimum guarantee would be

determined by Test 1 in 2008–09 and 2009–10. Other than the first year under Proposition 98 (1988–89), the state has always calculated the minimum guarantee using either Test 2 or Test 3. Two issues have arisen over how the maintenance factor is supposed to work under Test 1 years. These issues are described in more detail in the nearby box. Much disagreement exists over these issues, with different interpretations potentially resulting in very different Proposition 98 funding requirements.

K–12 Revenue Limits

Revenue Limits Provide Per-Pupil Funding for General Education Purposes. Approximately two-thirds of Proposition 98 funding for school districts is used for K–12 revenue limits. Revenue limits provide funding for general education purposes—that is, few requirements are attached to this funding. Districts decide how specifically to use the funds. School districts receive a funding amount per student (as measured by average daily attendance). Revenue limit amounts were initially based on each district's per-pupil funding level in the 1970s, which varied significantly among districts. Since then, the Legislature has provided additional revenue limit funding specifically for the purpose of “equalization.” This funding has gone to those districts with the lowest per-pupil revenue limit amounts in order to reduce funding differences among school districts.

PROPOSAL

Proposition 1B amends the California Constitution related to Proposition 98, as described below.

Creates \$9.3 Billion “Supplemental Education” Obligation. This measure requires the state to make a total of \$9.3 billion in supplemental payments to K–14 education. The payments would be made in annual installments, beginning in 2011–12. They would become part of the base budget when calculating the following year's Proposition 98 minimum guarantee.

Supplemental Payments in Place of Maintenance Factor Payments. These payments would replace any payments that the state would otherwise be required to make under current law for maintenance factor obligations created in 2007–08 and 2008–09. The measure, however, does not clarify the uncertainty regarding maintenance factor in Test 1 years for the future.

Distribution of Funds. The measure gives discretion to the Legislature and the Governor regarding how these payments would be distributed between K–12 education and community colleges. For any funds provided to K–12 education, the measure requires that the payments be made for revenue limits. Of the 2011–12 payment, up to \$200 million can be provided to school districts with low per-pupil revenue limit amounts to equalize revenue limit payments among districts. All other K–12 payments would be distributed based on districts’ per-pupil revenue limit rates. The measure makes no specific requirements on how any money provided to community colleges is to be used.

Measure Linked to Proposition 1A. The funding mechanism for making the supplemental payments established in this measure is provided in Proposition 1A, also on this ballot. That measure establishes a Supplemental Education Payment Account and requires the state to annually deposit 1.5 percent of General Fund revenues into the account, beginning in 2011–12. These funds would be put into the account annually until the entire \$9.3 billion in supplemental payments had been provided. If Proposition 1A is not approved by the voters, the provisions of this measure would not go into effect, and there would be no obligation to make \$9.3 billion in supplemental payments.

Unclear How the Constitution Would Be Interpreted

Two issues have arisen over how the maintenance factor is supposed to work in Test 1 years—how it is created and how it is paid back.

Maintenance Factor Obligation in 2008–09 Is Unknown. The first issue relates to whether the state creates a maintenance factor obligation in a year when Test 1 is applied. Historically, a maintenance factor obligation generally has been created when *Test 3* applies. It is unclear whether a maintenance factor is created when *Test 1* applies and is lower than Test 2. Some believe a maintenance factor is created in this situation. If so, this could result in an additional maintenance factor obligation of \$7.9 billion being created in 2008–09 (for a total outstanding maintenance factor obligation of \$9.3 billion). Others believe that no maintenance factor is generated under this situation.

Method of Paying Maintenance Factor Also Unclear. The second issue relates to how the maintenance factor (from previous years) is paid in a Test 1 year. One interpretation is that maintenance factor payments are to be made on top of the Test 1 level. A second interpretation is that maintenance factor payments are to be made on top of the Test 2 level. Because the Test 1 level is expected to be significantly higher than the Test 2 level in 2009–10, the first interpretation could result in a significantly higher minimum guarantee in 2009–10.

FISCAL EFFECTS

This measure's fiscal effect would depend on a number of key factors, including:

- **Interpretation of Current Law.** Because there is uncertainty over how the Constitution would be interpreted in its current form, it is unknown how Proposition 98 funding would work in the future under current law. As a result, it is difficult to know how this measure would change the state's finances.
- **Economic and Revenue Outlook.** The Proposition 98 minimum guarantee changes each year in large part due to changes in the state's economy and revenues. Thus, shifts in the economy and revenues can change the minimum guarantee by billions of dollars.
- **Passage of Proposition 1A.** If Proposition 1A is not approved by the state's voters, this measure would have no fiscal effect. Funding for Proposition 98 would be determined by interpreting the Constitution in its current form.

While these factors are uncertain, we describe below the likely effects of this measure for both the near- and the longer-term, assuming that Proposition 1A also passes.

Savings in Near Term. In 2009–10 and 2010–11, the measure could result in annual savings. This is because the measure could postpone maintenance factor payments that otherwise would have been made in these years. Any such savings could be up to several billion dollars each year. Under other interpretations of current law, however, this measure would result in no savings in 2009–10 and/or 2010–11.

Costs in Long Term. In 2011–12, the state would begin making supplemental payments. The \$9.3 billion in payments likely would be paid over a five-to-six year period. As noted above, the long-term effect of these payments is subject to considerable uncertainty. Under most situations, however, costs for K–14 education likely would be higher than under current law—potentially by billions of dollars each year.

★ ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 1B ★

California schools have been hit very hard by the state budget crisis. Education spending has been cut by over \$12 billion. These horrific cuts have forced the layoff of more than 5,000 teachers and threaten the jobs of at least 13,000 more.

These cuts have increased class sizes, left classrooms with out-of-date textbooks and provided school children with too few teachers, counselors, nurses and librarians. Important student programs like vocational education, art and music have been eliminated in many schools.

Prop. 1B starts the process of paying back to the schools and community colleges some of the money lost by these devastating cuts.

Instead of permanently losing these vital education funds, Prop. 1B sets up a repayment plan to ensure schools and community colleges are paid back as economic conditions improve. If we don't pass 1B, California will be permanently downgrading its public school system.

That is why the California Teachers Association urges you to vote Yes on Prop. 1B.

In 1988, voters passed Proposition 98 which provides a *minimum* guarantee of funding for K–12 education and community colleges. Prop. 98 is a safety net that provides the bare minimum funding necessary to keep our schools open . . . but we still rank 47th in the nation in per pupil spending. These recent budget cuts will push California even lower.

1B provides a way for schools to continue to get the *minimum* funding already set out in voter approved Prop. 98 by establishing a repayment schedule starting

in 2011. This will allow local school districts to rehire teachers, reduce class sizes, purchase up-to-date textbooks and restore critical education programs. 1B requires strict accountability for education funding repayment and guarantees that the funding will go to local school districts to be spent in the classroom. School districts are audited annually by law.

During a crisis we all understand that every state program will receive cuts. But Californians have long recognized that high quality education leads to more prosperous and healthy communities for all of us. The future of our state depends on the investment we make in our public schools.

For future economic recovery and stability, California businesses need a well-educated workforce. California schools and community colleges must have adequate funding to educate our children to be vital members of this state's workforce. We cannot afford to lose jobs to other states.

Prop. 1B is part of a package of reforms that will provide short-term solutions to get us through these difficult economic times and long-term solutions to ensure we never again face the type of deficits we faced this year.

Prop. 1B is only a part of the solution, but it's a step we need if we are going to provide a quality public education to all students and keep public education a top priority in California.

Vote YES on Prop. 1B.

DAVID A. SANCHEZ, President
California Teachers Association

★ ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 1B ★

No argument against Proposition 1B
was submitted.

OFFICIAL TITLE AND SUMMARY

LOTTERY MODERNIZATION ACT.

- Allows the state lottery to be modernized to improve its performance with increased payouts, improved marketing, and effective management.
- Requires the state to maintain ownership of the lottery and authorizes additional accountability measures.
- Protects funding levels for schools currently provided by lottery revenues.
- Increased lottery revenues will be used to address current budget deficit and reduce the need for additional tax increases and cuts to state programs.

Summary of Legislative Analyst's Estimate of Net State and Local Government Fiscal Impact:

- Impact on 2009–10 State Budget: Allows \$5 billion of borrowing from future lottery profits to help balance the 2009–10 state budget.
- Impact on Future State Budgets: Debt-service payments on the lottery borrowing and higher payments to education would likely make it more difficult to balance future state budgets. This impact would be lessened by potentially higher lottery profits. Additional lottery borrowing would be allowed.

FINAL VOTES CAST BY THE LEGISLATURE ON AB 12 (PROPOSITION 1C)

Senate:	Ayes 30	Noes 8
Assembly:	Ayes 70	Noes 8

FINAL VOTES CAST BY THE LEGISLATURE ON SCA 12 (PROPOSITION 1C)

Senate:	Ayes 27	Noes 9
Assembly:	Ayes 63	Noes 14

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSAL

Measure Allows State to Borrow From Lottery Profits. As discussed in the “Overview of the State Budget” section, this measure is one of the major components of the plan approved by the Legislature and the Governor in February 2009 to balance the state budget. The measure makes major changes to the 1984 voter initiative that created the California Lottery. These changes could increase lottery ticket sales and allow the state to borrow \$5 billion in the 2009–10 fiscal year from future lottery profits. In addition to borrowing this \$5 billion, the state also could borrow more from lottery profits in future years. Under the measure, lottery profits now dedicated to schools and colleges would be used to pay back the borrowing. The measure would increase state payments to education from the state General Fund to make up for the loss of these lottery payments. (See the nearby box for definitions of terms used in this analysis.)

BACKGROUND**Existing Lottery Laws**

Lottery Created by a Voter-Approved Measure. California voters approved Proposition 37 in 1984. Proposition 37 authorized creation of the lottery and dedicated lottery profits to education. It created the California State Lottery Commission (commission), which consists of five persons appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the State Senate. The commission oversees the approximately 600-person state department that administers the lottery.

Laws Governing Use of Lottery Funds. Proposition 37 directs the use of funds generated from sales of lottery tickets. It requires that 50 percent of these funds be returned to lottery players as prizes. (This means that, on average, a lottery player in California claims about 50 cents in prizes for every dollar spent

on tickets.) Currently, the lottery may spend no more than 16 percent of its ticket sales on lottery operating expenses. The law dedicates lottery profits—the funds remaining after payment of prizes and lottery operating expenses—to educational institutions. These payments to educational institutions must equal at least 34 percent of the funds generated from lottery ticket sales each year.

Under Current Law, Lottery Funds Benefit Education. Currently, state officials have no ability to use lottery funds to help balance the General Fund budget. As described below, lottery profits currently benefit educational institutions and are paid directly to schools, community colleges, and universities. The state now has no ability to borrow from future lottery profits.

Current Lottery Funding for Education

Lottery Payments Are a Small Part of Education Funding. In the 2007–08 fiscal year, the lottery sold over \$3 billion of tickets, paid out \$1.6 billion in prizes, and spent \$380 million on operating expenses. This left about \$1.1 billion in lottery profits, which were distributed to public educational entities based on their number of students. This amount represents only a small part of the overall budget of California’s public educational institutions. For kindergarten through twelfth grade (K–12) schools, for example, lottery funds made up just over 1 percent of all revenues in 2007–08. In recent years, lottery payments to education have grown slowly. Between 1997–98 and 2007–08, these payments grew at an average rate of 2.8 percent

per year—slightly less than the rate of inflation. In addition, as shown in Figure 1, lottery payments to education have gone up and down over time, including drops in each of the last two fiscal years. By contrast, funding provided under Proposition 98—which makes up about three-fourths of K–12 education budgets—grew at an average rate of 5.6 percent per year between 1997–98 and 2007–08. Prior to the current fiscal year, Proposition 98 funding had increased every year during the last decade.

PROPOSAL

This measure modifies both the State Constitution and other state laws. It makes major changes in lottery operations and the allowed uses of lottery funds. These changes also would allow the state to borrow from future lottery profits. These changes also would affect both the funding of educational institutions and the state General Fund. Figure 2 summarizes key parts of this measure and how they compare with existing law.

Changes to Lottery Operations

More Flexibility for Lottery in Its Prize Payouts. This measure gives the lottery the flexibility to increase the percentage of lottery funds returned to players as prizes. Higher prize payouts can attract more spending for lottery tickets and increase lottery profits. Under this measure, the lottery commission could set prize payouts above 50 percent of lottery sales—at the level it determines will produce the maximum amount of lottery profits each year.

Selected Terms Used in This Analysis

Borrowing. The type of state borrowing allowed under this measure involves selling an asset to investors through a bond transaction. The asset—in this case, future lottery profits—then pays back the investors, with interest, over time. Through this borrowing, the state can receive benefit from future lottery profits “upfront”—by converting a stream of future annual payments into a large, “lump sum” amount realized now. This type of borrowing—referred to as securitization—is somewhat different from most other types of state borrowing in that it involves no legal commitment to use General Fund tax revenues to pay investors.

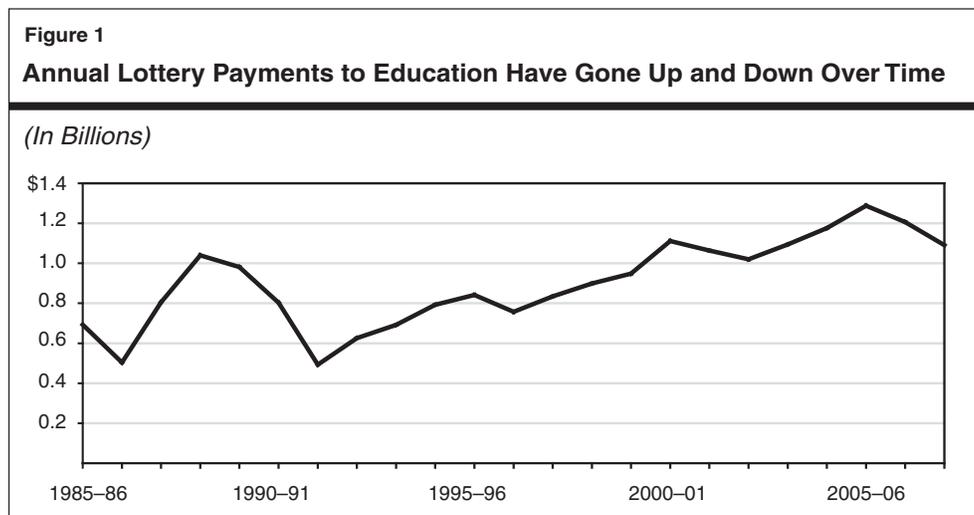
Educational Institutions. These are the public educational entities that now receive payments from the lottery, including kindergarten through twelfth grade (K–12) school districts, community college districts, the California State University system, and the University of California system.

General Fund. The state government’s main operating account, the General Fund, now receives over \$90 billion per year in taxes and other revenues. Its funds can be used by the Legislature for any purpose.

Lottery Operating Expenses. These are the costs to run the lottery. Currently, most of these expenses are sales commissions, bonuses, and other payments to retailers that sell lottery tickets—such as convenience stores, liquor stores, and supermarkets.

Lottery Profits. These are the lottery revenues that remain after payment of (1) prizes and (2) lottery operating expenses. They are currently about one-third of total sales.

Proposition 98. Approved by voters in 1988, Proposition 98 provides a minimum level of guaranteed funding each year to K–12 school districts and community college districts. This funding level, which is supported by the state General Fund and local property taxes, makes up about three-quarters of total revenues for these districts.



More Flexibility for Lottery Operating Expenses. Existing laws give the lottery more flexibility than most other state departments to spend funds for operating expenses, including contracts with private entities. Proposition 1C expands this flexibility in some ways. For instance, the measure further limits the number of contracts with private entities that the commission must submit for competitive bidding. The measure also reduces the maximum amount of lottery operating expenses from 16 percent of lottery funds each year to 13 percent of these funds. (Since the lottery currently spends under 13 percent of lottery funds—less than the maximum now allowed—on its expenses, this change probably would have no immediate effect on lottery operations.) The measure, however, gives the lottery new flexibility to carry over unused operating funds to a future year.

No Changes to Laws on Lottery Games and Devices or State Operation of the Lottery. This measure includes no changes to existing laws about the types of technologies the lottery may use in its games or the machines it may use to dispense lottery tickets. In addition, this measure continues to require the lottery to be conducted by the state and not by a private company.

Use of Lottery Profits

Profits Would No Longer Be Dedicated to Education. Under Proposition 1C, lottery profits no longer would be paid to educational institutions beginning in 2009–10. Instead, as described below, payments to educational institutions from the state General Fund would increase to make up for the loss of the lottery payments.

Borrowing From Future Lottery Profits. If voters approve this measure, the state would be able to borrow

from future lottery profits and receive a large payment or payments now from investors. The state budget plan for 2009–10—approved by the Legislature and the Governor in February 2009—relies on the state receiving \$5 billion from such a borrowing. Future lottery profits would be used to repay the investors—with interest—over time. There is no limit in the measure on how much state officials may borrow in 2009–10 and future years.

Profits Would Be Available for State Debt Payments or Budget Obligations. Under this measure, lottery profits not needed to pay off lottery borrowing would be transferred to a new state government account called the Debt Retirement Fund (DRF). Funds in the DRF could be used by the Legislature to pay the following state expenses:

- Debt-service costs on bonds issued by the state to fund roads, schools, prisons, and other infrastructure projects.
- Debt-service costs on Economic Recovery Bonds (ERBs). (The ERBs were approved by voters in Proposition 57 in 2004 to address state budget deficits from earlier in this decade.)
- Other debts incurred by the General Fund (such as amounts borrowed from other state funds) to help address budgetary shortfalls, as well as other General Fund budgetary obligations.

Payments for Problem Gambling Programs. The measure requires the lottery to direct \$1 million of its funds each year to the state’s existing Office of Problem Gambling for its awareness and treatment programs. Currently, the lottery commits about \$250,000 per year to this office to help pay for the state’s 1-800-GAMBLER problem gambling telephone line.

Funding for Educational Institutions

Increased State General Fund Payments. This measure requires the state to increase payments to educational institutions from the General Fund beginning in 2009–10. This would make up for the loss of lottery payments to education. Specifically, the measure requires the General Fund to make payments to educational institutions in 2009–10 equal to (1) the amount of lottery profits paid to these institutions in 2008–09 plus (2) an adjustment for growth in the number of students and the cost of living. For K–12 schools and community colleges, the measure states that these General Fund payments in 2009–10 are in addition to those already required under the Proposition 98 funding guarantee. In future years, the new General Fund payments for K–12 schools and community colleges would become part of their annual Proposition 98 funding. Future General Fund payments to educational institutions would continue to be adjusted each year for growth in the number of students, as well as cost of living. Like the payments under the existing lottery law, these General Fund payments would be distributed to educational institutions based on their number of students.

Future Amendments

Legislature Would Have More Flexibility to Amend the Law Later. Currently, two-thirds of Members in each house of the Legislature can vote to amend the lottery law to further the purposes of Proposition 37, the original lottery law passed in 1984. This measure gives the Legislature (with a two-thirds vote) more flexibility to amend the lottery law in the future. For example, such amendments could authorize new operating rules, games, or devices that increase the lottery’s ability to generate profits for public purposes.

The Legislature, however, would not be able to amend the parts of this measure that increase state General Fund payments to educational institutions without approval of the voters.

FISCAL EFFECTS

This measure would affect the finances of (1) the state General Fund, (2) the lottery, and (3) educational institutions.

Fiscal Effects on the General Fund

Lottery Borrowing Is a Key Part of the State’s 2009–10 Budget Plan. In February 2009, the Legislature and the Governor approved major spending reductions and revenue increases to address the state General Fund shortfall. This budget plan assumed that the state would receive \$5 billion from future lottery profits in 2009–10. Under current revenue forecasts, the \$5 billion is necessary in order for the 2009–10 budget to be in balance. Therefore, if voters reject Proposition 1C, the Legislature and the Governor probably will have to agree to billions of dollars of additional spending cuts, tax increases, and/or other solutions in order to balance the 2009–10 state budget.

Lottery Profits Would Pay Off the Borrowing and Cover Some General Fund Costs. If the state successfully borrows about \$5 billion from future lottery profits in 2009–10, annual debt-service payments to investors could total between \$350 million and \$450 million each year for 20 to 30 years. Lottery profits first would go to make these debt-service payments. Any remaining lottery profits then would be deposited to the DRF for use in paying various General Fund expenses. Accordingly, lottery profits not needed to pay debt-service costs would benefit the General Fund.

Figure 2

Key Parts of Proposition 1C and How They Compare With Current Law

	Current Law	Proposition 1C
State borrowing from future lottery profits	Not allowed.	Allows \$5 billion in borrowing to help balance the state’s 2009–10 budget. Additional borrowing allowed in the future. Repayment from future lottery profits.
Lottery prize payouts	Fixed at 50 percent of lottery sales.	Flexibility given to California State Lottery Commission to set prizes at a level above 50 percent that generates the most profits.
Use of lottery profits	Paid to public schools, community colleges, and universities.	Not paid to educational institutions. Proceeds instead are used first to repay state borrowing described above. Remaining profits would be available to benefit the state General Fund by paying state debts and budgetary obligations.
School and community college district funding	Annual minimum funding guarantee established by Proposition 98.	An increased Proposition 98 guarantee to make up for districts’ loss of payments from lottery profits.

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

CONTINUED

Future Strain on the General Fund. Proposition 1C requires increased General Fund payments to education. As described below, this measure’s changes to lottery operations probably would allow the lottery to grow its sales and profits above what they would be under existing law. Nevertheless, after the increased lottery profits are used to make debt-service payments to investors, the remaining profits probably would not be enough to cover the General Fund’s higher payments to education for most of the next 20 to 30 years. In the years after the \$5 billion borrowing, the Legislature would probably have to identify hundreds of millions of dollars per year in revenue increases or spending decreases to cover these costs.

Future Lottery Borrowing Also Could Affect the General Fund. While the Legislature and the Governor have assumed the state will borrow \$5 billion in 2009–10, the measure allows the state to borrow more from future lottery profits at any time in the future. If officials decided to do this, the state General Fund would benefit from the borrowing in a future year—just as the General Fund would benefit from the \$5 billion borrowing in 2009–10. Additional borrowings, however, would increase debt-service costs even more. These increased costs would reduce further the portion of lottery profits available to cover the General Fund’s higher payments to education. Accordingly, if state officials decide to borrow more than \$5 billion from future lottery profits, budgetary decisions of the Legislature could be more difficult in the years after that borrowing.

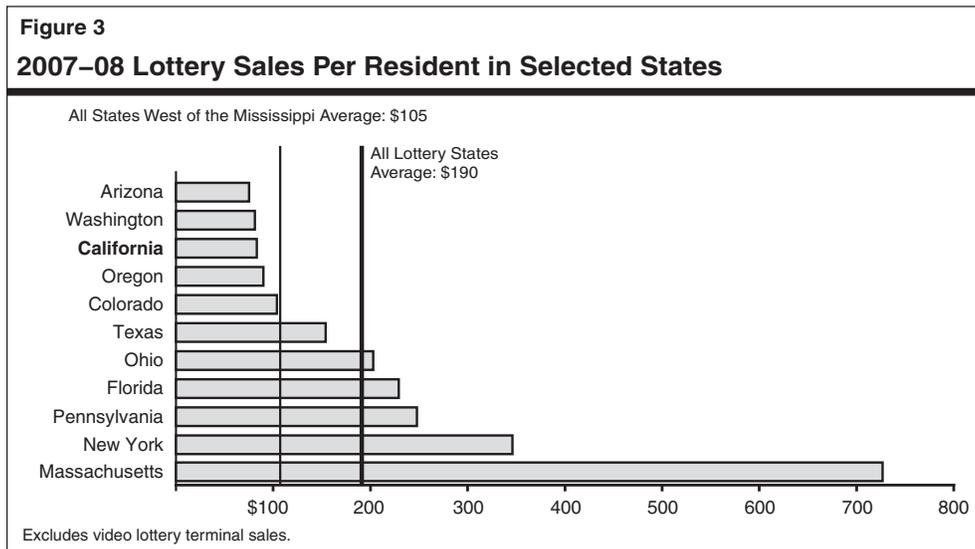
Financial Crisis Creates Near-Term Uncertainty About the \$5 Billion Borrowing. In 2008, the steep fall of the housing market led to insolvency or other fiscal troubles for many major financial institutions.

This led to a global “credit crunch” that reduced the ability and willingness of investors to lend money to many individuals, companies, and governments, including the state. The credit crunch has eased in recent months. At the time this analysis was prepared, however, there remained a possibility that California would not be able to achieve all of the planned \$5 billion lottery borrowing in 2009–10.

Fiscal Effects if State Never Borrows From Lottery Profits. While the state budget plan assumes \$5 billion of lottery borrowing in 2009–10, this measure does not require the state to undertake such a borrowing. In the event no lottery borrowing ever takes place, voter approval of Proposition 1C would allow the other changes to lottery operations, the uses of lottery funds, and funding for educational institutions discussed in this analysis to go into effect. In other words, if voters approve Proposition 1C and the state never borrows from future lottery profits, all lottery profits would flow to the DRF and be available to cover General Fund costs, including the required payments to education under this measure. In this case, it is possible that increased lottery profits under this measure would roughly offset the General Fund’s increased payments to education over the long term.

Fiscal Effects on the Lottery

Increased Prize Payouts Are Likely to Increase Lottery Sales and Profits. Each Californian currently spends an average of \$83 each year on lottery tickets—considerably less than the average resident of other states with a lottery, as shown in Figure 3. There are probably many reasons why this is so, including the other entertainment and gambling options available for residents here. California’s relatively low lottery prize



payouts (about 50 cents in prizes for every dollar spent on lottery tickets) likely also contributes to the lottery's relatively weak sales. Higher prize payouts appear to attract more players and greater spending for lottery tickets. For example, the Massachusetts State Lottery—one of the leading lotteries in sales per resident—returns over 70 percent of its funds to players as prizes. In 2002, the Florida Legislature authorized that state's lottery to grow its prize payouts. Within five years, Florida Lottery sales grew substantially. Based on the evidence from other states, we conclude that if voters approve this measure, sales and profits of the California Lottery could grow significantly compared to how much they would grow under existing law. This growth could result in future lottery sales being somewhere between 30 percent and 80 percent higher. Because a greater share of lottery funds would be given back to players as prizes, lottery *profits* would grow by a smaller percentage. We estimate that lottery profits would increase by hundreds of millions of dollars per year compared to what they would be under current law.

Choices by Consumers, Lottery Officials, and Legislators Would Affect Growth. While lottery sales and profits could grow substantially if this proposal is approved, the precise effects of this measure cannot be predicted. The amount of sales and profit growth would depend on how California consumers react to the products offered by the lottery in the future. In addition, the lottery's financial performance would depend on many decisions made by the commission and lottery staff. They would decide, among other things, the level of lottery prize payouts, how lottery games will be marketed to the public, and how lottery retailers throughout California will be encouraged to sell lottery tickets. The Legislature also would be able to pass additional changes to the lottery law to further increase lottery profits.

Fiscal Effects for Educational Institutions

State General Fund Payments to Make Up for Loss of Lottery Funds. Currently, educational institutions are the only entities that receive lottery profits. These profits totaled \$1.1 billion in 2007–08 and appear likely to be somewhat lower in 2008–09 based on recent lottery sales trends in California and other states (due in part to the recession). Under this measure, the lottery payments to schools, community colleges, and universities would stop at the end of the 2008–09 fiscal year. Beginning in 2009–10, payments from the state General Fund would increase to make up for the loss of lottery payments. These payments would grow each year in line with the growth of students and the cost

of living. For K–12 schools and community college districts, the payments would become a part of their Proposition 98 funding. Over the long term, these General Fund payments to educational institutions likely would grow faster and more consistently than the payments that the schools now receive from the lottery.

Other Fiscal Effects

Effects on Other Governmental Revenues and Expenditures. Under this measure, it is likely that California consumers would spend more of their income on the lottery. This means that Californians would spend less on other goods and services, including, perhaps, other gambling activities. State and local governments receive revenues as a result of consumer spending in these areas. Increases in lottery sales, therefore, would be partially offset by declines in other state and local revenues. The projected increase in lottery gambling activity also may contribute to more Californians having gambling problems. This could result in increased demands for services from publicly funded health and social services programs.

Summary of Fiscal Effects

This measure would affect finances of the state General Fund, the lottery, and educational institutions:

- ***State General Fund.*** This measure would allow the state to borrow \$5 billion from future lottery profits in 2009–10 to help balance the 2009–10 state budget. The measure also would allow more borrowing from lottery profits in the future. While the General Fund would benefit in the future from lottery profits not needed to pay off the borrowing, these lottery profits probably would not be enough to cover higher payments to education required by this proposition. This means the state would have to identify new revenues or spending reductions to make these higher payments to education in the future.
- ***Lottery.*** If voters approve this measure, lottery profits probably would increase by hundreds of millions of dollars per year compared to what they would be under current law.
- ***Educational Institutions.*** Schools, community colleges, and universities would no longer receive payments from the lottery. Instead, these institutions would receive higher payments from the state General Fund. These payments would grow over time—likely faster and in a more consistent way than the schools' existing lottery payments.

★ ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 1C ★

YES ON 1C: MODERNIZE OUR LOTTERY AND PROVIDE IMMEDIATE FUNDS TO HELP OUR BUDGET CRISIS AND AVOID MORE TAX HIKES.

We're in the middle of the worst economic recession since the Great Depression. Californians face higher taxes and deeper cuts in education, public safety, transportation, health care and other critical services. We must act now to **PROTECT THESE VITAL SERVICES AND AVOID FURTHER TAX INCREASES.**

YES ON 1C: A RESPONSIBLE, IMMEDIATE SOLUTION TO OUR FISCAL CRISIS.

By modernizing our state lottery, Prop. 1C will immediately raise \$5 billion in new revenues without increasing taxes. Our lottery is out of date and underperforming. With a few simple changes, **OUR LOTTERY CAN BRING IN MUCH MORE REVENUE TO THE STATE—\$5 billion immediately without costing taxpayers a dime, while protecting funding levels for schools currently provided by the lottery.**

YES ON 1C: NEW REVENUE WITHOUT HIGHER TAXES.

Without this new lottery revenue, we will either be forced to cut another \$5 billion from the state budget—most likely from law enforcement, schools or health care—or California's hard-working residents will have to pay another \$5 billion in taxes.

YES ON 1C: PROTECT LOTTERY FUNDING FOR OUR SCHOOLS.

Under Proposition 1C, our schools will continue to receive at least as much funding as they receive from the lottery today.

YES ON 1C: MODERNIZING THE LOTTERY WILL HELP CALIFORNIA.

Every other state that has modernized its lottery has seen an increase in revenues. New York, North Carolina, Missouri and Massachusetts have all brought more revenues into their state budgets, some increasing their revenues by as much as 4,000 percent. Right now, California's lottery ranks dead last in performance among the ten largest states. **CALIFORNIANS DESERVE BETTER.**

YES ON 1C: INCREASED ACCOUNTABILITY AND OVERSIGHT.

Proposition 1C requires independent audits and makes reports available to the public so we can see exactly where lottery funds go and that they are being used appropriately.

YES ON 1C: DELIVERING ON THE LOTTERY PROMISE.

Proposition 1C will ensure that we're getting what we voted for and that funding for education is protected.

YES ON 1C: PART OF A RESPONSIBLE PACKAGE OF REFORMS TO FIX BUDGET DYSFUNCTION IN SACRAMENTO.

Props. 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E and 1F are a package of reforms that provide short-term solutions to get us through these difficult economic times and long-term solutions to help protect us against the type of deficits we faced this year.

VOTE YES ON 1C: PROTECT VITAL SERVICES FROM DEEPER CUTS AND PREVENT HIGHER TAXES.

www.CaBudgetReformNow.com

ED BONNER, President

California State Sheriffs' Association

DR. GLEN W. THOMAS, California Secretary of Education

BILL HAUCK, Vice-Chairman

California Business for Education Excellence

★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 1C ★

Proponents of Proposition 1C claim that all it will take is a few simple changes to bring in much more revenue to the state. Is anything the government does simple?

This is not an immediate, responsible solution to our fiscal crisis and we don't know how this will play out in the long term. What we do know is that we are making grand assumptions about a modernized state lottery, with anticipated revenues we probably won't see. Lottery ticket sales dropped 10 percent during the first four months of the current fiscal year beginning July 1. Lottery officials blamed the economic downturn for the drop in sales. If we are counting on the lottery to bail the state out financially, how is that done when people are gambling less because of a sour economy?

Part of "modernizing" the lottery will be to make the games available virtually wherever we go. We will also have sustained advertising aimed at separating people from their money, for a chance to win big. After all, it's for our children! If the increased revenues expected from this scheme don't materialize, what's next—full blown Las Vegas style gambling?

We cannot afford another ballot measure that creates more problems than it solves.

Vote NO on Prop. 1C.

HONORABLE BOB HUFF, State Senator

★ ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 1C ★

The California lottery should be left as the voters originally intended it to be. When the voters approved the lottery twenty-five years ago, they had a clear understanding of how the program would function. They knowingly placed restrictions on the operation of the lottery in order to limit its size and scope. The Lottery has performed as it was designed to perform. There is no need to change or modernize the lottery. It should be left as the voters intended twenty-five years ago.

Please vote No.

HONORABLE BOB HUFF, State Senator

★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 1C ★

No improvements have been made to the California State Lottery in the 25 years since it was enacted by the voters. As a result, California has the lowest performing lottery of the ten largest states and our schools and taxpayers get short-changed. The lottery is an underperforming asset that needs reform and modernization to bring it up-to-date and ensure we're getting all the revenues possible to help fund schools and provide our state resources at this critical time.

PASSING PROP. 1C WILL GENERATE \$5 BILLION IMMEDIATELY—WITHOUT RAISING TAXES—AT A CRITICAL TIME TO HELP OUR BUDGET CRISIS.

Prop. 1C will modernize our lottery structure and immediately raise \$5 billion in new revenues without increasing taxes.

Prop. 1C also **INCREASES ACCOUNTABILITY** and oversight—including requiring independent audits and public reports.

VOTE YES ON PROP. 1C TO PREVENT HIGHER TAXES AND DEEPER CUTS TO SCHOOLS, POLICE AND FIRE PROTECTION AND OTHER SERVICES.

Without this new lottery revenue, we will be forced to cut another \$5 billion from the state budget—likely from law enforcement, fire protection, schools or health care—or California residents will have to pay another \$5 billion in taxes.

PROP. 1C PROTECTS LOTTERY FUNDING FOR SCHOOLS.

Under Proposition 1C, our schools will continue to receive at least as much funding from the lottery as they do today.

Props. 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E & 1F are a package of reforms to clean up budget dysfunction in Sacramento.

VOTE YES ON 1C.

www.CaBudgetReformNow.com

ED BONNER, President
California State Sheriffs' Association

SHELDON D. GILBERT, President
California Fire Chiefs Association

DR. GLEN W. THOMAS, California Secretary of Education

OFFICIAL TITLE AND SUMMARY

PROTECTS CHILDREN'S SERVICES FUNDING. HELPS BALANCE STATE BUDGET.

- Provides more than \$600 million to protect children's programs in difficult economic times.
- Redirects existing tobacco tax money to protect health and human services for children, including services for at-risk families, services for children with disabilities, and services for foster children.
- Temporarily allows the redirection of existing money to fund health and human service programs for children 5 years old and under.
- Ensures counties retain funding for local priorities.
- Helps balance state budget.

Summary of Legislative Analyst's Estimate of Net State and Local Government Fiscal Impact:

- State General Fund savings of up to \$608 million in 2009–10 and \$268 million annually from 2010–11 through 2013–14, from temporarily redirecting a portion of funds from the California Children and Families Program in place of state General Fund support of health and human services programs for children up to age five.
- Corresponding reductions in funding for early childhood development programs provided by the California Children and Families Program.

FINAL VOTES CAST BY THE LEGISLATURE ON AB 17 (PROPOSITION 1D)

Senate:	Ayes 37	Noes 0
Assembly:	Ayes 75	Noes 3

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST
BACKGROUND
First 5 Programs

Proposition 10, otherwise known as the California Children and Families Act, was enacted by the voters of California in the November 1998 election. The initiative created the California Children and Families Program (now commonly known as the First 5 program) to expand early development programs for children up to age five.

First 5 Programs Funded With Tobacco Taxes. The First 5 program is funded by revenues from a state excise tax on cigarettes (50 cents per pack) and other tobacco products. (An additional 37 cents per pack in state excise taxes is imposed

for other state purposes unrelated to First 5.) Revenues generated by the First 5 tax are deposited into the California Children and Families Trust Fund and are appropriated on an ongoing basis for First 5 programs. Thus, none of these funds are subject to appropriation by the Legislature. Proposition 10 requires that these funds be added to, rather than replace, the funding for existing programs.

We estimate that Proposition 10 revenues in 2009–10 will be about \$500 million. Based on our analysis of trends in tobacco consumption, we estimate Proposition 10 revenues will decrease by about 3 percent annually in the future.

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

CONTINUED

State Commission. Proposition 10 established a state commission—the California Children and Families Commission—that is responsible for state-level administration of the early childhood development program. Twenty percent of available Proposition 10 revenues is allocated to the state commission, to be spent for the purposes detailed in Figure 1. The state commission funds many programs, including:

- **School Readiness**, which targets children up to age five and their families in schools with a low academic performance score.
- **Health Access**, which provides outreach and enrollment services for existing state-supported health programs, as well as expanded coverage for those children who lack health insurance but do not qualify for state-supported health programs.
- **Information Kit for New Parents**, which provides expecting and new parents with a resource kit to improve their parenting skills.

County Commissions. The remaining 80 percent of Proposition 10 revenues is allocated annually to 58 county commissions (consisting of five to nine members appointed by the county board of supervisors). The local commissions implement programs in accordance with local plans to support and improve early childhood development in their county. While the programs vary from county to county, each local commission provides services in the following three areas:

- **Family Functioning**, including adult education for parents; behavioral, substance abuse, and mental health services; and the provision of basic family needs (food, clothing, and housing).

Figure 1

Allocation of Proposition 10 Revenues to the State Commission

Purpose	Allocation
Mass media communications	6%
Education	5
Child care	3
Research	3
Administration	1
General program purposes	2
Total Allocation	20%

- **Child Development**, including preschool for three- and four-year olds, kindergarten transition services, and targeted intensive intervention for children identified with special needs.
- **Child Health**, including health coverage and access services, home visitations for newborns, and prenatal care.

Unspent Fund Balances. Proposition 10 provides that any revenues to the state and local commissions not spent during a fiscal year are carried over for use in subsequent fiscal years. As of June 30, 2008, the local commissions had a total of about \$2.1 billion in unspent funds, and the state commission had about \$400 million in unspent funds.

Auditing and Reporting Requirements. The state and local commissions conduct independent annual audits of their expenditures and issue reports on these audits. Local commissions must submit these financial reports to the state commission, while the state commission must

submit its reports to the Governor, the Legislature, and each county commission.

Other State Health and Human Services Programs for Children

The state currently administers a variety of health and human services programs that serve children, many of whom are age five or younger. Examples of these state-supported health and human services programs include foster care, health coverage services like Medi-Cal and Healthy Families, state preschool, and child care. These programs currently are largely operated separately of the First 5 programs and are supported by the state General Fund.

PROPOSAL

This measure temporarily redirects a significant portion of Proposition 10 funds to achieve budgetary savings and makes permanent changes to state and local commission operations, as discussed below.

Temporary Redirections of Funding to State Programs for Children. This measure amends the California Children and Families Act to temporarily allow Proposition 10 revenues to be used to fund other state health and human services programs for children up to age five. In effect, these Proposition 10 revenues would be used to offset *existing* state General Fund costs, thereby achieving savings to help address the state's current budgetary problem. The measure achieves these state General Fund savings in two ways:

- By redirecting up to \$340 million of available unspent reserves held by the state commission as of July 1, 2009.
- By temporarily redirecting a portion of future Proposition 10 revenues. Specifically,

from 2009–10 through 2013–14, this measure would divert annually \$268 million in Proposition 10 funds. Of the redirected funds, \$54 million would come from state commission funds and \$214 million from local commission funds. During these five years, the redirected funds would be subject to appropriation by the Legislature.

Permanent Changes. This measure makes various other changes:

- **New Requirements for Distribution of Audits and Reports.** The measure requires that the county commissions also submit their annual audits and reports of their expenditures to the county board of supervisors and the county auditor. In addition, it requires that each county auditor serve on the local First 5 commission.
- **Changes in Allocation of State Commission Funds.** This measure also amends the allocation requirements for the state commission's 20 percent of Proposition 10 revenues. Specifically, it deletes the allocation now provided for mass media communications (now 6 percent) and increases the allocation for general program purposes (from 2 percent to 8 percent). Under the measure, the state commission must also ensure that every county commission receives at least \$400,000 each year.
- **County Borrowing of First 5 Funds.** Finally, it allows a county controller to borrow local commission funds for that county's general fund, unless the transfer would interfere with local commission activities. Any borrowed funds must be repaid with interest.

FISCAL EFFECTS

The measure would have the following fiscal effects on state and local governments.

Reduction in Funding Available for Existing State and Local Commission Programs. This measure would reduce state commission funding by up to \$340 million on a one-time basis in 2009–10 by redirecting the state commission's reserve funds. In addition, this measure would reduce funding for the state and local commissions by \$268 million annually from 2009–10 through 2013–14.

State General Fund Savings. This measure would achieve state savings of up to \$608 million in 2009–10 and \$268 million annually from 2010–11 through 2013–14. This results from using a portion of Proposition 10 funds in place of state General Fund for state-supported health and human services programs for children up to age five.

Other Potential Fiscal Effects. The reduction in state and local First 5 commission funding could result in other costs to the state and local agencies (primarily counties and schools). This would occur to the extent that some children and families rely on other health and human services programs instead of those now provided under First 5. However, absent this measure, other budget reductions or revenue increases would be needed to address the state's severe fiscal problems. The fiscal effects of these alternative budget-balancing solutions on state and local programs and state revenues are unknown.

★ ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 1D ★

California children deserve our protection. The state of California has a long history of approving special dedicated funds for children's services. Given the state's current and ongoing budget challenges, we need to take extraordinary steps to once again protect services for children under the age of 5.

This measure is a common-sense solution to California's budget crisis while also protecting important services for children under the age of 5. It will redirect up to \$340 million in reserves currently held by the state First 5 Commission and transfer \$268 million annually for the next five years into programs such as child welfare services, early intervention and prevention services for infants and toddlers with developmental disabilities, adoption assistance, foster care, kinship guardianship assistance and direct health care services.

Proposition 1D is consistent with the original intent of voters when they passed Proposition 10 in November 1998. The original initiative added a \$0.50 tax on tobacco products to promote, support and improve the early

development of children under the age of 5. State and local First 5 commissions have used this money to fund important programs that benefit infants and toddlers, as well as their families. Unfortunately, in tough economic times, families suffer greater stress and larger numbers of children are seen in the child welfare and foster care system. Now, more than ever, the state must use all of its available resources to protect and sustain existing programs. This measure will ensure that children under the age of 5 continue to receive the services currently available to them.

Voting for this measure will not permanently shift these funds away from their original purpose. This solution will help solve California's current budget crisis and prevent further cuts in services to children under the age of 5. Please vote yes to help our state continue critical services to children under the age of 5.

ROBERT J. BALDO, Executive Director
Association of Regional Center Agencies

★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 1D ★

PROPOSITION 1D ELIMINATES FUNDING FOR OUR CHILDREN

Prop. 1D hurts children. It's a cynical scheme by Sacramento politicians to seize money from local health and education programs.

Who do you trust? The politicians who wrote the ballot description above or parents, teachers, doctors, nurses, and law enforcement officials who are voting no on Prop. 1D:

"Prop. 1D hurts children. It will cut effective preschool and early education programs that are key to children's long-term success in school."

— Professor Joe Kahne, Dean, School of Education, Mills College

"Prop. 1D will eliminate proven anti-smoking programs that keep families healthy and lower healthcare costs that burden every taxpayer."

— Albert Wang, M.D., Co-Chair, Friends of Children with Special Needs

"Prop. 1D cuts effective programs that start kids on the right track to keep them out of trouble. It will hurt kids and add to the strain on law enforcement and taxpayers."

— Sheriff Lee Baca, Los Angeles County

"As a PTA mom, I don't want to see \$1.6 billion taken away from local programs and put in the hands of Sacramento bureaucrats."

— Lisa Greer, Past PTA President, Riverside Drive Elementary School

Prop. 1D violates the will of voters who twice approved local health, education, and anti-smoking programs. Prop. 1D replaces voter-mandated local control with Sacramento bureaucracy.

Now, in these tough times, common sense says the last thing our children and families need is cuts to local health and education programs and to lose more money to Sacramento politicians.

DELAINE EASTIN, Former California Superintendent of Schools
GEORGENE LOWE, R.N., Health Linkages Coordinator
Santa Barbara County

ELIZABETH HITESHEW, Coordinator
Early Childhood Education, UCLA Education
Extension Division

★ **ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 1D** ★

THE MOST IMPORTANT THING VOTERS SHOULD KNOW ABOUT PROP. 1D IS THAT IT WILL TAKE \$1.6 BILLION AWAY FROM CRITICAL LOCAL HEALTH AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG CHILDREN AND GIVE IT TO SACRAMENTO POLITICIANS.

Prop. 1D was placed on the ballot by Sacramento politicians to take local funding from children's health and education programs in every community. These funds were approved by voters in two previous elections.

Don't be fooled by the deceptive ballot description written by Sacramento politicians. Prop. 1D seizes money from local medical, health, and education experts and puts it in the hands of Sacramento politicians and bureaucrats.

In 1998 Californians voted to dedicate tobacco taxes to specific local health and education programs for children. Voters acted because Sacramento politicians were unwilling to fund these critical programs. In 2000, the tobacco companies tried to take this funding away and were soundly defeated at the ballot box. Today Sacramento politicians are trying to take these funds away. California voters said no to big tobacco. Now we must say no to Sacramento bureaucrats by voting no on Prop. 1D.

Prop. 1D will eliminate:

- Healthcare, immunization, and booster shots for 120,000 California children
- Preschool and education services for more than 200,000 children
- Smoking prevention aimed at 550,000 pregnant women and parents of young children
- \$36 million every year for children's hospitals, school nurses, and smoking prevention

Proposition 1D will make California's budget problem worse by giving more money to the Sacramento bureaucrats. Independent studies show that every dollar invested in young children yields a seven dollar return in savings on courts, prisons, remedial education, and foster care. Proposition 1D is the kind of short-term Sacramento gimmick that created our state budget crisis in the first place.

Proposition 1D was placed on the ballot by Sacramento politicians who want you to trust them instead of the leading pediatricians, parents, teachers, nurses, and law enforcement officials who urge you to join them in voting no on Prop. 1D.

California voters said no to the tobacco companies. Now it's time to say no to Sacramento politicians and bureaucrats. Stand up for California's children and families and vote no on Prop. 1D.

Don't trust the ballot language written by Sacramento politicians and bureaucrats. See what world renowned pediatrician and author T. Berry Brazelton, M.D., and other nonpartisan independent experts say. Visit www.NoOnProposition1D.com

PAMELA PIMENTEL, R.N., Maternal-Child Health Specialist

PAMELA SIMMS-MACKEY, M.D., Associate Director of Medical Education
Children's Hospital & Research Center, Oakland

LETICIA ALEJANDREZ, Executive Director
California Family Resource Association

★ **REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 1D** ★

Today, state and local First 5 Commissions are sitting on almost \$2.5 BILLION in unspent tax funds. At the same time, our most vulnerable children face deep cuts to health and social services programs that were enacted to close California's \$42 billion budget gap. Proposition 1D ensures that these programs continue to get the funds they need to keep their doors open.

Proposition 1D temporarily redirects a portion of UNSPENT MONEY to protect at-risk children across California. Over the next five years, Proposition 1D will provide hundreds of millions of dollars in funding for services to children under the age of five, including health care, child development, early prevention services, and foster care. If Proposition 1D does not pass, these vital services will lose this funding.

As California faces this unprecedented fiscal crisis, it's critical that we spend our tax dollars as wisely as possible—while taking every step possible to protect our most vulnerable. That is why we need to vote YES ON 1D. Ensuring children's access to health care and critical protective services must be California's priority.

Proposition 1D:

- **PROTECTS OUR YOUNGEST AND NEEDIEST CHILDREN** by ensuring essential programs receive the funding they desperately require.
- **PROTECTS LOCAL FIRST 5 COMMISSIONS** allowing them to continue their vital work in California's communities.
- **DOES NOT RAISE YOUR TAXES** by using existing, unspent money that the state already has in its account.

During this difficult economic time, we must take this step to protect our children.

Vote yes on Prop. 1D!

JAVIER V. GUZMAN, Principal Consultant
The California Latino Child Development Association

ROBERT J. BALDO, Executive Director
Association of Regional Center Agencies

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FUNDING. TEMPORARY REALLOCATION. HELPS BALANCE STATE BUDGET.

OFFICIAL TITLE AND SUMMARY

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FUNDING. TEMPORARY REALLOCATION. HELPS BALANCE STATE BUDGET.

- Amends Mental Health Services Act (Proposition 63 of 2004) to transfer funds, for a two-year period, from mental health programs under that act to pay for mental health services for children and young adults provided through the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment Program.
- Provides more than \$225 million in flexible funding for mental health programs.
- Helps balance state budget during this difficult economic time.

Summary of Legislative Analyst's Estimate of Net State and Local Government Fiscal Impact:

- State General Fund savings of about \$230 million annually for two years (2009–10 and 2010–11) from redirecting a portion of Proposition 63 funds to an existing state program in place of state General Fund support.
- Corresponding reduction in funding available for Proposition 63 community mental health programs.

FINAL VOTES CAST BY THE LEGISLATURE ON SB 10 (PROPOSITION 1E)

Senate:	Ayes 36	Noes 2
Assembly:	Ayes 76	Noes 4

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

BACKGROUND

County Mental Health Services

Counties are the primary providers of mental health care in California communities for persons who lack private coverage for such care. Both children and adults are eligible to receive such assistance. Counties provide a range of psychiatric, counseling, hospitalization, and other treatment services to patients. These services are intended to help improve the health and functionality of individuals with mental illness while also minimizing their potential for disability, homelessness, criminal activity, and hospitalization.

County mental health programs are paid for with a mix of state, local, and federal funds. Counties spend about \$5 billion annually from these sources on these programs. Some support for county mental health programs is provided through the state budget act and thus is subject to annual actions by the Legislature and Governor. Some state revenues, however, are automatically set aside for the support of these programs.

Proposition 63

Mental Health Programs Funded With Personal Income Tax Surcharge. In November 2004, California voters approved Proposition 63, also known as the Mental Health Services Act. Proposition 63 provides state funding for certain new or expanded mental health programs through a personal income tax surcharge of 1 percent on the portion of a taxpayer's taxable income in excess of \$1 million. Revenues generated by the

surcharge are dedicated to the support of specified mental health programs and, with some exceptions, are not appropriated by the Legislature through the annual budget act. Full-year annual Proposition 63 revenues to date have ranged from about \$900 million to \$1.5 billion, and could vary significantly in the future.

Program Activities Supported From Proposition 63. Proposition 63 funding is generally provided for five major purposes: (1) expanding community services, (2) providing workforce education and training, (3) building capital facilities and addressing technological needs, (4) expanding prevention and early intervention programs, and (5) establishing innovative programs. Figure 1 provides additional detail on these major program activities, which are currently at different stages of planning and implementation.

How Proposition 63 Programs Are Administered. The state Department of Mental Health (DMH), in coordination with certain other agencies, has the lead role at the state level in implementing most of the programs specified in the measure—generally through contracts with the counties. Counties draft and submit for state review and approval their plans for the delivery of certain mental health services funded under Proposition 63. Some Proposition 63 funds are used in combination with matching federal funding to provide mental health services for persons eligible under the Medi-Cal health care program. (Medi-Cal provides health care services to qualified low-income persons, primarily consisting of families with children and the aged or disabled.)

Figure 1

Major Program Activities Supported With Proposition 63 Funding

- **Community Services.** Expansion of “systems of care” for seriously emotionally disturbed children and adults with a serious mental illness, including both mental health treatment and services such as housing to assist patients.
- **Mental Health Workforce Education and Training.** Stipends, loan forgiveness, scholarship programs, and other incentives to address existing shortages of mental health staffing in community programs and ensure a sufficient workforce to meet future demand.
- **Capital Facilities and Technology.** New programs to allocate funding to counties for technology improvements and capital facilities for the provision of mental health services.
- **Prevention and Early Intervention.** State and local prevention and early intervention programs to identify persons showing early signs of mental illness and place them into treatment quickly before their illness becomes more severe.
- **Innovation Programs.** New programs to experiment with ways to improve access to mental health services (including underserved groups), to improve program quality, or to promote interagency collaboration in the delivery of services to clients.

Restrictions on Use of Proposition 63 Funds.

Proposition 63 imposes various restrictions on the state and counties regarding spending on mental health programs. For example, Proposition 63 revenues must be used to expand mental health services and cannot be used for other purposes. The state is specifically barred from reducing General Fund support for mental health services below the levels provided in 2003–04.

Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) Program

The EPSDT is a federally mandated program that requires states to provide a broad range of screening, diagnosis, and medically necessary treatment services—including mental health services—to Medi-Cal beneficiaries under age 21. The DMH administers the mental health services required under the EPSDT program generally through county contracts. These services include group and individual counseling and assistance in stabilizing children and young adults who experience a mental health crisis.

Total expenditures for EPSDT specialty mental health services now exceed \$1 billion annually. The federal

government provides about one-half of the funding, with most of the remaining cost borne by the state and a small portion borne by the counties.

PROPOSAL

This measure allows for the temporary redirection of some Proposition 63 funds to support EPSDT mental health services. Specifically, \$226.7 million in Proposition 63 funds would be redirected in 2009–10, and between \$226.7 million and \$234 million would be redirected in 2010–11, to support EPSDT. In effect, these Proposition 63 revenues would be used to offset state costs that would otherwise be borne by the General Fund, thereby achieving savings to help address the state’s current budgetary problem.

FISCAL EFFECTS

Funding Redirection From Proposition 63 Programs to EPSDT

This measure would result in state General Fund savings of about \$230 million a year for two years (2009–10 and 2010–11) from redirecting a portion of Proposition 63 funds to state-supported EPSDT mental health services. It would result in an equivalent reduction in Proposition 63 funding.

Other Potential Fiscal Effects

Additional Potential Fiscal Effects Due to Redirection of Proposition 63 Funds. The proposed temporary redirection in Proposition 63 funding would make less money available for mental health programs. To the extent that such programs are reduced, state and local governments could incur added costs for homeless shelters, social services programs, medical care, law enforcement, and county jail and state prison operations. The extent of these potential costs is unknown and would depend upon the specific programmatic changes that resulted from the redirection of Proposition 63 funding.

Potential Decrease in Federal Funds. As noted earlier, some Proposition 63 funds are used to draw down federal matching funds through the Medi-Cal Program. Thus, the redirection of Proposition 63 funds proposed in this measure could result in a decrease in federal financial support. The amount of any reduction is unknown, and would depend on how the state and counties choose to adjust their programs in response to this redirection.

Impact of Alternative Budget Actions. Absent this measure, other budget reductions or revenue increases might need to be adopted to address the state’s severe fiscal problems. The fiscal effects of these alternative budget-balancing solutions on state and local programs and state revenues are unknown.

★ ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 1E ★

When voters approved Proposition 63, the Mental Health Services Act, to provide community mental health services in California, it was one of my proudest achievements. Since the Mental Health Services Act was enacted in 2004, we have helped hundreds of thousands of people who have suffered from untreated and severe mental illness regain lives of meaning and dignity.

As the co-author of Proposition 63, I support diverting funds from the Mental Health Services Act only as a last resort to help balance the state budget this year. California faces an unprecedented \$42 billion budget deficit. Solving a budget crisis of this magnitude has been painful and difficult. Everyone has had to give something. But as a collective we must all share in the sacrifice to help put California back on track.

Proposition 1E will save the state's General Fund over \$225 million in 2009–10 and up to \$234 million in 2010–11 by redirecting funds from the Mental Health Services Act account to the state's Early and Periodic, Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) program for the next two years. Children served under the EPSDT program will continue to receive specialized care for their complex mental health needs.

While the services provided in the EPSDT program are consistent with the approach of Proposition 63, make no mistake about what we are doing here. We are diverting money from the Mental Health Services Act to help reduce the magnitude of cuts that would otherwise have occurred in other state funded programs.

When Proposition 63 was enacted in 2004, voters

overwhelmingly approved a 1% income tax on individuals with incomes over \$1 million. The success of Proposition 63 has saved the state hundreds of millions of dollars in unnecessary hospital and prison costs and reversed decades of neglect for people living with mental illness.

Nonetheless, delays in getting new programs started have resulted in \$2.5 billion sitting in state coffers. This is more than is needed to fund current services. While in the long run this money is probably best spent on Proposition 63 programs, we cannot afford to only do that right now. And although this shift will reduce the availability of services in the future, we need this funding now to avoid even deeper cuts in other vital state services.

This is a one-time redirection of funds at a time when we face an economic crisis like we have never seen before. This should not be a precedent for diverting Proposition 63 funds in the future. We need every dollar to end the neglect of people living with mental illness.

The focus now is on finishing our work to close the budget gap. By voting yes on Proposition 1E, California can continue to provide critical mental health services to vulnerable children. It's the right thing to do for those who need us most. *Please vote Yes on Proposition 1E.*

SENATE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE DARRELL STEINBERG
Co-Author, Proposition 63

★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 1E ★

California's \$42 billion deficit is unprecedented. Closing a gap of this magnitude has resulted in difficult and painful choices for everyone.

While I respect the decisions that our legislative leaders have had to make, I don't agree that we should pass Proposition 1E to temporarily divert funds from Proposition 63, the Mental Health Services Act.

The amount of money this measure transfers to the state general fund is a small fraction of the state budget. On the other hand, the Mental Health Services Act, in many cases, provides the only meaningful source of help for our most vulnerable citizens.

Many children are benefiting from early intervention and treatment. It is bringing hope to families who have a member suffering from a severe mental illness.

Even more vital is the funding for prevention and early intervention that is providing opportunities to

avoid the failures of our past. This will save money for hospitals and healthcare, and in the end help balance the state budget.

We shouldn't take money from the Mental Health Services Act that was approved by the voters. These programs are helping hundreds of thousands of people living with mental illness in our community. To take away the funding would put this progress at risk.

We can end the tragedies of kids failing in school, prevent homelessness, and change lives for the better. Let's keep Proposition 63 funding in place, for our children and for our future.

Please vote NO on Proposition 1E.

LOU CORREA, State Senator

★ ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 1E ★

Five years ago, California voters made the decision to invest in our public mental health system. Through the Mental Health Services Act, Proposition 63, Californians were clear in their commitment to expand community mental health services. Following forty years of neglecting the mentally ill, in 2004 voters turned a new page and passed Proposition 63 and thereby began to rebuild California's public mental health system. Even in this difficult time, we ought to respect the will of the people.

The Mental Health Services Act is changing lives. More than 200,000 people have received mental health services. Among those, nearly 20,000 children, youth, adults, and older adults are getting the proper help—medication, therapy, housing and transportation—for them to recover from severe mental illness. Nearly 40 percent of these individuals had at least one emergency room visit before they enrolled in the Mental Health Services Act program. After they participated in Mental Health Services Act programs, fewer than 10 percent visited the emergency room.

These Mental Health Services Act programs are saving the state valuable resources by reducing pressure on our overburdened jails and prisons. People who

have received Mental Health Services Act services are much more likely to receive treatment and not be incarcerated. Additionally, these programs have been shown to reduce homelessness, hospitalization, out-of-home placements, and school failures, further providing relief to strapped counties, school districts and hospitals.

Additionally, the Mental Health Services Act will reduce the need for future mental health services through early intervention and treatment. In California, 50,000 are children experiencing early symptoms of mental illness. The Mental Health Services Act emphasis on early intervention and treatment will help these children before their symptoms become debilitating.

Shifting Mental Health Services Act funds away from these programs will impede us from serving even more people. I recognize how difficult the current fiscal climate is. However, Mental Health Services Act programs are working and save the state money. We need to preserve programs that are effective and respect the will of the people. Please vote no on Proposition 1E.

LOU CORREA, State Senator

★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 1E ★

The opponents of Proposition 1E say that Proposition 63, the Mental Health Services Act, is providing essential and effective services for hundreds of thousands of people living with mental illness who weren't receiving treatment before. I agree. The Mental Health Services Act is changing lives as we rebuild our public mental health system in California.

But we are facing an unprecedented crisis in California—a \$42 billion budget shortfall, a deficit like we have never seen before. We have made painful cuts to education, colleges, health care and transportation as well as programs that serve seniors and families who need our help most. There are no easy choices.

Proposition 1E will redirect funds from the Mental Health Services Act to the state's Early and Periodic,

Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) program, which provides mental health services to children, for the next two years. This will not reduce the level of Mental Health Services Act services currently being provided.

The diversion of funds from Proposition 63 should never happen again. But solving a budget crisis of this magnitude has required that we all sacrifice for the collective good. Voting yes on Proposition 1E protects kids and ensures that our most vulnerable Californians will continue to receive critical services. Yes on Proposition 1E.

SENATE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE DARRELL STEINBERG
Co-Author, Proposition 63

ELECTED OFFICIALS' SALARIES. PREVENTS PAY INCREASES DURING BUDGET DEFICIT YEARS.

OFFICIAL TITLE AND SUMMARY

ELECTED OFFICIALS' SALARIES. PREVENTS PAY INCREASES DURING BUDGET DEFICIT YEARS.

- Encourages balanced state budgets by preventing elected Members of the Legislature and statewide constitutional officers, including the Governor, from receiving pay raises in years when the state is running a deficit.
- Directs the Director of Finance to determine whether a given year is a deficit year.
- Prevents the Citizens Compensation Commission from increasing elected officials' salaries in years when the state Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties is in the negative by an amount equal to or greater than one percent of the General Fund.

Summary of Legislative Analyst's Estimate of Net State and Local Government Fiscal Impact:

- Minor state savings related to elected state officials' salaries in some cases when the state is expected to end the year with a budget deficit.

FINAL VOTES CAST BY THE LEGISLATURE ON SCA 8 (PROPOSITION 1F)

Senate:	Ayes 39	Noes 0
Assembly:	Ayes 80	Noes 0

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

BACKGROUND

Voter-Created Commission Sets State Official Pay and Benefits. Proposition 112—approved by voters in June 1990—amended the State Constitution to create the California Citizens Compensation Commission. The commission includes seven members appointed by the Governor, none of whom can be a current or former state officer or state employee. The commission establishes the annual salary, as well as medical insurance and other benefits, for the following elected state officials:

- The Legislature (120 Members).
- The Governor.
- The Lieutenant Governor.
- The Attorney General.
- The Controller.
- The Insurance Commissioner.
- The Secretary of State.
- The Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- The Treasurer.
- The Board of Equalization (4 Members).

While the commission has control over most pay and benefits received by these state officials, there are certain exceptions. For example, Members of the Legislature are eligible to receive per diem payments to cover lodging, meals, and other expenses for each day of attendance at legislative sessions. The level of per diem payments is set by another state board and not by the commission. In addition, under Proposition 140 (approved by voters in November 1990), Members of the Legislature have been prohibited from earning state retirement benefits since November 1990. Accordingly, the commission has no control over these retirement benefits.

Factors the Commission Considers When Setting State Officials' Pay and Benefits. Proposition 112 requires the commission to consider the following factors when it adjusts the annual salary and benefits of state officials:

- How much time is required to perform official duties, functions, and services.
- The annual salary and benefits for other elected and appointed officials in California with similar responsibilities, including judicial and private-sector officials.

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

CONTINUED

- The responsibility and scope of authority of the state official.

Currently, the Constitution does not list the financial condition of the state as a factor the commission must consider when setting the pay and benefits of these officials. In addition, Proposition 6—approved by voters in November 1972—prohibits the reduction of elected state officials' salaries during their terms of office.

Current Salaries of Elected State Officials. Based on past commission decisions, elected state officials are currently eligible to receive annual salaries ranging from \$116,000 (for legislators) to \$212,000 (for the Governor).

PROPOSAL

This proposition amends the Constitution to prevent the commission from approving increases in the annual salary of elected state officials in certain cases when the state General Fund is expected to end the year with a deficit.

Official Certification of a Deficit Would Be Required. On or before June 1 of each year, the state Director of Finance (who is appointed by the Governor) would be required to notify the commission in certain cases when the state's finances have weakened. Specifically, the Director would notify the commission if the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties (SFEU) is expected to have a negative balance equal to or greater than 1 percent of the annual revenues of the state General Fund on June 30 (the last day of the state's fiscal year). As described in the analysis of Proposition 1A (also on this ballot), the SFEU is the state's traditional rainy day reserve fund. Currently, 1 percent of General Fund revenues is almost \$1 billion.

Certification of the Deficit Would Prevent Raises for Elected State Officials. In years when the commission chooses to adjust state officers' pay and benefits, it already is required to pass a resolution to do this before June 30. These pay and benefit adjustments take effect beginning in December. Under this measure, if the Director of Finance certifies that the SFEU will end the month of June

with a deficit of 1 percent or more of General Fund revenues, state officials will not be eligible to receive a salary increase to take effect in December of that year.

FISCAL EFFECTS

Cost Savings From State Officials' Salaries During Certain Deficit Years. This measure would prevent the commission from approving pay increases for state officials in certain cases when the state General Fund is expected to end the year with a deficit. Under current practice, the commission might have otherwise approved pay increases in those years. The commission does not grant pay increases every year, and the level of pay increases granted by the commission is not always the same. Since January 2000, the commission has raised the pay of elected officials four times. Over this period, the total pay increases for each official have been equal to or less than the rate of inflation. Currently, a 1 percent raise for the elected state officials costs the state about \$160,000 per year. If, for example, the commission were inclined to grant the officials a 3 percent raise but were prevented from doing so under this measure, the state would save less than \$500,000 that year. Consequently, savings in any year would be minor.

May Contribute to Different Budget Decisions by the Legislature and Governor. The Constitution already requires the Legislature and the Governor to adopt a balanced budget each year. When the budget falls substantially out of balance during the course of a fiscal year, the Constitution allows the Governor to declare a fiscal emergency and call the Legislature into a special session to address the emergency. The Constitution, however, does not require the budget to *end* the year in balance. This measure may have the effect of influencing the Legislature and the Governor to make different budgetary decisions—decisions, for example, that reduce a projected state deficit or make it less likely a deficit emerges in the first place. These impacts, however, are not possible to estimate.

★ ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 1F ★

YES ON 1F: NO PAY INCREASES FOR LEGISLATORS DURING TIMES OF STATE BUDGET DEFICITS.

Proposition 1F is straightforward and makes sense: During times when our state budget is running a deficit, legislators and the Governor should not receive pay increases.

A vote for Proposition 1F is a vote to prohibit legislators, the Governor and other state politicians from getting pay raises whenever our state is running a budget deficit.

BY STOPPING LEGISLATIVE PAY RAISES DURING STATE BUDGET DEFICITS, WE CAN SAVE OUR STATE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WHEN THEY'RE NEEDED MOST AND BRING ACCOUNTABILITY TO THE LEGISLATURE.

In times of deficit, critical services like schools, public safety and healthcare get cut. But legislators and the Governor still get pay raises.

Since 2005, legislators have had their pay increased three separate times. In four years their pay has increased nearly \$17,000. Every year legislators have received a pay raise the state has been in a deficit.

California's legislators are the highest paid in the nation, some earning more than \$130,000 a year in salary plus tens of thousands more annually in perks and benefits.

From taxpayer-funded cars and gas, to tax-free money for living expenses, legislators are living high off the hog while the state's deficit continues to grow.

YES ON 1F: PART OF A RESPONSIBLE PACKAGE OF REFORMS TO FIX A DYSFUNCTIONAL LEGISLATURE AND BRING ACCOUNTABILITY TO A BROKEN SYSTEM.

We're all frustrated by California's broken budget system. We're all tired of legislators who are immune to the problems they create. Year after year, politicians deliver late budgets that harm our schools, healthcare system, police and fire services and more. The perpetual budget problems also hurt taxpayers as we see our taxes raised or services cut because of the Legislature's failure to budget responsibly.

VOTE YES ON 1F: NO PAY RAISES FOR THE POLITICIANS WHEN OUR STATE IS IN A DEFICIT.

STATE SENATOR ABEL MALDONADO

LEWIS K. UHLER, President
National Tax Limitation Committee

JOEL FOX, President
Small Business Action Committee

★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 1F ★

"Oh boy! Here's a brick we can throw at the Legislature! That will make us feel better!"

Voters, please come to your senses. Proposition 1F will have absolutely no practical effect. Withholding pay raises from legislators will not suddenly propel them into agreement over how to balance the state budget. The problems run far deeper than that.

What Proposition 1F *will* do is give you the *illusion* of having made a difference. You'll walk away from your polling place thinking, "There, I've really stuck it to those louts in Sacramento." But come the next budget cycle, it will be exactly the same. Hard-line legislators in both parties will obstinately refuse to make the necessary concessions, resulting in yet another long, painful stalemate. Yes, you will have withheld their pay raises. So what?

The real reform was passed last November, when Californians wisely adopted the redistricting reforms in Proposition 11. Starting in 2012, many legislative districts will be less polarized, so more legislators will be answerable to constituents of *both* parties. This will result in more civility, cooperation and compromise, and budgets that work for all Californians.

But Proposition 1F won't help. It's on your ballot just to make you *think* you're doing something. Don't be fooled now and disappointed later. Vote no.

PETE STAHL, Author
Pete Rates the Propositions

PROP 1F ELECTED OFFICIALS' SALARIES. PREVENTS PAY INCREASES DURING BUDGET DEFICIT YEARS.

★ ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 1F ★

Proposition 1F won't work. Worse, it's petty, vindictive and childish.

Proposition 1F naively hopes to prevent budget deficits by withholding raises for legislators and elected state officers if the state budget does not balance.

This is just plain silly. Everyone wants our state government to be fiscally healthy. But this measure will never do the trick. For Proposition 1F to work, our legislators would have to be so selfish and immature that the possibility of a modest salary increase could induce them to betray their core values.

Of course they're not that selfish. Regardless of party, members of the Legislature are deeply caring, diligent, patriotic people who truly love the communities they represent and serve. Our state's structural deficit, if anything, has been caused by their overeagerness to serve too many constituencies, rather than the kind of selfish greed that would make Proposition 1F effective.

Freezing salaries will not loosen politicians' commitment to their ideologies. You cannot get conservative legislators to support tax increases just by threatening to cancel their raises. Similarly, liberal legislators will never agree to cuts in social programs just to increase their pay.

It's ludicrous to think that the mere threat of a salary freeze will somehow cause our polarized elected officials to rush into each others' arms and magically overcome their political differences. Proposition 1F will never do what it promises.

You may be thinking, "Okay, maybe Proposition 1F won't do any good. But it will make me feel better, and it can't do any harm!"

Not so. Proposition 1F freezes the salaries of not just the Legislature and Governor, who are responsible for passing and signing the budget, but also innocent bystanders such as the Insurance Commissioner and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. This collateral damage will hurt some fine public servants and help no one.

And how good will you feel about freezing legislators' salaries when you know that their votes wouldn't change whether their salaries were frozen, reduced, or entirely eliminated? After all, they're clearly not in this for the money.

The current salary for nearly all legislators is \$116,208. In most of California, this is solidly middle-class compensation. Many small business owners, doctors, lawyers, engineers, and managers make far more. You may earn more or you may earn less, but you've got to admit that our elected leaders aren't getting rich on their salaries.

Now consider that we ask these officials to run an enterprise with annual revenues exceeding \$100 billion. That's roughly the income level of large corporations such as AT&T, Ford, and Hewlett-Packard, whose executives are paid millions of dollars. When you think about it in those terms, paying salaries such as \$169,743 for a Treasurer and \$133,639 for a Speaker of the Assembly is a terrific bargain.

Let's not make that discrepancy even worse just for an empty, childish, feel-good moment. Vote no on Proposition 1F.

PETE STAHL, Author
Pete Rates the Propositions

★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 1F ★

YES ON 1F: NO PAY INCREASES FOR LEGISLATORS DURING TIMES OF STATE BUDGET DEFICITS.

Proposition 1F is straightforward and fair: When our state budget is running a deficit, legislators and the Governor should not receive pay increases.

When the economy suffers, most working Californians don't get pay increases. Neither should the Legislature.

Since 2005, legislators have had their pay increased three separate times. In four years their pay has increased nearly \$17,000. Legislators get pay raises even when we're facing huge deficits. That's not right!

California's legislators are the highest paid in the nation, some earning more than \$130,000 a year in salary plus tens of thousands more annually in perks and benefits.

PROP. 1F MAKES SENSE AND IS FAIR.

In times of state budget deficits—when taxes are often raised and schools, police and fire, healthcare and other services all get cut—legislators should not get pay raises.

YES ON 1F: PART OF A RESPONSIBLE PACKAGE OF REFORMS TO FIX A DYSFUNCTIONAL LEGISLATURE AND BRING ACCOUNTABILITY TO A BROKEN SYSTEM.

We're all frustrated by California's broken budget system. We're all tired of legislators who are immune to the problems they create. Propositions 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E & 1F are a package of reforms to clean up budget dysfunction in Sacramento.

VOTE YES ON 1F: NO PAY RAISES FOR THE POLITICIANS WHEN OUR STATE IS IN A DEFICIT.

www.reformforchange.com

STATE SENATOR ABEL MALDONADO
JAMES N. EARP, Executive Director
California Alliance for Jobs
JOEL FOX, President
Small Business Action Committee

TEXT OF PROPOSED LAWS

PROPOSITION 1A

This amendment proposed by Senate Constitutional Amendment 13 of the 2007–2008 Regular Session (Resolution Chapter 144, Statutes of 2008) and Assembly Constitutional Amendment 1 of the 2009–2010 Third Extraordinary Session (Resolution Chapter 1, 2009–2010 Third Extraordinary Session) expressly amends sections of, and adds a section to, the California Constitution; therefore, provisions proposed to be deleted are printed in ~~strikeout type~~ and new provisions proposed to be added are printed in *italic type* to indicate that they are new.

PROPOSED LAW

First—That Section 12 of Article IV thereof is amended to read:

SEC. 12. (a) Within the first 10 days of each calendar year, the Governor shall submit to the Legislature, with an explanatory message, a budget for the ensuing fiscal year containing itemized statements for recommended state expenditures and estimated ~~state revenues total state resources available to meet those expenditures~~. If recommended expenditures exceed estimated ~~revenues resources~~, the Governor shall recommend the sources from which the additional ~~revenues resources~~ should be provided. *The itemized statement of estimated total state resources available to meet recommended expenditures submitted pursuant to this subdivision shall identify the amount, if any, of those resources anticipated to be one-time resources.*

(b) The Governor and the Governor-elect may require a state agency, officer, or employee to furnish whatever information is deemed necessary to prepare the budget.

(c) (1) The budget shall be accompanied by a budget bill itemizing recommended expenditures.

(2) The budget bill shall be introduced immediately in each house by the persons chairing the committees that consider the budget.

(3) The Legislature shall pass the budget bill by midnight on June 15 of each year.

(4) Until the budget bill has been enacted, the Legislature shall not send to the Governor for consideration any bill appropriating funds for expenditure during the fiscal year for which the budget bill is to be enacted, except emergency bills recommended by the Governor or appropriations for the salaries and expenses of the Legislature.

(d) No bill except the budget bill may contain more than one item of appropriation, and that for one certain, expressed purpose. Appropriations from the General Fund of the State, except appropriations for the public schools, are void unless passed in each house by rollcall vote entered in the journal, two-thirds of the membership concurring.

(e) The Legislature may control the submission, approval, and enforcement of budgets and the filing of claims for all state agencies.

(f) For the 2004–05 fiscal year, or any subsequent fiscal year, the Legislature may not send to the Governor for consideration, nor may the Governor sign into law, a budget bill that would appropriate from the General Fund, for that fiscal year, a total amount that, when combined with all appropriations from the General Fund for that fiscal year made as of the date of the budget bill's passage, and the amount of any General Fund moneys transferred to the Budget Stabilization ~~Account~~ Fund for that fiscal year pursuant to Section 20 of Article XVI, exceeds General Fund revenues, *transfers, and balances available from the prior fiscal year* for that fiscal year estimated as of the date of the budget bill's passage. That estimate of General Fund revenues, *transfers, and balances* shall be set forth in the budget bill passed by the Legislature.

Second—That Section 20 of Article XVI thereof is amended to read:

SEC. 20. (a) (1) The Budget Stabilization Fund, and the Supplemental Budget Stabilization Account ~~is, are~~ hereby created in the General Fund.

(2) *If Section 8.3 is added to this article to provide for supplemental education payments at the same election at which this paragraph was approved by the voters, the Supplemental Education Payment Account is hereby established in the General Fund.*

(b) In each fiscal year as specified in paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, the Controller shall transfer from the General Fund to the Budget Stabilization ~~Account~~ Fund the following amounts:

(1) No later than September 30, 2006, a sum equal to 1 percent of the estimated amount of General Fund revenues for the 2006–07 fiscal year.

(2) No later than September 30, 2007, a sum equal to 2 percent of the estimated amount of General Fund revenues for the 2007–08 fiscal year.

(3) ~~No later than~~ *On* September 30, 2008, and *on September 23* annually thereafter, a sum equal to 3 percent of the estimated amount of General Fund revenues for the current fiscal year.

(c) ~~The~~ *Except for the amount determined pursuant to subdivision (h),* the transfer of moneys shall not be required by subdivision (b) in any fiscal year to the extent that the resulting balance in the ~~account~~ Budget Stabilization Fund would exceed ~~5~~ *12.5* percent of the General Fund revenues estimate set forth in the budget bill for that fiscal year, as enacted, ~~or eight billion dollars (\$8,000,000,000), whichever is greater~~. The Legislature may, by statute, direct the Controller, for one or more fiscal years, to transfer into the ~~account~~ Budget Stabilization Fund amounts in excess of the levels prescribed by this subdivision.

(d) Subject to any restriction imposed by this section, funds transferred to the Budget Stabilization Fund, *the Supplemental Education Payment Account, or the Supplemental Budget Stabilization Account* shall be deemed to be General Fund revenues for all purposes of this Constitution.

(e) ~~The~~ *Except for the amount determined pursuant to subdivision (h),* the transfer of moneys from the General Fund to the Budget Stabilization ~~Account~~ Fund may be suspended or reduced for a fiscal year as specified by an executive order issued by the Governor no later than ~~June 1 of the preceding fiscal year~~ *the date of the transfer set forth in subdivision (b). For a fiscal year commencing on or after July 1, 2011, this subdivision shall be operative only if a transfer of moneys from the Budget Stabilization Fund to the General Fund is authorized pursuant to subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (f).*

(f) (1) Of the moneys transferred to the ~~account~~ Budget Stabilization Fund in each fiscal year, *exclusive of the amount determined pursuant to subdivision (h),* 50 percent, up to the aggregate amount of five billion dollars (\$5,000,000,000) for all fiscal years, shall be deposited in the Deficit Recovery Bond Retirement Sinking Fund Subaccount, which is hereby created in the ~~account~~ Budget Stabilization Fund for the purpose of retiring deficit recovery bonds authorized and issued as described in Section 1.3, in addition to any other payments provided for by law for the purpose of retiring those bonds. The moneys in the sinking fund subaccount are continuously appropriated to the Treasurer to be expended for that purpose in the amounts, at the times, and in the manner deemed appropriate by the Treasurer. Any funds remaining in the sinking fund subaccount after all of the deficit recovery bonds are retired shall be transferred to the ~~account~~ Budget Stabilization Fund, and may be transferred to the General Fund pursuant to paragraph (2).

(2) ~~All~~ *Except for the amount determined pursuant to subdivision (h),* all other funds transferred to the ~~account~~ Budget Stabilization Fund in a fiscal year shall not be deposited in the sinking fund subaccount and may, ~~by statute,~~ be transferred to the General Fund by *statute as specified in this paragraph.*

(A) *Apart from a transfer pursuant to subparagraph (B), the total amount that may be transferred to the General Fund pursuant to this paragraph for any fiscal year shall not exceed the amount derived by subtracting the General Fund revenues, transfers, and balances available from the prior fiscal year for that fiscal year from the*

expenditure forecast amount for the current fiscal year. For purposes of this subparagraph, “General Fund revenues, transfers, and balances available from the prior fiscal year for that fiscal year” does not include revenues transferred from the General Fund to the Budget Stabilization Fund pursuant to subdivision (b) for that fiscal year. For purposes of this subparagraph, Section 21, and Section 12 of Article IV, “balances available from the prior fiscal year for that fiscal year” means the funds in the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties, or a successor fund, as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. The “expenditure forecast amount” for a fiscal year is the total General Fund expenditures for the immediately preceding fiscal year adjusted for the change in population of the State, as defined in Section 8 of Article XIII B, and the change in the cost of living for the State, as measured by the California Consumer Price Index, between the immediately preceding fiscal year and the fiscal year in which the transfer is made. “Total General Fund expenditures for the immediately preceding fiscal year” do not include, for this purpose, the expenditure of unanticipated revenues pursuant to subparagraph (B) or pursuant to paragraph (3) or (4) of subdivision (c) of Section 21.

(B) Any funds necessary for the purpose of responding to an emergency declared by the Governor may be transferred by statute. For purposes of this subparagraph, “emergency” has the same meaning as set forth in paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) of Section 3 of Article XIII B.

(g) In addition to any transfer authorized by this section, funds in the Budget Stabilization Fund or the Supplemental Budget Stabilization Account may be loaned to meet General Fund cash requirements on the condition that the funds are repaid within the same fiscal year in which the loan is made.

(h) If the Supplemental Education Payment Account is established by subdivision (a), on October 1, 2011, and on October 1 annually thereafter, the Controller shall transfer from the Budget Stabilization Fund to the Supplemental Education Payment Account the lesser of the following:

(1) A sum equal to 1.5 percent of the estimated amount of General Fund revenues for the current fiscal year.

(2) The amount of the total supplemental education payments set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 8.3 remaining to be allocated.

(i) (1) If the Supplemental Education Payment Account is established by subdivision (a), on October 1 of the first fiscal year for which the amount determined pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (h) is greater than the amount determined pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (h), and on October 1 annually thereafter, the Controller shall transfer from the Budget Stabilization Fund to the Supplemental Budget Stabilization Account a sum equal to 1.5 percent of the estimated amount of General Fund revenues for the current fiscal year minus the amount, if any, of the total supplemental education payments set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 8.3 remaining to be allocated.

(2) If the Supplemental Education Payment Account is not established by subdivision (a), on October 1, 2011, and on October 1 annually thereafter, the Controller shall transfer from the Budget Stabilization Fund to the Supplemental Budget Stabilization Account a sum equal to 1.5 percent of the estimated amount of General Fund revenues for the current fiscal year.

(3) Funds in the Supplemental Budget Stabilization Account may be appropriated only for the purposes set forth in subparagraphs (B) or (C) of paragraph (4) of subdivision (c) of Section 21.

Third— That Section 21 is added to Article XVI thereof, to read:

SEC. 21. (a) On or before May 29, 2011, and on or before May 29 of each year thereafter, the Director of Finance shall do all of the following, reporting the result in each case to the Legislature and the Governor:

(1) Separately estimate General Fund revenues, transfers, and balances available from the prior fiscal year for the current fiscal

year.

(2) Determine the revenue forecast amount for the current fiscal year in the manner set forth in subdivision (d).

(3) Estimate the amount, as of that date, of any General Fund obligations arising under Section 8 for the current fiscal year, including any maintenance factor allocation for the current fiscal year required pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 8, that have not yet been funded by the State.

(b) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), “unanticipated revenues” for a fiscal year, for purposes of this section, shall be the lesser of the following:

(A) Estimated General Fund revenues for the current fiscal year reported pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) minus the revenue forecast amount for the current fiscal year.

(B) Estimated General Fund revenues, transfers, and balances available from the prior fiscal year for the current fiscal year reported pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) minus the expenditure forecast amount for the current fiscal year determined pursuant to subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (f) of Section 20.

(2) If the amount determined pursuant to paragraph (1) is less than zero, the amount of unanticipated revenues shall be zero.

(c) Unanticipated revenues, as determined pursuant to this section, may be used only as follows:

(1) Unanticipated revenues shall be appropriated to satisfy any unfunded General Fund obligations arising under Section 8 for the current fiscal year, as estimated pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (a).

(2) Any unanticipated revenues that remain after deducting, in accordance with paragraph (1), the amount of the estimate required by paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) shall be transferred by the Controller no later than June 27 of the current fiscal year to the Budget Stabilization Fund, not exceeding the amount needed to increase the balance in the fund to an amount equal to 12.5 percent of the estimate of General Fund revenues as set forth in the enacted budget bill for that fiscal year. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution:

(A) If the Director of Finance determines at any time that the total amount of General Fund obligations arising under Section 8 for a fiscal year, including any maintenance factor allocation for that fiscal year required pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 8, exceeds the total amount of those General Fund obligations as calculated for that fiscal year for purposes of the estimate required by paragraph (3) of subdivision (a), he or she shall so report to the Legislature, the Governor, and the Controller. The Controller shall thereupon transfer funds in the amount of that difference from the Budget Stabilization Fund to the General Fund, and the funds so transferred shall be appropriated only for purposes of funding the additional amount of General Fund obligations under Section 8 determined pursuant to this paragraph.

(B) If the Director of Finance determines at any time that the total amount of General Fund obligations arising under Section 8 for a fiscal year, including any maintenance factor allocation for that fiscal year required pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 8, is less than the total amount of those General Fund obligations as calculated for that fiscal year for purposes of the estimate required by paragraph (3) of subdivision (a), he or she shall so report to the Legislature, the Governor, and the Controller. The Controller shall thereupon transfer funds in the amount of that difference from the General Fund to the Budget Stabilization Fund, not exceeding the amount needed to increase the balance in the latter fund to an amount equal to 12.5 percent of the estimate of General Fund revenues as set forth in the enacted budget bill for that fiscal year.

(3) Any unanticipated revenues remaining after any appropriations and transfers described in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be appropriated to retire outstanding budgetary obligations. For purposes of this paragraph, “budgetary obligations” means any of the following:

(A) Unfunded prior fiscal year General Fund obligations pursuant to Section 8.

(B) Any repayment obligations created by the suspension of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 25.5 of Article XIII.

(C) Any repayment obligations created by the suspension of subdivision (a) of Section 1 of Article XIX B.

(D) Bonded indebtedness authorized pursuant to Section 1.3.

(4) Any unanticipated revenues remaining after any appropriations and transfers described in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) are made to retire all outstanding budgetary obligations shall be used for one or more of the following purposes:

(A) Transfer by statute to the Budget Stabilization Fund.

(B) Appropriation for one-time infrastructure or other capital outlay purposes.

(C) Appropriation to retire, redeem, or defease outstanding general obligation or other bonded indebtedness of the State.

(D) Return to taxpayers within the current or immediately following fiscal year by a one-time revision of tax rates, or by rebates.

(E) Appropriation for unfunded liabilities for vested nonpension benefits for state annuitants.

(d) For the 2010–11 fiscal year, and for each fiscal year thereafter, the revenue forecast amount shall be determined as follows:

(1) The General Fund revenues for the current fiscal year shall be forecast by extrapolating from the trend line derived by a linear regression of General Fund revenues as a function of fiscal year for the period of the 10 preceding fiscal years. For purposes of this paragraph, General Fund revenues shall exclude both of the following:

(A) The General Fund revenue effect of a change in state taxes that affects General Fund revenues for less than the entire period of the 10 preceding fiscal years.

(B) Any proceeds of bonds authorized by subdivision (a) of Section 1.3.

(2) The amount forecast pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be increased or decreased, as applicable, to reflect the net current fiscal year General Fund revenue effect of a change in state taxes for which General Fund revenue effects were excluded pursuant to subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1).

PROPOSITION 1B

This amendment proposed by Assembly Constitutional Amendment 2 of the 2009–2010 Third Extraordinary Session (Resolution Chapter 2, 2009–2010 Third Extraordinary Session) expressly amends the California Constitution by adding a section thereto; therefore, new provisions proposed to be added are printed in *italic type* to indicate that they are new.

PROPOSED LAW

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE XVI

That Section 8.3 is added to Article XVI thereof, to read:

SEC. 8.3. (a) School districts and community college districts shall receive supplemental education payments in the total amount of nine billion three hundred million dollars (\$9,300,000,000). These payments shall be in lieu of the maintenance factor amounts, if any, that otherwise would be determined pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 8 for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 fiscal years. These payments are not subject to subdivision (e) of Section 8. These payments shall be made only from the Supplemental Education Payment Account, subject to the deposit into that account of the amounts necessary to make the payments. The operation of this section is contingent upon the establishment of the Supplemental Education Payment Account pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 20.

(b) Commencing with the 2011–12 fiscal year, in addition to the amounts required to be allocated pursuant to subdivisions (b) and (e) of Section 8, the Legislature annually shall appropriate to school districts and community college districts the amount transferred to the Supplemental Education Payment Account pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 20 in satisfaction of the supplemental education payments required by subdivision (a), until the full amount of the supplemental education payments required by subdivision (a) has been allocated pursuant to this section.

(c) (1) Of the appropriations made to school districts for the 2011–12 fiscal year pursuant to subdivision (b), an amount not exceeding two hundred million dollars (\$200,000,000) shall be available only for the purposes set forth in Section 42238.49 of the Education Code as that section read on March 28, 2009, as determined pursuant to the funding formula set forth in that section.

(2) The remaining amount of the appropriations made to school districts for the 2011–12 fiscal year pursuant to subdivision (b), and all of the appropriations made to school districts pursuant to subdivision (b) for each subsequent fiscal year, shall be allocated as an adjustment to revenue limit apportionments, as specified by statute, in a manner that does not limit a recipient school district with regard to the purposes of the district for which the moneys may be expended.

(d) All amounts appropriated in a fiscal year pursuant to this section shall be deemed allocations to school districts and community college districts from General Fund proceeds of taxes appropriated pursuant to Article XIII B for that fiscal year, for purposes of determining, in the following fiscal year, the amount required pursuant to paragraph (2) or (3), as applicable, of subdivision (b) of Section 8.

PROPOSITION 1C

This amendment proposed by Senate Constitutional Amendment 12 of the 2007–2008 Regular Session (Resolution Chapter 143, Statutes of 2008) and Assembly Bill 1654 of the 2007–2008 Regular Session (Chapter 764, Statutes of 2008) and Assembly Bill 12 of the 2009–2010 Third Extraordinary Session (Chapter 8, 2009–2010 Third Extraordinary Session) expressly amends the California Constitution by amending a section thereof and amends, adds and repeals sections of the Government Code and amends a section of the California State Lottery Act of 1984; therefore, existing provisions proposed to be deleted are printed in ~~strikeout type~~ and new provisions proposed to be added are printed in *italic type* to indicate that they are new.

PROPOSED LAW

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE IV OF THE CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION

That Section 19 of Article IV thereof is amended to read:

SEC. 19. (a) The Legislature has no power to authorize lotteries, and shall prohibit the sale of lottery tickets in the State.

(b) The Legislature may provide for the regulation of horse races and horse race meetings and wagering on the results.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the Legislature by statute may authorize cities and counties to provide for bingo games, but only for charitable purposes.

(d) (1) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), there is authorized the ~~establishment of a~~ California State Lottery, a lottery to be conducted by the State and operated for the purpose of increasing revenues to provide funds for the support of public education and other public purposes.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law or this Constitution to the contrary, the Legislature is hereby authorized to obtain moneys for the purposes of the California State Lottery through the sale of future revenues of the California State Lottery and rights to receive those revenues to an entity authorized by the Legislature to issue debt

obligations for the purpose of funding that purchase.

(e) The Legislature has no power to authorize, and shall prohibit, casinos of the type currently operating in Nevada and New Jersey.

(f) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) and (e), and any other provision of state law, the Governor is authorized to negotiate and conclude compacts, subject to ratification by the Legislature, for the operation of slot machines and for the conduct of lottery games and banking and percentage card games by federally recognized Indian tribes on Indian lands in California in accordance with federal law. Accordingly, slot machines, lottery games, and banking and percentage card games are hereby permitted to be conducted and operated on tribal lands subject to those compacts.

(f)

(g) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the Legislature may authorize private, nonprofit, eligible organizations, as defined by the Legislature, to conduct raffles as a funding mechanism to provide support for their own or another private, nonprofit, eligible organization's beneficial and charitable works, provided that (1) at least 90 percent of the gross receipts from the raffle go directly to beneficial or charitable purposes in California, and (2) any person who receives compensation in connection with the operation of a raffle is an employee of the private nonprofit organization that is conducting the raffle. The Legislature, two-thirds of the membership of each house concurring, may amend the percentage of gross receipts required by this subdivision to be dedicated to beneficial or charitable purposes by means of a statute that is signed by the Governor.

PROPOSED STATUTORY PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. More than 20 years having passed since the inception of the California State Lottery, the Lottery, as a state-owned asset, should be authorized to modernize its operations in order to improve its financial performance.

SEC. 2. Section 8880.1 of the Government Code is amended to read:

8880.1. **Purpose and Intent**

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8880.1. *The People of the State of California declare that the purpose of this Act is support for preservation of the rights, liberties and welfare of the people by providing additional monies moneys to benefit education either directly or indirectly by providing funds to pay General Fund and infrastructure bond obligations without the imposition of additional or increased taxes.*

The People of the State of California further declare that it is their intent that the net revenues of the California State Lottery that are allocated for public education shall not be used as substitute funds but rather shall supplement the total amount of money allocated for public education in California.

It is further the intent of the People of California to permanently secure the contribution that the California State Lottery has made to funding public education by increasing the minimum guarantee set forth in Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution.

SEC. 3. Section 8880.4 of the Government Code is amended to read:

8880.4. **Revenues** *For fiscal years prior to the 2009–10 fiscal year, total revenues of the state lottery, as defined in Section 8880.65, shall be allocated as follows:*

(a) Not less than 84 percent of the total annual revenues from the sale of state lottery tickets or shares shall be returned to the public in the form of prizes and net revenues to benefit public education.

(1) Fifty percent of the total annual revenues shall be returned to the public in the form of prizes as described in this chapter.

(2) At least 34 percent of the total annual revenues shall be allocated to the benefit of public education, as specified in Section 8880.5. However, for the 1998–99 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, 50 percent of any increase in the amount calculated pursuant to this paragraph from the amount calculated in the 1997–98 fiscal year shall

be allocated to school districts and community college districts for the purchase of instructional materials, on the basis of an equal amount per unit of average daily attendance, as defined by law, and through a fair and equitable distribution system across grade levels.

(3) All unclaimed prize money shall revert to the benefit of public education, as provided for in subdivision (e) of Section 8880.32 8880.32I.

(4) All of the interest earned upon funds held in the State Lottery Fund shall be allocated to the benefit of public education, as specified in Section 8880.5. This interest is in addition to, and shall not be considered as any part of, the 34 percent of the total annual revenues that is required to be allocated for the benefit of public education as specified in paragraph (2).

(5) No more than 16 percent of the total annual revenues shall be allocated for payment of expenses of the lottery as described in this chapter. To the extent that expenses of the lottery are less than 16 percent of the total annual revenues, any surplus funds also shall be allocated to the benefit of public education, as specified in this section or in Section 8880.5.

(b) Funds allocated for the benefit of public education pursuant to subdivision (a) are in addition to other funds appropriated or required under existing constitutional reservations for educational purposes. No program shall have the amount appropriated to support that program reduced as a result of funds allocated pursuant to subdivision (a). Funds allocated for the benefit of public education pursuant to subdivision (a) shall not supplant funds committed for child development programs.

(c) None of the following shall be considered revenues for the purposes of this section:

(1) Revenues recorded as a result of a nonmonetary exchange. “Nonmonetary exchange” means a reciprocal transfer, in compliance with generally accepted accounting principles, between the lottery and another entity that results in the lottery acquiring assets or services and the lottery providing assets or services.

(2) Reimbursements received by the lottery for the cost of goods or services provided by the lottery that are less than or equal to the cost of the same goods or services provided by the lottery.

(d) Reimbursements received in excess of the cost of the same goods and services provided by the lottery, as specified in paragraph (2) of subdivision (c), are not a part of the 34 percent of total annual revenues required to be allocated for the benefit of public education, as specified in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a). However, this amount shall be allocated for the benefit of public education as specified in Section 8880.5.

SEC. 4. Section 8880.4.5 is added to the Government Code, to read:

8880.4.5. *Commencing with the 2009–10 fiscal year, total revenues of the lottery, as defined in Section 8880.65, for each fiscal year shall be allocated as follows:*

(a) *Not less than 87 percent of the total revenues shall be returned to the public as follows:*

(1) *The commission shall determine the percentage of total revenues that shall be returned to the public in the form of prizes as set forth in this chapter, provided that the percentage shall not be less than 50 percent of the total revenues.*

(2) *One million dollars (\$1,000,000) shall be allocated to the Office of Problem and Pathological Gambling within the State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs for problem gambling awareness and treatment programs. No later than April 1 of each year, the Director of the Office of Problem and Pathological Gambling shall report to the commission on the effectiveness of problem gambling awareness and treatment efforts. The funding provided pursuant to this paragraph shall not replace or limit any other problem gambling awareness or treatment activity determined by the director to further the purposes of this chapter.*

(3) *The amount of net revenues designated by the Director of*

Finance as lottery revenue assets subject to sale pursuant to Article 6.7 (commencing with Section 63048.91) of Chapter 2 of Division 1 of Title 6.7 shall be transferred to the Lottery Assets Fund, which is hereby established in the State Treasury, and, notwithstanding Section 13340, is continuously appropriated for the purposes of that article.

(4) Net revenues remaining after the allocations made pursuant to paragraphs (1) through (3) shall be transferred to the Debt Retirement Fund, which is hereby established in the State Treasury. The Debt Retirement Fund may be appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose of repaying General Fund budgetary obligations, infrastructure bond debts, and the Economic Recovery Bonds, including reimbursement to the General Fund for the costs of these debts.

(b) No more than 13 percent of the total revenues shall be allocated for payment of expenses of the lottery as described in this chapter. To the extent that expenses of the lottery are less than 13 percent of the total revenues, surplus funds may be carried over from year to year upon a determination by the commission that the carryover furthers the purposes of this chapter, except that the total revenues allocated for payment, plus carried over revenue, shall not exceed 16 percent of the total revenues for the year in which carried over revenue is available. Excess carried over revenue shall be allocated pursuant to subdivision (a).

(c) None of the following shall be considered revenues for the purposes of this section:

(1) Revenues recorded as a result of a nonmonetary exchange. "Nonmonetary exchange" means a reciprocal transfer, in compliance with generally accepted accounting principles, between the lottery and another entity that results in the lottery acquiring assets or services and the lottery providing assets or services.

(2) Reimbursements received by the lottery for the cost of goods or services provided by the lottery that are less than or equal to the cost of the same goods or services provided by the lottery.

SEC. 5. Section 8880.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:

8880.5. Allocations for education:

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8880.5. The California State Lottery Education Fund is created within the State Treasury, and is continuously appropriated for carrying out the purposes of this chapter. ~~The~~ For fiscal years prior to the 2009–10 fiscal year, the Controller shall draw warrants on this fund and distribute them quarterly in the following manner, provided that the payments specified in subdivisions (a) to (g), inclusive, shall be equal per capita amounts.

(a) Payments shall be made directly to public school districts, including county superintendents of schools, serving kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, or any part thereof, on the basis of an equal amount for each unit of average daily attendance, as defined by law and adjusted pursuant to subdivision (l).

(b) Payments shall also be made directly to public school districts serving community colleges, on the basis of an equal amount for each unit of average daily attendance, as defined by law.

(c) Payments shall also be made directly to the Board of Trustees of the California State University on the basis of an amount for each unit of equivalent full-time enrollment. Funds received by the trustees shall be deposited in and expended from the California State University Lottery Education Fund, which is hereby created or, at the discretion of the trustees, deposited in local trust accounts in accordance with subdivision (j) of Section 89721 of the Education Code.

(d) Payments shall also be made directly to the Regents of the University of California on the basis of an amount for each unit of equivalent full-time enrollment.

(e) Payments shall also be made directly to the Board of Directors of the Hastings College of the Law on the basis of an amount for each unit of equivalent full-time enrollment.

(f) Payments shall also be made directly to the Department of the

Youth Authority for educational programs serving kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, or any part thereof, on the basis of an equal amount for each unit of average daily attendance, as defined by law.

(g) Payments shall also be made directly to the two California Schools for the Deaf, the California School for the Blind, and the three Diagnostic Schools for Neurologically Handicapped Children, on the basis of an amount for each unit of equivalent full-time enrollment.

(h) Payments shall also be made directly to the State Department of Developmental Services and the State Department of Mental Health for clients with developmental or mental disabilities who are enrolled in state hospital education programs, including developmental centers, on the basis of an equal amount for each unit of average daily attendance, as defined by law.

(i) No Budget Act or other statutory provision shall direct that payments for public education made pursuant to this chapter be used for purposes and programs (including workload adjustments and maintenance of the level of service) authorized by Chapters 498, 565, and 1302 of the Statutes of 1983, Chapter 97 or 258 of the Statutes of 1984, or Chapter 1 of the Statutes of the 1983–84 Second Extraordinary Session.

(j) School districts and other agencies receiving funds distributed pursuant to this chapter may at their option utilize funds allocated by this chapter to provide additional funds for those purposes and programs prescribed by subdivision (i) for the purpose of enrichment or expansion.

(k) As a condition of receiving any moneys pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b), each district and county superintendent of schools shall establish a separate account for the receipt and expenditure of those moneys, which account shall be clearly identified as a lottery education account.

(l) Commencing with the 1998–99 fiscal year, and each year thereafter, for the purposes of subdivision (a), average daily attendance shall be increased by the statewide average rate of excused absences for the 1996–97 fiscal year as determined pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 855 of the Statutes of 1997. The statewide average excused absence rate, and the corresponding adjustment factor required for the operation of this subdivision, shall be certified to the State Controller by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

(m) It is the intent of this chapter that all funds allocated from the California State Lottery Education Fund and pursuant to Section 8880.5.5 shall be used exclusively for the education of pupils and students and no funds shall be spent for acquisition of real property, construction of facilities, financing of research, or any other noninstructional purpose.

SEC. 6. Section 8880.5.5 is added to the Government Code, to read:

8880.5.5. (a) Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, commencing with the 2009–10 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, the following annual appropriations are hereby made from the General Fund:

(1) To the State Department of Education, for allocation to school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools serving kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, or any part thereof, on the basis of an equal amount for each unit of average daily attendance, as defined by law and adjusted pursuant to subdivision (l) of Section 8880.5, an amount equal to the payments made during the 2008–09 fiscal year pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 8880.5, adjusted for inflation and attendance. The amount appropriated each year pursuant to this paragraph shall be determined by multiplying the amount appropriated in the preceding fiscal year by one plus the percent change in average daily attendance, as defined by law and adjusted pursuant to subdivision (l) of Section 8880.5, for school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools serving kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, from the second preceding fiscal year to the preceding fiscal year and then by applying a cost-of-living adjustment pursuant to paragraph (10) of this subdivision.

(2) To the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, for allocation to community college districts, on the basis of an equal amount for each full time equivalent student, as defined by law, an amount equal to the payments made during the 2008–09 fiscal year pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 8880.5, adjusted for inflation and attendance. The amount appropriated each year pursuant to this paragraph shall be determined by multiplying the amount appropriated in the preceding fiscal year by one plus the percent change in full time equivalent students for community college districts from the second preceding fiscal year to the preceding fiscal year and then by applying a cost of living adjustment pursuant to paragraph (10) of this subdivision.

(3) To the Board of Trustees of the California State University, an amount equal to the payments made during the 2008–09 fiscal year pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 8880.5, adjusted for inflation and attendance. The amount appropriated each year pursuant to this paragraph shall be determined by multiplying the amount appropriated in the preceding fiscal year by one plus the percent change in full-time equivalent students for the California State University system from the second preceding fiscal year to the preceding fiscal year and then by applying a cost-of-living adjustment pursuant to paragraph (10) of this subdivision.

(4) To the Regents of the University of California, an amount equal to the payments made during the 2008–09 fiscal year pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 8880.5, adjusted for inflation and attendance. The amount appropriated each year pursuant to this paragraph shall be determined by multiplying the amount appropriated in the preceding fiscal year by one plus the percent change in full-time equivalent students for the University of California system from the second preceding fiscal year to the preceding fiscal year and then by applying a cost-of-living adjustment pursuant to paragraph (10) of this subdivision.

(5) To the Board of Directors of the Hastings College of the Law, an amount equal to the payments made during the 2008–09 fiscal year pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 8880.5, adjusted for inflation and attendance. The amount appropriated each year pursuant to this paragraph shall be determined by multiplying the amount appropriated in the preceding fiscal year by one plus the percent change in full-time equivalent students for the Hastings College of the Law from the second preceding fiscal year to the preceding fiscal year and then by applying a cost-of-living adjustment pursuant to paragraph (10) of this subdivision.

(6) To the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, for educational programs serving kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, or any part thereof, an amount equal to the payments made during the 2008–09 fiscal year pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 8880.5, adjusted for inflation and attendance. The amount appropriated each year pursuant to this paragraph shall be determined by multiplying the amount appropriated in the preceding fiscal year by one plus the percent change in equivalent average daily attendance for the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Division of Juvenile Justice from the second preceding fiscal year to the preceding fiscal year and then by applying a cost-of-living adjustment pursuant to paragraph (10) of this subdivision.

(7) To the State Department of Education, for support of the State Special Schools, an amount equal to the payments made during the 2008–09 fiscal year pursuant to subdivision (g) of Section 8880.5, adjusted for inflation and attendance. The amount appropriated each year pursuant to this paragraph shall be determined by multiplying the amount appropriated in the preceding fiscal year by one plus the percent change in equivalent average daily attendance for the State Special Schools from the second preceding fiscal year to the preceding fiscal year and then by applying a cost-of-living adjustment pursuant to paragraph (10) of this subdivision.

(8) To the State Department of Developmental Services, for clients with developmental disabilities who are enrolled in developmental

center education programs, an amount equal to the payments made to the State Department of Developmental Services during the 2008–09 fiscal year pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 8880.5, adjusted for inflation and attendance. The amount appropriated each year pursuant to this paragraph shall be determined by multiplying the amount appropriated in the preceding fiscal year by one plus the percent change in equivalent average daily attendance for the State Department of Developmental Services from the second preceding fiscal year to the preceding fiscal year and then by applying a cost-of-living adjustment pursuant to paragraph (10) of this subdivision.

(9) To the State Department of Mental Health, for clients with mental disabilities who are enrolled in state hospital education programs, an amount equal to the payments made to the State Department of Mental Health during the 2008–09 fiscal year pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 8880.5, adjusted for inflation and attendance. The amount appropriated each year pursuant to this paragraph shall be determined by multiplying the amount appropriated in the preceding fiscal year by one plus the percent change in equivalent average daily attendance for the State Department of Mental Health from the second preceding fiscal year to the preceding fiscal year and then by applying a cost-of-living adjustment pursuant to paragraph (10) of this subdivision.

(10) The amounts appropriated pursuant to this subdivision shall be increased each year by the change in the cost-of-living determined pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (e) of Section 8 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

(b) The amounts appropriated for the 2009–10 fiscal year pursuant to paragraphs (1), (2), (6), (7), (8), and (9) of subdivision (a) shall be in addition to the sums required by, and shall not be considered towards fulfilling the funding requirements of Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution.

(c) The amounts appropriated for the 2009–10 fiscal year pursuant to paragraphs (1), (2), (6), (7), (8), and (9) of subdivision (a) shall not offset or in any way reduce the maintenance factor determined pursuant to subdivisions (d) and (e) of Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution, and shall be in addition to the amount of maintenance factor allocated in the 2009–10 fiscal year pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution.

(d) Commencing with the 2010–11 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, for the purposes of making the computations required by Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution, the appropriations made by paragraphs (1), (2), (6), (7), (8), and (9) of subdivision (a) of this section for the prior fiscal year shall be deemed to be included within the “total allocations to school districts and community college districts from General Fund proceeds of taxes appropriated pursuant to Article XIII B,” as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 41202 of the Education Code.

(e) Commencing with the 2010–11 fiscal year, the percentage determined pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution, as adjusted pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 41200) of Part 24 of the Education Code, shall be increased by adding to it the number of percentage points determined by dividing the total amount allocated pursuant to subdivisions (a), (b), (f), (g), and (h) of Section 8880.5 for the 2008–09 fiscal year by the total General Fund revenues that may be appropriated pursuant to Article XIII B of the California Constitution for the 2008–09 fiscal year.

(f) Commencing with the 2009–10 fiscal year, references in law to lottery education funds, to funds allocated pursuant to Section 8880.5, to funds allocated from the California State Lottery Education Fund, or similar references in law to the proceeds of lottery revenues allocated for the benefit of public education to the entities described in subdivisions (a), (b), (f), (g), and (h) of Section 8880.5 shall be deemed to be references to the funds appropriated pursuant to this section. This subdivision shall be broadly construed to effectuate its

purpose.

SEC. 7. Section 8880.25 of the Government Code is amended to read:

8880.25. Operation of the Lottery

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8880.25. ~~The Lottery shall be initiated and operated so as to produce the maximum amount of net revenues to supplement the total amount of money allocated for public education in California available for allocation pursuant to Sections 8880.4 and 8880.4.5.~~

SEC. 12. Section 8880.56 of the Government Code is amended to read:

8880.56. (a) ~~Notwithstanding any other provisions provision of this chapter or of any other law, the director may purchase or lease goods and services as are necessary for effectuating the purposes of this chapter has express authority, subject only to commission approval, to make any and all expenditures that are necessary or reasonable for effectuating the purposes of this chapter, including, but not limited to, payment for the costs of supplies, materials, tickets, independent audit services, independent studies, data transmission, advertising, promotion, consumer, retailer, and employee incentives, public relations, communications, compensation paid to the lottery game retailers, bonding for lottery game retailers, printing, distribution of tickets or shares, reimbursement of costs of services provided to the lottery by other governmental entities, and payment for the costs of any other goods and services necessary or reasonable for effectuating the purposes of this chapter.~~ The director may not contract with any private party for the operation and administration of the California State Lottery, created by this chapter. However, this section does not preclude procurements ~~which~~ that integrate functions such as game design, supply, advertising, and public relations. In all procurement decisions, the director shall, subject to the approval of the commission, award contracts to the responsible supplier submitting the ~~lowest~~ and best proposal that maximizes the benefits to the state in relation to the areas of security, competence, experience, and timely performance, shall take into account the particularly sensitive nature of the California State Lottery and shall act to promote and ensure integrity, security, honesty, and fairness in the operation and administration of the lottery and the objective of raising net revenues for the benefit of the public purpose described in this chapter. *With regard to employee incentives, the director shall exercise his or her authority consistent with the provisions of Chapter 10.3 (commencing with Section 3512) of Division 4 of Title 1.*

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the following shall apply to contracts or procurement by the lottery:

(1) To ensure the fullest competition, the commission shall adopt and publish competitive bidding procedures for the award of any procurement or contract involving an expenditure of more than ~~one five hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000)~~ (\$500,000). The competitive bidding procedures shall include, but not be limited to, requirements for submission of bids and accompanying documentation, guidelines for the use of requests for proposals, invitations to bid, or other methods of bidding, and a bid protest procedure. The director shall determine whether the goods or services subject to this paragraph are available through existing contracts or price schedules of the Department of General Services.

(2) The contracting standards, procedures, and rules contained in this subdivision shall also apply with respect to any subcontract involving an expenditure of more than ~~one five hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000)~~ (\$500,000). The commission shall establish, as part of its bidding procedures for general contracts, subcontracting guidelines that implement this requirement.

(3) The provisions of Article 1 (commencing with Section 11250) of Chapter 3 of Part 1 of Division 3 apply to the commission.

(4) The commission is subject to the Small Business Procurement and Contract Act, as provided in Chapter 6.5 (commencing with Section 14835) of Part 5.5 of Division 3.

(5) In advertising or awarding any general contract for the procurement of goods and services exceeding five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000), the commission and the director shall require all bidders or contractors, or both, to include specific plans or arrangements to utilize subcontracts with socially and economically disadvantaged small business concerns. The subcontracting plans shall delineate the nature and extent of the services to be utilized, and those concerns or individuals identified for subcontracting if known.

It is the intention of the Legislature in enacting this section to establish as an objective of the utmost importance the advancement of business opportunities for these small business concerns in the private business activities created by the California State Lottery. In that regard, the commission and the director shall have an affirmative duty to achieve the most feasible and practicable level of participation by socially and economically disadvantaged small business concerns in its procurement programs.

By July 1, 1986, the commission shall adopt proposal evaluation procedures, criteria, and contract terms which are consistent with the advancement of business opportunities for small business concerns in the private business activities created by the California State Lottery and which will achieve the most feasible and practicable level of participation by socially and economically disadvantaged small business concerns in its procurement programs. The proposal evaluation procedures, criteria, and contract terms adopted shall be reported in writing to both houses of the Legislature on or before July 1, 1986.

For the purposes of this section, socially and economically disadvantaged persons include women, Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, Native Americans (including American Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, and Native Hawaiians), Asian-Pacific Americans (including persons whose origins are from Japan, China, the Philippines, Vietnam, Korea, Samoa, Guam, the United States Trust Territories of the Pacific, Northern Marianas, Laos, Cambodia, and Taiwan), and other minorities or any other natural persons found by the commission to be disadvantaged.

The commission shall report to the Legislature by July 1, 1987, and by each July 1 thereafter, on the level of participation of small businesses, socially and economically disadvantaged businesses, and California businesses in all contracts awarded by the commission.

(6) The commission shall prepare and submit to the Legislature by October 1 of each year a report detailing the lottery's purchase of goods and services through the Department of General Services. The report shall also include a listing of contracts awarded for more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), the name of the contractor, amount and term of the contract, and the basis upon which the contract was awarded.

~~The~~

(c) ~~The~~ lottery shall fully comply with the requirements of paragraphs (2) to (5), inclusive, of subdivision (b), except that any function or role which is otherwise the responsibility of the Department of Finance or the Department of General Services shall instead, for purposes of this subdivision, be the sole responsibility of the lottery, which shall have the sole authority to perform that function or role.

(d) *Where a conflict exists between the provisions of this chapter and any other provision of law, the provisions of this chapter shall control.*

SEC. 14. Section 8880.63 of the Government Code is repealed.

~~8880.63. As nearly as practical, 50 percent of the total projected revenue, computed on a fiscal-year basis, accruing from the sales of all lottery tickets or shares shall be apportioned for payment of prizes.~~

SEC. 15. Section 8880.64 of the Government Code is amended to read:

8880.64. (a) Expenses of the lottery shall include all costs incurred ~~in the operation and administration of the lottery and all costs resulting from any contracts entered into for the purchase or lease of goods and services required by the lottery, including, but not limited to, the costs~~

of supplies, materials, tickets, independent audit services, independent studies, data transmission, advertising, promotion, incentives, public relations, communications, compensation paid to the lottery game retailers, bonding for lottery game retailers, printing, distribution of tickets or shares, reimbursement of costs of services provided to the lottery by other governmental entities, and for the costs for any other goods and services necessary for effectuating the purposes of this chapter pursuant to Section 8880.56. As a promotional expense, the commission may supplement the prize pool of a game or games upon its determination that a supplement will benefit the public purpose of this chapter.

~~(b) (1) Not more than 16 percent of the total annual revenues accruing from the sale of all lottery tickets and shares from all lottery games shall be expended for the payment of the expenses of the lottery.~~

~~(2)~~

~~(b) Expenses recorded as a result of a nonmonetary exchange shall not be considered an expense for the purposes of Section Sections 8880.4 and 8880.4.5 and this section. "Nonmonetary exchange" means a reciprocal transfer, in compliance with generally accepted accounting principles, between the lottery and another entity that results in the lottery acquiring assets or services and the lottery providing assets or services.~~

SEC. 16. Section 8880.65 of the Government Code is amended to read:

~~8880.65. Transfer of Net Revenues~~

~~The funds remaining in the State Lottery Fund after accrual of all revenues to the State Lottery Fund, and after accrual of all obligations of the Lottery for prizes, expenses, and the repayment of any funds advanced from the temporary line of credit for initial startup costs and interest thereon shall be deemed to be the net revenues of the Lottery.~~

~~8880.65. (a) For the purposes of this chapter, the total revenues of the lottery shall include all revenue received by the California State Lottery, including, but not limited to, revenue from the sale of tickets or shares, merchandising revenue, advertising revenue, interest earnings on moneys in the State Lottery Fund, and unclaimed prizes returned to or retained by the State Lottery Fund. The net revenues of the lottery shall include total revenues remaining after accrual of all obligations of the lottery for prizes and expenses.~~

~~The~~

~~(b) For fiscal years prior to the 2009–10 fiscal year, the net revenues of the Lottery lottery shall be transferred from the State Lottery Fund not less than quarterly to the California State Lottery Education Fund.~~

~~(c) Commencing with the 2009–10 fiscal year, the net revenues of the lottery shall be transferred from the State Lottery Fund as required by Section 8880.4.5.~~

SEC. 17. Section 5 of the California State Lottery Act of 1984 is amended to read:

Sec. 5. ~~No provision~~ The provisions of this Act, except Sections 8880.5 and 8880.5.5 which may be amended only by a vote of the People, may be changed except to further its purpose for the purpose of modernizing the California State Lottery or to further the purposes of this Act as set forth in Sections 8880.1 and 8880.25 of the Government Code by a bill passed by a vote of two-thirds of the membership of both houses of the Legislature and signed by the Governor.

PROPOSITION 1D

This amendment proposed by Assembly Bill 17 of the 2009–2010 Third Extraordinary Session (Chapter 11, 2009–2010 Third Extraordinary Session) is submitted to the people in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of Article II of the California Constitution.

This proposed law amends sections of the Health and Safety Code and amends a section of, and adds a section to, the Revenue and

Taxation Code; therefore, provisions proposed to be deleted are printed in ~~strikeout type~~ and new provisions proposed to be added are printed in *italic type* to indicate that they are new.

PROPOSED LAW

SECTION 1. Section 130105 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

130105. The California Children and Families Trust Fund is hereby created in the State Treasury.

(a) The California Children and Families Trust Fund shall consist of moneys collected pursuant to the taxes imposed by Section 30131.2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(b) All costs to implement this act shall be paid from moneys deposited in the California Children and Families Trust Fund.

(c) The State Board of Equalization shall determine within one year of the passage of this act the effect that additional taxes imposed on cigarettes and tobacco products by this act has on the consumption of cigarettes and tobacco products in this state. To the extent that a decrease in consumption is determined by the State Board of Equalization to be the direct result of additional taxes imposed by this act, the State Board of Equalization shall determine the fiscal effect the decrease in consumption has on the funding of any Proposition 99 (the Tobacco Tax and Health Protection Act of 1988) state health-related education or research programs in effect as of November 1, 1998, and the Breast Cancer Fund programs that are funded by excise taxes on cigarettes and tobacco products. Funds shall be transferred from the California Children and Families Trust Fund to those affected programs as necessary to offset the revenue decrease directly resulting from the imposition of additional taxes by this act. These reimbursements shall occur, and at any times, as determined necessary to further the intent of this subdivision.

(d) The California Children and Families Trust Fund shall be used to provide direct health care services, human services, including services for at-risk families who are involved with the child welfare system administered by the county welfare department, and direct early education services, including preschool and child care. Moneys shall be allocated and appropriated from the California Children and Families Trust Fund, except as authorized in subparagraph (H) of paragraph (1), and Section 30131.45 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, as follows:

(1) Twenty percent shall be allocated and appropriated to separate accounts of the state commission for expenditure according to the following formula:

~~(A) Six percent shall be deposited in a Mass Media Communications Account for expenditures for communications to the general public utilizing television, radio, newspapers, and other mass media on subjects relating to and furthering the goals and purposes of this act, including, but not limited to, methods of nurturing and parenting that encourage proper childhood development, the informed selection of child care, information regarding health and social services, the prevention and cessation of tobacco, alcohol, and drug use by pregnant women, the detrimental effects of secondhand smoke on early childhood development, and to ensure that children are ready to enter school.~~

~~(B)~~

(A) Five percent shall be deposited in an Education Account for expenditures to ensure that children are ready to enter school and for programs relating to education, including, but not limited to, the development of educational materials, professional and parental education and training, and technical support for county commissions in the areas described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 130125.

~~(C)~~

(B) Three percent shall be deposited in a Child Care Account for expenditures to ensure that children are ready to enter school and for

programs relating to child care, including, but not limited to, the education and training of child care providers, the development of educational materials and guidelines for child care workers, and other areas described in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 130125.

~~(D)~~

(C) Three percent shall be deposited in a Research and Development Account for expenditures to ensure that children are ready to enter school and for the research and development of best practices and standards for all programs and services relating to early childhood development established pursuant to this act, and for the assessment and quality evaluation of those programs and services.

~~(E)~~

(D) One percent shall be deposited in an Administration Account for expenditures for the administrative functions of the state commission. Any funds not needed for the administrative functions of the state commission may be transferred to the Unallocated Account described in subparagraph ~~(F)~~ (E), upon approval by the state commission.

~~(F)~~ Two

(E) Eight percent shall be deposited in an Unallocated Account for expenditure by the state commission for any of the purposes of this act described in Section 130100 provided that none of these moneys shall be expended for the administrative functions of the state commission. *The Unallocated Account shall be used to ensure that every county commission has a base level of funding of at least four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000).*

~~(G)~~

(F) In the event that, for whatever reason, the expenditure of any moneys allocated and appropriated for the purposes specified in subparagraphs (A) to ~~(F)~~ (E), inclusive, is enjoined by a final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, then those moneys shall be available for expenditure by the state commission for mass media communication emphasizing the need to eliminate smoking and other tobacco use by pregnant women, the need to eliminate smoking and other tobacco use by persons under 18 years of age, and the need to eliminate exposure to secondhand smoke.

~~(H)~~

(G) Any moneys allocated and appropriated to any of the accounts described in subparagraphs (A) to ~~(F)~~ (E), inclusive, that are not encumbered or expended within any applicable period prescribed by law shall (together with the accrued interest on the amount) revert to and remain in the same account for the next fiscal period.

(H) *Notwithstanding subparagraph (G), balances of up to three hundred forty million dollars (\$340,000,000), but not less than two hundred seventy-five million dollars (\$275,000,000) in the accounts described in subparagraphs (A) to (E), inclusive, that are not encumbered or expended by July 1, 2009, shall be redirected to support state health and human services programs for children up to five years of age. The state commission shall ensure that these reserves are available for this purpose. For purposes of this subparagraph, "state health and human services programs" includes, but is not limited to, early intervention and prevention services for infants and toddlers with developmental disabilities, child welfare services, adoption assistance, foster care, kinship guardianship assistance payments (Kin-GAP), and direct health care services.*

(2) Eighty percent shall be allocated and appropriated to county commissions in accordance with Section 130140.

(A) The moneys allocated and appropriated to county commissions shall be deposited in each local Children and Families Trust Fund administered by each county commission, and shall be expended only for the purposes authorized by this act and in accordance with the county strategic plan approved by each county commission. *Notwithstanding any other provision of law and the designation of the local Children and Families Trust Fund as a trust fund, the local controller may use the money in the fund for loans to the local general*

fund. Any such loan shall be repaid from the general fund with interest computed at the Pooled Money Investment Account rate, with the interest commencing to accrue on the date the loan is made from the fund or account. This subparagraph does not authorize any transfer that will interfere with the carrying out of the object for which this fund or those accounts were created.

(B) Any moneys allocated and appropriated to any of the county commissions that are not encumbered or expended within any applicable period prescribed by law shall (together with the accrued interest on the amount) revert to and remain in the same local Children and Families Trust Fund for the next fiscal period under the same conditions as set forth in subparagraph (A).

(e) All grants, gifts, or bequests of money made to or for the benefit of the state commission from public or private sources to be used for early childhood development programs shall be deposited in the California Children and Families Trust Fund and expended for the specific purpose for which the grant, gift, or bequest was made. The amount of any such grant, gift, or bequest shall not be considered in computing the amount allocated and appropriated to the state commission pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (d).

(f) All grants, gifts, or bequests of money made to or for the benefit of any county commission from public or private sources to be used for early childhood development programs shall be deposited in the local Children and Families Trust Fund and expended for the specific purpose for which the grant, gift, or bequest was made. The amount of any such grant, gift, or bequest shall not be considered in computing the amount allocated and appropriated to the county commissions pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (d).

SEC. 2. Section 130150 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

130150. (a) (1) On or before October 15 of each year, each county commission shall conduct an audit of, and issue a written report on the implementation and performance of, its functions during the preceding fiscal year, including, at a minimum, the manner in which funds were expended, the progress toward, and the achievement of, program goals and objectives, and information on programs funded and populations served for all funded programs.

On or before November 1 of each year, each county commission shall submit its audit and report to the state commission for inclusion in the state commission's consolidated report required in subdivision (b). Each commission shall submit its report in a format prescribed by the state commission if the state commission approves that format in a public meeting prior to the fiscal year during which it is to be used by the county commissions. The state commission shall develop the format in consultation with the county commissions.

(2) *The audits and reports of each county commission shall be transmitted to its respective board of supervisors, the county auditor, and to the state commission. The county auditor shall serve on the local county commission in an ex-officio capacity.*

(b) The state commission shall, on or before January 31 of each year, do both of the following:

(1) Conduct an audit and prepare a written report on the implementation and performance of the state commission functions during the preceding fiscal year, including, at a minimum, the manner in which funds were expended and the progress toward, and the achievement of, program goals and objectives.

(2) Prepare a written report that consolidates, summarizes, analyzes, and comments on the annual audits and reports submitted by all of the county commissions and the Controller for the preceding fiscal year. The written report shall include a listing, by category, of the aggregate expenditures on program areas funded by the state and county commissions pursuant to the purposes of this act, according to a format prescribed by the state commission. This report by the state commission shall be transmitted to the Governor, the Legislature, and each county commission.

(3) In the event a county commission does not submit the information

prescribed in subdivision (a), the state commission may withhold funds that would otherwise have been allocated to the county commission from the California Children and Families Trust Fund pursuant to Section 130140 until the county commission submits the data as required by subdivision (a).

(c) The state commission shall make copies of each of its annual audits and reports available to members of the general public on request and at no cost. The state commission shall furnish each county commission with copies of those documents in a number sufficient for local distribution by the county commission to members of the general public on request and at no cost.

(d) Each county commission shall make copies of its annual audits and reports available to members of the general public on request and at no cost.

SEC. 3. Section 30131.4 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

30131.4. (a) All moneys raised pursuant to taxes imposed by Section 30131.2 shall be appropriated and expended only for the purposes expressed in the California Children and Families Act, and shall be used only to supplement existing levels of service and not to fund existing levels of service, *except as authorized in subparagraph (H) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of Section 130105 of the Health and Safety Code and Section 30131.45*. No moneys in the California Children and Families Trust Fund shall be used to supplant state or local General Fund money for any purpose.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and the designation of the California Children and Families Trust Fund as a trust fund, the Controller may use the money raised pursuant to Section 30131.2 for the California Children and Families Trust Fund and all accounts created pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 130105 of the Health and Safety Code *and Section 30131.45* for loans to the General Fund as provided in Sections 16310 and 16381 of the Government Code. Any such loan shall be repaid from the General Fund with interest computed at 110 percent of the Pooled Money Investment Account rate, with the interest commencing to accrue on the date the loan is made from the fund or account. This subdivision does not authorize any transfer that will interfere with the carrying out of the object for which this fund or those accounts were created.

SEC. 4. Section 30131.45 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:

30131.45. *Prior to the distribution of moneys from the California Children and Families Trust Fund as provided under Section 130105 of the Health and Safety Code, for state fiscal years 2009–10, 2010–11, 2011–12, 2012–13, and 2013–14, two hundred sixty-eight million dollars (\$268,000,000) shall be transferred annually to the Proposition 10 Health and Human Services Fund, which is hereby created in the State Treasury, to support state health and human services programs for children up to five years of age. These funds shall be expended, upon appropriation by the Legislature, as part of the annual budget process or in another statute. For purposes of this section, “state health and human services programs” include, but is not limited to, early intervention and prevention services for infants and toddlers with developmental disabilities, child welfare services, adoption assistance, foster care, kinship guardianship assistance payments (Kin-GAP), and direct health care services.*

PROPOSITION 1E

This amendment proposed by Senate Bill 10 of the 2009–2010 Third Extraordinary Session (Chapter 15, 2009–2010 Third Extraordinary Session) is submitted to the people in accordance with Section 10 of Article II of the California Constitution.

This proposed law amends sections of the Welfare and Institutions Code; therefore, provisions proposed to be deleted are printed in

~~strikeout type~~ and new provisions proposed to be added are printed in *italic type* to indicate that they are new.

PROPOSED LAW

SECTION 1. Section 5891 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

5891. (a) The funding established pursuant to this act shall be utilized to expand mental health services. ~~These~~ *Except as authorized in paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) of Section 5892, these* funds shall not be used to supplant existing state or county funds utilized to provide mental health services. ~~The~~ *Except as authorized in paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) of Section 5892, state* shall continue to provide financial support for mental health programs with not less than the same entitlements, amounts of allocations from the General Fund and formula distributions of dedicated funds as provided in the last fiscal year which ended prior to the effective date of this act. The state shall not make any change to the structure of financing mental health services, which increases a county’s share of costs or financial risk for mental health services unless the state includes adequate funding to fully compensate for such increased costs or financial risk. These funds shall only be used to pay for the programs authorized in Section 5892. These funds may not be used to pay for any other program. These funds may not be loaned to the state General Fund or any other fund of the state, or a county general fund or any other county fund for any purpose other than those authorized by Section 5892.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the Controller may use the funds created pursuant to this part for loans to the General Fund as provided in Sections 16310 and 16381 of the Government Code. Any such loan shall be repaid from the General Fund with interest computed at 110 percent of the Pooled Money Investment Account rate, with interest commencing to accrue on the date the loan is made from the fund. This subdivision does not authorize any transfer that would interfere with the carrying out of the object for which these funds were created.

SEC. 2. Section 5892 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

5892. (a) In order to promote efficient implementation of this act allocate the following portions of funds available in the Mental Health Services Fund in 2005–06 and each year thereafter:

(1) In 2005–06, 2006–07, and in 2007–08 10 percent shall be placed in a trust fund to be expended for education and training programs pursuant to Part 3.1.

(2) In 2005–06, 2006–07 and in 2007–08 10 percent for capital facilities and technological needs distributed to counties in accordance with a formula developed in consultation with the California Mental Health Directors Association to implement plans developed pursuant to Section 5847.

(3) Twenty percent for prevention and early intervention programs distributed to counties in accordance with a formula developed in consultation with the California Mental Health Directors Association pursuant to Part 3.6 (commencing with Section 5840) of this division. Each county’s allocation of funds shall be distributed only after its annual program for expenditure of such funds has been approved by the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission established pursuant to Section 5845.

(4) The allocation for prevention and early intervention may be increased in any county which the department determines that such increase will decrease the need and cost for additional services to severely mentally ill persons in that county by an amount at least commensurate with the proposed increase. The statewide allocation for prevention and early intervention may be increased whenever the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission determines that all counties are receiving all necessary funds for services to severely mentally ill persons and have established prudent reserves and there are additional revenues available in the fund.

(5) The balance of funds shall be distributed to county mental health programs for services to persons with severe mental illnesses pursuant to Part 4 (commencing with Section 5850), for the children's system of care and Part 3 (commencing with Section 5800), for the adult and older adult system of care.

(6) Five percent of the total funding for each county mental health program for Part 3 (commencing with Section 5800), Part 3.6 (commencing with Section 5840), and Part 4 (commencing with Section 5850) of this division, shall be utilized for innovative programs pursuant to an approved plan required by Section 5830 and such funds may be distributed by the department only after such programs have been approved by the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission established pursuant to Section 5845.

(7) *Prior to the distribution of funds under paragraphs (1) to (5), inclusive, effective July 1, 2009, the sum of two hundred twenty-six million seven hundred thousand dollars (\$226,700,000) shall be redirected to support the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) Program as administered by the State Department of Mental Health for the 2009–10 fiscal year. For the 2010–11 fiscal year prior to the distribution of funds under paragraphs (1) to (5), inclusive, effective July 1, 2010, the sum of two hundred twenty-six million seven hundred thousand dollars (\$226,700,000) shall be redirected to support the EPSDT program, except that this amount may be adjusted to fund caseload as appropriate in the EPSDT program, but the total amount redirected for the 2010–11 fiscal year shall not exceed the sum of two hundred thirty-four million dollars (\$234,000,000). This paragraph shall become inoperative on July 1, 2011.*

(b) In any year after 2007–08, programs for services pursuant to Part 3 (commencing with Section 5800), and Part 4 (commencing with Section 5850) of this division may include funds for technological needs and capital facilities, human resource needs, and a prudent reserve to ensure services do not have to be significantly reduced in years in which revenues are below the average of previous years. The total allocation for purposes authorized by this subdivision shall not exceed 20 percent of the average amount of funds allocated to that county for the previous five years pursuant to this section.

(c) The allocations pursuant to subdivisions (a) and (b) shall include funding for annual planning costs pursuant to Section 5848. The total of such costs shall not exceed 5 percent of the total of annual revenues received for the fund. The planning costs shall include funds for county mental health programs to pay for the costs of consumers, family members and other stakeholders to participate in the planning process and for the planning and implementation required for private provider contracts to be significantly expanded to provide additional services pursuant to Part 3 (commencing with Section 5800), and Part 4 (commencing with Section 5850) of this division.

(d) Prior to making the allocations pursuant to subdivisions (a), (b) and (c), the department shall also provide funds for the costs for itself, the California Mental Health Planning Council and the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission to implement all duties pursuant to the programs set forth in this section. Such costs shall not exceed 5 percent of the total of annual revenues received for the fund. The administrative costs shall include funds to assist consumers and family members to ensure the appropriate state and county agencies give full consideration to concerns about quality, structure of service delivery or access to services. The amounts allocated for administration shall include amounts sufficient to ensure adequate research and evaluation regarding the effectiveness of services being provided and achievement of the outcome measures set forth in Part 3 (commencing with Section 5800), Part 3.6 (commencing with Section 5840), and Part 4 (commencing with Section 5850) of this division.

(e) In 2004–05 funds shall be allocated as follows:

(1) 45 percent for education and training pursuant to Part 3.1 (commencing with Section 5820) of this division.

(2) 45 percent for capital facilities and technology needs in the manner specified by paragraph (2) of subdivision (a).

(3) 5 percent for local planning in the manner specified in subdivision (c) and

(4) 5 percent for state implementation in the manner specified in subdivision (d).

(f) Each county shall place all funds received from the State Mental Health Services Fund in a local Mental Health Services Fund. The Local Mental Health Services Fund balance shall be invested consistent with other county funds and the interest earned on such investments shall be transferred into the fund. The earnings on investment of these funds shall be available for distribution from the fund in future years.

(g) All expenditures for county mental health programs shall be consistent with a currently approved plan or update pursuant to Section 5847.

(h) Other than funds placed in a reserve in accordance with an approved plan, any funds allocated to a county which have not been spent for their authorized purpose within three years shall revert to the state to be deposited into the fund and available for other counties in future years, provided however, that funds for capital facilities, technological needs or education and training may be retained for up to 10 years before reverting to the fund.

(i) If there are still additional revenues available in the fund after the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission has determined there are prudent reserves and no unmet needs for any of the programs funded pursuant to this section, including all purposes of the Prevention and Early Intervention Program, the commission shall develop a plan for expenditures of such revenues to further the purposes of this act and the Legislature may appropriate such funds for any purpose consistent with the commission's adopted plan which furthers the purposes of this act.

PROPOSITION 1F

This amendment proposed by Senate Constitutional Amendment 8 of the 2009–2010 Regular Session (Resolution Chapter 3, Statutes of 2009) expressly amends the California Constitution by amending a section thereof; therefore, existing provisions proposed to be deleted are printed in ~~strikeout type~~ and new provisions proposed to be added are printed in *italic type* to indicate that they are new.

PROPOSED LAW

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO SECTION 8 OF ARTICLE III

SEC. 8. (a) The California Citizens Compensation Commission is hereby created and shall consist of seven members appointed by the Governor. The commission shall establish the annual salary and the medical, dental, insurance, and other similar benefits of state officers.

(b) The commission shall consist of the following persons:

(1) Three public members, one of whom has expertise in the area of compensation, such as an economist, market researcher, or personnel manager; one of whom is a member of a nonprofit public interest organization; and one of whom is representative of the general population and may include, among others, a retiree, homemaker, or person of median income. No person appointed pursuant to this paragraph may, during the 12 months prior to his or her appointment, have held public office, either elective or appointive, have been a candidate for elective public office, or have been a lobbyist, as defined by the Political Reform Act of 1974.

(2) Two members who have experience in the business community, one of whom is an executive of a corporation incorporated in this State which ranks among the largest private sector employers in the State based on the number of employees employed by the corporation in this State and one of whom is an owner of a small business in this State.

(3) Two members, each of whom is an officer or member of a labor organization.

(c) The Governor shall strive insofar as practicable to provide a balanced representation of the geographic, gender, racial, and ethnic diversity of the State in appointing commission members.

(d) The Governor shall appoint commission members and designate a chairperson for the commission not later than 30 days after the effective date of this section. The terms of two of the initial appointees shall expire on December 31, 1992, two on December 31, 1994, and three on December 31, 1996, as determined by the Governor. Thereafter, the term of each member shall be six years. Within 15 days of any vacancy, the Governor shall appoint a person to serve the unexpired portion of the term.

(e) No current or former officer or employee of this State is eligible for appointment to the commission.

(f) Public notice shall be given of all meetings of the commission, and the meetings shall be open to the public.

(g) On or before December 3, 1990, the commission shall, by a single resolution adopted by a majority of the membership of the commission, establish the annual salary and the medical, dental, insurance, and other similar benefits of state officers. The annual salary and benefits specified in that resolution shall be effective on and after December 3, 1990.

Thereafter, at or before the end of each fiscal year, the commission shall, by a ~~single~~ resolution adopted by a majority of the membership of the commission, adjust ~~the annual salary and~~ the medical, dental, insurance, and other similar benefits of state officers. ~~The annual salary and~~ benefits specified in the resolution shall be effective on and after the first Monday of the next December.

Thereafter, at or before the end of each fiscal year, the commission shall adjust the annual salary of state officers by a resolution adopted by a majority of the membership of the commission. The annual salary specified in the resolution shall be effective on and after the first Monday of the next December, except that a resolution shall not be adopted or take effect in any year that increases the annual salary of any state officer if, on or before the immediately preceding June 1, the Director of Finance certifies to the commission, based on estimates for the current fiscal year, that there will be a negative balance on June 30 of the current fiscal year in the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties in an amount equal to, or greater than, 1 percent of estimated General Fund revenues.

(h) In establishing or adjusting the annual salary and the medical, dental, insurance, and other similar benefits, the commission shall consider all of the following:

(1) The amount of time directly or indirectly related to the performance of the duties, functions, and services of a state officer.

(2) The amount of the annual salary and the medical, dental, insurance, and other similar benefits for other elected and appointed officers and officials in this State with comparable responsibilities, the judiciary, and, to the extent practicable, the private sector, recognizing, however, that state officers do not receive, and do not expect to receive, compensation at the same levels as individuals in the private sector with comparable experience and responsibilities.

(3) The responsibility and scope of authority of the entity in which the state officer serves.

(4) Whether the Director of Finance estimates that there will be a negative balance in the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties in an amount equal to or greater than 1 percent of estimated General Fund revenues in the current fiscal year.

(i) Until a resolution establishing or adjusting the annual salary and the medical, dental, insurance, and other similar benefits for state officers takes effect, each state officer shall continue to receive the same annual salary and the medical, dental, insurance, and other similar benefits received previously.

(j) All commission members shall receive their actual and necessary expenses, including travel expenses, incurred in the performance of their duties. Each member shall be compensated at the same rate as members, other than the chairperson, of the Fair Political Practices Commission, or its successor, for each day engaged in official duties, not to exceed 45 days per year.

(k) It is the intent of the Legislature that the creation of the commission should not generate new state costs for staff and services. The Department of Personnel Administration, the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System, or other appropriate agencies, or their successors, shall furnish, from existing resources, staff and services to the commission as needed for the performance of its duties.

(l) "State officer," as used in this section, means the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Controller, Insurance Commissioner, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Treasurer, member of the State Board of Equalization, and Member of the Legislature.

How to Vote

You can vote in person at your assigned polling place on Election Day or you can vote by mail on a vote-by-mail ballot.

Voting at the Polling Place on Election Day

Polls are open in California from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Election Day. Some counties also offer early voting at a few polling places before Election Day. When you arrive at your polling place, a poll worker will ask for your name and check an official list of registered voters for that polling place. After you sign next to your name on the list, the poll worker will give you a paper ballot, unique passcode, or computer memory card, depending on the voting system your county uses. Go to a private booth and begin voting. Poll workers are there to assist voters with the voting process. If you are not familiar with how to cast a ballot, ask a poll worker for instructions on how to use the voting system. If you make a mistake in marking the ballot, ask a poll worker for instructions on how to correct a mistake on the ballot. If you need to, you can ask for a new ballot and start over.

State and federal laws require that all voters be able to cast their ballots privately and independently. Some voting systems have been specifically designed with this in mind to assist voters with disabilities. Each polling place is required to have at least one voting machine that permits voters, including those who are blind or visually impaired, to cast a ballot without assistance. The voting machine also must permit you to privately and independently verify your vote choices and, if there is an error, permit you to correct those choices before casting the final ballot.

Voting By Mail

After you mark your choices on your vote-by-mail ballot, put it in the official envelope provided by your county elections office and seal it. Place the proper postage on the envelope and sign the outside of the envelope where directed. You may return your voted vote-by-mail ballot by:

- Mailing it to your county elections office;
- Returning it in person to any polling place or elections office within your county on Election Day; or
- Authorizing a legally allowable third party (spouse, child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, or a person residing in the same household as you) to return the ballot on your behalf to any polling place or elections office within your county on Election Day.

In any case, your vote-by-mail ballot must be received by the time polls close at 8:00 p.m. on Election Day. Late-arriving vote-by-mail ballots cannot be counted.

Even if you receive your vote-by-mail ballot, you can change your mind and vote at your polling place on Election Day. However, you must bring your vote-by-mail ballot to the polling place and give it to a poll worker in exchange for a polling place ballot. If you do not have your vote-by-mail ballot, you will be allowed to vote on a “provisional” ballot, which will be counted after elections officials have confirmed that you are registered to vote and you did not vote more than once in that election.

Large-Print and Audio Voter Information Guides

The Secretary of State provides the Official Voter Information Guide in large-print and audio formats for the visually impaired in English, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese.

To order the large-print or audio-cassette version of the Official Voter Information Guide, go to www.sos.ca.gov/elections/elections_vig_altformats.htm or call the Secretary of State's toll-free Voter Hotline at (800) 345-VOTE (8683).

For a downloadable audio version of the Official Voter Information Guide, go to www.voterguide.sos.ca.gov/audio.

State and Federal Voter Identification Requirements

In most cases, California voters are not required to show identification before they cast a ballot. If you are voting for the first time after registering by mail and did not provide your driver's license number, California identification number or the last four digits of your social security number on the registration card, you may be asked to show a form of identification when you go to the polls. Make sure you bring identification with you to the polls or include a copy of it with your vote-by-mail ballot. For a list of the more than 30 acceptable forms of identification, contact your county elections office or visit the Secretary of State's website and look for "HAVA ID Regulations" at www.sos.ca.gov/elections/elections_regs.htm.

Voter Registration Information

Registering to vote is simple and free. Registration forms are available online at www.sos.ca.gov and at most post offices, libraries, city and county government offices, and the California Secretary of State's Office. You also may have a registration form mailed to you by calling your county elections office or the Secretary of State's toll-free Voter Hotline at (800) 345-VOTE (8683).

To register to vote you must be a U.S. citizen, a California resident, at least 18 years of age on Election Day, not in prison or on parole for the conviction of a felony, and not judged by a court to be mentally incompetent.

You are responsible for updating your voter registration information. You can do this by returning another voter registration form with the new information. You should update your voter registration if you:

- Change your home address,
- Change your mailing address,
- Change your name, or
- Want to change or select a political party.

COUNTY ELECTIONS OFFICES

ALAMEDA COUNTY

1225 Fallon Street, Room G-1
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 272-6973
www.acgov.org/rov

ALPINE COUNTY

99 Water Street
P.O. Box 158
Markleeville, CA 96120
(530) 694-2281
www.alpinecountyca.gov

AMADOR COUNTY

810 Court Street
Jackson, CA 95642
(209) 223-6465
www.co.amador.ca.us

BUTTE COUNTY

25 County Center Drive, Suite I
Oroville, CA 95965-3375
(530) 538-7761 or (800) 894-7761
<http://clerk-recorder.buttecounty.net>

CALAVERAS COUNTY

891 Mountain Ranch Road
San Andreas, CA 95249
(209) 754-6376
www.co.calaveras.ca.us

COLUSA COUNTY

546 Jay Street, Suite 200
Colusa, CA 95932
(530) 458-0500
www.colusacountyclerk.com

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

555 Escobar Street
P.O. Box 271
Martinez, CA 94553
(925) 335-7800
www.cocovote.us

DEL NORTE COUNTY

981 H Street, Room 160
Crescent City, CA 95531
(707) 465-0383
www.dnco.org

EL DORADO COUNTY

2850 Fairlane Court
P.O. Box 678001
Placerville, CA 95667
(530) 621-7480
www.co.el-dorado.ca.us/elections

FRESNO COUNTY

2221 Kern Street
Fresno, CA 93721
(559) 488-3246
www.co.fresno.ca.us

GLENN COUNTY

516 W. Sycamore Street, 2nd Floor
Willows, CA 95988
(530) 934-6414
www.countyofglenn.net/elections/home_page.asp

HUMBOLDT COUNTY

3033 H Street, Room 20
Eureka, CA 95501
(707) 445-7678 or (707) 445-7481
www.co.humboldt.ca.us/election

IMPERIAL COUNTY

940 West Main Street, Suite 202
El Centro, CA 92243
(760) 482-4226
www.imperialcounty.net/elections

INYO COUNTY

168 N. Edwards Street
P.O. Box F
Independence, CA 93526
(760) 878-0224
www.inyocounty.us

KERN COUNTY

1115 Truxtun Avenue
Bakersfield, CA 93301
(661) 868-3590
www.co.kern.ca.us/elections/

KINGS COUNTY-ELECTIONS

1400 W. Lacey Blvd.
Hanford, CA 93230
(559) 582-3211 ext. 4401
www.countyofkings.com/acr/elections/index.htm

LAKE COUNTY

255 N. Forbes Street, Room 209
Lakeport, CA 95453-4748
(707) 263-2372
www.co.lake.ca.us

LASSEN COUNTY

220 S. Lassen Street, Suite 5
Susanville, CA 96130
(530) 251-8217
<http://clerk.lassencounty.org/registrat.htm>

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

12400 Imperial Highway
Norwalk, CA 90650-8350
(800) 481-8683 or (562) 466-1310
www.lavote.net

MADERA COUNTY

200 West 4th Street, 1st Floor
Madera, CA 93637
(559) 675-7720
www.madera-county.com/countyclerk/index.html

MARIN COUNTY

3501 Civic Center Drive, Room 121
San Rafael, CA 94903
P.O. Box E
San Rafael, CA 94913
(415) 499-6456
www.marinvotes.org

MARIPOSA COUNTY

4982 10th Street
P.O. Box 247
Mariposa, CA 95338
(209) 966-2007
www.mariposacounty.org

MENDOCINO COUNTY

501 Low Gap Road, Room 1020
Ukiah, CA 95482
(707) 463-4371
www.co.mendocino.ca.us/acr

MERCED COUNTY

2222 M Street, Room 14
Merced, CA 95340
(209) 385-7541
<http://web.co.merced.ca.us/elections/index.html>

MODOC COUNTY

204 S. Court Street, Room 204
P.O. Box 130
Alturas, CA 96101-0131
(530) 233-6200

MONO COUNTY

74 School Street, Annex I
P.O. Box 237
Bridgeport, CA 93517
(760) 932-5537
www.monocounty.ca.gov

MONTEREY COUNTY

1370-B South Main Street
P.O. Box 4400
Salinas, CA 93912
(831) 796-1499
www.montereycountyelections.us

NAPA COUNTY

900 Coombs Street, Suite 256
Napa, CA 94559
(707) 253-4321
www.co.napa.ca.us

NEVADA COUNTY

950 Maidu Avenue
Nevada City, CA 95959
(530) 265-1298
www.mynevadacounty.com/elections

COUNTY ELECTIONS OFFICES

ORANGE COUNTY

P.O. Box 11298
Santa Ana, CA 92711
(714) 567-7600
www.ocvote.com

PLACER COUNTY

P.O. Box 5278
Auburn, CA 95604
(530) 886-5650
www.placer.ca.gov/elections

PLUMAS COUNTY

520 Main Street, Room 102
Quincy, CA 95971
(530) 283-6256
www.countyofplumas.com

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

2724 Gateway Drive
Riverside, CA 92507-0918
(951) 486-7200
www.voteinfo.net

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

7000 65th Street, Suite A
Sacramento, CA 95823-2315
(916) 875-6451
www.elections.sacounty.net

SAN BENITO COUNTY

Courthouse
440 Fifth Street, Room 206
Hollister, CA 95023-3843
(831) 636-4016
www.sanbenitocountyelections.us

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

777 E. Rialto Avenue
San Bernardino, CA 92415
(909) 387-8300
www.sbcrv.com

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

5201 Ruffin Road, Suite I
San Diego, CA 92123
(858) 565-5800
www.sdvote.com

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, #48
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 554-4375
www.sfgov.org/site/elections

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

212 N. San Joaquin Street
Stockton, CA 95202
(209) 468-2885
www.sjcrv.org

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

1055 Monterey Street, D-120
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408
(805) 781-5228
www.slocounty.ca.gov/clerk

SAN MATEO COUNTY

40 Tower Road
San Mateo, CA 94402
(650) 312-5222
www.shapethefuture.org

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

130 E. Victoria Street, Suite 200
P.O. Box 159
Santa Barbara, CA 93102
(800) SBC-VOTE
(805) 568-2200
www.sbcvvote.com

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

1555 Berger Drive, Building 2
San Jose, CA 95112
(408) 299-VOTE or (866) 430-VOTE
www.sccvvote.org

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

701 Ocean Street, Room 210
Santa Cruz, CA 95060-4076
(831) 454-2060
www.votescount.com

SHASTA COUNTY

1643 Market Street
Redding, CA 96001
(530) 225-5730
www.elections.co.shasta.ca.us

SIERRA COUNTY

P.O. Drawer D
Downieville, CA 95936
(530) 289-3295
www.sierracounty.us

SISKIYOU COUNTY

510 N. Main Street
Yreka, CA 96097
(530) 842-8084 or
(888) 854-2000 ext. 8084
www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/clerk/index.htm

SOLANO COUNTY

675 Texas Street, Suite 2600
Fairfield, CA 94533
(707) 784-6675
www.co.solano.ca.us/depts/rov/

SONOMA COUNTY

435 Fiscal Drive
P.O. Box 11485
Santa Rosa, CA 95406-1485
(707) 565-6800 or (800) 750-VOTE
www.sonoma-county.org/regvoter

STANISLAUS COUNTY

1021 I Street, Suite 101
Modesto, CA 95354-2331
(209) 525-5200
www.stanvote.com

SUTTER COUNTY

1435 Veterans Memorial Circle
Yuba City, CA 95993
(530) 822-7122
www.suttercounty.org

TEHAMA COUNTY

444 Oak Street, Room C
P.O. Box 250
Red Bluff, CA 96080
(530) 527-8190
www.co.tehama.ca.us/elections.cfm

TRINITY COUNTY

11 Court Street
P.O. Box 1215
Weaverville, CA 96093
(530) 623-1220
www.trinitycounty.org

TULARE COUNTY

5951 S. Mooney Blvd.
Visalia, CA 93277
(559) 733-6275
www.tularecoelections.org

TUOLUMNE COUNTY

Administration Center
2 S. Green Street
Sonora, CA 95370-4696
(209) 533-5570
www.tuolumnecounty.ca.gov

VENTURA COUNTY

800 S. Victoria Avenue, L-1200
Ventura, CA 93009-1200
(805) 654-2664 or (805) 654-2781
recorder.countyofventura.org/elections.htm

YOLO COUNTY

625 Court Street, Room B05
Woodland, CA 95695
(530) 666-8133
www.yoloelections.org

YUBA COUNTY

915 8th Street, Suite 107
Marysville, CA 95901-5273
(530) 749-7855
elections.co.yuba.ca.us

Earn Money and Make a Difference . . . Serve as a Poll Worker on Election Day!

In addition to gaining first-hand experience with the tools of our democracy, poll workers can earn extra money for their valuable service on Election Day.

You can serve as a poll worker if you are:

- A registered voter, or
- A high school student who:
 - is a United States citizen;
 - is at least 16 years old at the time you will be serving;
 - has a grade point average of at least 2.5; and
 - is in good standing at a public or private school.

Contact your county elections office, or call (800) 345-VOTE (8683), for more information on becoming a poll worker.

If you are a state government employee, you can take time off work, without losing pay, to serve as a poll worker if you provide adequate notice to your department and your supervisor approves the request.

Citizens Redistricting Commission

On November 4, 2008, California voters passed Proposition 11, the Voters First Act (Act), which is California's new law calling for the selection of a Citizens Redistricting Commission (Commission) that will draw boundary lines for State Assembly, State Senate, and State Board of Equalization districts. Voters entrusted the California State Auditor with forming the Commission of Californians to implement the Act, and activity is under way to alert all interested persons.

If you are interested in applying to be a part of the Citizens Redistricting Commission, visit the California State Auditor's website today at www.bsa.ca.gov/bsa/prop11.php or contact the office at (866) 356-5217.

Check the website frequently for updates. The application process for the Commission will begin no later than January 1, 2010.

VOTER BILL OF RIGHTS

1. You have the right to cast a ballot if you are a valid registered voter.
A valid registered voter means a United States citizen who is a resident in this state, who is at least 18 years of age and not in prison or on parole for conviction of a felony, and who is registered to vote at his or her current residence address.
2. You have the right to cast a provisional ballot if your name is not listed on the voting rolls.
3. You have the right to cast a ballot if you are present and in line at the polling place prior to the close of the polls.
4. You have the right to cast a secret ballot free from intimidation.
5. You have the right to receive a new ballot if, prior to casting your ballot, you believe you made a mistake.
If at any time before you finally cast your ballot, you feel you have made a mistake, you have the right to exchange the spoiled ballot for a new ballot. Vote-by-mail voters may also request and receive a new ballot if they return their spoiled ballot to an elections official prior to the closing of the polls on election day.
6. You have the right to receive assistance in casting your ballot, if you are unable to vote without assistance.
7. You have the right to return a completed vote-by-mail ballot to any precinct in the county.
8. You have the right to election materials in another language, if there are sufficient residents in your precinct to warrant production.
9. You have the right to ask questions about election procedures and observe the election process.
You have the right to ask questions of the precinct board and elections officials regarding election procedures and to receive an answer or be directed to the appropriate official for an answer. However, if persistent questioning disrupts the execution of their duties, the board or election officials may discontinue responding to questions.
10. You have the right to report any illegal or fraudulent activity to a local elections official or to the Secretary of State's Office.

**If you believe you have been denied any of these rights,
or you are aware of any election fraud or misconduct, please call the
Secretary of State's confidential toll-free Voter Hotline at (800) 345-VOTE (8683).**

Information on your voter registration affidavit will be used by elections officials to send you official information on the voting process, such as the location of your polling place and the issues and candidates that will appear on the ballot. Commercial use of voter registration information is prohibited by law and is a misdemeanor. Voter information may be provided to a candidate for office, a ballot measure committee, or other person for election, scholarly, journalistic, political, or governmental purposes, as determined by the Secretary of State. Driver's license and social security numbers, or your signature as shown on your voter registration card, cannot be released for these purposes. If you have any questions about the use of voter information or wish to report suspected misuse of such information, please call the Secretary of State's Voter Hotline at (800) 345-VOTE (8683).

Certain voters facing life-threatening situations may qualify for confidential voter status. For more information, please contact the Secretary of State's Safe at Home program toll-free at (877) 322-5227 or visit the Secretary of State's website at www.sos.ca.gov.

California Secretary of State
Election Division
1500 11th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

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www.voterguide.sos.ca.gov

OFFICIAL VOTER INFORMATION GUIDE

Remember to Vote!

Tuesday, May 19, 2009

Polls are open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Monday, May 4, 2009

Last day to register to vote.

For additional copies of the Voter Information Guide in any of the following languages, please call:

English: (800) 345-VOTE (8683)

Español/Spanish: (800) 232-VOTA (8682)

日本語 /Japanese: (800) 339-2865

Việt ngữ /Vietnamese: (800) 339-8163

Tagalog: (800) 339-2957

中文 /Chinese: (800) 339-2857

한국어 /Korean: (866) 575-1558

TDD: (800) 833-8683

In an effort to reduce election costs, the State Legislature has authorized the State and counties to mail only one guide to addresses where more than one voter resides. You may obtain additional copies by contacting your county elections office or by calling (800) 345-VOTE (8683).

