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COMMITTEE ON BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW

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Agenda

June 30, 2021

1:30 p.m. – Senate Chamber

	BILL	**AUTHOR**	**SUBJECT**
1.	AB 134	Committee on Budget	Mental Health Services Act
2.	AB 136	Committee on Budget	Developmental Services
3.	AB 137	Committee on Budget	State Government
4.	AB 138	Committee on Budget	Employment: Health Care Benefits
5.	AB 141	Committee on Budget	Department of Cannabis Control
6.	AB 143	Committee on Budget	Courts
7.	AB 145	Committee on Budget	Public Safety
8.	AB 149	Committee on Budget	Transportation
9.	AB 150	Committee on Budget	Sales and Use Tax Law
10.	AB 151	Committee on Budget	Economic Development
11.	AB 157	Committee on Budget	Crime Prevention

SENATE COMMITTEE ON BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW
Senator Nancy Skinner, Chair
2021 - 2022 Regular

Bill No:	AB 134	**Hearing Date:**	June 30, 2021
Author:	Committee on Budget		
Version:	June 27, 2021 As amended		
Urgency:	No	**Fiscal:**	Yes
Consultant:	Scott Ogus		

Subject: Mental Health Services Act: county program and expenditure plans

Summary: This bill is an omnibus health trailer bill, and contains changes to implement the 2021-22 budget.

Proposed Law: This bill makes technical and clarifying statutory revisions affecting mental health programs necessary to implement the Budget Act of 2021. Specifically, this bill:

1) Authorizes a county to extend the effective timeframe of a three-year program and expenditure plan for Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) expenditures or an annual update to include the 2020-21 and 2021-22 fiscal years, if the county was unable to complete and submit the plan or update due to the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency.

2) Requires counties to submit the three-year program and expenditure plan or annual update to the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission (MHSOAC) and the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) by July 1, 2022.

3) Authorizes counties to, during the 2020-21 and 2021-22 fiscal years, use funds from MHSA prudent reserves for mental health expenditures to children and adults, including housing assistance.

4) Authorizes counties to determine allocations of MHSA funds within community services and supports, and prevention and early intervention categories for the 2020-21 and 2021-22 fiscal years.

5) Suspends reversion of unspent MHSA funds required to be reverted as of July 1, 2019, or July 1, 2020, until July 1, 2021.

Fiscal Effect: This bill appropriates $187 million from the Federal Trust Fund to DHCS to support community mental health services, pursuant to funding awarded through the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 for the Community Mental Health Services Block Grant Program.

Support: None on file.

Opposed: None on file.

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SENATE COMMITTEE ON BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW

Senator Nancy Skinner, Chair
2021 - 2022 Regular

Bill No:	AB 136	**Hearing Date:**	June 30, 2021
Author:	Committee on Budget		
Version:	June 28, 2021 As amended		
Urgency:	No	**Fiscal:**	Yes
Consultant:	Renita Polk		

Subject: Developmental services

Summary: Provides for statutory changes necessary to enact developmental-services related provisions of the Budget Act of 2021

Background: As part of the 2021-22 budget package, this bill makes statutory changes to implement the budget act.

Proposed Law: The bill includes the following provisions relating to the Department of Developmental Services

1) **Service Provider Rate Reform**. Beginning April 1, 2022, phases in rate reform over five years, reflective of rate models proposed in a 2019 rate study. By July 1, 2025, the department shall implement rate models for providers consisting of a base rate (90 percent of the rate model proposed in a 2019 rate study) and a quality incentive payment (up to 10 percent of the rate model proposed in a 2019 rate study). Requires the department to implement a quality incentive program to improve consumer outcomes, service provider performance, and the quality of services, with input from stakeholders, within the 2022-23 fiscal year. Quality payments would be paid to providers that meet certain quality measures and benchmarks. Requires the department to provide an update to the Legislature on or before March 1, 2022, regarding progress toward implementing rate reform and creating an enhanced person-centered, outcomes-based system.

2) **Self-Determination Program.** Requires that the Self-Determination Program be available to all eligible regional center consumers as of July 1, 2021. Requires the department, in implementing the program, to prioritize the use of funds to increase service access and equity and reduce disparities. Establishes an Office of the Self-Determination Program Ombudsperson within the department. Duties of the Ombudsperson would include providing information and assisting regional center consumers and their families in understanding their rights under the Self-Determination Program.

3) **Remote Meetings and Services**. Allows, until June 30, 2022, infant and toddler individualized family service plan meetings and individual program plan meetings to be held by remote communication at the request of a parent or legal guardian, or the consumer.

4) **Restoration of Social Recreation and Camp Services.** Restores previously suspended social recreation services, camp services, educational services, and nonmedical therapies, effective July 1, 2021.

5) **Language Access, Cultural Competency, and Implicit Bias Training.** Requires the department to administer, and regional centers to implement, a language access and cultural competency initiative to improve quality and facilitate more consistent access to information and services. Also requires regional centers to implement implicit bias training for staff.

6) **Regional Center Service Coordinators.** Requires regional centers to report the number of new service coordinator positions created, along with other specified information, to the department following the appropriation of funds for that purpose.

7) **Group Homes for Children with Special Health Care Needs (GHCSHN)**. Establishes and defines GHCSHNs as homes that provide 24-hour health care and intensive support services in home-like settings and serve up to five children, as well as other provisions relating to these homes.

8) **Paid Internship Program and Competitive Integrated Employment Program**. Modifies the paid internship program by replacing the $10,400 earnings cap with a cap of 1,040 hours per year. Doubles the incentive payments to service providers for placing an individual into competitive integrated employment if the individual maintains employment for specified milestones, effective July 1, 2021, until June 30, 2025.

9) **Employment Grants Program.** Requires the Department of Developmental Services and the Department of Rehabilitation, to establish a program to increase pathways to competitive integrated employment and employment opportunities for people with disabilities, respectively, and to consult with specified stakeholders on that process.

10) **Community Navigator Program.** Requires the department to establish a community navigator program through family resource centers and to consult stakeholders, by August 31, 2021. Also requires family resource centers that may receive funding through this program to report to the department and that those reports be posted to the department's website.

11) **Direct Service Professional Training Program.** Requires the department to develop and implement a direct service professional training curriculum that promotes person-centered services that are culturally and linguistically sensitive and improves consumer outcomes.

12) **Provisional Lanterman Eligibility for Three and Four Year Olds.** Establishes provisional eligibility for Lanterman Act services for three and four-year-olds who meet specified eligibility requirements to avoid delays in receiving services.

13) **Development of Regional Center Performance Improvement Indicators and Benchmarks.** Requires the department, no later than September 1, 2021, to convene a workgroup to make recommendations for the development of standard

performance improvement indicators and benchmarks. Requires the department to provide a status update to the Legislature by January 1, 2022, and again at the time of the Governor's May Revision.

14) **Bilingual Staff Wage Differential.** Requires the department to establish and implement a system that promotes equity in access to services for consumers by providing a pay differential to direct service professionals who can communicate in a language or medium other than English. Requires the department to provide a report to the Legislature detailing its plan to implement the system.

15) **Out-of-State Extensions for Adult Consumers.** Until December 31, 2021, would allow the Director of the department to approve extensions for adult consumers who are receiving out-of-state services as of July 1, 2021.

16) **Removal of Funding Suspensions for Specified Rate Increases and the Uniform Holiday Schedule.** Removes the funding suspension that would have suspended rate increases for specified services, on December 31, 2021. Also repeals the prohibition on regional centers from compensating certain vendors on specified holidays.

17) **Quarterly Updates to Legislative Staff.** Updates the list of topics the department is required to provide information on during quarterly updates to legislative staff to include:

    a. Status on the development of GHCSHNs

    b. Status on the implementation of provisional eligibility for three and four year olds

    c. Written update regarding efforts to reduce reliance on the Canyon Springs Community Facility for admissions due to an acute crisis

    d. Status on the development of a training curriculum for direct services professionals

    e. Most recent data regarding average per capita purchase of service expenditures by ethnicity and other factors to aid in the illustration of progress toward the closure of racial, ethnic, and other disparities.

Support: None on file.

Opposed: None on file.

-- END --

SENATE COMMITTEE ON BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW
Senator Nancy Skinner, Chair
2021 - 2022 Regular

Bill No:	AB 137	**Hearing Date:**	June 30, 2021
Author:	Committee on Budget		
Version:	June 27, 2021 As amended		
Urgency:	No	**Fiscal:**	Yes
Consultant:	Yong Salas		

Subject: State government

Summary: This bill contains statutory provisions related to general government necessary to implement the Budget Act of 2021.

Proposed Law: This bill makes the following statutory changes:

1) **Information Security Oversight.** Allows the Department of Technology to receive General Funds for information security audits.

2) **Progressive Design Build.** Authorizes the Department of General Services to use the progressive design build procurement process for up to three public works projects.

3) **Assessment Appeals Board.** Extends the sunset for which a county assessment appeals board can render final decisions on assessment appeals to December 31, 2021.

4) **Forced or Involuntary Sterilizations Restitution Program.** Establishes the Forced or Involuntary Sterilization Compensation Program, to be administered by the California Victim Compensation Board for the purpose of providing victim compensation to survivors of state-sponsored sterilization.

5) **Cardroom fee waivers.** Suspends certain cardroom fees for one year, backfilled by the special fund reserve.

6) **School Energy Efficiency Stimulus Program.** This bill makes certain changes to the School Energy Efficiency Stimulus Program to include regional occupation centers. It also continuously appropriates funds deposited in the School Energy Efficiency Stimulus Fund to support the Program, and requires the California Energy Commission to submit an annual report to the relevant policy committees of the Legislature and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee describing program activities and spending.

7) **Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES) Date Adjustment.** Adjusts the implementation date to meet the mandates of AB 528 (Low), Chapter 677, Statutes of 2019 a date on or before October 1, 2022. The delayed implementation date ensures the completion of various

technological changes to the CURES database to comply with the bill's mandates.

8) **Certified Veteran Service Provider Program Fund.** Allows the grant program established by AB 1618 (2017) to be funded by an appropriation of the Legislature, and creates the Certified Veteran Service Provider Program Fund.

9) **Department of Technology Assessment Report.** Requires the Department of Technology to assess high-risk, critical projects in state government, assess the information technology related contracts, and implement a plan to establish centralized contracts for shared services.

10) **Solar Restitution Program.** Provides for the implementation of a Solar Restitution Program, to be administered by the Contractor State License Board and using one-time resources appropriated by the Legislature. The program would provide restitution to homeowners who were defrauded by licensed or unlicensed solar installers after January 1, 2016. It would cap awards to individuals at $40,000, and would require the board to deduct the amount the consumer recovered from other sources from the amount payable upon the consumer's claim. This bill would sunset this program on June 30, 2024.

11) **State Appropriations Limit.** Updates the definition of local subventions to account for realignment, which creates room for the state under the State Appropriations Limit.

12) **Buy Clean California Act Delayed Implementation.** Extends all implementation dates for the Buy Clean California Act.

13) **Hate Crime Victim Services and Prevention Grant Program.** Requires the State Department of Social Services, in consultation with the Commission on Asian and Pacific Islander American Affairs, to administer a grant program that provides support and services to victims and survivors of hate crimes and their families and facilitates hate crime prevention measures.

14) **Financial Empowerment Fund.** Makes the following changes to the Financial Empowerment Fund and grant program established by SB 455 (Bradford, Ch. 478, Stats. 2019):
    - Increases the maximum grant size from $100,000 to $200,000
    - Increases the maximum amount of grant awards that may be made in a fiscal year from $1 million to $2 million per year
    - Extends the program sunset from January 1, 2025 to January 1, 2030

    This program, also known as CalMoneySmart, is administered by the Department of Financial Protection and Innovation (DFPI) and provides grants to nonprofits that help underbanked Californians identify and access low-cost, responsible financial products, establish or improve credit, increase savings, or reduce debt.

15) **Debt Collectors Licensing Fee**. Pursuant to SB 908 (Wieckowski) Chapter 163, Statutes of 2020, sets the fee to become a licensed debt collector at $350 and requires DFPI to collect the fee at the time of the initial application.

16) **Energy Unit.** Establishes a new Energy Unit at the Governor's Office of Business and Development (GO-Biz) under the authority of a deputy director appointed by the Governor, to accelerate the planning, financing, and execution of critical energy infrastructure projects.

17) **BUILD Program.** Provides for the implementation and administer of a new statewide program to incentivize the construction of new multifamily and single-family market-rate residential buildings as all-electric buildings or with energy storage systems.

18) **Real Estate Fraud Fee.** Includes clarifying language around recording fees that counties may charge to the state or other political subdivisions, such as counties and municipalities, which are typically exempt from such fees. Specifies that the lien release fee is twice the fee charged to record the first page of a lien. Clarifies that other recording fees, including the Real Estate Fraud Fee, cannot be charged to otherwise exempt government entities.

Fiscal Effect: Creates a continuously appropriated School Energy Efficiency Stimulus Fund.

Support: None on file.

Opposed: None on file.

-- END --

SENATE COMMITTEE ON BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW

Senator Nancy Skinner, Chair
2021 - 2022 Regular

Bill No:	AB 138	**Hearing Date:**	June 30, 2021
Author:	Committee on Budget		
Version:	June 27, 2021 As amended		
Urgency:	No	**Fiscal:**	Yes
Consultant:	Anita Lee		

Subject: Employment: health care benefits: unemployment insurance: policies and practices

Summary: This bill makes necessary changes to implement the labor and employee compensation provisions adopted as a part of the Budget Act of 2021.

Proposed Law: This bill makes various statutory changes to implement the labor and employee compensation provisions of the 2021-22 budget. Specifically, this bill:

1) Requires the Employment Development Department (EDD), by January 1, 2024, to provide an unemployment insurance or disability insurance claimant the option to receive payments via direct deposit, in addition to other payment methods including debit cards and checks.

2) Requires EDD to provide to the Legislature, by May 1, 2022, a plan to assess the effective of their fraud prevention and detection tools. The bill also requires EDD to report to the Legislature by January 1, 2023 and annually, on their analysis and assessment of fraud prevention and detection tools.

3) Specifies that the local education agencies contribution rate for the School Employees Fund shall be 0.5 percent in the 2021-22 and 2022-23 fiscal year.

4) Requires EDD to provide oral and signed language unemployment insurance services in real time by qualified interpreters or bilingual staff by January 1, 2022. This bill also specifies that by December 1, 2022, EDD must provide dedicated phone lines for unemployment insurance claims in the top seven non-English languages used by limited English proficient adults in the state with consistent wait times across all phone lines, and to collect and review data on phone usage by limited English proficient adults. The bill also requires EDD translate various unemployment documents in non-English languages, and to be posted online. The bill also requires EDD to translate the Unemployment Insurance Online interface in the top seven non-English languages by April 1, 2024.

5) Extends the sunset date of the disability insurance and paid family leave wage replacement rate of 60 or 70 percent of a claimant's weekly salary, depending on income, from January 1, 2022 to January 1, 2023.

6) Authorizes the EDD to share wage data with Department of Fair Employment and Housing to comply with Government Code 12999 regarding pay data.

7) Establishes the Garment Worker Wage Claim Pilot Program at the Department of Industrial Relations to provide resources to qualified organizations to support garment workers seeking to file a wage claim.

8) Defines "High Road Training Partnerships" as strategies for developing industry based, worker focused partnerships. These partnerships demonstrate various job quality and employment practices. Specifies that the Workforce Development Board shall collect wage and employment data to evaluate HRTPs, as well provide reports to the Legislature on outcome data for the program.

9) Shifts the statutory responsibility of dependent verification for retiree and active state employees' health benefit plans from California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS) to the Department of Human Resources.

10) Provides $1.8 billion Proposition 2 fund to make a supplemental pension payment to CalPERS unfunded liability. The bill also makes a $616 million Proposition 2 fund payment on behalf of employees for the 2020-21 employee retire health prefunding that was suspended for 2020-21.

Fiscal Effect: This bill is a budget trailer bill within the overall 2021-22 budget package to implement actions related to labor and employee compensation, and makes various appropriations.

Support: None on file.

Opposed: None on file.

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SENATE COMMITTEE ON BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW
Senator Nancy Skinner, Chair
2021 - 2022 Regular

Bill No:	AB 141	**Hearing Date:**	June 28, 2021
Author:	Committee on Budget		
Version:	June 27, 2021 As amended		
Urgency:	No	**Fiscal:**	Yes
Consultant:	Yong Salas		

Subject: Budget Act of 2021: Department of Cannabis Control: licensure: safety and quality assurance

Summary: This bill contains statutory provisions related to cannabis necessary to implement the Budget Act of 2021.

Proposed Law: This bill makes the following statutory changes:

1) Establishes the Department of Cannabis Control within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency, and transfers to this department the powers, duties, purposes, functions, responsibilities, and jurisdiction of the Bureau of Cannabis Control under the Department of Consumer Affairs, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the State Department of Public Health, except as specified, and would make conforming changes.

2) Creates a framework to authorize cannabis trade samples.

3) Authorizes voluntary recalls of suspected adulterated or misbranded products.

4) Requires the department to disclose certain licensee information.

5) Prohibits the department from renewing a provisional licenses after January 1, 2025, and sunsets the provisional licensing program on January 1, 2026. Licensees will be required to demonstrate specified progress that must be demonstrated with regard to lake and streambed alteration agreements for the issuance of new provisional licenses, and lake and streambed alteration agreements and the California Environmental Quality Act for the renewals of provisional licenses.

    - For an application for a new provisional license that includes cultivation activities, the bill would allow an applicant to submit certain documentation to the department regarding a lake or streambed alteration agreement, until June 30, 2022.

    - Authorizes the department to renew a provisional license if certain conditions are met.

- Prohibits the department from issuing a provisional cultivation license if the application is submitted after January 1, 2022, and the provisional license would cause a licensee to hold multiple cultivation licenses on contiguous premises to exceed one acre.

- Prohibits the department from renewing a provisional cultivation license if the license would cause a licensee to hold multiple cultivation licenses on contiguous premises to exceed one acre after January 1, 2023.

Fiscal Effect: Appropriates $10,000 to the State Department of Cannabis Control for purposes of implementing this act.

Support: None on file.

Opposition: None on file.

-- END --

SENATE COMMITTEE ON BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW
Senator Nancy Skinner, Chair
2021 - 2022 Regular

Bill No:	AB 143	**Hearing Date:**	June 30, 2021
Author:	Committee on Budget		
Version:	June 27, 2021 As amended		
Urgency:	No	**Fiscal:**	Yes
Consultant:	Christopher Francis		

Subject: Courts

Summary: Provides for statutory changes necessary to enact courts related provisions of the Budget Act of 2021.

Background: As part of the 2021-22 fiscal year budget package, AB 143 makes statutory changes to implement the budget act.

Proposed Law: This bill makes the following statutory changes:

1) ***Ability to Pay Expansion.*** Expands upon a pilot program approved in the 2018 Budget Act which implemented online traffic adjudication and ability to pay projects in eight courts. Eliminates the pilot program and makes certain components of the pilot program permanent, and applicable statewide, such as requirements related to the ability-to-pay determinations and to online trials for those trial courts that choose to offer them.

2) ***Courts' Design Build Authority.*** Authorizes the Judicial Council to use a design-build procurement process in contracting and procuring public works projects and would authorize the Judicial Council to award contracts using either the best value or low bid selection method for all projects.

3) ***Construction Fund Consolidation.*** Combines the Immediate and Critical Needs Account and the State Court Facilities Construction Fund which were facing insolvency due to steady decreases in fine and fee revenue.

4) ***Commission on Judicial Performance (CJP).*** Creates the Committee to Review Operations and Structure of the Commission on Judicial Performance to study and recommend changes to structure and operation of the CJP.

5) ***AB 1869, Chapter 92, Statutes of 2020 Allocation Schedule.*** AB 1869 eliminated 23 criminal administrative fees. These statutory changes specify how the backfill amounts will be allocated to counties.

Fiscal Effect: This bill appropriates $100,000 General Fund to the Judicial Council to address deferred maintenance projects that represent critical infrastructure deficiencies in the trial courts, courts of appeal, and the Supreme Court.

Support: None on file.

Opposed: None on file.

-- END --

SENATE COMMITTEE ON BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW
Senator Nancy Skinner, Chair
2021 - 2022 Regular

Bill No:	AB 145	**Hearing Date:**	June 30, 2021
Author:	Committee on Budget		
Version:	June 27, 2021 As amended		
Urgency:	No	**Fiscal:**	Yes
Consultant:	Christopher Francis		

Subject: Public safety

Summary: Provides for statutory changes necessary to enact public safety related provisions of the Budget Act of 2021.

Background: As part of the 2021-22 fiscal year budget package, AB 145 makes statutory changes to implement the budget act.

Proposed Law: This bill makes the following statutory changes:

1) ***Correctional Staff Training and Job Shadowing.*** Makes statutory changes to implement a new California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) job shadowing program and revised staff trainings. The purpose of the CDCR's new training and job shadowing for correctional officers is to facilitate better interactions with incarcerated populations and handle a variety of job scenarios.

2) ***Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) Jail Oversight.*** *A*llows any duly authorized officer, employee, or agent of the board may, upon presentation of proper identification, to enter a local detention facility without advance notice to conduct inspections to determine compliance with the Board's regulations.

3) ***Closure of Deuel Vocational Institute.*** Makes the provisions authorizing the establishment and operation of Deuel Vocational Institution inoperative on October 1, 2021, and would repeal those provisions on July 1, 2022.

4) ***Pine Grove Youth Conservation Camp State and Local Partnerships.*** Creates opportunities for state and local partnerships to maintain firefighting operations at the Pine Grove Youth Conservation Camp in Amador County. This will enable juvenile courts to assign local youth to Pine Grove and authorize counties to contract with the state to place youth at Pine Grove.

5) ***Statutory Changes to Reentry Facility Criteria.*** Adjusts the eligibility for CDCR Community Reentry Programs.

6) ***Relief.*** Provides retroactive expungement relief, beginning on July 1, 2022, for individuals that, under current law, get relief prospectively as of January 1, 2021.

7) ***Collaborative County Resentencing Pilot.*** Establishes a collaborative re-sentencing pilot program between District Attorneys' offices, community based organizations, and Public Defender offices.

8) ***SB 678 (Leno), Chapter 608, Statutes of 2009 Grant Modification***. Makes, for the 2021-22 fiscal year only, a modification to the California Community Corrections Performance Incentives Act of 2009 that provides grants to county probation departments that reduce the number of individuals on felony supervision (i.e. felony probation, mandatory supervision, post release community supervision) who are sent to state prison. The modification freezes the existing SB 678 formula and includes an adjustment to the SB 678 grant program to provide each county with their maximum SB 678 grant award from the prior three fiscal years.

9) ***Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Reimbursement Claims.*** Authorizes reimbursements from the Office of Emergency Services for the costs of conducting medical evidentiary examinations of sexual assault survivors regardless of whether they have decided to report the assault to law enforcement.

10) ***Board of Parole Hearings.*** Increases the number of Board of Parole Hearings commissioners from 17 to 21 to address a backlog in hearings and includes provisions related to diversity and experience.

11) ***California Reentry and Enrichment (CARE) Grant.*** Makes technical changes to the CARE Grant committee process established in the 2019 Budget Act.

12) ***California Sex Offender Management Board.*** Increases the total membership from 17 to 19.

Fiscal Effect: This bill would appropriate $122,829,397 General Fund to the State Community Corrections Performance Incentives Fund to be allocated to counties, as specified, for the 2021–22 fiscal year.

Support: None on file.

Opposed: None on file.

-- END --

SENATE COMMITTEE ON BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW
Senator Nancy Skinner, Chair
2021 - 2022 Regular

Bill No:	AB 149	**Hearing Date:**	June 30, 2021
Author:	Committee on Budget		
Version:	June 27, 2021 As amended		
Urgency:	No	**Fiscal:**	Yes
Consultant:	James Hacker		

Subject: Transportation

Summary: This bill provides for statutory changes necessary to enact the transportation provisions of the Budget Act of 2021

Proposed Law: This bill, as part of the 2021-22 Budget package, makes the following statutory changes to implement the Budget Act:

1) ***Wildlife Crossings.*** This bill would allow the state Wildlife Conservation Board to name a non-vehicular wildlife crossing, meaning a manmade structure allowing wildlife to cross manmade barriers, if said crossing receives at least 25 percent of its funding from the state. It would require the Board to consult with the Department of Transportation on any signage related to the naming of the wildlife crossing.

2) ***National Environmental Protection Act.*** This bill would extend the existing authorization for the state Secretary of Transportation to assume the responsibilities under the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) of 1969 from January 1, 2022 to January 1, 2025.

3) **Continuation of Statutory Relief for Transit Agencies.** This bill would continue several types of temporary statutory relief for transit agencies impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic that were provided as part of the 2020-21 budget. Specifically, it does the following:

   a. Continues the hold harmless provision for calculation and allocation of State Transit Assistance (STA) Program, STA-State of Good Repair, and Low Carbon Transit Operations Program allocations (Local Revenue Basis Only) provided in the 2020-21 budget through the 2022-23 budget years. For 50 percent of all funds allocated under these three programs, current law requires the State Controller to calculate funding apportionments for each eligible transit agency based on the ratio that the transit agency's local revenue bears to the total local revenue of all eligible transit agencies within the jurisdiction of each agency's transportation planning agency, county transportation commission, or regional board. This bill directs the State Controller to "freeze" for the 2020-21 through 2022-23 budget years the local revenue allocation factors used most recently before the pandemic; and, to allocate to transit agencies funds under these three programs using those same allocation factors, as opposed to updating the factors each year.

b. Extends the temporary suspension of the financial penalties associated with the Transportation Development Act's requirements that transit agencies obtain specified fixed percentages of their operating budgets from passenger fares through 2022-2023. Current law requires transit agencies to obtain specified fixed percentages of their operating budgets from passenger fares (often called "farebox recovery ratio requirements") in order to receive their full share of the Transportation Development Act's Local Transportation Fund (LTF) revenues. Transit agencies that fail to meet this requirement face financial penalties, which reduce the LTF funding available to them for capital and operations. As transit ridership has declined due to the COVID-19 pandemic, this language would prevent agencies from being penalized due to the ongoing public health crisis.

c. Continues the temporary suspensions of the the financial penalties associated with the State Transit Assistance Program's operating cost per revenue vehicle hour requirements through 2022-23. Current law requires transit agencies to hold operating cost per revenue vehicle hour constant year-over-year, as adjusted for inflation, in order to apply their share of State Transit Assistance Program funds fully toward operations. Transit agencies that fail to meet this requirement face financial penalties, which limit the funding from their total share that could be applied to operations (i.e. these dollars may only be used for capital expenditures). Suspending this requirement would prevent transit agencies from being penalized for increasing maintenance and sanitation spending during the ongoing public health crisis.

4) ***Additional Statutory Flexibility for Transit Agencies.*** This bill builds on statutory relief provided in the 2020-21 budget to provide additional flexibility to transit agencies as they recover from the Covid-19 pandemic. Specifically, this bill:

a. Exempts regional entities from requirement to provide transit agencies with performance recommendations through FY 2022-23.

b. Requires the Department of Transportation to consult with local transportation agencies to report on the performance audit requirements in the Transportation Development Act and provide recommendations for streamlining the audits to the Legislature by November 30, 2021.

c. Exempts certain expenditures from the calculation of a departments farebox recovery ratio. Specifically, it exempts:
   i. Costs required to operate demand-response and microtransit services that expand access to transit service beyond fixed route corridors.
   ii. Costs of funding or improving payment and ticketing systems and services.

   iii. Costs of security services and public safety contracts.
   iv. Any expense greater than the actuarially determined contribution associated with pensions and other post-employment benefits as required by Governmental Accounting Board Statement Numbers 68 and 75.
   v. Costs of planning for improvements in transit operations, integration with other operators and agencies, transitioning to zero-emission operations, and for compliance with state and federal mandates.

d. Makes other changes to the calculation of the farebox recovery ratio, including:
   i. Allowing free and reduced transit fares to be counted toward farebox recovery at full retail value.
   ii. Allowing federal funds to be counted as "local funds."
   iii. Allowing a transit operator to gain comprehensive but temporary relief from farebox recovery requirements provided the operator maintains operational spending at 2018-19 levels.
   iv. Expanding the list of exemptions from calculation of operating cost for certain State Transit Assistance efficiency criteria that operators must meet to be eligible for funding.

5) ***Adopt a Highway Program.*** This bill would authorize the California Department of Transportation to offer a $250 stipend to individuals, organizations, agencies, or businesses that complete a scheduled litter cleanup or abatement project as part of the Adopt a Highway program.

6) ***Clean California Program.*** This bill would establish the Clean California program, with the following components:

   a. *Clean California Local Grant Program of 2021.* Creates the program, to be administered by the Department of Transportation, to allocate grants to local and public agencies, among other entities, to beautify and clean up local streets and roads, tribal lands, parks, pathways, transit centers, and other public spaces.
      i. Requires the program to allocate no less than 50% of the program funds to projects that benefit underserved communities, to be defined by the department.
      ii. Requires local matching of funds of no more than 50% of the total project cost.
      iii. Limits awards to $5,000,000
      iv. Prohibits funding projects that displace persons experiencing homelessness.

   b. *Clean California State Grant Program.* This program would provide funding for beautifying and cleaning up state highways.
      i. Requires projects to enhance and beautify public spaces and that benefit underserved communities, to be defined by the department.

   ii. Provides funding for projects such as greening and landscaping projects, gateway community identification projects, and enhanced infrastructure safety measures.
   iii. Prohibits program funds from being used to displace persons experiencing homelessness.

c. Allows the department to use job order contracting for the Clean California Beautification Program of 2021 as specified.

d. Provides that the department is delegated the authority necessary to carry out the purchase of vehicles, equipment, or other products as needed to implement the department's supplemental Fleet Acquisition Plan Fiscal Year 2021–22 for the acquisition of 269 medium- and heavy-duty vehicles and equipment to support litter abatement under the Clean California Beautification Program of 2021.

7) ***Local Streets and Roads.*** Makes the following changes related to the local streets and roads maintenance of efforts for cities and counties, as follows:

   a. Provides that cities and counties are not required to comply with the annual minimum expenditure requirements in the 2019-20 fiscal year.

   b. Requires the Controller to adjust the annual minimum expenditure requirements in the 2020-21 and 2021-2022 fiscal years in proportion to any decrease in taxable sales within the applicable city or county between specified fiscal years.

   c. Authorizes a city or county to petition the Controller to use transient occupancy tax revenues in lieu of taxable sales, for purposes of making these adjustments, as specified.

8) ***Digital Driver's License and Identification Cards***. Authorizes the department to establish a pilot program to evaluate the use of optional mobile or digital alternatives to driver's licenses and identification cards, subject to certain requirements, including, but not limited to, the voluntary participation of persons in the program and a limitation on the percentage of licensed drivers that can participate in the program.

   a. Requires the department, in developing and implementing the use of digital driver's licenses and identification cards, to ensure the protection of personal information and include specified security features that protect against unauthorized access to information.

   b. Requires the department, if it conducts the pilot program, to submit a report to the Legislature, no later than July 1, 2026, that includes specified information.

   c. Requires the department, as part of the 2022–23 budget, to report to the Legislature on the status of the pilot program, as provided.

Fiscal Effect: The provisions of this bill are necessary to implement the requirements of the 2020-21 Budget.

Support: None on file.

Opposed: None on file.

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SENATE COMMITTEE ON BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW

Senator Nancy Skinner, Chair

2021 - 2022 Regular

Bill No:	AB 150	**Hearing Date:**	June 30, 2021
Author:	Committee on Budget		
Version:	June 27, 2021 As amended		
Urgency:	No	**Fiscal:**	Yes
Consultant:	Nora Brackbill		

Subject: Sales and Use Tax Law: Personal Income Tax Law: Corporation Tax Law: Budget Act of 2021

Summary: This bill, as part of the 2021-22 Budget package, makes the following statutory changes to implement the Budget Act:

1) ***State Historic Tax Credit*.** Extends the sunset for the State Historic Tax Credit by one year, from January 1, 2026 to January 1, 2027. This credit was established by SB 419 (Atkins), Chapter 703, Statutes of 2019, is administered by the Office of Historic Preservation and the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, and provides tax credits for the rehabilitation of certified historic structures.

2) ***Diaper and Menstrual Product Sales Tax Exemption.***

    a. Indefinitely extends the sales and use tax exemptions for diapers and menstrual products.

    b. Eliminates a requirement that the LAO report on the effectiveness of this tax exemption.

3) ***Main Street Hiring Credit.*** Expands a tax credit for small businesses that hire new employees:

    a. Defines “qualified small business employer” as a taxpayer with 500 or fewer employees that demonstrates at least a 20 percent decline in gross receipts in at least one time period comparison, as defined.

    b. Specifies that the credit is not refundable, and is usable against either:

        i. Personal income or corporate income in the 2021 tax year and may be carried over for four years.

        ii. Sales and use taxes between January 1, 2022 and April 30, 2027.

    c. Allows a $1,000 credit for each new employee added, calculated by comparing monthly full-time equivalent employees in either fiscal year 2020-21 or Q2 of 2021, whichever is lower, as compared to Q2 2020.

d. Limits the total credit to $150,000 per taxpayer, and $70 million total

e. Directs qualified small business employers to apply for a credit reservation from the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration from November 1 to November 30, 2021.

f. Specifies that credits are available on a first-come, first-served basis.

4) ***Homeless Hiring Credit.*** Allows a tax credit for employers who hire homeless individuals, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022 and before January 1, 2027.

   a. Allows a credit for each employee hired, not to exceed a total of $30,000 per taxable year per qualified taxpayer. The amount of credit is based on how many hours are worked by that eligible individual and varies between $2,500 and $10,000 per eligible individual.

      i. "Qualified taxpayer" means an eligible employer that pays California wages subject to withholding under the unemployment insurance code to an eligible individual.

      ii. "Eligible employer" means a qualified taxpayer that pays eligible individuals at least 120 percent of California minimum wage, and provides a copy of the certification received for each eligible individual, upon request of the Franchise Tax Board (FTB).

      iii. "Eligible individual" means a person who is homeless on the date of hire or anytime during the 180-day period immediately before the hire, or someone who is receiving supportive services from a homeless services provider as designated by a local continuum of care or coordinated entry system, and has been issued a certificate by a continuum of care.

   b. Caps the total amount of credit that may be claimed by all qualified taxpayers to $30 million per year. This cap is allocated by the FTB.

   c. To allocate the credit, this bill requires the qualified taxpayer to get a reservation from the FTB for each eligible individual hired within 30 days of hiring the eligible individual, in a form and manner as prescribed by the FTB.

   d. A continuum of care or a community-based service provider that is connected to the local coordinated entry system or to a local Homeless Management Information System, in coordination with the Franchise Tax Board, shall issue certifications to eligible individuals and to eligible employers. The certificates shall be valid for one year after issuance.

   e. The credit must be claimed on an original, timely filed return.

f. The credit may be carried over for up to three years, or until exhausted.

5) ***Pass-through Entity Elective Tax.*** Creates an elective tax that pass-through entities can annually elect to pay on behalf of their owners and allows an equal credit to those owners that consent to have the tax paid on their behalf.

   a. All flow-through entities can elect to pay this tax (S-corporation, Limited Liability Company, Limited Liability Partnerships, or Limited Partnerships) for every taxable year that they are a "qualified entity."

      i. A qualified entity means a pass-through entity that does not have any owners that are partnerships, is not part of a combined reporting group for corporation tax purposes, and is not publicly traded (as defined in Section 7704 of the Internal Revenue Code).

      ii. The bill applies beginning in the 2021 taxable year, and ends after the 2025 taxable year.

      iii. If before December 1, 2026, Section 164(b)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to the limitation on individual deductions for taxable years 2018 through 2025, as it read on January 1, 2021, is repealed, this elective tax would become inoperative for taxable years beginning on or after the January 1 after Section 164(b)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code, as it read on January 1, 2021, is repealed, and shall be repealed December 1 of that taxable year.

   b. The tax rate for the elective tax is 9.3% and is paid on the sum of the pro rata shares or distributive shares of income of any of its partners, shareholders or members upon their consent. A partner, shareholder, or member that does not consent does not prevent the entity from making an election to pay the elective tax.

   c. The election to pay the tax if irrevocable and can only be made on an original, timely filed return for the taxable year in a form and manner as prescribed by the FTB.

      i. The elective tax is in addition to, and not in place of, any other tax or fee that applies to the entity.

      ii. FTB may enforce and collect the tax in the same way as other tax or fee that applies to the entity.

      iii. The due date for the elective tax is the same as the due dates for the other taxes that apply to the entity.

      iv. FTB may issue regulations necessary and appropriate to implement the provisions of the bill.

v. The Administrative Procedures Act does not apply to any regulation, rule, guideline, or procedure prescribed by the FTB.

d. Allows a non-refundable credit to each partner, shareholder or member that consented to have their pro-rata or distributive share of income included in the calculation of the elective tax, in an amount equal to the elective tax paid on their behalf, for each taxable year that the qualified entity elects to pay the tax and the partner, shareholder, or member consents to have the tax paid on their behalf. Any unused credit can be carried forward for up to five years, or until exhausted.

e. For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022 and before January 1, 2026 any qualified entity that elects to pay the elective tax must:

   i. On or before June 15th of the taxable year of the election, pay an amount equal to the greater of:

      1. 50 percent of the elective tax paid the prior taxable year or;

      2. $1,000.

   ii. On or before the due date of the return, the qualified entity is required to file and pay, without regard to any extension of time for filing the return for the taxable year, an amount equal to the amount of elective tax calculated under this section, less the payment made on or before June 15th of the taxable year.

   iii. Payments must be made in a form and manner as prescribed by the FTB.

f. For each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2022, and before January 2, 2026, if no payment is made as required, the qualified entity may not make the election to pay the elective tax.

g. This section does not change any filing requirements under Part 10, Part 10.2 or Part 11.

6) ***Donated Fresh Foods Tax Credit.*** Extends the sunset from January 1, 2022 to January 1, 2027 for a 15 percent tax credit for taxpayers who donate fresh fruits or vegetables to a food bank, as defined in Sections 17053.88.5 and 23688.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

7) ***California Competes Tax Credit.*** Increases the amount of credits allocated in fiscal year 2021-22 from $180 million to $290 million for the California Competes Tax Credit program, defined in Sections 17059.2 and 23689 of the Revenue and Taxation Code. Repeals an out-of-date reporting requirement.

8) ***Medi-Cal Data Sharing***. Allows the State Department of Health Care Services to exchange data with the Franchise Tax Board in order to identify individuals

enrolled in Medi-Cal who may be eligible for tax benefits including the California Earned Income Tax Credit. The data may not be used for other purposes.

Fiscal Effect: The provisions of this bill are necessary to implement the requirements of the 2021-22 Budget.

Support: None on file.

Opposed: None on file.

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SENATE COMMITTEE ON BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW

Senator Nancy Skinner, Chair
2021 - 2022 Regular

Bill No:	AB 151	**Hearing Date:**	June 30, 2021
Author:	Committee on Budget		
Version:	June 27, 2021 As amended		
Urgency:	No	**Fiscal:**	Yes
Consultant:	Nora Brackbill		

Subject: Economic development

Summary: This bill, as part of the 2021-22 Budget package, makes the following statutory changes to implement the Budget Act:

1) ***California Competes Grant Program*.** Establishes the California Competes Grant Program, which provides grants to incentivize businesses to make significant investments in California. Includes the following provisions:

   a. Specifies that eligible applicants must do one of the following:

      i. Create at least 500 new, full-time jobs.

      ii. Make a significant infrastructure investment, defined as expending at least $10 million over five years or less.

      iii. Create jobs or make an investment in a high-poverty or high-unemployment area, as defined.

   b. Establishes selection processes and reporting requirements similar to the existing California Competes Tax Credit and specifies that recipients of tax credits through that program are not eligible for this grant.

   c. Requires grantees to develop a written agreement specifying the intended investments and jobs created and allows FTB to recapture grants from recipients who do not satisfy the terms of their agreement.

   d. Caps the size of a grant allocated to a single grantee at 30 percent of the yearly allocation.

2) ***California Inclusive Innovation Hub Program***. Updates the existing Innovation Hubs program to include a new focus on inclusivity and on startups and commercialization of technology. Specifically:

   a. Moves the program from the Governor’s Office of Business and Development (GO-Biz) to the California Office of the Small Business Advocate (CalOSBA).

b. Directs CalOSBA to focus on underserved geographic areas, industry sectors, and business owners.

c. Defines "Inclusive Innovation Hub" or "iHub^2" as a partnership between entities that drive regional economic growth and entrepreneurship, including research centers or universities, economic development organizations, venture capital networks, and municipal partners.

d. Specifies that iHub^{2}s may provide advisory services to entrepreneurs and startups and facilitate programming and engagement across the partner entities, in addition to other activities.

e. Directs CalOSBA to designate new iHub^{2}s through a competitive application process, in which applicants must detail planned partnerships, goals and metrics, how they will target underserved sectors, what resources they have and how they will help startups, and their experience with similar innovation or accelerator programs.

3) ***California Dream Fund.*** Establishes the California Dream Fund to provide small grants of up to $10,000 to new businesses through the California Small Business Technical Assistance Expansion Program (SB TAEP).

   a. Specifies that eligible businesses participate in entrepreneurship training programs at designated small business technical assistance centers that are part of SB TAEP.

   b. Makes the following changes to the SB TAEP program:

      i. Moves the program from GO-Biz to CalOSBA.

      ii. Expands the definition of "small business technical assistance center" beyond the existing network of federally funded centers to include other nonprofit community-based organizations with missions to provide services and training to underserved and small businesses.

4) ***Nonprofit Cultural Institutions***. Specifies that the grants to nonprofit cultural institutions distributed through the California Small Business COVID-19 Relief Grant Program, established by SB 87 (Caballero), Chapter 7, Statutes of 2021, may be allocated in more than one round.

5) ***California Venues Grant Program.*** Establishes the California Venues Grant Program within CalOSBA to provide grants of up to $250,000 to independent venues and related entities who put on live performing arts or sporting events, as follows:

   a. Eligible entities must meet all of the following criteria:

      i. Generate the majority of their revenue through ticket sales, production fees, or beverage, food, or merchandise sales related to live performing arts or sporting events held at eligible venues, as defined.

ii. Demonstrate at least a 70 percent drop in California gross earned revenue between Q2, Q3, and Q4 of 2020 as compared to the same period in 2019.

b. Specifies that priority is given to entities that demonstrate the largest declines in California gross earned revenues, as defined.

c. Defines the grant amount as 20% of California gross earned revenue in 2019, with a maximum grant of $250,000.

d. Allocates a maximum of $25 million in grants to sporting events.

e. Specifies that funds may be used for a variety of expenses related to the COVID-19 pandemic and related health and safety restrictions.

f. Requires the department to report on awarded information, as specified.

6) ***California Nonprofit Performing Arts Grant Program*.** Establishes the California Nonprofit Performing Arts grant program to encourage workforce development, administered GO-Biz. Funds may be used for employee expenses, contributions, or payments to centralized payroll service, recruiting, training and development, and other costs related to employees such as space requirement. Also requires the department to submit a report on awarded information, as specified.

7) ***California Microbusiness COVID-19 Relief Grant Program***. Establishes the California Microbusiness COVID-19 Relief Grant Program, which funds regional programs that will provide grants of $2,500 to eligible microbusinesses, as follows:

a. Requires CalOSBA to solicit applications from county governments and eligible nonprofits, or consortia of nonprofits, to administer local microbusiness relief programs, with priority given to county governments.

b. Defines microbusinesses as entities with less than $50,000 in annual revenue and fewer than five employees, and establishes additional requirements including being impacted by COVID-19 and providing documentation as specified, among others.

c. Directs programs to emphasize outreach to underserved business communities.

d. Allows funds to be used for business investments or costs resulting from COVID-19.

e. Requires the administering entities and CalOSBA to report on awarded funds, as specified.

f. Specifies that these grants are exempt from state income tax.

8) ***Visit California Reporting.*** Requires the California Travel and Tourism Commission, which does business as Visit California, to provide its annual report to the Legislature and to the public. This report is already provided to all assessed businesses.

Fiscal Effect: The provisions of this bill are necessary to implement the requirements of the 2021-22 Budget.

Support: None on file.

Opposed: None on file.

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SENATE COMMITTEE ON BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW

Senator Nancy Skinner, Chair
2021 - 2022 Regular

Bill No:	AB 157	**Hearing Date:**	June 30, 2021
Author:	Committee on Budget		
Version:	June 27, 2021 As amended		
Urgency:	No	**Fiscal:**	Yes
Consultant:	Christopher Francis		

Subject: Crime prevention: enforcement and training programs

Summary: As part of the 2021-22 fiscal year budget package, AB 157 makes statutory changes to implement the budget act.

Background: The California District Attorneys Association (CDAA) is a not-for-profit membership organization that consists of individuals who work in the criminal prosecution field, such as district and city attorneys and victim-witness supervisors. CDAA is governed by a 17-person Board of Directors and engages in various activities—most notably legislative advocacy and statewide training in a range of topic areas, such as the prosecution of environmental violations and asset forfeiture cases. CDAA receives funding from various sources—such as membership dues, state and federal government funds, and litigation proceeds— to support its activities. Some of these funds are "restricted," or required to be used for specific purposes.

State Funding and Programs Involving CDAA. CDAA has received grant funding from various state agencies over time (including federal funds received by the state). Such funding can fluctuate from year to year depending on whether CDAA seeks and receives grant awards. Some examples of state funding provided to CDAA in recent years, and its associated purposes, include:

1) **Environmental Enforcement and Training Account (EETA) and Environmental Enforcement Training Program.** Subject to availability, state law designates at least 25 percent of funds deposited into the state Environmental Enforcement and Training Account (EETA) specifically for CDAA to develop and implement statewide training on the enforcement of state and local environmental laws for prosecutors, prosecutor investigators, fire departments, and environmental regulators.

2) **EETA and Environmental Circuit Prosecutor Project (Project).** State law created this joint Project between the California Environmental Protection Agency and CDAA. The Project is intended to support the effective and uniform enforcement of environmental laws and regulations, such as by assisting district attorneys (particularly in rural counties) in criminal prosecutions and providing on the job training to prosecutors, peace officers, and environmental regulators. Subject to availability, state law designates at least 25 percent of EETA monies specifically for CDAA's costs for the project.

3) **Asset Forfeiture Funds and Training.** Asset forfeiture refers to the seizure of cash or other items suspected of being tied to crime and the transfer of these items to government ownership. State law requires state and local drug-related asset forfeitures be distributed in a specific manner. This includes an allocation of one percent of proceeds (after certain deductions are made) to a private nonprofit organization composed of local prosecutors—traditionally CDAA—for statewide asset forfeiture training of prosecutors and law enforcement.

4) **High Technology Theft Apprehension and Prosecution Fund and High Technology Theft Apprehension and Prosecution Program (HTTAPP).** State law created HTTAPP to improve the capacity of local prosecutors and law enforcement to investigate and prosecute high technology-related crimes. State law allocates 2011 realignment funds to Marin County annually for use by CDAA for statewide training and research on deterring, investigating, and prosecuting such crimes.

CDAA Initiated Audit and Subsequent Findings. In light of concerns raised internally about whether certain monies received by CDAA were being used consistent with their restricted uses, CDAA retained an external auditor**,** Hemming Morse, LLP, in August 2020 to conduct a line-item audit of settlement, judgment, and grant monies provided for roughly six environmental- and worker safety-related CDAA programs since 2002. The audit found that CDAA routinely borrowed restricted funds from the programs and treated these funds as unrestricted. This practice has been found to be instrumental to CDAA's financial viability since 2004.

Additionally, the Attorney General's Office notified CDAA that they will be conducting an investigation related to the audit and CDAA notified Attorney General's Office of additional improperly transferred and utilized state funds from asset forfeiture and the High Technology Theft Apprehension and Prosecution Fund.

Proposed Law: This bill makes the following statutory changes:

1) Eliminates the Environmental Circuit Prosecutor Project and establishes the Environmental Prosecutor Grant Program within the California Environmental Protection Agency which would provide grants for the costs of prosecutors, investigators, and research attorneys for prosecuting environmental crimes.

2) Shifts the authorization of funds under the Environmental Enforcement and Training Act of 2002 away from the California District Attorneys Association and instead allocates funding to qualified grantees to develop and implement specified education and training programs.

3) Allocates all funds for the High Technology Theft Apprehension and Prosecution Fund to the Department of Justice and removes the California District Attorneys Association as a recipient.

4) Prohibits the awarding of a grant to or the creation of new contracts with the California District Attorneys Association under these specified programs.

Fiscal Effect: This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as a bill providing for appropriations related to the Budget Bill.

Support: None on file.

Opposed: None on file.

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