

**Senate Bill No. 13**

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Passed the Senate July 24, 2009

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*Secretary of the Senate*

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Passed the Assembly July 23, 2009

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*Chief Clerk of the Assembly*

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This bill was received by the Governor this \_\_\_\_\_ day  
of \_\_\_\_\_, 2009, at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock \_\_\_\_M.

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*Private Secretary of the Governor*

## CHAPTER \_\_\_\_\_

An act to amend Section 6322.1 of the Business and Professions Code, to amend Sections 68086.1, 69926, 69927, 69957, 70602, 70603, 70611, 70612, 70613, 70614, 70621, 70626, 70650, 70651, 70652, 70653, 70654, 70655, 70656, 70658, and 70670 of, to add Sections 68106.2, 68511.9, and 77202.5 to, and to add and repeal Sections 68106 and 68106.1 of, the Government Code, to amend Section 103470 of the Health and Safety Code, to amend Section 5023.5 of, and to amend, repeal, and add Section 1465.8 of, the Penal Code, to amend Section 7660 of the Probate Code, and to amend Sections 1955 and 1961 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to courts, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 13, Ducheny. Courts omnibus bill: public safety.

(1) Existing law sets the fees at \$15 or \$20 for various court services, including, but not limited to, issuing a writ for the enforcement of an order or judgment, issuing an abstract of judgment, recording or registering any license or certificate, issuing an order of sale, and filing and entering an award under the Workers' Compensation Law.

This bill would increase those fees by \$10, and would provide that the \$10 fee increase shall be transmitted quarterly for deposit in the Trial Court Trust Fund and, commencing July 1, 2011, used by the Judicial Council for implementing and administering the civil representation pilot program described in (5) below.

(2) Under existing law, \$25 of each specified filing fee in connection with certain civil proceedings is required to be used for services of an official court reporter in civil proceedings.

This bill would increase the amount of those filing fees required to be used for services of an official court reporter in civil proceedings to \$30.

(3) Under existing law, to the extent that a memorandum of understanding for trial court employees designates certain days as unpaid furlough days for employees assigned to regular positions

in the superior court, the court may not be in session on those days except as ordered by the presiding judge.

This bill, until July 1, 2010, would authorize the Judicial Council to provide that the courts be closed for the transaction of judicial business for one day per month, which would be treated as a holiday, and to adopt court rules to implement these provisions, subject to specified conditions. The bill would authorize a judge or justice to sign a form, to be prepared by the Administrative Office of the Courts, stating that the judge or justice voluntarily agrees to irrevocably waive an amount equal to 4.62% of his or her monthly salary, as specified. The bill also would require a 4.62% reduction in the compensation due to the sheriff for court security services because of the closure of the courts under these provisions, and would, where a memorandum of understanding has been executed, require the court and the sheriff, county, or sheriff and county to negotiate that reduction in good faith and amend the memorandum of understanding accordingly. By imposing additional duties on county officials, the bill would create a state-mandated local program.

(4) Existing law authorizes the Judicial Council to regulate the budget and fiscal management of the trial courts. The Judicial Council is required to adopt rules to provide for reasonable public access to budget allocation and expenditure information at the state and local level, and to adopt rules ensuring that, upon written request, the trial courts provide, in a timely manner, information relating to the administration of the courts, including financial information and other information that affects the wages, hours, and working conditions of trial court employees.

This bill would provide that any person shall have the right to obtain specified budget, expenditure, and personnel records of the courts, except as specified. The bill would require the Judicial Council to adopt rules of court that provide public access to nondeliberative or nonadjudicative court records, budget, and management information on or before January 1, 2010.

(5) Existing law requires the Judicial Council to provide an annual status report to the chairpersons of the budget committee in each house of the Legislature and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee regarding the California Case Management System and Court Accounting and Reporting System, as specified. Under existing law, the office of the State Chief Information Officer is

responsible for the approval and oversight of information technology projects.

This bill would provide that the California Case Management System, and all other administrative and infrastructure information technology projects of the Judicial Council or the courts with total costs estimated at more than \$5,000,000, shall be subject to the review and recommendations of the office of the State Chief Information Officer, as specified. The bill would require the State Chief Information Officer to submit a copy of those reviews and recommendations to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee.

(6) The Superior Court Law Enforcement Act of 2002 authorizes the presiding judge of each superior court to contract with a sheriff or marshal for the necessary level of law enforcement services in the courts. Existing law requires the sheriff or marshal and presiding judge of any county to develop a court security plan to be utilized by the court, as specified, and requires the Judicial Council to establish a process for its review of court security plans in the California Rules of Court. Existing law requires the superior court and the sheriff or marshal to enter into a memorandum of understanding specifying the agreed upon level of court security services and their cost and terms of payment, and requires the sheriff or marshal to provide specified information to the courts by April 30 of each year, with actual court security allocations subject to the approval of the Judicial Council. Existing law requires the Administrative Office of the Courts to use the actual salary and benefits costs approved for court law enforcement personnel as of June 30 of each year in determining the annual funding request for the courts that will be presented to the Department of Finance.

This bill would provide that the cost of services specified in the memorandum of understanding shall be based on the estimated average cost of salary and benefits for equivalent personnel classifications in that county, not including overtime pay. In calculating the average cost of benefits, the bill would provide that only specified benefits may be included. The bill would require the Administrative Office of the Courts to use the average salary and benefits costs approved for court law enforcement personnel as of June 30 of each year in determining the annual funding request for the courts that will be presented to the Department of Finance.

(7) Existing law permits limited use of electronic recording devices in court proceedings under certain circumstances, but prohibits a court from expending funds for electronic recording technology or equipment to make an unofficial record of an action or proceeding or to use that technology or equipment to make the official record of an action or proceeding in any circumstance that is not authorized. Existing law also requires each superior court to report semiannually to the Judicial Council, and the Judicial Council to report semiannually to the Legislature, regarding all purchases and leases of electronic recording equipment that will be used to record superior court proceedings.

This bill would prohibit a court from expending funds for or using electronic recording technology or equipment to make an unofficial record of an action or proceeding, including for purposes of judicial notetaking, or to make the official record of an action or proceeding in any circumstance that is not authorized. The bill would authorize a court to use electronic recording equipment for the internal personnel purpose of monitoring judicial officer performance, if notice is provided to litigants that the proceeding may be recorded for that purpose, as specified. The bill would require a court, prior to purchasing or leasing any electronic recording technology or equipment, to obtain advance approval from the Judicial Council.

(8) Existing law states the intent of the Legislature to establish a moratorium on increases in filing fees until January 1, 2012.

This bill would provide that, due to the economic crisis facing California in the 2009–10 fiscal year, a first paper filing fee increase is included in conjunction with the Budget Act of 2009. This bill would increase those first paper filing fees by \$5.

(9) Existing law requires the Legislature to make an annual appropriation to the Judicial Council for the general operations of the trial courts based upon the request of the Judicial Council. Existing law requires the annual budget request to include, among other items, a cost-of-living and growth adjustment based on the year-to-year change in the state appropriations limit, and additional funding for the trial courts for costs resulting from the implementation of statutory changes that result in either an increased level of service or a new activity that directly affects the programmatic or operational needs of the courts.

This bill would require the Judicial Council to report all approved allocations and reimbursements to the trial courts in each fiscal year, including funding received through augmentations for costs resulting from the implementation of statutory changes, as described above, to the chairs of the Senate and Assembly Committees on Budget and the Judiciary on or before September 30 following the close of each fiscal year. The bill would specify the information to be included in the report, and would require the Administrative Office of the Courts to summarize that information by court and report it to the chairs of the Senate and Assembly Committees on Budget and the Judiciary on or before November 1, 2009, and each November 1 thereafter. The bill would require the trial courts to report to the Judicial Council on or before September 15 of each year all court revenues, expenditures, reserves, and fund balances from the prior fiscal year, as specified, and would require the Judicial Council to summarize and report that information to the chairs of those committees, and to post that information on a public Internet Web site, on or before December 31 of each year.

(10) Existing law imposes a fee of \$20 upon every conviction for a criminal offense, other than parking offenses, for funding of court security.

This bill would increase that court security fee to \$30 until July 1, 2011.

(11) Existing law authorizes the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to contract with providers of emergency health care services. The department is prohibited from reimbursing a noncontracting hospital or provider of ambulance or other emergency or nonemergency response service at a rate that exceeds the reasonable and allowable costs of the hospital or other provider for those services. The department is required to work with the State Department of Health Care Services in order to establish the costs allowable under these provisions.

This bill, instead, would authorize the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to contract with providers of health care services and health care network providers, subject to maximum reimbursement rates, except as specified. The bill would authorize the department to reimburse a noncontract provider of hospital or physician services, or ambulance or any other emergency or nonemergency response service, only at a rate equal to or less than

the amount payable under the Medicare Fee Schedule. The bill would authorize the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to adopt regulations to implement these provisions, and to change the maximum reimbursement rates, as specified.

(12) Existing law establishes the Youthful Offender Block Grant Program to enhance the capacity of county departments to provide appropriate rehabilitative and supervision services to youthful offenders. Existing law requires the Director of Finance to determine for each fiscal year the total amount of the Youthful Offender Block Grant pursuant to a specified formula and the allocation for each county, and to report those findings to the Controller to make an annual allocation to each county from the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund. Existing law requires each county, on or before January 1, 2008, to prepare and submit to the Corrections Standards Authority for approval a Juvenile Justice Development Plan for youthful offenders that includes a description of the programs, placements, services, or strategies to be funded by the block grant allocation.

This bill instead would require the allocation amount for each county from the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund to be allocated in 4 equal installments, to be paid in September, December, March, and June, pursuant to the existing formula. The bill would require each county, on or before May 1 of each year, to prepare and submit to the Corrections Standards Authority for approval a Juvenile Justice Development Plan on its proposed expenditures for the next fiscal year of block grant funds that includes a description of the programs, placements, services, or strategies to be funded by the block grant allocation and other specified information. The bill would require each county receiving block grant funds, by October 1 of each year, to submit an annual report to the authority on its utilization of the block grant funds in the preceding fiscal year. By increasing the duties of local officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill would require the Corrections Standards Authority to develop and provide a format for the Juvenile Justice Development Plan, and would authorize the authority to develop and provide a dual format for counties for the submission together of that plan and the county multiagency juvenile justice plan, as specified. The bill would require the authority to prepare and make available to

the public on its Internet Web site summaries of the annual county reports on the utilization of block grant funds, and would require the authority, by March 15 of each year, to prepare and submit to the Legislature a report summarizing county utilizations of block grant funds in the preceding fiscal year.

(13) This bill would provide that its provisions are severable.

(14) The California Constitution authorizes the Governor to declare a fiscal emergency and to call the Legislature into special session for that purpose. The Governor issued a proclamation declaring a fiscal emergency, and calling a special session for this purpose, on July 1, 2009.

This bill would state that it addresses the fiscal emergency declared by the Governor by proclamation issued on July 1, 2009, pursuant to the California Constitution.

(15) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

(16) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

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

SECTION 1. Section 6322.1 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

6322.1. (a) Until the end of the moratorium described in Section 70601 of the Government Code, the board of supervisors of any county may increase, as provided in this section, the amount distributed to its county law library fund from the uniform filing fees listed in Section 6321 whenever it determines that the increase is necessary to defray the expenses of the law library.

Any increase in the amount distributed to the law library fund in any county under this subdivision shall not be effective until January 1 of the next year after the adoption by the board of supervisors of the increase. The amount of the increase in any calendar year shall be no greater than three dollars (\$3) over the

previous calendar year. A copy of the action of the board of supervisors that establishes the increase shall be provided to the Administrative Office of the Courts as soon as it becomes available but no later than December 15 of the year before the increased distribution goes into effect.

(b) Distribution changes after January 1, 2008, shall be determined by the process described in Section 70601 of the Government Code.

(c) (1) In an action or proceeding in which a claim for money damages falls within the monetary jurisdiction of the small claims court and is filed by an assignee who is prohibited from filing or maintaining a claim pursuant to Section 116.420 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the uniform filing fee shall be reduced by twenty-four dollars (\$24) to one hundred eighty-one dollars (\$181) if the complaint contains a declaration under penalty of perjury, executed by the party requesting the reduction in fees, that the case qualifies for the lower fee because the claim for money damages will not exceed the monetary jurisdiction of small claims court and is filed by an assignee of the claim.

(2) When the uniform filing fee is reduced as provided under this subdivision, the amount distributed from each uniform filing fee to the law library fund in the county shall be as follows:

Jurisdiction	Amount
Alameda.....	\$12.00
Alpine.....	1.00
Amador.....	6.00
Butte.....	12.00
Calaveras.....	7.00
Colusa.....	12.00
Contra Costa.....	8.00
Del Norte.....	6.00
El Dorado.....	9.00
Fresno.....	9.00
Glenn.....	6.00
Humboldt.....	12.00
Imperial.....	12.00
Inyo.....	6.00
Kern.....	12.00
Kings.....	12.00

Lake.....	12.00
Lassen.....	12.00
Los Angeles.....	5.00
Madera.....	12.00
Marin.....	12.00
Mariposa.....	4.00
Mendocino.....	12.00
Merced.....	12.00
Modoc.....	6.00
Mono.....	6.00
Monterey.....	10.00
Napa.....	12.00
Nevada.....	7.00
Orange.....	8.00
Placer.....	7.00
Plumas.....	6.00
Riverside.....	12.00
Sacramento.....	8.50
San Benito.....	6.00
San Bernardino.....	12.00
San Diego.....	12.00
San Francisco.....	12.00
San Joaquin.....	10.00
San Luis Obispo.....	12.00
San Mateo.....	12.00
Santa Barbara.....	12.00
Santa Clara.....	8.00
Santa Cruz.....	12.00
Shasta.....	8.50
Sierra.....	9.00
Siskiyou.....	8.00
Solano.....	9.00
Sonoma.....	12.00
Stanislaus.....	6.50
Sutter.....	1.00
Tehama.....	9.00
Trinity.....	6.00
Tulare.....	12.00
Tuolumne.....	2.00
Ventura.....	12.00

Yolo.....	10.00
Yuba.....	7.00

The increases described in subdivision (a) do not apply to the law library distributions in this subdivision.

(3) Notwithstanding subdivision (d) of Section 68085.4 of the Government Code, when the uniform filing fee is reduced as provided in this subdivision, the amounts distributed to dispute resolution programs, the State Court Facilities Construction Fund, the Judges’ Retirement Fund, children’s waiting rooms, and the Equal Access Fund shall remain as provided under subdivisions (b) and (c) of Section 68085.4 of the Government Code and shall not be changed. Only the amounts distributed to the Trial Court Trust Fund, the law libraries, and the Immediate and Critical Needs Account of the State Court Facilities Construction Fund shall be adjusted. The amount distributed from each uniform filing fee under this section to the Immediate and Critical Needs Account of the State Court Facilities Construction Fund, established in Section 70371.5, shall be eleven dollars (\$11). If the fee is further reduced below one hundred eighty-one dollars (\$181), as with a partial waiver or partial payment, the proportional reductions described in subdivision (g) of Section 68085.1 of the Government Code shall apply.

(d) Distributions under this section to the law library fund in each county shall be used only for the purposes authorized by this chapter.

(e) As used in this section and Section 6321, “law library fund” includes a law library account described in the second paragraph of Section 6320.

SEC. 2. Section 68086.1 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68086.1. (a) For each three-hundred-fifty-five-dollar (\$355) fee collected under Section 70611, 70612, or 70670, thirty dollars (\$30) of the amount distributed to the Trial Court Trust Fund shall be used for services of an official court reporter in civil proceedings.

(b) For each three-hundred-thirty-dollar (\$330) fee collected under subdivision (a) of Section 70613 or subdivision (a) of Section 70614, thirty dollars (\$30) of the amount distributed to the Trial

Court Trust Fund shall be used for services of an official court reporter in civil proceedings.

(c) It is the intent of the Legislature, in approving the thirty-dollar (\$30) distribution out of each filing fee listed in subdivisions (a) and (b), to continue an incentive to courts to use the services of an official court reporter in civil proceedings. However, nothing in this section shall affect the Judicial Council's authority to allocate these revenues to replace reductions in the General Fund appropriation to the Trial Court Trust Fund.

(d) The portion of the distribution to the Trial Court Trust Fund to be used for services of an official court reporter in civil proceedings pursuant to subdivisions (a) and (b) shall be used only in trial courts that utilize the services of an official court reporter in civil proceedings.

SEC. 3. Section 68106 is added to the Government Code, to read:

68106. (a) The Legislature finds and declares that the current fiscal crisis, one of the most serious and dire ever to affect the state, threatens the continued operations of the judicial branch. This situation requires a unique response to effectively use judicial branch resources while protecting the public by ensuring that courts remain open and accessible and that the core functions of the judicial branch are maintained to the greatest extent possible.

(b) Notwithstanding any other law, the Judicial Council may provide that the courts be closed for the transaction of judicial business for one day per month and may adopt rules of court to implement this section, subject to the following conditions:

(1) If the Judicial Council has provided for the closure of courts pursuant to this section, the day so designated shall be treated as a holiday for purposes of performing any act requiring the transaction of judicial business, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(A) The transaction of judicial business under Section 134 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(B) The sitting or holding of a court under Section 136 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(C) The computation of time under Sections 12 and 12a of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(D) The computation of time under all time-dependent provisions, including, but not limited to, Sections 825, 859b, 1050,

1191, 1382, and 1449 of the Penal Code, and Sections 313, 315, 631, 632, 637, 657, 702, 704, 708, and 777 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(2) A court may still receive papers for filing on a day designated for closure, but the time of filing of the papers shall be the next court day on which the court is open for the transaction of judicial business. The receipt of papers pursuant to this subdivision shall not constitute opening of the court for any purpose. A day designated for closure under this section is not governed by Section 68108.

(3) The impact of the court closure shall be subject to subdivision (c) of Section 71634 and subdivision (c) of Section 71816. Notwithstanding any other law, any court closure or reduction in earnings as a result of this section shall not constitute a reduction in salary or service for the purpose of calculation of retirement benefits or other employment-related benefits for court employees otherwise eligible for those benefits. Nothing in this section shall relieve a trial court of its obligation to meet and confer concerning the impact of a court closure pursuant to Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 71600) and Chapter 7.5 (commencing with Section 71800) of Title 8 of the Government Code, and the trial courts, rather than the Judicial Council or Administrative Office of the Courts, shall remain responsible for meeting and conferring concerning that impact.

(4) A judge or justice may sign a form, to be prepared by the Administrative Office of the Courts, which shall provide that the judge or justice voluntarily agrees to irrevocably waive, in advance, on a monthly basis, an amount equal to 4.62 percent of the monthly salary otherwise payable to the judge or justice in the absence of a waiver. The Administrative Office of the Courts shall transmit the form to the Controller, county, or other entity paying the salary of the judge or justice, except that the form shall only be transmitted to the entity that pays the greatest portion of the salary if the judge or justice is paid by more than one entity. The entity receiving the form shall reduce the payment otherwise due to the judge or justice from that entity by an amount that takes into account the full effect of the 4.62 percent reduction of the total monthly salary of the judge or justice received from all entities. Notwithstanding any other law, a judge or justice who elects to sign the form under this section shall not be deemed by that act to

be holding office for other than full-time service during the time covered by the voluntary waiver of salary, and that waiver shall not be deemed a reduction in salary or service for purposes of the calculation of any retirement benefits, supplemental judicial benefits provided pursuant to Section 68220, or other job-related benefits. Except as necessary for purposes of paragraph (5), a judge or justice who makes a waiver is not obligated to appear for work at the courthouse on any day that a court is closed under this section.

(5) A judicial officer shall be available for the signing of any necessary documents on an emergency basis during the time a court is closed under this section on the same basis as a judicial officer is available on Saturdays, Sundays, and judicial holidays, and any other time a court is closed.

(6) As a result of the closures authorized by this subdivision, court security shall not be required on any day in which courts are closed pursuant to this section.

(A) If a superior court has executed a memorandum of understanding as required by Section 69926 with a sheriff, county, or sheriff and county, the court and the sheriff, county, or sheriff and county shall negotiate in good faith a reduction of 4.62 percent in the compensation due to the sheriff because of the reduced amount of security resulting from the closure of the courts under this section. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a superior court and sheriff, county, or sheriff and county from negotiating additional savings due to voluntary court closures or other cost savings programs. If necessary, the court and sheriff, county, or sheriff and county shall amend the memorandum of understanding required under Section 69926 to reflect that reduction. Notwithstanding any other law or memorandum of understanding, if the court and sheriff are unable to reach an agreement within 30 days of the first court closure after good faith negotiations, the amount of compensation payable to the sheriff under the memorandum of understanding shall be reduced by an amount equal to 4.62 percent of those allowable costs authorized to be paid under paragraph (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 69927. The sheriff shall not reduce the level of service previously required under its memorandum of understanding on the days the court remains open due to this 4.62 percent reduction. Upon reaching an agreement, the court and sheriff may reconcile any prior

payments based on the terms subsequently agreed upon by the court and sheriff.

(B) If a superior court and a sheriff, county, or sheriff and county, have not executed a memorandum of understanding as required by Section 69926, the sheriff shall continue to provide security services as required by the court, but the compensation payable to the sheriff shall be no more than the rate of the average monthly amount paid by the court to the sheriff in the 2008–09 fiscal year, reduced by 4.62 percent, to reflect the reduced level of security required as a result of the closure of the courts under this section.

(c) To the extent practicable, the impact of the court closure on the availability of courtrooms and court services shall be spread in a proportional manner that reflects the caseload of the court.

(d) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2010, and, as of January 1, 2011, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that becomes operative on or before January 1, 2011, deletes or extends the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed.

SEC. 4. Section 68106.1 is added to the Government Code, to read:

68106.1. (a) To the extent any judicial business is conducted on a day on which a court is closed pursuant to Section 68106, nothing in that section shall be construed to limit or alter the rights and obligations set forth in Sections 68561 and 71802 with respect to the use of court interpreters.

(b) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2010, and, as of January 1, 2011, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that becomes operative on or before January 1, 2011, deletes or extends the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed.

SEC. 5. Section 68106.2 is added to the Government Code, to read:

68106.2. (a) Any person shall have the right to obtain the following information under Rule 10.802 of the California Rules of Court:

(1) Baseline budget information that superior courts submit to the Administrative Office of the Courts after enactment of the annual Budget Act.

(2) Any other budget and expenditure document of the superior court pertaining to the administrative operation of the court, including baseline budgets, quarterly financial statements, reports

of revenues, reports of reserves, however classified, and their classification, and any document projecting or documenting savings due to unfilled positions and savings resulting from temporarily closing a court.

(3) Budgeted employee salary and benefit information by position classification consisting of the number of employees and compensation by classification, and any document, whether prepared periodically or for a special purpose, that shows any changes in salaried positions by classification available pursuant to subdivision (k) of Rule 10.802 of the California Rules of Court.

(4) Copies of executed contracts with outside vendors and payment information and policies concerning services provided by outside vendors without an executed contract. Any material provided under this paragraph shall be redacted as necessary in accordance with subdivision (i) of Rule 10.802 of the California Rules of Court.

(5) Any final audit report.

(b) If the information requested pursuant to subdivision (a) has been certified by the superior court, copies of the certified documents shall be provided.

(c) The provisions of Rule 10.803 of the California Rules of Court shall apply to any petition arising under this section.

(d) Subdivision (a) shall not apply to information that is part of the deliberative process or adjudicative process unless that information is otherwise made public.

(e) Subdivision (a) shall only apply to information that has already been created or prepared by, or in the possession of, the court, and does not require a court to produce or create any new document or data format to comply with its provisions. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to prevent or limit a court from, in its discretion, producing or creating a new document or data format, or otherwise providing additional information.

(f) Nothing in subdivision (a) is intended to limit or restrict public access to other information that may be obtained under Rule 10.802 of the California Rules of Court. Nothing in this section is intended to limit or restrict public access to any information provided for by any statute, rule, or case law.

(g) The Judicial Council shall, on or before January 1, 2010, adopt rules of court that provide public access to nondeliberative

or nonadjudicative court records, budget and management information.

(h) This section shall remain in effect until the rules of court providing public access to nondeliberative or nonadjudicative court records, budget and management information are adopted pursuant to subdivision (g).

SEC. 6. Section 68511.9 is added to the Government Code, to read:

68511.9. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, the California Case Management System, as well as all other administrative and infrastructure information technology projects of the Judicial Council or the courts with total costs estimated at more than five million dollars (\$5,000,000), shall be subject to the reviews and recommendations of the office of the State Chief Information Officer. The State Chief Information Officer shall submit a copy of those reviews and recommendations to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee.

(b) In conducting its review, the office of the State Chief Information Officer shall do all of the following:

(1) Evaluate information technology projects based on the business case justification, resources requirements, proposed technical solution, project management, oversight and risk mitigation approach, and compliance with statewide strategies, policies, and procedures. Projects shall continue to be funded through the established Budget Act.

(2) Consult with the Administrative Office of the Courts during project planning to ensure that project proposals are based on well-defined programmatic needs, clearly identify programmatic benefits, and consider feasible alternatives to address the identified needs and benefits consistent with statewide strategies, policies, and procedures.

(3) Consult with the Administrative Office of the Courts to review the project governance and management framework to ensure that it is best designed for success and will serve as a resource throughout the project implementation.

(4) Require the Administrative Office of the Courts to provide information on information technology projects, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(A) The degree to which the project is within approved scope, cost, and schedule.

(B) Project issues, risks, and corresponding mitigation efforts.

(C) The current estimated schedule and costs for project completion.

SEC. 7. Section 69926 of the Government Code is amended to read:

69926. (a) This section applies to the superior court and the sheriff or marshal's department in those counties in which either of the following apply:

(1) The sheriff's department was otherwise required by law to provide court security services on and after July 1, 1998.

(2) Court security was provided by the marshal's office on and after July 1, 1998, the marshal's office was subsequently abolished and succeeded by the sheriff's department, and the successor sheriff's department is required to provide court security services as successor to the marshal.

(b) The superior court and the sheriff or marshal shall enter into an annual or multiyear memorandum of understanding specifying the agreed upon level of court security services, cost of services, and terms of payment. The cost of services specified in the memorandum of understanding shall be based on the estimated average cost of salary and benefits for equivalent personnel classifications in that county, not including overtime pay. In calculating the average cost of benefits, only those benefits listed in paragraph (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 69927 shall be included. For purposes of this article, "benefits" excludes any item not expressly listed in this subdivision, including, but not limited to, any costs associated with retiree health benefits. As used in this subdivision, retiree health benefits includes, but is not limited to, the current cost of health benefits for already retired personnel and any amount to cover the costs of future retiree health benefits for either currently employed or already retired personnel.

(c) The sheriff or marshal shall provide information as identified in the contract law enforcement template by April 30 of each year to the superior court in that county, specifying the nature, extent, and basis of the costs, including negotiated or projected salary increases of court law enforcement services that the sheriff proposes to include in the budget of the court security program for the following state budget year. Actual court security allocations shall be subject to the approval of the Judicial Council and the funding provided by the Legislature. It is the intent of the

Legislature that proposed court security expenditures submitted by the Judicial Council to the Department of Finance for inclusion in the Governor’s Budget shall be as defined in the contract law enforcement template.

(d) If the superior court and the sheriff or marshal are unwilling or unable to enter into an agreement pursuant to this section on or before August 1 of any fiscal year, the court or sheriff or marshal may request the continuation of negotiations between the superior court and the sheriff or marshal for a period of 45 days with mediation assistance, during which time the previous law enforcement services agreement shall remain in effect. Mutually agreed upon mediation assistance shall be determined by the Administrative Director of the Courts and the president of the California State Sheriffs’ Association.

SEC. 8. Section 69927 of the Government Code is amended to read:

69927. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this section to develop a definition of the court security component of court operations that modifies Function 8 of Rule 10.810 of the California Rules of Court in a manner that will standardize billing and accounting practices and court security plans, and identify allowable law enforcement security costs after the operative date of this article. It is not the intent of the Legislature to increase or decrease the responsibility of a county for the cost of court operations, as defined in Section 77003 or Rule 10.810 of the California Rules of Court, as it read on January 1, 2007, for court security services provided prior to January 1, 2003. It is the intent of the Legislature that a sheriff’s or marshal’s court law enforcement budget not be reduced as a result of this article. Any new court security costs permitted by this article shall not be operative unless the funding is provided by the Legislature.

(1) The Judicial Council shall adopt a rule establishing a working group on court security. The group shall consist of six representatives from the judicial branch of government, as selected by the Administrative Director of the Courts, two representatives of the counties, as selected by the California State Association of Counties, and three representatives of the county sheriffs, as selected by the California State Sheriffs’ Association. It is the intent of the Legislature that this working group may recommend modifications only to the template used to determine that the

security costs submitted by the courts to the Administrative Office of the Courts are permitted pursuant to this article. The template shall be a part of the trial court's financial policies and procedures manual and used in place of the definition of law enforcement costs in Function 8 of Rule 10.810 of the California Rules of Court. If the working group determines that there is a need to make recommendations to the template that specifically involve law enforcement or security personnel in courtrooms or court detention facilities, the membership of the working group shall change and consist of six representatives from the judicial branch of government selected by the Administrative Director of the Courts, two representatives of the counties selected by the California State Association of Counties, two representatives of the county sheriffs selected by the California State Sheriffs' Association, and two representatives of labor selected by the California Coalition of Law Enforcement Associations.

(2) The Judicial Council shall establish a working group on court security to promulgate recommended uniform standards and guidelines that may be used by the Judicial Council and any sheriff or marshal for the implementation of trial court security services. The working group shall consist of representatives from the judicial branch of government, the California State Sheriffs' Association, the California State Association of Counties, the Peace Officer's Research Association of California, and the California Coalition of Law Enforcement Associations, for the purpose of developing guidelines. The Judicial Council, after requesting and receiving recommendations from the working group on court security, shall promulgate and implement rules, standards, and policy directions for the trial courts in order to achieve efficiencies that will reduce security operating costs and constrain growth in those costs.

(3) When mutually agreed to by the courts, county, and the sheriff or marshal in any county, the costs of perimeter security in any building that the court shares with any county agency, excluding the sheriff's or marshal's department, shall be apportioned based on the amount of the total noncommon square feet of space occupied by the court and any county agency.

(4) "Allowable costs for equipment, services, and supplies," as defined in the contract law enforcement template, means the purchase and maintenance of security screening equipment and the costs of ammunition, batons, bulletproof vests, handcuffs,

holsters, leather gear, chemical spray and holders, radios, radio chargers and holders, uniforms, and one primary duty sidearm.

(5) “Allowable costs for professional support staff for court security operations,” as defined in the contract law enforcement template, means the salary, benefits, and overtime of staff performing support functions that, at a minimum, provide payroll, human resources, information systems, accounting, or budgeting.

Allowable costs for professional support staff for court security operations in each trial court shall not exceed 6 percent of total allowable costs for law enforcement security personnel services in courts with total allowable costs for law enforcement security personnel services less than ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) per year. Allowable costs for professional support staff for court security operations for each trial court shall not exceed 4 percent of total allowable costs for law enforcement security personnel services in courts with total allowable costs for law enforcement security personnel services exceeding ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) per year. Additional costs for services related to court-mandated special project support, beyond those provided for in the contract law enforcement template, are allowable only when negotiated by the trial court and the court law enforcement provider. Allowable costs shall not exceed actual costs of providing support staff services for law enforcement security personnel services.

The working group established pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) may periodically recommend changes to the limit for allowable costs for professional support staff for court security operations based on surveys of actual expenditures incurred by trial courts and the court law enforcement provider in the provision of law enforcement security personnel services. Limits for allowable costs as stated in this section shall remain in effect until changes are recommended by the working group and adopted by the Judicial Council.

(6) “Allowable costs for security personnel services,” as defined in the contract law enforcement template, means the salary and benefits of an employee, including, but not limited to, county health and welfare, county incentive payments, deferred compensation plan costs, FICA or Medicare, general liability premium costs, leave balance payout commensurate with an employee’s time in court security services as a proportion of total service credit earned

after January 1, 1998, premium pay, retirement, state disability insurance, unemployment insurance costs, workers' compensation paid to an employee in lieu of salary, workers' compensation premiums of supervisory security personnel through the rank of captain, line personnel, inclusive of deputies, court attendants, contractual law enforcement services, prisoner escorts within the courts, and weapons screening personnel, court required training, and overtime and related benefits of law enforcement supervisory and line personnel.

(A) The Administrative Office of the Courts shall use the average salary and benefits costs approved for court law enforcement personnel as of June 30 of each year in determining the funding request that will be presented to the Department of Finance.

(B) Courts and court security providers shall manage their resources to minimize the use of overtime.

(7) "Allowable costs for vehicle use for court security needs," as defined in the contract law enforcement template, means the per-mile recovery cost for vehicles used in rendering court law enforcement services, exclusive of prisoner or detainee transport to or from court. The standard mileage rate applied against the miles driven for the above shall be the standard reimbursable mileage rate in effect for judicial officers and employees at the time of contract development.

(b) Nothing in this article may increase a county's obligation or require any county to assume the responsibility for a cost of any service that was defined as a court operation cost, as defined by Function 8 of Rule 10.810 of the California Rules of Court, as it read on January 1, 2007, or that meets the definition of any new law enforcement component developed pursuant to this article.

SEC. 9. Section 69957 of the Government Code is amended to read:

69957. (a) Whenever an official reporter or an official reporter pro tempore is unavailable to report an action or proceeding in a court, subject to the availability of approved equipment and equipment monitors, the court may order that, in a limited civil case, or a misdemeanor or infraction case, the action or proceeding be electronically recorded, including all the testimony, the objections made, the ruling of the court, the exceptions taken, all arraignments, pleas, and sentences of defendants in criminal cases,

the arguments of the attorneys to the jury, and all statements and remarks made and oral instructions given by the judge. A transcript derived from an electronic recording may be utilized whenever a transcript of court proceedings is required. The electronic recording device and appurtenant equipment shall be of a type approved by the Judicial Council for courtroom use and shall only be purchased for use as provided by this section. A court shall not expend funds for or use electronic recording technology or equipment to make an unofficial record of an action or proceeding, including for purposes of judicial notetaking, or to make the official record of an action or proceeding in circumstances not authorized by this section.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a court may use electronic recording equipment for the internal personnel purpose of monitoring judicial officer performance if notice is provided to litigants that the proceeding may be recorded for that purpose. An electronic recording made for the purpose of monitoring judicial officer performance shall not be used for any other purpose and shall not be made publicly available. Any recording made pursuant to this subdivision shall be destroyed two years after the date of the proceeding unless a personnel matter is pending relating to performance of the judicial officer.

(c) Prior to purchasing or leasing any electronic recording technology or equipment, a court shall obtain advance approval from the Judicial Council, which may grant that approval only if the use of the technology or equipment will be consistent with this section.

SEC. 10. Section 70602 of the Government Code is amended to read:

70602. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature to establish a moratorium on increases in filing fees until January 1, 2012. No filing fee provided for in this chapter may be changed before January 1, 2012.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), due to the economic crisis facing California in the 2009–10 fiscal year, a first paper filing fee increase is included in conjunction with the Budget Act of 2009. This increase shall not be construed to otherwise affect the moratorium created pursuant to subdivision (a).

SEC. 11. Section 70603 of the Government Code is amended to read:

70603. (a) Except as provided in this section, the fees charged for filings and services under this chapter are intended to be uniform statewide and to be the only allowable fees for those services and filings. The only charges that may be added to the fees in this chapter are the following:

(1) In a complex case, the fee provided for in Section 70616 may be added to the first paper and first responsive paper filing fees in Sections 70611, 70612, 70613, and 70614.

(2) In an unlawful detainer action subject to Section 1161.2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a charge of fifteen dollars (\$15) as provided under that section may be added to the fee in Section 70613 for filing a first appearance by a plaintiff.

(3) In Riverside County, a surcharge as provided in Section 70622 may be added to the first paper and first responsive paper filing fees in Sections 70611, 70612, 70613, 70614, 70650, 70651, 70652, 70653, 70655, and 70670.

(4) In San Bernardino County, a surcharge as provided in Section 70624 may be added to the first paper and first responsive paper filing fees in Sections 70611, 70612, 70613, 70614, 70650, 70651, 70652, 70653, 70655, and 70670. This paragraph applies to fees collected under Sections 70611, 70612, 70613, 70614, 70650, 70651, 70652, 70653, 70655, and 70670, beginning January 1, 2006.

(5) In the City and County of San Francisco, a surcharge as provided in Section 70625 may be added to the first paper and first responsive paper filing fees in Sections 70611, 70612, 70613, 70614, 70650, 70651, 70652, 70653, 70655, and 70670.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 68085.3 and paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 68085.4, when a charge for courthouse construction in the County or City and County of San Francisco, Riverside, or San Bernardino is added to the uniform filing fee as provided under paragraph (3), (4), or (5) of subdivision (a), the amount distributed to the State Court Facilities Construction Fund under Section 68085.3 or 68085.4 shall be reduced by an amount equal to the charge added under paragraph (3), (4), or (5) of subdivision (a), up to the amount that would otherwise be distributed to the State Court Facilities Construction Fund. If the amount added under paragraph (3), (4), or (5) of subdivision (a) is greater than the amount that would be distributed to the State Court Facilities Construction Fund under

Section 68085.3 or 68085.4, no distribution shall be made to the State Court Facilities Construction Fund, but the amount charged to the party may be greater than the amount of the uniform fee otherwise allowed, in order to collect the surcharge under paragraph (3), (4), or (5) of subdivision (a).

(c) If a filing fee is reduced by twenty-four dollars (\$24) under subdivision (c) of Section 6322.1 of the Business and Professions Code, and a courthouse construction surcharge is added to the filing fee as provided under paragraph (3), (4), or (5) of subdivision (a), the amount distributed to the State Court Facilities Construction Fund under Section 68085.4 shall be reduced as provided in subdivision (b). If the amount added under paragraph (3), (4), or (5) of subdivision (a) is greater than the amount that would be distributed to the State Court Facilities Construction Fund under Section 68085.4, no distribution shall be made to the State Court Facilities Construction Fund, but the amount charged to the party may be greater than one hundred eighty-one dollars (\$181), in order to collect the surcharge under paragraph (3), (4), or (5) of subdivision (a).

SEC. 12. Section 70611 of the Government Code is amended to read:

70611. The uniform fee for filing the first paper in a civil action or proceeding in the superior court, other than in a limited civil case, an adoption proceeding, a proceeding under the Probate Code, or a proceeding under the Family Code, is three hundred fifty-five dollars (\$355). The fee shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.3.

This section applies to the initial complaint, petition, or application, and the papers transmitted from another court on the transfer of a civil action or proceeding, but does not include documents filed pursuant to Section 491.150, 704.750, or 708.160 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

SEC. 13. Section 70612 of the Government Code is amended to read:

70612. (a) The uniform fee for filing the first paper in the action or proceeding described in Section 70611 on behalf of any defendant, intervenor, respondent, or adverse party, whether separately or jointly, except for the purpose of making disclaimer, is three hundred fifty-five dollars (\$355). The fee shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.3.

(b) As used in this section, the term “paper” does not include a stipulation for the appointment of a temporary judge or of a court investigator, or the report made by the court investigator.

SEC. 14. Section 70613 of the Government Code is amended to read:

70613. (a) The uniform fee for filing the first paper in a limited civil case is three hundred thirty dollars (\$330), except as provided in subdivision (b).

(b) In a case where the amount demanded, excluding attorney’s fees and costs, is ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or less, the uniform fee for filing the first paper is two hundred five dollars (\$205). The first page of the first paper shall state whether the amount demanded exceeds or does not exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(c) This section applies to the initial complaint, petition, or application, and any papers transmitted from another court on the transfer of a civil action or proceeding, but does not include documents filed pursuant to Section 491.150, 704.750, or 708.160 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(d) The fee for a paper filed under this section shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.4.

(e) The fee shall be waived in any action for damages against a defendant, based upon the defendant’s commission of a felony offense, upon presentation to the clerk of the court of a certified copy of the abstract of judgment of conviction of the defendant of the felony giving rise to the claim for damages. If the plaintiff would have been entitled to recover those fees from the defendant had they been paid, the court may assess the amount of the waived fees against the defendant and order the defendant to pay that sum to the court.

SEC. 15. Section 70614 of the Government Code is amended to read:

70614. (a) The uniform fee for filing the first paper in a limited civil case on behalf of any party other than a plaintiff is three hundred thirty dollars (\$330), except as provided in subdivision (b).

(b) In a case where the amount demanded, excluding attorney’s fees and costs, is ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or less, the uniform fee for filing the first paper is two hundred five dollars (\$205).

(c) The fees in this section do not apply to papers filed for the purpose of making disclaimer.

(d) The fee for a paper filed under this section shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.4.

SEC. 16. Section 70621 of the Government Code is amended to read:

70621. (a) (1) The fee for filing a notice of appeal to the appellate division of the superior court in a limited civil case is three hundred thirty dollars (\$330), except as provided in subdivision (b).

(2) The fee for filing a petition for a writ within the original jurisdiction of the appellate division of the superior court is three hundred thirty dollars (\$330), except as provided in subdivision (b).

(b) If the amount demanded in the limited civil case, excluding attorney's fees and costs, is ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or less, the fee for filing a petition for a writ or a notice of appeal to the appellate division of the superior court is two hundred five dollars (\$205).

(c) The fees provided for in this section shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.4.

(d) The Judicial Council may make rules governing the time and method of payment of the fees in this section and providing for excuse.

SEC. 17. Section 70626 of the Government Code is amended to read:

70626. (a) The fee for each of the following services is twenty-five dollars (\$25). Amounts collected shall be distributed to the Trial Court Trust Fund under Section 68085.1.

(1) Issuing a writ of attachment, a writ of mandate, a writ of execution, a writ of sale, a writ of possession, a writ of prohibition, or any other writ for the enforcement of any order or judgment.

(2) Issuing an abstract of judgment.

(3) Issuing a certificate of satisfaction of judgment under Section 724.100 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(4) Certifying a copy of any paper, record, or proceeding on file in the office of the clerk of any court.

(5) Taking an affidavit, except in criminal cases or adoption proceedings.

(6) Acknowledgment of any deed or other instrument, including the certificate.

(7) Recording or registering any license or certificate, or issuing any certificate in connection with a license, required by law, for which a charge is not otherwise prescribed.

(8) Issuing any certificate for which the fee is not otherwise fixed.

(b) The fee for each of the following services is thirty dollars (\$30). Amounts collected shall be distributed to the Trial Court Trust Fund under Section 68085.1.

(1) Issuing an order of sale.

(2) Receiving and filing an abstract of judgment rendered by a judge of another court and subsequent services based on it, unless the abstract of judgment is filed under Section 704.750 or 708.160 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(3) Filing a confession of judgment under Section 1134 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(4) Filing an application for renewal of judgment under Section 683.150 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(5) Issuing a commission to take a deposition in another state or place under Section 2026.010 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or issuing a subpoena under Section 2029.300 to take a deposition in this state for purposes of a proceeding pending in another jurisdiction.

(6) Filing and entering an award under the Workers' Compensation Law (Division 4 (commencing with Section 3200) of the Labor Code).

(7) Filing an affidavit of publication of notice of dissolution of partnership.

(8) Filing an appeal of a determination whether a dog is potentially dangerous or vicious under Section 31622 of the Food and Agricultural Code.

(9) Filing an affidavit under Section 13200 of the Probate Code, together with the issuance of one certified copy of the affidavit under Section 13202 of the Probate Code.

(10) Filing and indexing all papers for which a charge is not elsewhere provided, other than papers filed in actions or special proceedings, official bonds, or certificates of appointment.

(c) The fee for filing a first petition under Section 2029.600 or 2029.620 of the Code of Civil Procedure, if the petitioner is not a

party to the out-of-state case, is eighty dollars (\$80). Amounts collected shall be distributed to the Trial Court Trust Fund pursuant to Section 68085.1.

SEC. 18. Section 70650 of the Government Code is amended to read:

70650. (a) The uniform filing fee for the first petition for letters of administration or letters testamentary, or the first petition for special letters of administration with the powers of a general personal representative pursuant to Section 8545 of the Probate Code, is three hundred fifty-five dollars (\$355).

(b) The uniform filing fee for the first objections to the probate of any will or codicil under Section 8250 of the Probate Code, or the first petition for revocation of probate of any will or codicil under Section 8270 of the Probate Code, is three hundred fifty-five dollars (\$355). The uniform filing fee for the first petition for special letters of administration without the powers of a general personal representative is the fee provided in Section 70657.5. Where objections to the probate of a will or codicil or a petition for revocation of probate of a will or codicil are filed together with a petition for appointment of a personal representative described in subdivision (c) filed by the same person, only the fee provided in subdivision (c) shall be charged to that person.

(c) A fee of three hundred fifty-five dollars (\$355) shall also be charged for filing each subsequent petition or objections of a type described in subdivision (a) in the same proceeding by a person other than the original petitioner or contestant. The same fee as provided in subdivision (b) shall be charged for filing each subsequent petition or objections of a type described in that subdivision in the same proceeding by a person other than the original petitioner or contestant.

(d) Notwithstanding Section 70658.5, if a petition for special letters of administration is filed together with a petition for letters of administration or letters testamentary under subdivision (a) or (c) by the same person, the person filing the petitions shall be charged the applicable filing fees for both petitions.

(e) The uniform filing fee charged under this section shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.3.

SEC. 19. Section 70651 of the Government Code is amended to read:

70651. (a) The uniform filing fee for objections or any other paper in opposition to a petition described in subdivision (a) of Section 70650, other than a petition described in subdivision (c) of Section 70650, is three hundred fifty-five dollars (\$355). If objections or any other paper in opposition are filed together with a petition described in subdivision (c) of Section 70650 by the same person, only the fee provided in subdivision (c) of Section 70650 shall be charged to that person.

(b) The uniform filing fee charged under this section shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.3.

SEC. 20. Section 70652 of the Government Code is amended to read:

70652. (a) The uniform filing fee for each petition concerning the internal affairs of a trust under Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 17200) of Part 5 of Division 9 of the Probate Code, or a first account of a trustee of a testamentary trust that is subject to the continuing jurisdiction of the court pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 17300) of Part 5 of Division 9 of the Probate Code, is three hundred fifty-five dollars (\$355).

(b) The uniform filing fee for each paper filed in opposition to a petition or first account of a trustee of a testamentary trust under subdivision (a) is three hundred fifty-five dollars (\$355).

(c) To avoid hardship, or for other good cause, the court may direct the clerk of the court to refund all or any part of a filing fee paid under this section.

(d) This section does not apply to petitions or opposition filed concerning trusts created by court order under Article 10 (commencing with Section 2580) of Chapter 6 of Part 3 of Division 4 of the Probate Code, Article 1 (commencing with Section 3100) of Chapter 3 of Part 6 of Division 4 of the Probate Code, Article 1 (commencing with Section 3600) of Chapter 4 of Part 8 of Division 4 of the Probate Code.

(e) The uniform filing fee charged under this section shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.3.

SEC. 21. Section 70653 of the Government Code is amended to read:

70653. (a) The uniform filing fee for a petition for appointment of a conservator, a guardian of the estate, or a guardian of the person and estate, pursuant to Division 4 (commencing with

Section 1400) of the Probate Code, is three hundred fifty-five dollars (\$355).

(b) Except as provided in subdivision (f), the uniform filing fee for objections or any other paper in opposition to a petition under subdivision (a) or (d) is three hundred fifty-five dollars (\$355).

(c) If a competing petition for appointment of a guardian or conservator subject to the fee under subdivision (a) is filed together with opposition to the petition of another by the same person, the person filing the competing petition and opposition shall be charged a filing fee only for the competing petition.

(d) Notwithstanding Section 70658.5, if a petition for appointment of a temporary guardian or conservator is filed together with a petition for appointment of a guardian or conservator under subdivision (a), or a competing petition under subdivision (c) by the same person, the person filing the petitions shall be charged the applicable filing fees for both petitions.

(e) The uniform filing fee charged under this section shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.3.

(f) No fee under this section shall be charged for objections or any other paper in opposition filed by or on behalf of the proposed conservatee, or the minor or a parent of the minor who is the subject of a guardianship proceeding.

SEC. 22. Section 70654 of the Government Code is amended to read:

70654. (a) The uniform filing fee for a petition for appointment of a guardian of the person only, is two hundred five dollars (\$205).

(b) Except as provided in subdivision (e), the uniform filing fee for objections or any other paper in opposition to a petition under subdivision (a) is two hundred five dollars (\$205).

(c) If a competing petition for appointment of a guardian subject to the fee under subdivision (a) is filed together with opposition to the petition of another by the same person, the person filing the competing petition and opposition shall be charged a filing fee only for the competing petition.

(d) Notwithstanding Section 70658.5, if a petition for appointment of a temporary guardian is filed together with a petition for appointment of a guardian under subdivision (a), or a competing petition under subdivision (c) by the same person, the person filing the petitions shall be charged the applicable filing fees for both petitions.

(e) No fee under this section shall be charged for objections or any other paper in opposition filed by or on behalf of the minor or a parent of the minor who is the subject of the proceeding.

(f) The uniform filing fee charged under this section shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.4.

(g) No other fees shall be charged for filing a paper under this section in addition to the uniform filing fee provided for in this section.

SEC. 23. Section 70655 of the Government Code is amended to read:

70655. (a) The uniform filing fee for a petition that commences any of the proceedings under the Probate Code listed in subdivision (c) is three hundred fifty-five dollars (\$355).

(b) The uniform filing fee for objections or any other paper filed in opposition to a petition under subdivision (a) is three hundred fifty-five dollars (\$355).

(c) This section applies to petitions or opposition concerning the following proceedings:

(1) A petition for compromise of a minor's claim pursuant to Section 3600 of the Probate Code.

(2) A petition to determine succession to real property pursuant to Section 13151 of the Probate Code.

(3) A spousal or domestic partnership property petition pursuant to Section 13650 of the Probate Code, except as provided in Section 13652 of the Probate Code.

(4) A petition to establish the fact of death to determine title to real property under Section 200 of the Probate Code.

(5) A petition for an order concerning a particular transaction pursuant to Section 3100 of the Probate Code.

(6) A petition concerning capacity determination and health care decision for an adult without conservator pursuant to Section 3200 of the Probate Code.

(7) A petition concerning an advance health care directive pursuant to Section 4766 of the Probate Code.

(8) A petition concerning a power of attorney pursuant to Section 4541 of the Probate Code.

(9) A petition for approval, compromise, or settlement of claims against a deceased settlor, or for allocation of amounts due between trusts, pursuant to Section 19020 of the Probate Code.

(10) Any other petition that commences a proceeding under the Probate Code not otherwise provided for in this article.

(d) The uniform filing fee charged under this section shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.3.

SEC. 24. Section 70656 of the Government Code is amended to read:

70656. (a) The uniform filing fee for a petition requesting an order setting aside a decedent's estate of small value pursuant to Section 6602 of the Probate Code, if no estate proceeding is pending for the decedent, is two hundred five dollars (\$205).

(b) The uniform filing fee for objections or any other paper filed in opposition to a petition under subdivision (a) is two hundred five dollars (\$205).

(c) If a petition or objections or any other paper in opposition under this section is filed concurrently with a petition for appointment of a personal representative described in Section 70650, the petitioner or objector shall be charged only for the filing fee provided in Section 70650.

(d) The uniform filing fee charged under this section shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.4.

(e) Except as provided in subdivision (c), no other fee shall be charged for filing a paper under this section in addition to the uniform filing fee provided for in this section.

SEC. 25. Section 70658 of the Government Code is amended to read:

70658. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (c), the uniform fee for filing a petition or application, or objections or any other paper in opposition to a petition or application listed in this subdivision, filed after issuance of letters testamentary, letters of administration, letters of special administration to a personal representative of a decedent's estate, or letters of guardianship or conservatorship, or letters of temporary guardianship or conservatorship to a guardian or conservator, is three hundred fifty-five dollars (\$355). This section shall apply to the following petitions or applications, or opposition:

(1) Petition or application for or opposition to an order directing, authorizing, approving, or confirming the sale, lease, encumbrance, grant of an option, purchase, conveyance, or exchange of property.

(2) Petition or application for or opposition to an order settling an account of a fiduciary.

(3) Petition or application for or opposition to an order authorizing, instructing, or directing a fiduciary, or approving or confirming the acts of a fiduciary.

(4) Petition or application for or opposition to an order fixing, authorizing, allowing, or directing payment of compensation or expenses of an attorney.

(5) Petition or application for or opposition to an order fixing, authorizing, allowing, or directing payment of compensation or expenses of a fiduciary.

(6) Petition or application for or opposition to an order surcharging or removing a fiduciary.

(7) Petition or application for or opposition to an order transferring or authorizing the transfer of the property of an estate to a fiduciary in another jurisdiction.

(8) Petition or application for or opposition to an order allowing a fiduciary's request to resign.

(9) Petition or application for or opposition to an order adjudicating the merits of a claim made under Part 19 (commencing with Section 850) of Division 2 of the Probate Code.

(10) Petition or application for or opposition to an order granting permission to fix the residence of a ward or conservatee at a place not within this state.

(11) Petition or application for or opposition to an order directing, authorizing, approving, or modifying payments for support, maintenance, or education of a ward or conservatee or for a person entitled to support, maintenance, or education from a ward or conservatee.

(12) Petition or application for or opposition to an order granting or denying a request under Section 2423, concerning payment of surplus income to the relatives of a conservatee, or Section 2580, concerning substituted judgment, of the Probate Code.

(13) Petition or application for or opposition to an order affecting the legal capacity of a conservatee pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 1870) of Part 3 of Division 4 of the Probate Code.

(14) Petition or application for or opposition to an order adjudicating the merits of a claim under Article 5 (commencing with Section 2500) of Chapter 6 of Part 4 of Division 4 of the Probate Code.

(b) The uniform fee in subdivision (a) shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.3. No other fee shall be charged for filing a paper under this section in addition to the uniform filing fee provided for in this section.

(c) The fee provided in this section shall not be charged for filing any of the following papers:

(1) A petition or application, or opposition, in a guardianship proceeding under Section 70654.

(2) A disclaimer of an interest in a decedent's estate.

(d) One hundred seventy dollars (\$170) of each three hundred fifty-five dollar (\$355) fee collected under this section shall be transmitted to the Controller for deposit into the Immediate and Critical Needs Account of the State Court Facilities Construction Fund, established in Section 70371.5.

SEC. 26. Section 70670 of the Government Code is amended to read:

70670. (a) The uniform fee for filing the first paper in a proceeding under the Family Code, other than a proceeding for dissolution of marriage or domestic partnership, legal separation, or nullity, is three hundred fifty-five dollars (\$355). The fee shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.3.

(b) The uniform fee for filing the first paper in a proceeding for dissolution of marriage or domestic partnership, legal separation, or nullity, is three hundred fifty-five dollars (\$355). The fee shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.3, except that two dollars (\$2) of the funds that would otherwise be distributed to the Trial Court Trust Fund shall be transmitted to the Treasurer for deposit in the Health Statistics Special Fund.

(c) The uniform fee for filing the first paper in a proceeding under subdivision (a) on behalf of any respondent, defendant, intervenor, or adverse party, whether separately or jointly, is three hundred fifty-five dollars (\$355). The fee shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.3.

(d) The uniform fee for filing the first paper in a proceeding under subdivision (b) on behalf of any respondent, defendant, intervenor, or adverse party, whether separately or jointly, is three hundred fifty-five dollars (\$355). The fee shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.3.

(e) The fees in this section do not apply to papers filed for the purpose of making a disclaimer.

SEC. 27. Section 77202.5 is added to the Government Code, to read:

77202.5. (a) The Judicial Council shall report all approved allocations and reimbursements to the trial courts in each fiscal year, including funding received through augmentations in accordance with paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 77202, to the chairs of the Senate Committees on Budget and Fiscal Review and Judiciary and the Assembly Committees on Budget and Judiciary on or before September 30 following the close of each fiscal year. The report shall include all of the following:

(1) A statement of the intended purpose for which each allocation or reimbursement was made.

(2) The policy governing trial court reserves.

(b) The trial courts shall report to the Judicial Council on or before September 15 following the close of each fiscal year all court revenues, expenditures, reserves, and fund balances from the prior fiscal year for funding from all fund sources. The report shall specify all expenditures, including those associated with administrative costs, by program, component, and object. The Judicial Council shall summarize this information by court and report it to the chairs of the Senate and Assembly Committees on Budget and the Judiciary and post that information on a public Internet Web site on or before December 31, 2009, and on or before December 31 following the close of each fiscal year thereafter.

(c) Nothing in this section is intended to restrict public access to information otherwise authorized by statute, rule, or case law.

SEC. 28. Section 103470 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

103470. The fee for filing the petition is two hundred five dollars (\$205). This fee shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.4 of the Government Code. The petition may be heard by any judge hearing probate matters, or if a probate department has been designated for hearing probate matters, the matter shall be assigned to the probate department for hearing.

SEC. 29. Section 1465.8 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1465.8. (a) (1) To ensure and maintain adequate funding for court security, a fee of thirty dollars (\$30) shall be imposed on every conviction for a criminal offense, including a traffic offense, except parking offenses as defined in subdivision (i) of Section

1463, involving a violation of a section of the Vehicle Code or any local ordinance adopted pursuant to the Vehicle Code.

(2) For the purposes of this section, “conviction” includes the dismissal of a traffic violation on the condition that the defendant attend a court-ordered traffic violator school, as authorized by Sections 41501 and 42005 of the Vehicle Code. This security fee shall be deposited in accordance with subdivision (d), and may not be included with the fee calculated and distributed pursuant to Section 42007 of the Vehicle Code.

(b) This fee shall be in addition to the state penalty assessed pursuant to Section 1464 and may not be included in the base fine to calculate the state penalty assessment as specified in subdivision (a) of Section 1464. The penalties authorized by Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 76000) of Title 8 of the Government Code, and the state surcharge authorized by Section 1465.7, do not apply to this fee.

(c) When bail is deposited for an offense to which this section applies, and for which a court appearance is not necessary, the person making the deposit shall also deposit a sufficient amount to include the fee prescribed by this section.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the fees collected pursuant to subdivision (a) shall all be deposited in a special account in the county treasury and transmitted therefrom monthly to the Controller for deposit in the Trial Court Trust Fund.

(e) The Judicial Council shall provide for the administration of this section.

(f) This section shall remain in effect only until July 1, 2011, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before July 1, 2011, deletes or extends that date.

SEC. 30. Section 1465.8 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

1465.8. (a) (1) To ensure and maintain adequate funding for court security, a fee of twenty dollars (\$20) shall be imposed on every conviction for a criminal offense, including a traffic offense, except parking offenses as defined in subdivision (i) of Section 1463, involving a violation of a section of the Vehicle Code or any local ordinance adopted pursuant to the Vehicle Code.

(2) For the purposes of this section, “conviction” includes the dismissal of a traffic violation on the condition that the defendant attend a court-ordered traffic violator school, as authorized by Sections 41501 and 42005 of the Vehicle Code. This security fee

shall be deposited in accordance with subdivision (d), and may not be included with the fee calculated and distributed pursuant to Section 42007 of the Vehicle Code.

(b) This fee shall be in addition to the state penalty assessed pursuant to Section 1464 and may not be included in the base fine to calculate the state penalty assessment as specified in subdivision (a) of Section 1464. The penalties authorized by Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 76000) of Title 8 of the Government Code, and the state surcharge authorized by Section 1465.7, do not apply to this fee.

(c) When bail is deposited for an offense to which this section applies, and for which a court appearance is not necessary, the person making the deposit shall also deposit a sufficient amount to include the fee prescribed by this section.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the fees collected pursuant to subdivision (a) shall all be deposited in a special account in the county treasury and transmitted therefrom monthly to the Controller for deposit in the Trial Court Trust Fund.

(e) The Judicial Council shall provide for the administration of this section.

(f) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2011.

SEC. 31. Section 5023.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

5023.5. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation may contract with providers of health care services and health care network providers, including, but not limited to, health plans, preferred provider organizations, and other health care network managers. Hospitals that do not contract with the department for emergency health care services shall provide these services to the department on the same basis as they are required to provide these services pursuant to Section 489.24 of Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The department may only reimburse a noncontract provider of hospital or physician services at a rate equal to or less than the amount payable under the Medicare Fee Schedule, regardless of whether the hospital is located within or outside of California.

(b) An entity that provides ambulance or any other emergency or nonemergency response service to the department, and that does not contract with the department for that service, shall be reimbursed for the service at the rate payable under the Medicare

Fee Schedule, regardless of whether the provider is located within or outside of California.

(c) Until regulations or emergency regulations are adopted in accordance with subdivision (g), the department shall not reimburse a contract provider of hospital services at a rate that exceeds 130 percent of the amount payable under the Medicare Fee Schedule, a contract provider of physician services at a rate that exceeds 110 percent of the amount payable under the Medicare Fee Schedule, or a contract provider of ambulance services at a rate that exceeds 120 percent of the amount payable under the Medicare Fee Schedule. The maximum rates established by this subdivision shall not apply to reimbursement for administrative days, transplant services, services provided pursuant to competitively bid contracts, or services provided pursuant to a contract executed prior to September 1, 2009.

(d) The maximum rates set forth in this section shall not apply to contracts entered into through the department's designated health care network provider, if any. The rates for those contracts shall be negotiated at the lowest rate possible under the circumstances.

(e) The department and its designated health care network provider may enter into exclusive or nonexclusive contracts on a bid or negotiated basis for hospital, physician, and ambulance services contracts.

(f) The Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation may adopt regulations to implement this section. During the existence of the receivership established in United States District Court for the Northern District of California, Case No. C01-1351 TEH, Plata v. Schwarzenegger, the adoption, amendment, or repeal of a regulation authorized by this section is hereby exempted from the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code).

(g) The secretary may change the maximum rates set forth in this section by regulation or emergency regulation, adopted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, but no sooner than 30 days after notification to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee. Those changes may include, but are not limited to, increasing or decreasing rates, or adding location-based differentials such as those provided to small and rural hospitals as

defined in Section 124840 of the Health and Safety Code. The adoption, amendment, repeal, or readoption of a regulation authorized by this section is deemed to address an emergency, for purposes of Sections 11346.1 and 11349.6 of the Government Code, and the secretary is hereby exempted for this purpose from the requirements of subdivision (b) of Section 11346.1 of the Government Code.

(h) During the existence of the receivership established in United States District Court for the Northern District of California, Case No. C01-1351 TEH, Plata v. Schwarzenegger, references in this section to the “secretary” shall mean the receiver appointed in that action.

SEC. 32. Section 7660 of the Probate Code is amended to read:

7660. (a) If a public administrator takes possession or control of an estate pursuant to this chapter, the public administrator may, acting as personal representative of the estate, summarily dispose of the estate in the manner provided in this article in either of the following circumstances:

(1) The total value of the property in the decedent’s estate does not exceed the amount prescribed in Section 13100. The authority provided by this paragraph may be exercised only upon order of the court. The order may be made upon ex parte application. The fee to be allowed to the clerk for the filing of the application is two hundred five dollars (\$205). The authority for this summary administration of the estate shall be evidenced by a court order for summary disposition.

(2) The total value of the property in the decedent’s estate does not exceed thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000). The authority provided by this paragraph may be exercised without court authorization.

(A) A public administrator who is authorized to summarily dispose of property of a decedent pursuant to this paragraph may issue a written certification of Authority for Summary Administration. The written certification is effective for 30 days after the date of issuance.

(B) A financial institution, government or private agency, retirement fund administrator, insurance company, licensed securities dealer, or other person shall, without the necessity of inquiring into the truth of the written certification of Authority for

Summary Administration and without court order or letters being issued do all of the following:

(i) Provide the public administrator complete information concerning any property held in the name of the decedent, including the names and addresses of any beneficiaries or joint owners.

(ii) Grant the public administrator access to a safe-deposit box or storage facility rented in the name of the decedent for the purpose of inspection and removal of property of the decedent. Costs and expenses incurred in accessing a safe-deposit box or storage facility shall be borne by the estate of the decedent.

(iii) Surrender to the public administrator any property of the decedent that is held or controlled by the financial institution, agency, retirement fund administrator, insurance company, licensed securities dealer, or other person.

(C) Receipt by a financial institution, government or private agency, retirement fund administrator, insurance company, licensed securities dealer, or other person of the written certification provided by this article shall do both of the following:

(i) Constitute sufficient acquittance for providing information or granting access to a safe-deposit box or a storage facility and for surrendering any property of the decedent.

(ii) Fully discharge the financial institution, government or private agency, retirement fund administrator, insurance company, licensed securities dealer, or other person from liability for any act or omission of the public administrator with respect to the property, a safe-deposit box, or a storage facility.

(b) Summary disposition may be made notwithstanding the existence of the decedent's will, if the will does not name an executor or if the named executor refuses to act.

(c) Nothing in this article precludes the public administrator from filing a petition with the court under any other provision of this code concerning the administration of the decedent's estate.

(d) Petitions filed pursuant to this article shall contain the information required by Section 8002.

(e) If a public administrator takes possession or control of an estate pursuant to this chapter, this article conveys the authority of a personal representative as described in Section 9650 to the public administrator to summarily dispose of the estates pursuant

to the procedures described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (a).

(f) The fee charged under paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.4 of the Government Code. When an application is filed under that paragraph, no other fees shall be charged in addition to the uniform filing fee provided for in Section 68085.4 of the Government Code.

SEC. 33. Section 1955 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

1955. (a) The allocation amount for each county from the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund for offenders subject to Sections 733, 1766, and 1767.35 shall be allocated in four equal installments, to be paid in September, December, March, and June of each fiscal year, as follows:

(1) Fifty percent based on the number of the county's juvenile felony court dispositions, according to the most recent data compiled by the Department of Justice, calculated as a percentage of the state total.

(2) Fifty percent based on the county's population of minors from 10 to 17 years of age, inclusive, according to the most recent data published by the Department of Finance, calculated as a percentage of the state total.

(b) Each county shall receive a minimum block grant allocation of fifty-eight thousand five hundred dollars (\$58,500) for the 2007–08 fiscal year, and a minimum block grant allocation of one hundred seventeen thousand dollars (\$117,000) for each fiscal year thereafter.

(c) Commencing with the 2008–09 fiscal year, allocations shall be available to counties that have met the requirements of Section 1961.

SEC. 34. Section 1961 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

1961. (a) On or before May 1 of each year, each county shall prepare and submit to the Corrections Standards Authority for approval a Juvenile Justice Development Plan on its proposed expenditures for the next fiscal year from the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund described in Section 1951. The plan shall include all of the following:

(1) A description of the programs, placements, services, or strategies to be funded by the block grant allocation pursuant to

this chapter, including, but not limited to, the programs, tools, and strategies outlined in Section 1960.

(2) The proposed expenditures of block grant funds for each program, placement, service, strategy, or for any other item, activity, or operation.

(3) A description of how the plan relates to or supports the county's overall strategy for dealing with youthful offenders who have not committed an offense described in subdivision (b) of Section 707, and who are no longer eligible for commitment to the Division of Juvenile Facilities under Section 733 as of September 1, 2007.

(4) A description of any regional agreements or arrangements to be supported by the block grant allocation pursuant to this chapter.

(5) A description of how the programs, placements, services, or strategies identified in the plan coordinate with programs under Chapter 353 of the Statutes of 2000 (AB 1913).

(b) The plan described in subdivision (a) shall be submitted in a format developed and provided by the Corrections Standards Authority. The Corrections Standards Authority may develop and provide a dual format for counties for the submission together of the county Juvenile Justice Development Plan described in subdivision (a) and the county multiagency juvenile justice plan described in paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 30061 of the Government Code. A county may elect to submit both plans using the dual format and under guidelines established by the Corrections Standards Authority.

(c) Each county receiving an allocation from the Youthful Offender Block Grant fund described in Section 1951 shall, by October 1 of each year, submit an annual report to the Corrections Standards Authority on its utilization of the block grant funds in the preceding fiscal year. The report shall be in a format specified by the authority and shall include all of the following:

(1) A description of the programs, placements, services, and strategies supported by block grant funds in the preceding fiscal year, and an accounting of all of the county's expenditures of block grant funds for the preceding fiscal year.

(2) Performance outcomes for the programs, placements, services, and strategies supported by block grant funds in the preceding fiscal year, including, at a minimum, the following:

(A) The number of youth served including their characteristics as to offense, age, gender, race, and ethnicity.

(B) As relevant to the program, placement, service, or strategy, the rate of successful completion by youth.

(C) For any program or placement supported by block grant funds, the arrest, rearrest, incarceration, and probation violation rates of youth in any program or placement.

(D) Quantification of the annual per capita cost of the program, placement, strategy, or activity.

(d) The authority shall prepare and make available to the public on its Internet Web site summaries of the annual county reports submitted in accordance with subdivision (c). By March 15 of each year, the authority also shall prepare and submit to the Legislature a report summarizing county utilizations of block grant funds in the preceding fiscal year, including a summary of the performance outcomes reported by counties for the preceding fiscal year.

(e) The authority may modify the performance outcome measures specified in paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) if it determines that counties are substantially unable to provide the information necessary to support the measures specified. Prior to making that modification, the authority shall consult with affected county and state juvenile justice stakeholders. In the event that any adjustment of the performance outcome measures is made, the outcome measures shall, to the extent feasible, remain consistent with the performance outcome measures specified in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 30061 of the Government Code for programs receiving juvenile justice grants from the Supplemental Law Enforcement Services Fund.

SEC. 35. The provisions of this act are severable. If any provision of this act or its application is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

SEC. 36. This act addresses the fiscal emergency declared by the Governor by proclamation on July 1, 2009, pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 10 of Article IV of the California Constitution.

SEC. 37. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made

pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

SEC. 38. This act is an urgency statute necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within the meaning of Article IV of the Constitution and shall go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:

In order to make the necessary statutory changes to implement provisions related to public safety and the courts in the Budget Act of 2009, it is necessary for this act to take effect immediately.





Approved \_\_\_\_\_, 2009

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*Governor*