

66th Model Legislature & Court Review of Work

BILLS SIGNED BY THE YOUTH GOVERNOR

(there may be more current results, these are the ones that were signed as of 5:30 PM on Sunday night)

SB 223	SPPY Palos Verdes
SB 228	Verdugo Hills
SB 253	Conejo Valley
SB 259	El Camino
SB 273	SPPY San Pedro
SB 284	Santa Monica Family YMCA
SB 281	Westside
SB 272	Southeast Rio Vista
SB 234	Santa Monica Family YMCA
SB 222	South Pasadena San Marino
SB 213	Miller Family
AB 102	Berkeley
AB 134	Magdalena Ecke
AB 173	Palos Verdes
AJR 174	SPPY San Pedro
AB 186	Salinas Community Branch
AJR 113	Midvalley
AJR 118	East County
AB 163	Miller Family
AB 171	Stonestown Family YMCA
AB 153	Central SV
AB 128	Triunfo
AB 114	Murietta/Temecula Valley YMCA
AB 105	Cresenta-Canada Family YMCA
AJR 132	Westside Family YMCA

LEGISLATIVE HOUSE OUTSTANDING STATESMAN AWARD WINNERS

Blue Assembly: Dan Kirwin, SDSC Magdalena Ecke

Blue Senate: Sebastian Miller, Sonoma

Gold Assembly: Mikaela Moore, Diablo Valley YMCA

Gold Senate: Kyle Groves, Salinas

SUPREME COURT FINDINGS

The Supreme Court dealt with three cases this year. The first involved whether the flight of an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) over the home of two defendants constituted an unreasonable search of their property. The second case heard questioned the constitutionality of the California Emergency Response team's

proposal to split California into 6 states. The last one evaluated the results a defamation lawsuit brought by against a fictional production company, DMZ. After hearing many hours of excellent arguments by our attorneys, the Court ruled that the UAV flights were indeed 4th Amendment violations, the Emergency Team's proposal was unconstitutional, and that the lawsuit against DMZ required a new trial.

OUTSTANDING FORUM MEMBERS

Outstanding Forum Assembly Member: Prathik Rao, SVC/Northwest YMCA

Outstanding Forum Senator: Sidney Hirshberg, East Valley Family YMCA

BOARD OF EDUCATION APPROVED GRANT PROPOSALS

Life Skills Class

College Major Information

California Cultural Awareness Program

Live Stream Lectures

Life/Business Skills

Career Day

Comparative Culture and Religion

Afterschool Life Skills Class

Smarter Children, Safer Communities

Evaluation for Justification

Life Preparation Elective

Student Center for Success

Comprehensive Sex Education

Arts Electives

Water Bottle Refill Stations

Literary Incentive Program

NATIONAL ISSUES COMMISSION AWARDS

Award for Outstanding Proposal in the Area of Feasibility - Sophia Laxar, Albany

Award for Outstanding Proposal in the Area of Debatability - Spencer Nichols, Diablo Valley

Award for Outstanding Proposal in the Area of National Importance - Natalie Slinger, SRV/Valle Lobo

Award for Outstanding Proposal in the Area of Creativity - Daniel Bennett, Culver-Palms

Award for Outstanding Proposal in the Area of Research - Conor Bryan, Conejo Valley

Award for Outstanding Speaker - Brian Ruben, Torrence-South Bay

Award for Outstanding Commission Chair - Daniel Levy, East Valley

Award for Spirit of the NIC - Rachel Sigal, SDSC/Mission Valley

PROPOSALS PASSED BY THE NIC GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Proposal	Name	Delegation	Topic of Concern
911	Spencer Nichols	Diablo Valley	The granting of a pardon for a whistle-blower, Edward Snowden
1113	Rylan Sunseri	Conejo Valley	Public electronic medical record database
102	Grant Black	Albany	The United States of America is suffering from the expensive burden of death row
702	Matt Winkel	S. Pasadena/San Marino	Legalizing the use of Ibogaine therapy as a treatment for severe addiction
1613	Marisa McConnell	El Dorado	Establishment of a national salary wage ratio
1014	Sophia Laxar	Albany	Mentally ill adults (18+) can't get mental help health unless they give their consent
302	Rachel Sigal	SDSC/Mission Valley	Decreasing the prominence of abstinence-only education (AOE) programs
1604	Jack Tomasik	Berkeley	Legalizing ecstasy (MDMA) for production and use by specially licensed psychiatrists for the use of treating their patients in appropriate situations
1404	Raleigh Scharre	Crescenta-Canada	Nationalized "top-two" primary elections
503	Ryan Weinberg	Conejo Valley	Reducing great power influence in the United Nations
1109	Brandon Bock	Triunfo	Legalization of Ozone Therapy
107	Patrick Dumas	SPPY/San Pedro	An additional punishment for people charged with a DUI
1208	Katy Clawson	Burbank Community	Offering a five-year grace period on student loans
514	Claire Simpson	Berkeley	Implementing social-emotional learning (SEL) courses in grades K-12
1310	Markus Boeheme	SDSC/Magdalena Ecke	Border security
213	Steven Gao	Albany	Technology to decrease congestion of highways and carbon emissions

IAC RECOGNITION

IAC Issue Track Solution Winners

Climate Change Group 6: Mandatory Emission Reductions and Investment in Renewable Energy

Drug Trafficking Group 5: Detection and Correction in Colombia

Terrorism Group 5: Girls Education to Combat Terrorism

Award Winners:

Most Strategic Group: Terrorism 1: Kristen Addelmalak- Culver Palms YMCA ; Miri Yoo- Ketchum Downtown; Amy Bradford- Ventura Family; Iris Tinsley- SFY Buchanan

Spirit of the IAC: Cristopher Coria- Downtown Oakland

Spirit if the IAC: Isaac Harris- Culver Palms

Spirit of the IAC: Connor Lavi- Miller

PRESS CORPS AWARDS

Colin Ho-Tseung, Tri-Valley YMCA, Certificate of Award in Entertainment

Malia Lanner, Triunfo YMCA, Certificate of Award in Features

Robert Gold, East Valley YMCA, Certificate of Award in Opinion

Jordan Moldenhauer, SRV Vista Diablo YMCA, Certificate of Award in News

Esther Lin, Northwest YMCA, Certificate of Award in Graphic Design

Zoe Nakaki, Conejo Valley YMCA, Certificate of Award in Photography

Isabel Anaya, Central YMCA, Certificate of Award in Business Marketing

Makayla Michelini, SPPY Palos Verdes YMCA, Certificate of Award in Business Marketing

Reece Luebke, NCDM YMCA, Certificate of Award in Multi-Media Production

Hannah Ross, Sacramento Central YMCA, Certificate of Award in Sunday Magazine

Lauren Martins, SRV-Valle Lobo YMCA, Certificate of Award in Press Corps

Sabrina Arredondo, Wilmington YMCA, Publisher's Award

BALLOT INITIATIVE RESULTS

Prop 401: #401 - A resolution to implement education on anti-rape culture and consent training in CA schools

2077 of 2604 = 79.76% Yes

362 of 2604 = 13.9% No

165 of 2604 = 6.34% Abstain

Prop 402: #402 - Mandatory training unless opted out by a parent for high school students of 15 years or older to learn to walk in high heels higher than 3'

501 of 2604 = 19.24% Yes

1920 of 2604 = 73.73% No

183 of 2604 = 7.03% Abstain

Prop 403: #403 - Legalizing hemp for personal growth and gain

1407 of 2604 = 54.03% Yes

1016 of 2604 = 39.02% No
181 of 2604 = 6.95% Abstain

Prop 404: #404 - Requires all public high schools to provide optional nap time for students, that can also be used as a study hall

1803 of 2604 = 69.24% Yes
625 of 2604 = 24% No
176 of 2604 = 6.76% Abstain

Prop 405: #405 - Making it mandatory for domestic animals to be restrained in public places excluding designated areas

1023 of 2604 = 39.29% Yes
1378 of 2604 = 52.92% No
203 of 2604 = 7.8% Abstain

Prop 406: #406 - To prohibit the manufacturing and importation of chewing tobacco products containing fiber glass

1973 of 2604 = 75.77% Yes
419 of 2604 = 16.09% No
212 of 2604 = 8.14% Abstain

Prop 407: #407 - Requires CA businesses to make consumers aware of the presence of dihydrogen monoxide in any beverages sold

1548 of 2604 = 59.45% Yes
828 of 2604 = 31.8% No
228 of 2604 = 8.76% Abstain

Prop 408: #408 - Prohibiting the censorship of male and female topless nudity on public television

1366 of 2604 = 52.46% Yes
1022 of 2604 = 39.25% No
216 of 2604 = 8.29% Abstain

Prop 409: #409 - Elimination of daylight savings time

763 of 2604 = 29.3% Yes
1612 of 2604 = 61.9% No
229 of 2604 = 8.79% Abstain

Prop 410: #410 - Elimination of the death penalty

1100 of 2604 = 42.24% Yes
1284 of 2604 = 49.31% No
220 of 2604 = 8.45% Abstain

Prop 411: #411 - Allocation of 10% of California's defense spending to decelerated photon technology for the development of light sabers

1180 of 2604 = 45.31% Yes

1170 of 2604 = 44.93% No
254 of 2604 = 9.75% Abstain

Prop 412: #412 - Excuses students from school on their birthday

1400 of 2604 = 53.76% Yes
965 of 2604 = 37.06% No
239 of 2604 = 9.18% Abstain

Prop 413: #413 - Establishes a maximum of 21 ounces for a fast food drink

1358 of 2604 = 52.15% Yes
1002 of 2604 = 38.48% No
244 of 2604 = 9.37% Abstain

Prop 414: #414 - Allowing high schools to have the option of permitting kiosks on their school property as a joint venture

1407 of 2604 = 54.03% Yes
916 of 2604 = 35.18% No
281 of 2604 = 10.79% Abstain

Prop 415: #415 - Reduces the limitation of driving passengers on a provisional license from 11pm to 5am from 12 months to 6 months

1667 of 2604 = 64.02% Yes
675 of 2604 = 25.92% No
262 of 2604 = 10.06% Abstain

Prop 416: #416 - Implements a mandatory minimum of 15 minutes to be used for a break period in addition to lunch during the school day

1792 of 2604 = 68.82% Yes
548 of 2604 = 21.04% No
264 of 2604 = 10.14% Abstain

Prop 417: #417 - Requires the posting of the sugar content in grams next to the price of a product in vending machines

1672 of 2604 = 64.21% Yes
647 of 2604 = 24.85% No
285 of 2604 = 10.94% Abstain

Prop 418: #418 - Prevents all school sports teams from practicing outside when the temperature exceeds 95 degrees fahrenheit

1726 of 2604 = 66.28% Yes
598 of 2604 = 22.96% No
280 of 2604 = 10.75% Abstain

Prop 419: #419 - Prevents schools from requiring cursive as part of their curriculum

1123 of 2604 = 43.13% Yes

1202 of 2604 = 46.16% No
279 of 2604 = 10.71% Abstain

Prop 420: #420 - Banning the owning, leasing, and driving of mini vans with exceptions

615 of 2604 = 23.62% Yes
1700 of 2604 = 65.28% No
289 of 2604 = 11.1% Abstain

Prop 421: #421 - Requires all digitally altered images that contort a human body to contain a watermark that reads, "this photo has been digitally altered"

1772 of 2604 = 68.05% Yes
537 of 2604 = 20.62% No
295 of 2604 = 11.33% Abstain

Prop 422: #422 - Banning the public display of crocs shoes

1181 of 2604 = 45.35% Yes
1131 of 2604 = 43.43% No
292 of 2604 = 11.21% Abstain

Prop 423: #423 - Equalizes the pay for men and women in the workforce doing the same job

2025 of 2604 = 77.76% Yes
282 of 2604 = 10.83% No
297 of 2604 = 11.41% Abstain

Prop 424: #424 - Allows minors with a provisional license to act as a provisional driver regardless of time of day or age of incapacitated individual

1537 of 2604 = 59.02% Yes
760 of 2604 = 29.19% No
307 of 2604 = 11.79% Abstain

Prop 425: #425 - Eliminates the use of privately contracted prisons in the state of California

1285 of 2604 = 49.35% Yes
1002 of 2604 = 38.48% No
317 of 2604 = 12.17% Abstain

Prop 426: #426 - Give government subsidies to corporations that use solar energy

1795 of 2604 = 68.93% Yes
492 of 2604 = 18.89% No
317 of 2604 = 12.17% Abstain

Prop 427: #427 - Mandatory to donate food unsold by the sell by date, but before expiration date, to homeless shelters and food banks

1992 of 2604 = 76.5% Yes

306 of 2604 = 11.75% No
306 of 2604 = 11.75% Abstain

Prop 428: #428 - Shorten school weeks from 5 days to 4 days while adding an hour and 1/2 to each remaining school day

1214 of 2604 = 46.62% Yes
1093 of 2604 = 41.97% No
297 of 2604 = 11.41% Abstain

Prop 429: #429 - Giving high schools the options to having rooms for visiting with puppies during the weeks before and during finals

1519 of 2604 = 58.33% Yes
783 of 2604 = 30.07% No
302 of 2604 = 11.6% Abstain

Prop 430: #430 - Giving women the same right as men to go bare chested in public

1508 of 2604 = 57.91% Yes
789 of 2604 = 30.3% No
307 of 2604 = 11.79% Abstain

Prop 431: #431 - Allows teens 17 or under to see R rated movies with a valid "R card"

1749 of 2604 = 67.17% Yes
562 of 2604 = 21.58% No
293 of 2604 = 11.25% Abstain

Prop 432: #432 - Makes bullying or harassing one to the point of suicide punishable by law.

1933 of 2604 = 74.23% Yes
372 of 2604 = 14.29% No
299 of 2604 = 11.48% Abstain

Prop 433: #433 - Banning people from dressing up their pets in public except for any necessary accessories for the well being of the animal

1263 of 2604 = 48.5% Yes
1036 of 2604 = 39.78% No
305 of 2604 = 11.71% Abstain

Prop 434: #434 - Mandating buildings above 15 stories to install falcon roosts on their roofs

1334 of 2604 = 51.23% Yes
952 of 2604 = 36.56% No
318 of 2604 = 12.21% Abstain

Prop 435: #435 - Places a 15% tax on pencils, pens and reams of paper for scholarship money

1073 of 2604 = 41.21% Yes
1236 of 2604 = 47.47% No
295 of 2604 = 11.33% Abstain

Prop 6: California emergency team initiative - a proposed statewide ballot measure calling for the splitting of the state of California into six (6) individual states: Jefferson, North California, Central California, Silicon Valley, West California, and South California.

594 of 2604 = 22.81% Yes
1724 of 2604 = 66.21% No
286 of 2604 = 10.98% Abstain

YOUTH & GOVERNMENT INTERN AWARDS

1st Year Intern of the Year: Rica Fleming

2nd Year Intern of the Year: Haley Rollins

CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION

PREAMBLE

We, the People of the State of California, do establish this Constitution to enshrine and protect the values and ideals that form the foundation of our society.

We ensure these natural and inherent rights to all peoples, regardless of personal and individual characteristics and qualities; among these qualities are race, gender, ethnicity, religious and political beliefs, economic class, and others not enumerated.

We instill a spirit of common sense and compromise within this society, as well as a commitment to compassion in law, and a dedication to the welfare of coming generations.

We challenge and implore future Californians to maintain this Constitution with respect to their times, and to revisit and amend this document as the world changes around them.

ARTICLE I: GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

Section I: The State of California shall be a parliamentary republic with one legislative house, whose members shall be allocated by proportional representation to serve districts whose residents shall have elected them by party.

Section II: The members of Parliament will serve six years terms with no term limit.

Section III: A Chief Executive shall be selected by the majority party or coalition parties in the California Parliament. The Executive will serve as long as their party remains in the majority and chooses for the Executive to remain in office. The Executive will have veto power over parliamentary bills, but Parliament may override this veto with a two thirds vote.

Section IV: There shall be established a system of courts containing three levels: Primary (trial) courts, Appellate courts, and a High Court to serve as the final state level of appeal. Justices shall be appointed to these by the Chief Executive with the advice and consent of the Legislature, with their number also determined by the Legislature.

Section V: Local governments shall be organized in two forms: cities, created by a public charter submitted to the Legislature, and a regional council, formed by associations of charter cities and having jurisdiction over issues affecting metropolitan or regional areas. The local representative to these bodies shall be elected according to procedures approved by the Legislature.

Section VI: The State of California will establish a state bank for the purpose of lending funds to institutions, capital projects, handling student loans, and other functions to be agreed upon by the Legislature.

Section VII: The State of California shall establish and maintain a municipal fire fighting force for public protection.

Section VIII: During a declared state of emergency, the California legislative body will create and assemble a special legislative commission that will try to solve and investigate the emergency.

Section IX: The California government shall establish a ministry within Parliament responsible for the

creation of a human and animal health and safety organization.

Section X: The State of California will implement a law enforcement agency that protects and serves the citizens, and upholds the laws and regulations of the State of California.

Section XI: The State shall create a department that regulates motor vehicles.

Section XII: The California State government will establish a government regulated public transportation system that will run within, and connect, heavily populated cities. This public transportation system will only consume renewable, green-energy resources including but not limited to solar, hydrogen, and wind power. Funding, cost, and maintenance will be further determined by legislature.

Section XIII: The California state government shall have an equality board to combat discrimination and inequality in the state. Relevant topics include, but are not limited to, racism, sexism, and homophobia.

Section XIV: The creation of a prison system that is divided into two categories: The first being a long-term imprisonment jail and the second being a mental health and drug rehabilitation center. The specific sentencing will be determined by a court and doctors. Drug testing will be given upon arrest. The funding will be determined by the legislature. There will be a check-in system after being released to ensure the treatment was successful.

Section XV: The State of California will require anyone convicted of domesticated animal abuse to serve a minimum of six months in prison and deny the criminal the right to own a pet after their time is served.

Section XVI: If a criminal is sentenced to life in prison, the prisoner has the right to sentence himself to death after five consecutive years of perfect behavior in prison.

ARTICLE II: VOTING AND ELECTIONS

Section I: Voting district boundaries will be created by a non-partisan committee that will be determined by the state Legislature. When determining these districts, race cannot be a factor.

Section II: California electoral college votes will be proportional to the popular vote.

ARTICLE III: GOVERNMENT TAXATION AND SPENDING

Section I: The state shall have a property tax on land, improvements for land, personal property, and intangible property. The tax shall differ based on what is being taxed.

Section II: The State of California will use state tax revenue to fund the creation of public transportation systems.

Section III: In the State of California, there shall be a mandatory tax on cigarettes and tobacco products.

Section IV: The government of the State of California shall provide funding to hospitals, clinics, and other medical centers to cover the costs of preventative, emergency, and other forms of medical care to California residents, and emergency care to visitors to California.

Section V: The State will provide funding for a fire department, police department, and public health institutions.

Section VI: A certain percentage of revenue provided from state income tax will be used for research and funding for sexual health providers, as determined by legislature.

ARTICLE IV: DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Section I: Every citizen shall have the right to free exercise of religion, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press. These rights cannot be infringed upon by the government.

Section II: All terminally-ill patients in the State of California shall have the right to terminate their lives

under certain conditions set by the legislation. The patient must be conscious of his or her decision and understand the meaning of euthanasia; must be approved by a medical team; the illness must be terminal; and he or she must be in great pain with no further available treatments and must undergo psychological testing to determine the patient's maturity to make their own decision. This includes children under the age of 18 with parental consent.

Section III: California recognizes the decriminalization of drug possession for up to a certain amount of a substance decided by future legislation. The penalty of possession would differ by substance.

Section IV: Marijuana is legalized in the State of California.

Section V: The government of the State of California shall make no law restricting access to contraceptives (including emergency contraceptives).

Section VI: Free basic contraceptives must be provided to the general public in order to prevent unplanned pregnancies and reduce the need for abortions.

Section VII: No Californian may be dismissed from consideration for employment based on gender, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, or housing status.

Section VIII: There will be no law or policies instituted in schools, the workplace, or throughout the state that establish a gender-based dress code.

Section IX: All police officers on duty in the State of California are required to have probable cause in order to stop, question, and frisk a civilian on the street.

Section X: Every citizen has a guaranteed right to privacy.

Section XI: Legalize dueling between two consenting adults after being approved by a court. Only handheld weapons shall be used.

Section XII: A rehabilitation program shall be established in California and, upon completion of that program and related requirements, the State shall expunge those criminal records for the purpose of employment opportunities.

Section XIII: When obtaining a drivers license or California identification card, people are automatically made an organ donor unless they opt out.

Section XIV: Marriage shall be defined as the legal union between two consenting adults in the State of California.

ARTICLE V: EDUCATION

Section I: The government of the State of California must provide for universal, high quality public education, free of charge to California residents, from pre-school to grade 12.

Section II: Each school district is given an amount of money from the state education budget proportional to the amount of students in a district. Furthermore, the remaining budget will be distributed on a need basis, and consider factors such as the economic status of its students.

Section III: Public secondary schools are required to offer at least two trade classes, as well as three different types of art classes.

Section IV: All public schools K-12 are required to offer at least two languages for students to study during school hours.

Section V: All K-12 schools are required to provide a registered nurse and a counselor with California school counseling certification during all school hours.

Section VI: The California state legislature shall ensure the presence of a public higher education system. The system will have a united process for admission and enrollment with one application and equal

evaluation for every factor of the application.

Section VII: The state shall provide grant money for students admitted to continuing or higher education schools.

Section VIII: All public schools must have a library/media center.

ARTICLE VI: LABOR RELATIONS

Section I: All citizens and residents shall have the right to just compensation for work. Therefore, slavery and involuntary servitude shall be expressly prohibited in all their forms. It shall be a severe criminal offense to cause the exploitation or trafficking of any person.

Section II: The minimum hourly wage in the State of California must be at a level where a full work week will provide for the living wage as determined by the federal government.

Section III: The government must provide unemployment services that include pay for those unemployed as well as assistance for finding jobs.

ARTICLE VII: LAND USE AND CONSERVATION

Section I: California shall create an organization concerned with the protection, distribution, and conservation of the state's water resources.

Section II: Residences and businesses with landscaping native to their environment will be granted subsidies.

Section III: The state shall set aside land for wildlife preservation and state reserves with purchases of land from private owners.

The State of California Proposed Governor's Budget 2014-2015

Irwin Budget
Hon. Joe Kaylor Presiding

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Samuel Lide", followed by a long horizontal flourish line.

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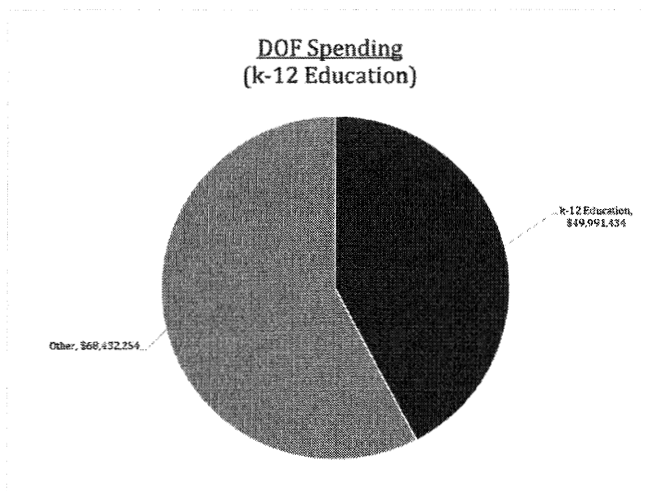
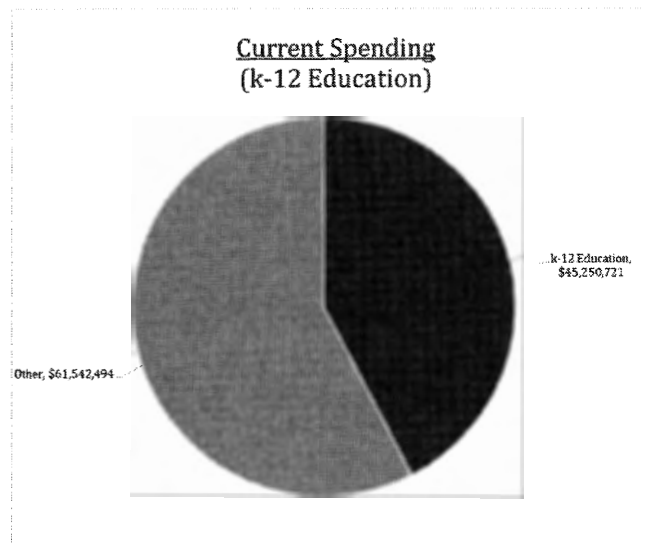
K-12 Education

For the 2014-2015 California State Budget, **42.2 percent** of the total general fund expenditures are appropriated for K-12 Education. The current proposed budget includes Proposition 98 funding of **\$61.3 Billion**. Building off the increases in funding provided in the Budget Acts of 2012 and 2013, the Budget proposes investments for 2014-15 that will significantly increase funding distributed under the **Local Control Funding Formula**, providing additional funding to school districts and students most in need of these resources. This new formula helps the state reduce disparities, maximize student achievement, and strengthen the foundation for sustainable economic growth. This also **removes all budget deferrals** ensuring that schools get their money on time.

Proposals that were passed in the Irwin Budget includes:

- **A spending increase of 3 billion dollars in K-12 Education for the reduction of class sizes to 25 students in all public school classrooms.**
 - This proposal decreases the general fund by 3 billion dollars because it increases the number of teachers in the state of California to 257,352, which adds 51,470 teaching jobs in the state of California. The fiscal impact was calculated using the average teacher salary in the state of California multiplied by the number of teachers that would be needed to maintain a class of 25 students.
- **A spending increase of \$340,713,885 by increasing funding for special education in schools by 30% in order to provide more specialized services for students with all disabilities.**
 - The money allocated from this proposal will go to training and hiring more teachers in order to create a system that will effectively assist those in need of special education. This includes a more stringent teacher admission process in order to assure the qualifications of the teacher in order to assure the qualifications of the teacher that is involved with students with special needs. Along with a revised curriculum and smaller class sizes. Fiscal impact was quantified by increasing the spending for students currently enrolled in special education by 30 percent.
- **A spending increase of 1 billion dollars for the implementation of health centers in all public California high schools.**
 - The health centers that will be implemented into the public high schools will provide students access to contraceptives, counseling, first aid, medical care, and other related health care needs confidentially and without charge. This provides a preventative measure for teenage pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. The number was quantified by multiplying the average amount of cost per health center by the number of public high schools in the state of California.
- **A spending increase of \$400 million to fund a third party physical education program on elementary school campuses**

-A third party physical education program would be implemented onto public elementary school campuses in order to provide the students with a more beneficial and rounded physical education experience. The school campuses would each be allotted \$70,000 for the implementation of these programs so that children will no longer have an under qualified physical education department. This proposal provides job opportunities for teachers who may have been let go because of budget cuts as well as for the health benefit of elementary school aged children.



Higher Education

Despite significant increases over the past decade, California institutions continue to have some of the lowest tuition and fee levels in the country, and the state fully reimburses UC, CSU, and CCC tuition and fee costs for students with family incomes of up to \$101,000 through the Cal Grant and the CCC Board of Governors Fee Waiver programs. In total, California taxpayers provide approximately \$14.5 billion of annual General Fund support to California's higher education system through a combination of general-purpose, categorical program, and Cal Grant program funding.

Proposals that were passed in the Irwin Budget includes:

- **A spending increase of \$400 million towards scholarship opportunities for CSU and UC college campuses**

-Scholarship programs are widely used throughout the universities in California to give better opportunities to those students who deserve it and very little of the university's budget is appropriated towards student scholarships. The increase of \$400 million dollars will be split in half between the CSU and UC campuses in California for general scholarships to students. These scholarships will provide students who normally couldn't afford it, an opportunity to get a college degree. A more educated work force will increase wages and decrease unemployment.

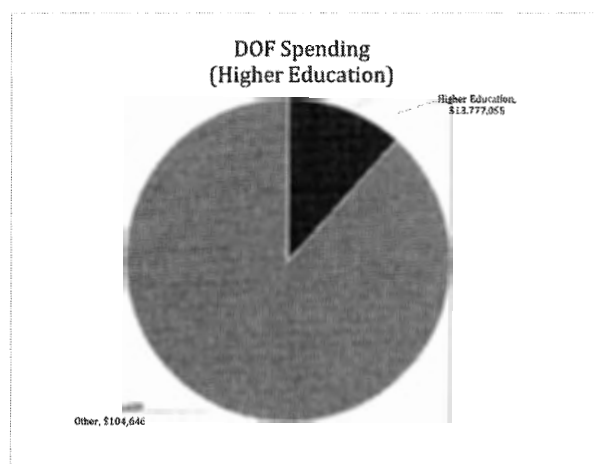
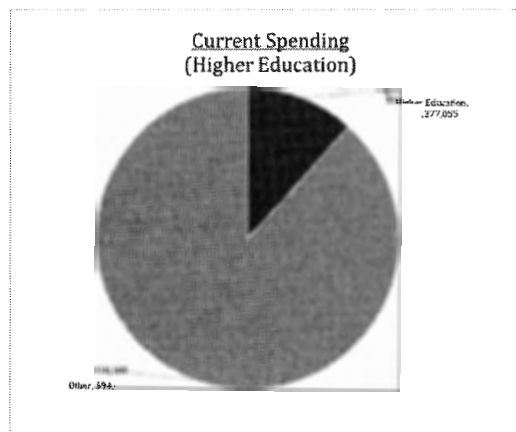
- **A spending increase of \$1.3 billion for the California Community College System to vocational education, restoring it to 66.7% of its 2006 value**

-With almost 2.1 million attenders of community college, that's 70% of all college students, it is vital that there are enough opportunities and resources at these colleges to help people become functioning and successful members of society. The projected return on investment for the state of California is \$4.50 for every \$1 spent because of the amount of money made with a college degree. The funding will be used for specifically vocational education such as nursing or mechanics, so that California will have a strong, educated work force.

- **A policy change that cuts 10% (\$353 million) of administrative expenses in the UC system over five years, saving money, and increasing class sizes to accommodate more students.**

-Only 60% of students complete their degree within four years at UC schools due to a lack of room in courses, causing students to enroll in courses that are not required for their particular degree. This creates excessive costs for the school and also costs the students who don't graduate in four years. Over a 5 year period, \$353 million will be cut from staff salaries, senior management salaries, and employee and retiree benefits which make up 40% of the spending for the UC schools and then

investing the \$353 million to increase class size and increase course availability for students to help them graduate more efficiently.



Environmental Protection

The California Environmental Protection Agency works to restore, protect, and enhance environmental quality. The agency coordinates the state's environmental regulatory programs to provide fair and consistent enforcement of the law. The Budget proposes total funding of \$3.6 billion (\$54 million General Fund and \$3.5 billion other funds) for all programs included in this Agency.

Proposals that were passed in the Irwin Budget includes:

- **A spending increase to spend \$300 million on a new program that will regulate the use of recycled paper instead of virgin paper**

-By investing \$300 million into this new program that regulates and promotes the use of recycled paper for all consumers, it will decrease the demand for fresh virgin paper, which will discourage deforestation and lumber milling for the wood pulp that is required to make the paper. The creation of this new program will create jobs as well as helping the producers of recycled paper. Although it will potentially hurt the industry of paper milling, the positive effects on the environment are a price to pay.

- **A spending increase to the California State Water Resources Control Board of \$400 million in order to fund a high capacity water reclamation plant**

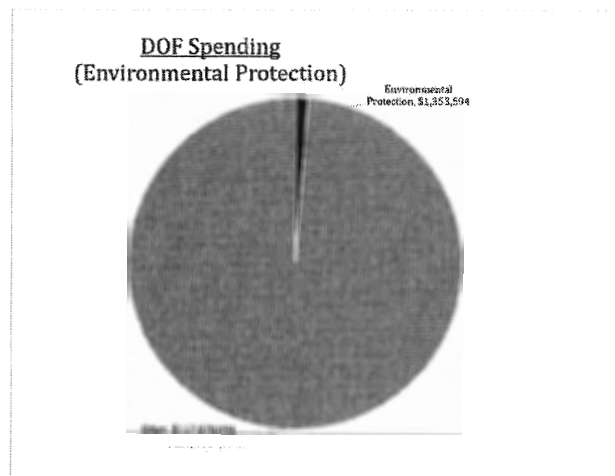
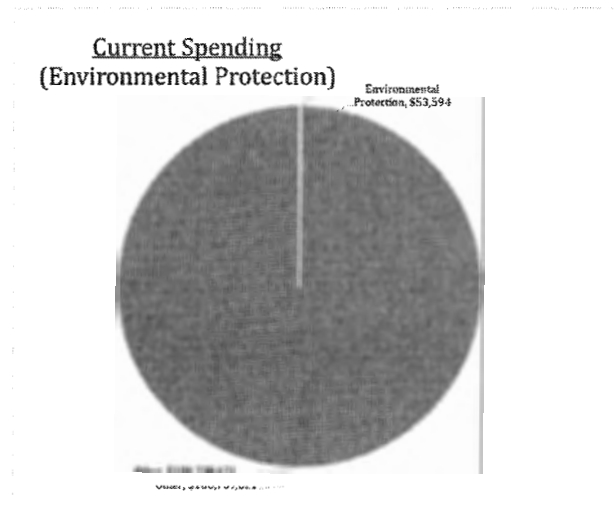
-The increase in funding of \$400 million will be used for the creation of a high capacity water reclamation plant that will be for agriculture. Currently in California the water we use for agriculture is purified to the point of being drinkable. The implementation of this would be immediate.

- **A spending increase of \$500 million to fund the Investigating Site Contamination and Cleanup Loans and Environmental Assistance to Neighborhoods, or CLEAN Loans, Programs, which provide loans to investigate and clean up urban properties.**

-An estimated 90,000 properties throughout the state are contaminated with some level of toxic substances. Brownfields, which are underused or idle, contribute to the degradation of cities and urban sprawl. Toxic substances are harmful both to the environment and to health; substances such as petroleum and BPA in plastic can damage soil and contribute to cancer, respiratory problems, and birth defects. The money would be used to clean up toxic properties, mitigating effects on the environment and on health. Clean up processes would aid in the creation of jobs.

- **A spending increase of \$300 million to fund a state subsidy on the sale of fuel efficient cars**

-The \$300 million would be used for state government subsidies for consumers who are in the process of buying cars. The subsidies would make it cheaper for a consumer to purchase a car that is more fuel-efficient by offsetting the price of the car with the subsidy, so that the price is cheaper for the consumer and the government covers some of the cost. This will encourage the sell and production of fuel efficient cars which will help develop an industry, increase job production, and will allow less pollutants to be pumped into the air by less fuel efficient, normally cheaper, vehicles.



Health and Human Services

The Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) administers Medi-Cal, California's Medicaid program. Medi-Cal is a public health insurance program that provides comprehensive health care services at no or low cost for low-income individuals including families with children, seniors, persons with disabilities, children in foster care, and pregnant women. Medi-Cal General Fund spending is projected to increase 4.1 percent from \$16.2 billion in 2013-14 to \$16.9 billion in 2014-15. Growth in Medi-Cal General Fund expenditures has been reduced through the use of other funding sources, including the Gross Premiums Tax (authorized from 2009-10 to 2012-13), the Managed Care Organization Tax (authorized in 2013-14), Hospital Quality Assurance Fee (first authorized in 2011-12), and Medicaid waivers that allow claiming of federal funds for state-only health care costs. The Department of Social Services (DSS) serves, aids, and protects needy and vulnerable children and adults in ways that strengthen and preserve families, encourage personal responsibility, and foster independence. The Department's major programs include CalWORKs, CalFresh, In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS), Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payment (SSI/SSP) program, Child Welfare Services, Community Care Licensing, and Disability Determination. The Budget includes \$19.3 billion (\$6.5 billion General Fund) for DSS, a decrease of \$383 million General Fund from the revised 2013-14 budget, primarily due to an increase from the 1991 Realignment Family Support Subaccount that will be used to offset General Fund costs in the CalWORKs program.

Proposals that were passed in the Irwin Budget includes:

- **A spending increase of \$300 million to fund the creation of a new department for the construction and maintenance of psychiatric rehabilitation facilities.**

-The budget change will allow the state of California to increase treatment of the mentally ill. By creating and maintaining these new facilities, the state will be able to help the mentally ill, reduce the homeless population, and reduce the incarceration rate of the mentally ill because these people will have the help they need to stay off the streets and out of prison. This measure creates Department of Psychiatric Rehabilitation which will be in charge of creating these facilities and ensuring that the patients receive the best possible care. With the funds allocated towards the Department of Psychiatric Rehabilitation, mentally ill citizens who cannot care for themselves will be able to receive adequate care and living conditions. The money will cover facilities, professional and trained staff, and housing facilities.

- **A spending increase of \$49 million to fund the requirement that every public state funded health care institution larger than 15 employees there be at least two language interpreters.**

-This proposal spends \$49 million in order to require that every public state funded health care institution has at least two language interpreters on staff. The fiscal impact of this proposal is that it will result in increased efficacy or standing laws and services. More people will be able to access the programs allocated to them. By increasing the overall health of the population of non-native speakers equates to a healthier work force. This would be an expansion of Medi-Cal.

- **A budget increase of \$990 million towards the creation and investment of a program to provide apartment housing and case worker accessibility to shelter the homeless.**

-The total cost of this program can be determined by multiplying the number of homeless people who will participate in the program by the cost of a permanent supportive apartment per each homeless individual that the government will provide. Around 90,000 homeless people will participate in this program initially. Furthermore, the cost of the apartment per individual would be \$11,000 per year. With the cost of E.R. visits and jail time for the homeless, the government is spending approximately \$16,670 a year per homeless person, whereas they can provide a safe home for \$11,000. This will result in a net cost of savings of at least \$5,000 annually.

- **A policy change to reallocate 50% of the funds from the general research fund to private universities for cancer research.**

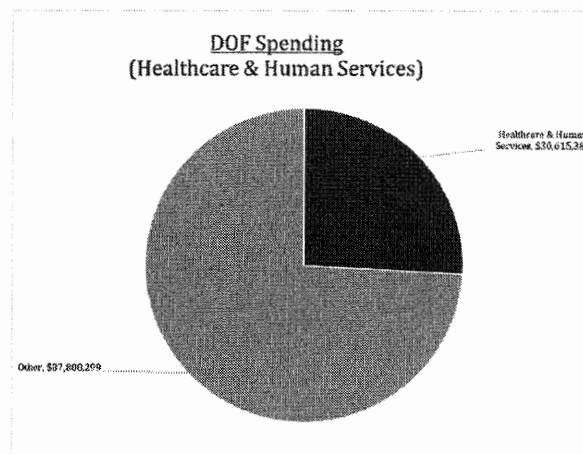
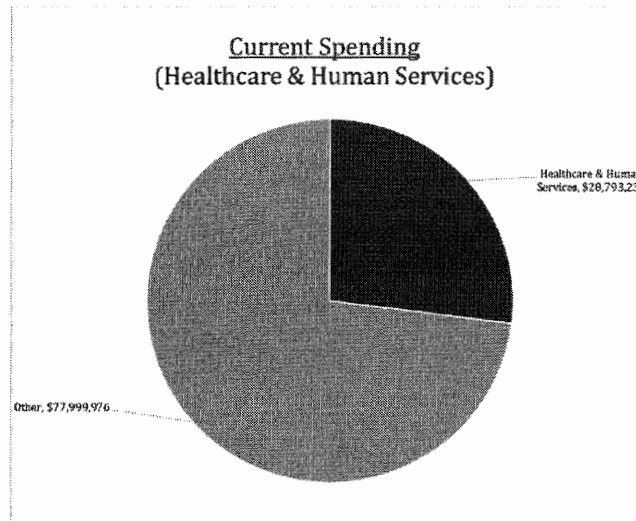
-Although the funding for cancer research currently has not changed in the past six years, there have been no advancements in cancer research. In a time where cancer is attributed to the death of 1 in every 4 people, more cancer research is necessary. By creating a program to fund universities and private entities that are on the forefront of cancer research, such as Stanford University. This money will be coming from the fund that is already in place for research, so there is no change in the spending or revenue for the state.

- **A spending increase of \$453,150,000 in order to fund rehabilitation personnel for the homeless.**

-The total cost of this program can be determined by combining the salary of two rehab counselors with the cost of treatment and medication per homeless individual and multiplying it by the number of homeless shelters in California. The median salary of the rehab counselor is \$33,880 per year. This combined with the average cost of rehab treatment per individual, \$390 per day or \$117,500 a year, yielding a cost of \$185,260. This combined with the number of homeless people in California in need of rehabilitation equates to \$463 million. The money comes from the General Fund.

- A spending increase of **\$100 million** to increase the spending for existing job training and assistance programs for ex-convicts.

-This proposal allocates **\$100 million** to programs that help ex-convicts have access to job training in construction and landscaping. This would increase general spending, as well as increasing property value, and attracting small businesses. The money would come from the General Fund. There would also be an increased need for jobs in vocational training, as well as a more educated work force as the ex-convicts go through the program. This will provide ex-convicts with a lifestyle change which will prevent the revolving door for inmates



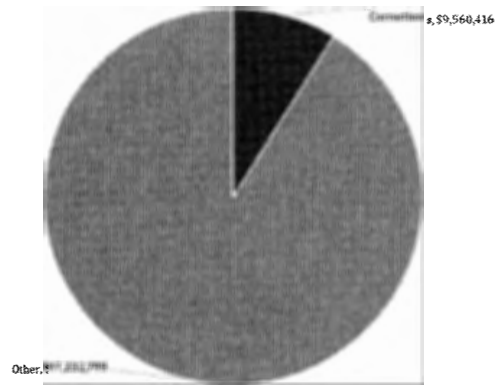
Corrections

The Department provides safe and secure detention facilities and necessary support services to inmates, including food, clothing, academic and vocational training, as well as health care services. The Budget proposes total funding of \$9.8 billion (\$9.5 billion General Fund and \$320 million other funds) for the Department in 2014- 15. The state's prison population is higher than projected in the 2013 Budget Act. The 2013 Budget Act projected an overall adult inmate average daily population of 128,885 in 2013- 14. The average daily adult inmate population is now projected to increase by 4.7 percent to 134,986 in 2013- 14 and by 6.9 percent to 137,788 in 2014- 15 compared to the Budget Act projection. The 2013 Budget Act projected an overall parolee average daily population of 42,495 in 2013- 14. The average daily parolee population is now projected to increase by 8.1 percent to 45,934 in 2013- 14 and to decrease by 13.7 percent to 36,652 in 2014- 15. The decline in the parole population is a result of Chapter 15, Statutes of 2011 (AB 109), which shifted the responsibility of certain parolees to counties.

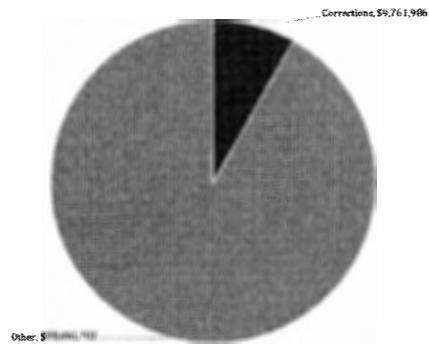
Proposals that were passed in the Irwin Budget includes:

- **A spending increase of \$200 million to partially restore the budget of the Corrections and Rehabilitation Budget which was drastically cut**
-This proposal will increase the funding for the budget for the Department for Corrections and Rehabilitation by \$200 million dollars. This money comes from the General Fund and partially restores large budget cuts that were made in 2011.
- **A spending increase of \$24,270,000 due to a new rehabilitation program for people incarcerated for prostitution and those seeking help to resolve issues relating to prostitution. Modeled after "We've Been There, Done That"**
-This new rehabilitation program will help with the overcrowding issue in California state prisons. There are roughly 12,920 annual arrests regarding prostitution in California. The program would help reduce organized crime for sex trafficking. Convicted prostitutes spend 90 days in the program. IT would provide an option for prostitutes to become a productive member of society. It costs an average of \$2000 to incarcerate a prostitute. Because the program's cost is \$1,570,000 in order to start the program, it would increase the state's revenue because of the money generated from no longer having to incarcerate prostitutes.

Current Spending
(Corrections)



DOF Spending
(Corrections)



General Government

The General Government Section includes departments, commissions and offices responsible for oversight of distinct policy areas, such as ensuring peace officer competence, reasonable public utility rates, food and agricultural issues, and services to veterans that are not easily consolidated into other oversight areas. Additionally, this Section includes issues that are statewide in nature such as lease/revenue issues, bonds, and local government issues. The current budget for General Government is \$3,829,488,000.

Proposals that were passed in the Irwin Budget includes:

- **A spending decrease of allocated funds for health benefit costs of annuitants' dependents from 90% to 60%.**

-The California State Government is spending over 1.4% of the budget on pension benefits. Budget item 9650 covers paying not only for 100% of retired public worker's health and dental benefits, but for 90% of each of the retirees' dependents' benefits as well. The dependents can increase the cost from \$566 for a single retiree by three times to \$1,515. This cut affects half of benefit recipients, the half that were never public employees themselves. Based off of a 30 percentage point cut to 50% of the \$1.56 billion total spending, there will be a spending decrease of \$260 million.

- **A spending increase of \$200 million to the Department of Veteran Affairs to help make new hospitals as well as employ more staff and increase spending on the current rehabilitation programs.**

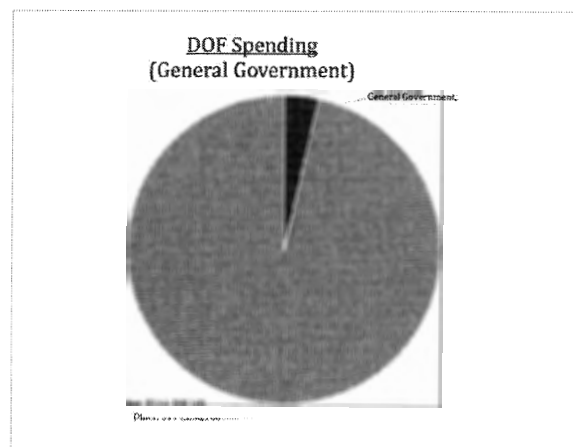
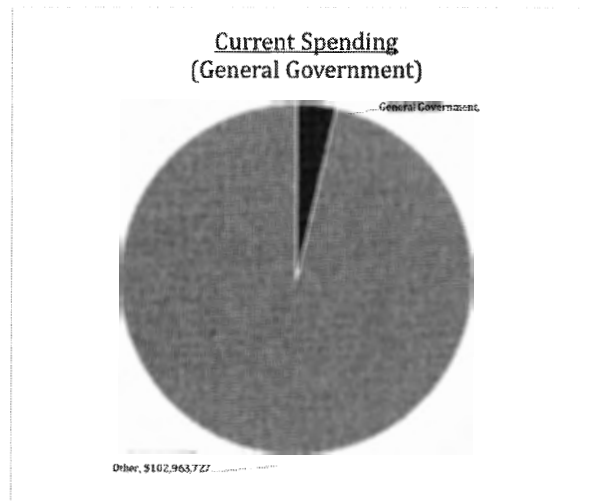
-This increase of \$200 million would restore the Department of Veteran Affairs from the 2009-2010 budget of \$600 million. The facilities would help both veterans with mental and physical disabilities.

- **A spending decrease of \$3,960,000 coming from the State Senator and Assembly Member wages be tied to the average wages of their constituents plus an addition 20%.**

-California legislators are paid the most on average out of all 50 states. Some senators and assembly members earn over \$100,000 annually. A job that was once done out of selflessness and devotion is now a career that is simply an opportunity for wealth. The average California wage was about \$52,000 in 2012, which would put legislator wages at about \$62,000 annually. This would save the state \$33,000 per legislator.

- **A spending increase of \$400 million to allocate money towards purchasing buffer transformers in order to better prepare for the possible geomagnetic solar storm**

-In the event of a geomagnetic solar storm, all transformers would be destroyed leaving America without power for up to two years. Because each transformer costs up to \$10 million, \$400 million. The transformers would be purchased and used in the event that a transformer runs out or becomes unusable because of an event like a geomagnetic solar storm.



Commerce

The Commerce Budget is a committee devoted to increasing Revenue in order to be spent by other committees in the budget. Revenue is expected to be \$100 billion in 2013-14 and \$106.1 billion in 2014-15. Over the budget window, there is an increase of \$6.3 billion. Revenue for 2012-13 has come approximately \$1.7 billion over forecast based on preliminary data. Revenue for 2013 Budget Act. Revenue for 2014-15, before accounting for a \$1.6 billion Budget Stabilization Account transfer, is forecast to be almost \$1.6 billion greater than the amount forecast for the 2013 Budget Act. These increases are due primarily to a higher forecast for personal income tax (PIT). Sales tax revenue is projected to decrease slightly relative to the Cal-revenue forecast for 2014-15 is the first forecast to exceed the pre-recession revenue peak of \$102.6 billion, achieved in 2007-08.

Proposals that were passed in the Irwin Budget includes:

- **A revenue increase of \$4.84 billion from a \$.022 per ounce tax on sugar sweetened drinks to be put in the General Fund**

-This proposal will increase revenue by taxing a good that is proven to be harmful to health. Raising the price of a 12 ounce soda by 24 cents will reduce soda consumption, and therefore decrease type two diabetes. This will save on the cost of health care as well as providing a substantial lump sum of money for the General Fund to be used to invest in other budgets.

- **A revenue increase of \$2.9 billion from a service tax such as movie tickets, concert tickets, repairs, massages, etc.**

-California doesn't tax services such as movie tickets, concert tickets, repairs, massages, and so on. This bill taxes just services and not physical products. If those services were taxed, it would bring in money for the state. This would provide a substantial revenue increase into the General Fund.

- **A revenue increase of \$2 billion to add an oil severance tax of 10% on all crude oil extracted in California.**

-California, the state known for its high taxes and green legislature does not directly tax oil extraction. This 10% tax will bring the cost per barrel up roughly \$9 to a comparable tax to the anti-tax state of Texas. This may have the ramifications of increasing the price of gasoline, but not likely because of the OPEC's international regulation of gas prices. The state of California will have an increase of \$2.0 billion in revenue to be used in other programs.

- **A revenue increase of \$2.2 billion to annually reassess non-residential property value.**

-This proposal is closing the loophole in the 1978 Proposition 13 to include that the tax on non-residential property to account for the change in property value since 1978. This is possible because it doesn't affect the constitution of the state, it is just addressing the change in property value since 1978. This will raise \$2.2 billion

- **The members of the Department of Finance do enact a Revenue Decrease (ie: Removing Tax), as follows: The committee on Commerce proposes a budget change regarding small businesses. It is proposed that small business shall get a 7.5 percent tax cut during the first two years of business to help make the business successful.**
 - By giving a tax break to small businesses, the state would lose money from the corporate sales tax thus creating a revenue decrease. Currently California receives 8,682 (in millions) from Corporate tax. According to a report in 2008 there were 716,000 small businesses in California that were employers. Since that time it has declined. Business that qualify will receive a 7.5 tax cut on their taxes. In result California will be losing money in the Corporate tax sector which only accounts for 8.2 percent of the revenue of the state. This loss would be made up once the businesses are successful and the State can receive money from income tax along with their full corporate tax. The total amount that the state would lose is 130 million.

California Investment Bank

The California Investment Bank was created from the General Government Committee in order to provide the Bank with funds to be used for investments in private industry. There is no current equivalent in the current California State Budget, but the implementation of this bank will cost the budget \$1.83 billion. The current summative investment is \$1.83 billion. The Summative Conservative return estimate is \$8.54 billion. The Summative Liberal Return Estimate is \$11.24 Billion. The Probability of Conservative Return Estimate: 87% Probability. The Probability of Liberal Return Estimate is 79% probability.

PROPOSAL 2 CISCO: Subsidization of the Cisco Virtual Patient

Observation Physical Security system and subsequent installment.

AMOUNT ALLOCATED: \$150 MILLION

GROSS RETURN: \$376 MILLION

NET RETURN: \$226.7 MILLION

TOTAL RETURN: \$226.7 MILLION

PROPOSAL 3- GENERAL ELECTRIC: Mass subsidization of General Electric 1.6/1.7-100 Offshore "Intelligent" Wind Turbine installations off the coast of Northern California and financial assistance in technological development.

AMOUNT ALLOCATED: \$1.2 BILLION

GROSS RETURN: \$5.5 BILLION

NET RETURN: \$4.35 BILLION

2 YEAR JOB CREATION: 11,869 JOB INCREASE

2 YEAR TAX REVENUE PROJECTION: \$130.2 MILLION

10 YEAR JOB CREATION: 1070 JOB RETENTION

10 YEAR TAX REVENUE PROJECTION: \$181.7 MILLION

TOTAL RETURN: \$ 4.53 BILLION

PROPOSAL 4 INTEL: California Investment Bank subsidization of Intel Terahertz microchip devices.

AMOUNT ALLOCATED: \$50 MILLION

GROSS RETURN: \$0.00-\$2.5 BILLION

NET RETURN: \$0.00-\$2.4 BILLION

TOTAL RETURN: \$0.00-\$2.4 BILLION

PROPOSAL 5: California Investment Bank cooperation and investment to construct a High-Tech manufacturing facility in the State of California.

AMOUNT ALLOCATED: \$197 MILLION

GROSS RETURN: \$2.6 BILLION
NET RETURN: \$2.5 BILLION
2 YEAR JOB CREATION: 1700 JOB INCREASE
2 YEAR TAX REVENUE PROJECTION: \$16.3 MILLION
10 YEAR JOB CREATION: 4500-500 JOB INCREASE
10 YEAR TAX REVENUE PROJECTION: \$81 MILLION
TOTAL RETURN: \$2.65 BILLION

PROPOSAL 8 CISCO: California Investment Bank Subsidization of large scale Cisco Certified Network Associate platforms to train Californian citizens and returning veterans in preparation for a modern job market.

AMOUNT ALLOCATED: \$95 *MILLION*
GROSS RETURN: \$272 MILLION
NET RETURN: \$200.7 MILLION
TOTAL RETURN: \$200.7 MILLION

PROPOSAL 9-GENERAL ELECTRIC: Subsidization of General Electric Jet Turbine Correction System and Installment.

AMOUNT ALLOCATED: \$245 MILLION
GROSS RETURN: \$1.2 BILLION
NET RETURN: \$1 BILLION
TOTAL RETURN: \$1 BILLION

Summary

TOTAL SPENDING CHANGES –
\$13,265,863.00

TOTAL REVENUE CHANGES-
\$12,623,641.00

TOTAL CURRENT DEFECIT -
-642,222.00

****In thousands***