

1990

# COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND JUVENILE FACILITY BOND ACT OF 1990

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**147**

**County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure  
and Juvenile Facility Bond Act of 1990**

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**Official Title and Summary**

**COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CAPITAL EXPENDITURE  
AND JUVENILE FACILITY BOND ACT OF 1990**

- This act provides for a bond issue of two hundred twenty-five million dollars (\$225,000,000) to provide funds for the construction, reconstruction, remodeling, replacement, and deferred maintenance of county correctional facilities and county juvenile facilities.
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**Final Votes Cast by the Legislature on SB 1094 (Proposition 147)**

Assembly: Ayes 61      Senate: Ayes 29  
              Noes 7               Noes 5

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## Analysis by the Legislative Analyst

### Background

*Jails and Juvenile Detention Facilities.* California's 58 counties house adults and juveniles, who are serving time for committing a crime or are awaiting court decisions, in jail and detention facilities. In 52 counties, these facilities are holding more people than they were designed to house. In 18 counties with overcrowded conditions, courts have imposed limits on the number of people that may be held at any one time.

Since 1981, the voters have authorized the state to sell about \$1.5 billion in general obligation bonds to raise money to expand and improve county jail and juvenile facilities. All of this money is fully committed for various projects.

By 1994, the state Board of Corrections indicates that after counties have expended all currently committed funds (including their own) for jail construction and renovation, the jails will have the capacity to house about 72,000 people. By 1994, the board estimates, however, that the statewide average daily jail population will increase to about 93,000 people. Consequently, at that time, there will be a shortage of county jail space for an estimated 21,000 inmates.

*Youth Centers and Youth Shelters.* Private nonprofit and local government agencies throughout the state provide a variety of programs and services to youth, including recreation, delinquency prevention, counseling and shelter. In 1988, the voters approved \$25 million in general obligation bonds in Proposition 86 for renovating, constructing, and acquiring youth shelters and youth centers.

### Proposal

This measure authorizes the state to sell \$225 million in general obligation bonds to raise money for county correctional and juvenile facilities, youth centers, and shelters. General obligation bonds are backed by the state, meaning that the state is obligated to pay the principal and interest costs on these bonds. General Fund revenues would be used to pay these costs. These revenues come primarily from the state personal income and corporate taxes and the state sales tax. The money raised from the bond sales would be distributed as follows:

- \$150 million for construction, reconstruction, remodeling, deferred maintenance, and replacement of county correctional facilities.
- \$50 million for construction, reconstruction, remodeling, deferred maintenance, and replacement of county juvenile facilities.
- \$25 million for the purchase of equipment and for acquiring, renovating, or constructing youth centers or youth shelters.

In order for a county to receive bond money for jails or juvenile detention facilities, it would be required to do the following:

1. Provide matching funds equal to 25 percent of the project's costs (this requirement could be modified or waived by the Legislature),
2. Adopt a plan to prohibit the detention of juveniles in jails unless the county is permitted by law to keep them there,
3. Show that it has adequate facilities for mentally ill inmates and persons arrested because of intoxication, or that it has a plan to provide services to these persons, and
4. Show that it has made the greatest applicable use of alternatives to incarcerating persons in jail.

The amount of money a county would be eligible to receive would be determined by the Governor and the Legislature. However, a county would be ineligible to receive funds if the voters or the board of supervisors of a county adopts a measure opposing the location or expansion of a state prison in the county.

### Fiscal Effect

*Direct Costs of Paying Off the Bonds.* For these types of bonds, the state typically would make principal and interest payments from the state's General Fund over a period of about 20 years. If all of the bonds authorized by this measure are sold at an interest rate of 7.5 percent, the cost would be about \$400 million to pay off both the principal (\$225 million) and interest (about \$175 million). The average payment for principal and interest would be about \$17 million per year.

*Costs to Operate County Jails.* Counties will incur increased costs to operate additional jail facilities constructed with these bond funds. These additional operating costs are unknown, but could be in the millions of dollars annually.

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For text of Proposition 147 see page 58

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## Argument in Favor of Proposition 147

Many of California's county jails and juvenile facilities are overcrowded, outdated and/or unsafe. Proposition 147 would provide \$225 million to repair, replace and expand California's system of county jails, juvenile halls and camps, and youth centers and shelters.

Eighteen of California's largest counties are currently under court orders requiring the release of inmates when the jail population exceeds certain levels. These counties hold over 80% of California's jail population. Proposition 147 would provide \$150 million to add vitally needed beds for California jails.

A recently completed statewide study of juvenile facilities identified the need for substantial repairs and new construction of juvenile halls and camps. There is an immediate need for \$39 million in fire, health and safety repairs, renovations and replacement of existing juvenile halls and camps. Seven juvenile halls and five camps are in immediate need of replacement. Proposition 147 would provide \$50 million to provide for these vitally needed repairs, refurbishments and construction.

Over \$100 million in need for youth centers and facilities in California has recently been identified. Youth Centers provide a safe location for California youth to

come together for recreation, counseling and other activities. Youth shelters provide services and refuge to homeless and abused or neglected children until they can be returned home or placed in foster care. Proposition 147 would provide \$25 million to fund these important youth facilities.

Proposition 147 requires counties to provide matching funds to encourage additional construction and modernization. Counties are also required to demonstrate the adequacy of care for mentally ill and inebriated detainees and that alternatives to incarceration are used to the greatest degree possible.

This measure is supported by law enforcement, county officials, community groups and received the bipartisan support of the Legislature and Governor.

Please vote "YES" on Proposition 147.

**ROBERT PRESLEY**  
*State Senator, 36th District*

**ED DAVIS**  
*State Senator, 19th District*

**GLEN CRAIG**  
*Sheriff, Sacramento County*

## Rebuttal to Argument in Favor of Proposition 147

Proposition 147 asks you for \$225 million to repair and replace county jails. Why hasn't the Legislature provided the money for this out of the state budget? As long as the government owns and operates jails, their building and upkeep of should be a regular, budgeted expenditure.

Instead, your elected "representatives" are engaged in a cynical game to dodge the Gann Spending Limit passed by voters in 1979. They are refusing to limit state spending, as that law requires, and instead are putting all emotional, guaranteed vote-getting measures like prisons, schools, and water on the ballot election after election.

Meanwhile, legislators are able to support their pet programs and pork barrel out of the bloated \$55 billion state budget. They know they can get away with this game, because voters have only turned down one bond since 1982. They have convinced voters that bond financing is some kind of free money. But taxpayers have to pay interest to the bondholders over a 20 year period.

The proponents talk about prison capacity and jail population exceeding safe levels. What about California's capacity to issue bonds exceeding safe levels? \$11 BILLION worth of bonds already passed by voters have NOT YET BEEN SOLD. Right now, our state's bond rating is AAA, but it will go down if more bonds are put on the market. A lower bond rating means higher interest rates. Your taxes will have to rise to make the payments.

ENOUGH IS ENOUGH! VOTE NO on Proposition 147.

**THOMAS TRYON**  
*Chairman, Board of Supervisors, Calaveras County*

**PAUL N. GAUTREAU**  
*Attorney at Law*

**TED BROWN**  
*Chairman, Los Angeles County Central Committee,  
Libertarian Party of California*

# County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure and Juvenile Facility Bond Act of 1990

147

## Argument Against Proposition 147

Voters approved \$500 million for construction of county jails and juvenile detention facilities in November 1988. Now legislators are asking you for *another* \$225 million.

Of course we all want to be safe, but Proposition 147 will *not* make us safer. It just throws money at the problem of crime without addressing why the crime rate has risen.

No, we are not going to argue that society should go easy on criminals, since they probably had a deprived childhood. Each individual is responsible for his own actions, and must not violate the right of other people to life, liberty, or property except in self-defense.

Crime is so rampant due to government's "war on drugs." People have the right to take drugs if they want to, and they have done so even though this has been illegal since 1914.

Drug laws are the problem, not the solution. If drugs were decriminalized, the price would drop and most addicts would no longer have to steal to support their habits. Without the high profit margin, drug dealers would go out of business and no longer be on the streets to hook more kids on these substances. Finally, the violence caused by dealers fighting over territory would be eliminated.

Law enforcement authorities generally agree that over 50% of all prisoners are in jail due to drug-related crimes. Get rid of the drug laws and there would be no need for Proposition 147 and the new jails it would build.

Proposition 147 says that counties must show they have

alternatives to keeping people in jail, such as work release programs, in order to get this money. If enough of these programs are implemented, such as electronic monitoring of violent criminals, there would be even less need for more jail facilities.

Juvenile halls should not be expanded either. The drug law repeal discussed above would help empty out these facilities as well. It would also be logical to treat violent criminals under 18 the same as violent criminals over 18—put them in state prisons. Violent teenagers don't deserve any special treatment. Other youths are jailed for status offenses such as being runaways or curfew violators. All they learn in juvenile hall is how to commit violent crimes from the kids who should really be confined to adult prisons.

Proposition 147 is a useless, expensive measure that should be defeated. Alternatives are needed, not the same old "lock 'em up" mentality. Passage of this proposition would cost taxpayers \$405 million in principal and interest over 20 years. All of the bonds on the ballot together would cost taxpayers over \$9 BILLION.

VOTE NO on Proposition 147 and VOTE NO on all the other bond measures on this ballot.

THOMAS TRYON

*Chairman, Board of Supervisors, Calaveras County*

PAUL N. GAUTREAU

*Attorney at Law*

TED BROWN

*Chairman, Los Angeles County Central Committee,  
Libertarian Party of California*

## Rebuttal to Argument Against Proposition 147

The opponents to Proposition 147 have missed the point. They claim 147 will not make us safer. This couldn't be further from the truth. Because of overcrowding, many jail inmates are released early to keep population levels below court ordered levels. Proposition 147 would keep many of these criminals in custody for their entire sentence.

Proposition 147 is not about locking up drug users. It is about locking up robbers, burglars and others that commit violent acts. Our crime rates are not high because of the "War on Drugs" as the opponents claim. They are high because part of our society decided to take the easy road—stealing and robbing what they want. The opponents also claim that legal drugs would lower prices and users will not steal to pay for their habit. How will they buy them? Or would the opponents have the government supply drugs to users?

The bottom line is that our jails and juvenile halls are overcrowded, out of date and in some cases unsafe. Proposition 147 will provide the vitally needed funds to change this. Don't be confused by the opponents' argument, the issue is not drugs; it is about locking up and keeping criminals behind bars providing safer neighborhoods for all.

Proposition 147 also funds projects to help keep our youth out of jails and prisons providing safer neighborhoods for all.

ROBERT PRESLEY

*State Senator, 36th District*

ED DAVIS

*State Senator, 19th District*

GLEN CRAIG

*Sacramento County Sheriff*

17650.65. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter or of the State General Obligation Bond Law (Chapter 4 commencing with Section 16720) or Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code, if the Treasurer sells bonds that include a bona fide opinion to the effect that the interest on the bonds is excluded from gross income for federal tax purposes subject to designated conditions, the Treasurer may maintain separate accounts for the bond proceeds invested and for the investment earnings on those proceeds, and may use or direct the use of those proceeds or earnings to pay any rebate, penalty, or other payment required under federal law or take any other action with respect to the investment and use of those bond proceeds that is required or desirable under federal law in order to maintain the tax-exempt status of those bonds and to obtain any other advantage under federal law on behalf of the funds of this state.

17650.70. For the purposes of carrying out this chapter, the Director of Finance may authorize the withdrawal from the General Fund of an amount or amounts not to exceed the amount of the unsold bonds which have been authorized by the committee to be sold for the purpose of carrying out this chapter. Any amounts withdrawn shall be deposited in the fund. Any money made available under this section

shall be returned to the General Fund, plus an amount equal to the interest the money would have earned in the Pooled Money Investment Account, from proceeds received from the sale of bonds for the purpose of carrying out this chapter.

17650.75. All money deposited in the fund that is derived from premium and accrued interest on bonds sold shall be reserved in fund and shall be available for transfer to the General Fund as a credit to expenditures for bond interest.

17650.80. The bonds may be refunded in accordance with Article 6 (commencing with Section 16780) of Chapter 4 of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code, which is a part of the State General Obligation Bond Law. Approval by the electors of the state for the issuance of the bonds described in this chapter shall include approval of the issuance of any bonds issued to refund any bonds originally issued under this chapter or any previously issued refunding bonds.

17650.85. The Legislature hereby finds and declares that, inasmuch as the proceeds from the sale of bonds authorized by this chapter are not "proceeds of taxes" as that term is used in Article XIII B of the California Constitution, the disbursement of these proceeds is not subject to the limitations imposed by that article.

## Proposition 147: Text of Proposed Law

This law proposed by Senate Bill 1094 (Statutes of 1990, Ch. 579) is submitted to the people in accordance with the provisions of Article XVI of the Constitution.

This proposed law adds sections to the Penal Code; therefore, new provisions proposed to be added are printed in *italic type* to indicate that they are new.

### PROPOSED LAW

SECTION 1. Title 4.9 (commencing with Section 4496.50) is added to Part 3 of the Penal Code, to read:

#### TITLE 4.9 COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND JUVENILE FACILITY BOND ACT OF 1990

##### CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

4496.50. This title shall be known and may be cited as the County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure and Juvenile Facility Bond Act of 1990.

4496.51. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) While the County Jail Capital Expenditure Bond Act of 1981, the County Jail Capital Expenditure Bond Act of 1984, the County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure Bond Act of 1986, and the County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure and Youth Facility Bond Act of 1988 have helped eliminate many of the critically overcrowded conditions found in county correctional facilities in the state, many problems remain.

(b) Numerous county jails and juvenile facilities throughout California are dilapidated and overcrowded.

(c) Capital improvements are necessary to protect life and safety of the persons confined or employed in jail facilities and to upgrade the health and sanitary conditions of those facilities.

(d) County jails are threatened with closure or the imposition of court supervision if health and safety deficiencies are not corrected immediately.

(e) Due to fiscal constraints associated with the loss of local property tax revenues, counties are unable to finance the construction of adequate jail and juvenile facilities.

(f) Local facilities for adults and juveniles are operating over capacity and the population of these facilities is still increasing. It is essential to the public safety that construction of new facilities proceed as expeditiously as possible to relieve overcrowding and to maintain public safety and security.

4496.52. As used in this title, the following terms have the following meanings:

(a) "Committee" means the 1990 County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure and Juvenile Facility Finance Committee created pursuant to Section 4496.59.

(b) "Fund" means the 1990 County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure and Juvenile Facility Bond Fund created pursuant to Section 4496.53.

(c) "County correctional facilities" means county jail facilities, including separate facilities for the care of mentally ill inmates and persons arrested because of intoxication, but does not include county juvenile facilities.

(d) "County juvenile facilities" means county juvenile halls, juvenile homes, ranches, or camps, and other juvenile detention facilities.

(e) "Youth center" means a facility where children, ages 6 to 17, inclusive, come together for programs and activities, including, but not

limited to, recreation, health and fitness, delinquency prevention (such as anti-gang programs and programs fostering resistance to peer group pressures), counseling for problems such as drug and alcohol abuse and suicide, citizenship and leadership development, and youth employment.

(f) "Youth shelter" means a facility that provides a variety of services to homeless minors living on the street to assist them with their immediate survival needs and to help reunite them with their parents or, as a last alternative, to find a suitable home.

##### CHAPTER 2. PROGRAM

4496.53. The proceeds of bonds issued and sold pursuant to this chapter shall be deposited in the 1990 County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure and Juvenile Facility Bond Fund, which is hereby created.

4496.54. (a) Moneys in the fund, up to a limit of one hundred fifty million dollars (\$150,000,000), may be available for the construction, reconstruction, remodeling, and replacement of county correctional facilities, and the performance of deferred maintenance on county correctional facilities. However, deferred maintenance for facilities shall only include items with a useful life of at least 10 years.

(b) Moneys in the fund, up to a limit of fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000), may be available for the construction, reconstruction, remodeling, and replacement of county juvenile facilities, and the performance of deferred maintenance on county juvenile facilities, but may only be used for the purpose of reducing overcrowding and eliminating health, fire, and life safety hazards.

(c) Moneys in the fund, up to a limit of twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000), are hereby appropriated to the Department of the Youth Authority for the purpose of making awards to public or private nonprofit agencies or joint ventures, or a combination of those entities, for purposes of purchasing equipment and for acquiring, renovating, or constructing youth centers or youth shelters, as provided by the Youth Center and Youth Shelter Bond Act of 1988. Fifteen million dollars (\$15,000,000) shall be available for youth centers. Ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) shall be available for youth shelters. All money shall be distributed by the Department of the Youth Authority. However, any remaining money that has not been awarded under this subdivision within two years of the effective date of this title shall be available for both youth centers and youth shelters.

(d) Expenditure shall be made only if county matching funds of 25 percent are provided as determined by the Legislature, except that this requirement may be modified or waived by the Legislature where it determines that it is necessary to facilitate the expeditious and equitable construction of state and local correctional facilities.

4496.55. In order to be eligible to receive funds for the purposes specified in Section 4496.54 derived from the issuance of bonds under this title, a county shall do all of the following:

(a) Adopt a plan to prohibit the detention of all juveniles in county jails unless otherwise authorized by law.

(b) Demonstrate that it has adequate facilities for mentally ill inmates or detainees and for those persons arrested because of inebriation, or demonstrate that it has a plan for the provision of services to these persons.

(c) Demonstrate that it has utilized, to the greatest practicable extent, alternatives to jail incarceration.

4496.56. (a) If after the effective date of this title, the electors of a county adopt an initiative measure or approve a referendum measure

stating their opposition to the location of, or expansion of, a state prison in the county, whether at a specified location or otherwise, or if the board of supervisors adopts a resolution or ordinance stating its opposition to the location of, or expansion of, a state prison in the county, whether at a specified location or otherwise, that county shall thereafter be eligible for the receipt of funds under this title until unless that measure is repealed by the electors or the board of supervisors.

(b) Subdivision (a) shall not preclude the board of supervisors from informing the Department of Corrections of problems associated with a specific proposed facility or site in response to a specific request from the Department of Corrections or pursuant to Section 7004, and subdivision (a) shall not apply to such a response.

(c) Subdivision (a) shall not apply to any county which has two or more prisons which are planned and sited, under construction, or in operation on the effective date of this title.

4496.57. Money in the fund may only be expended for projects specified in this chapter as allocated in appropriations made by the Legislature.

#### CHAPTER 3. FISCAL PROVISIONS

4496.58. Bonds in the total amount of two hundred twenty-five million dollars (\$225,000,000), exclusive of refunding bonds, or so much thereof as is necessary, may be issued and sold to provide a fund to be used for carrying out the purposes expressed in this title and to be used to reimburse the General Obligation Bond Expense Revolving Fund pursuant to Section 16724.5 of the Government Code. The bonds shall, when sold, be and constitute a valid and binding obligation of the State of California, and the full faith and credit of the State of California is hereby pledged for the punctual payment of both principal of, and interest on, the bonds as the principal and interest become due and payable.

4496.59. The bonds authorized by this title shall be prepared, executed, issued, sold, paid, and redeemed as provided in the State General Obligation Bond Law (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code), and all of the provisions of that law apply to the bonds and to this chapter and are hereby incorporated in this chapter as though set forth in full in this title.

4496.60. (a) Solely for the purpose of authorizing the issuance and sale, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law, of the bonds authorized by this title, the 1990 County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure and Juvenile Facility Finance Committee is hereby created. For purposes of this title, the finance committee is "the committee" as that term is used in the State General Obligation Bond Law. The committee consists of the Governor, the Controller, the Treasurer, the Director of Finance, or their designated representatives. A majority of the committee may act for the committee.

(b) For purposes of the State General Obligation Bond Law, the Board of Corrections is designated the "board."

4496.61. The committee shall determine whether or not it is necessary or desirable to issue bonds authorized pursuant to this chapter in order to carry out the actions specified in Section 4496.54 and, if so, the amount of bonds to be issued and sold. Successive issues of bonds may be authorized and sold to carry out those actions progressively, and it is not necessary that all of the bonds authorized to be issued be sold at any one time.

4496.62. There shall be collected each year and in the same manner and at the same time as other state revenue is collected, in addition to the ordinary revenues of the state, a sum in an amount required to pay the principal of, and interest on, the bonds each year, and it is the duty

of all officers charged by law with any duty in regard to the collection of the revenue to do and perform each and every act which is necessary to collect that additional sum.

4496.63. Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, there is hereby appropriated from the General Fund in the State Treasury, for the purposes of this chapter, an amount that will equal the total of the following:

(a) The sum annually necessary to pay the principal of, and interest on, bonds issued and sold pursuant to this chapter, as the principal and interest become due and payable.

(b) The sum which is necessary to carry out the provisions of Section 4496.42, appropriated without regard to fiscal years.

4496.64. For the purposes of carrying out this title, the Director of Finance may authorize the withdrawal from the General Fund of an amount or amounts not to exceed the amount of the unsold bonds which have been authorized by the committee to be sold for the purpose of carrying out this chapter. Any amounts withdrawn shall be deposited in the fund. Any money made available under this section, plus any interest that the amounts would have earned in the Pooled Money Investment Account, shall be returned to the General Fund from money received from the sale of bonds for the purpose of carrying out this title.

4496.65. All money deposited in the fund which is derived from premium and accrued interest on bonds sold shall be reserved in the fund and shall be available for transfer to the General Fund as a credit to expenditures for bond interest.

4496.66. The bonds may be refunded in accordance with Article 6 (commencing with Section 16780) of Chapter 4 of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

4496.67. The board may request the Pooled Money Investment Board to make a loan from the Pooled Money Investment Account, in accordance with Section 16312 of the Government Code, for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this chapter. The amount of the request shall not exceed the amount of the unsold bonds which the committee has by resolution authorized to be sold for the purpose of carrying out this chapter. The board shall execute such documents as required by the Pooled Money Investment Board to obtain and repay the loan. Any amounts loaned shall be deposited in the fund to be allocated by the board in accordance with this chapter.

4496.68. The Legislature hereby finds and declares that, inasmuch as the proceeds from the sale of bonds authorized by this title are not "proceeds of taxes" as that term is used in Article XIII B of the California Constitution, the disbursement of these proceeds is not subject to the limitations imposed by that article.

4496.69. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter or the State General Obligation Bond Law (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code), if the Treasurer sells bonds pursuant to this chapter that include a bond counsel opinion to the effect that the interest on the bonds is excluded from gross income for federal tax purposes under designated conditions, the Treasurer may maintain separate accounts for the investment of bond proceeds and the investment earnings on those proceeds, and may use or direct the use of those proceeds or earnings to pay any rebate, penalty, or other payment required under federal law, or take any other action with respect to the investment and the use of those bond proceeds, as may be required or desirable under federal law in order to maintain the tax-exempt status of those bonds and to obtain any other advantage under federal law on behalf of the funds of this state.

### Proposition 148: Text of Proposed Law

This law proposed by Assembly Bill 1312 (Statutes of 1990, Ch. 919) is submitted to the people in accordance with the provisions of Article XVI of the Constitution.

This proposed law amends and adds sections to the Water Code; therefore, existing provisions proposed to be deleted are printed in ~~strikeout type~~ and new provisions proposed to be added are printed in *italic type* to indicate that they are new.

#### PROPOSED LAW

SECTION 1. Division 8 (commencing with Section 15000) is added to the Water Code, to read:

#### DIVISION 8. WATER RESOURCES BOND ACT OF 1990

##### CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

15000. This division shall be known and may be cited as the Water Resources Bond Act of 1990.

15001. As used in this chapter, the following terms have the following meanings:

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

(b) "Committee" means the Water Resources Finance Committee created pursuant to Section 15253.

(c) "Department" means the Department of Water Resources.

(d) "Fund" means the Water Resources Bond Fund created pursuant to Section 15250.

#### CHAPTER 2. CALIFORNIA WATER PROJECTS ASSISTANCE

##### Article 1. General Provisions

15050. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the California Water Projects Assistance Act.

15051. (a) The object of this chapter is to provide funds to assist in the development, control, and conservation of the water resources of this state, and therefore to provide financial assistance to public agencies for the construction of water storage facilities to meet local requirements. It is also the object of this chapter to provide funds to public agencies that would not otherwise be able to finance water