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                      TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
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                       SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
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                          JUNE 13, 2016
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8	Transcript of Proceedings taken at 1315 10th
9	Street, Room 3191, Sacramento, California, commencing at
10	11:06 a.m., MONDAY, JUNE 13, 2016, before Wendy Harrity,
11	CSR No. 11494.
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1	SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA; MONDAY, JUNE 13, 2016
2	AT 11:06 A.M.
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4	PROCEEDINGS
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7	SENATOR LARA: Good morning, everyone. I would
8	like to bring the Appropriation Committee Meeting to
9	order. We have only two measures today to hear. One is
10	a constitutional amendment and the other is a bill that
11	implements the SCA.
12	As usual, members, I would like to remind you each
13	of the items before us have had a lengthy policy
14	discussion. We are asking members to stick to the
15	fiscal. I know there are several amendments, but we'll
16	review those quickly. Please refrain from a lengthy
17	policy discussion. And I know both measures are
18	suspense candidates, but we will be entertaining them as
19	do pass motions because they need to be approved by the
20	end of this month in order to appear on the November
21	ballot. So we're going to move accordingly with the
22	first item on our agenda, which is
23	SENATOR BATES: Mr. Chair, quickly. You said
24	that it had been substantially amended in a policy
25	committee, so it would be helpful certainly for those of

1	us who are not apprised of that in the public, since
2	this is about the transparency, that we do have a little
3	more in length discussion on policy.
4	SENATOR LARA: Absolutely.
5	SENATOR BATES: Are we going to have that?
6	SENATOR LARA: We're going have Senator Wolk go
7	through those amendments.
8	SENATOR BATES: Okay.
9	SENATOR LARA: Yeah. She'll be doing that.
10	SENATOR BATES: Thank you. And maybe on how
11	they might have been improved it. I believe they were
12	responsive to some of the issues raised.
13	SENATOR LARA: Correct.
14	SENATOR BATES: Because it's trying to figure
15	out clearly for the public the difference between the
16	two if they both wind up on the ballot.
17	SENATOR LARA: Right. And that's the plan.
18	SENATOR BATES: Very good. Thank you.
19	SENATOR LARA: Okay. So we'll we're going
20	to begin first with SCA14. Senator Wolk, the floor is
21	yours.
22	SENATOR WOLK: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair.
23	This measure, along with its companion statute, which is
24	AB 884, authored by Assembly Member Gordon, was heard
25	extensively in a two-hour hearing on Wednesday in the

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Senate Elections Committee. And during that hearing, there were public comments made regarding both measures. Comments came from supporters and opponents — supporters, as well as proponents of the California Legislative Transparency Act, the CLTA, former State Senator Sam Blakslee, Dr. Charles Munger Jr., Senator Hertzberg, who presented my bill in my absence and I'm very grateful to him for doing that, listened to those concerned, as did I, at a later time. And, of course, Assembly Member Gordon was there, as well, and fully engaged in the discussion.

We listened very closely. After discussions with the Legislative Counsel Bureau, who are the people who will be required to carry out the terms and the responsibilities laid out by the measures, the ones who know how the machinery works, as well as the stakeholders. We made a number of amendments that I will talk about briefly today, which we believe are responsive to every issue raised in a sincere and positive way.

I think one of the overall sentiments that was expressed at the hearing, as I listened to it and I agree with it, the author, is that there is more than the aye on this than divides us and it is our intent in a sincere and positive way to make -- to bring this

before the People of the State of California. And I hope that we will be successful in doing that together.

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There are a few amendments; they are significant. And then I'll talk about the fiscal. First, in respect to the 72-hour Rule, there was some concern that it did not apply in certain circumstances. We made amendments that made it very clear the bill before you guarantees that no bill can ever come before -- can become law without both houses having received a full 72 hours to review the bill in its final form before voting on the measure. We believe we have solved that problem with our amendment.

Another comment that was made was that there was no penalty if the 72-hour Rule was violated unlike the initiative. Well, we weren't -- we feel strongly that that's important. And we amended that no bill shall become statute that fails to comply. We have done that. That's solved.

Another comment was that we had failed to guarantee in the constitution what was in AB 884 that there would be public access to the audiovisual -- the audiovisual recordings that we require. So we added to SCA that there must by prompt public access and that these recordings shall be made available to the public for at least 20 years. 884 goes into greater detail, but we're

focused on the piece in the SCA. That problem we believe is solved.

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We even went further than the initiative by requiring reasonable efforts shall be made to provide proceedings to be broadcast live in realtime. That problem, first of all, not only solved -- not dealt with in the initiative, but frankly it's an added benefit that we think is important.

There was also concern that AV requirements might somehow be escaped because of the definition of standard -- standing committees, which aren't defined in the constitution. So we made it clear that this would be applicable to all open and public proceedings in the Capital, as well as any proceeding outside the Capital where a vote or action could be taken regardless of the kind of committee it is. Problem solved.

It was also argued that the statutory provisions of AB 884 could be too easily amended or weakened by a future legislature or governor. So in addition to moving the core protections of public access into the constitutional amendment, we also required that other requirements in 884 could only be amended by a bill available on-line, similar to the public -- Political Reform Act at least 12 days in advance notice.

Finally, while we appropriately require the

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legislative counsel to provide the AV services as part of their regular duties, to provide public access to all legislative information, it was argued that the legislature might cut the budget of the counsel to prevent these recordings. We don't accept that as credible; however -- however, we amended the SCA to require that the legislature shall make sufficient funds available to carry out the purposes of this section. So we believe that this also adds to the strength of the SCA.

In conclusion, the package goes above and beyond prior measures that I have authored and I authored in co-authorship with republican colleagues who have also authored bills over time in this area that goes above and beyond, we think, the initiative that was proposed for this November. We think it deserves your aye vote.

Let me turn briefly to the cost. Good government has a cost; we know that. Our concern with the initiative as proposed is that the money would come out of Prop 140. We don't -- we think that's a disincentive for the legislature to allow for the number of hearings that we choose to have on policy bases. We believe it's a general fund cost. It ought to be funded out of the general fund and that is -- would be a one-time as described in your analysis -- a one time, \$2 million

1	purchase for the appropriate equipment and about a
2	million dollars in ongoing general fund costs.
3	We also believe there is, of course, a one-time
4	cost to the Secretary of State to put this on the ballot
5	in the next statewide election.
6	In short, this is an appropriate general fund cost
7	and will not be restricted to the Prop 140 budget of the
8	legislature and with that, I would ask for your aye
9	vote.
10	SENATOR LARA: Thank you. Mr. Munger, would
11	you like to speak to the SCA or are you going to
12	present?
13	MR. MUNGER: I will wait to present.
14	SENATOR LARA: Okay. Great. Thank you.
15	Witnesses in support, please come forward.
16	SENATOR WOLK: Mr. Chair, can I have Senator
17	Hertzberg join me up here? He did a yeoman's job in
18	front of the Policy Committee and if there are some
19	questions that refer to that, he probably should be
20	here, as well.
21	SENATOR LARA: Senator Hertzberg.
22	SENATOR HERTZBERG: Thank you.
23	SENATOR LARA: Go ahead. Witnesses in support.
24	MR. EWERT: Mr. Chair, Members of the
25	Committee, Jim Ewert with the California Newspaper

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Publishers Association. And while the introduced version SCA 14 was a strong effort, we think that with the amendments, it's even stronger now. Um, and with respect to the cost, we agree that the best source of that is from the general fund and it does create incentive for the legislature to implement this. Um -and with respect to the number that's involved there, we think it's a good investment in strengthening the integrity of legislative process and expanding the participation of the public in that process. This is a terrific investment and we would like your aye vote. SENATOR LARA: Thank you. Additional witnesses in support. Witnesses in opposition, please come forward. Go ahead. MR. MUNGER: Good morning, Honorable Members of the Senate Appropriations Committee. I'm Charles Munger, the proponent Senator Sam Blakslee of the California Legislature Transparency Act, which is an initiative constitutional amendment and statute that will shortly qualify for the November ballot. The bill is SCA 14, and AB 884 as amended on June 1 were discussed two hours at a meeting of the Senate Committee on Elections and (inaudible) Amendments on June 8th. They were amended again on June 9th in attempt to construct a bill on the transparency of the assembly and

senate in which the proponents and the legislature might agree. This attempt is not a success. And if SCA 14 and AB 884, as amended June 9th, are put on the November ballot, I, as the initiative proponent, not withdraw the CLTA from the ballot and to qualify.

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Before getting to the fiscal issues, let me briefly list the three largest deficiencies of SCA 14. First, on the 72-Hour Notice, I beg to disagree with the honorable senator. There is still no guarantee that every legislature and every house has at least 72-hours notice of the text of a bill before a vote and they pass that bill out of his or her house. (Inaudible) its provision on June 1, SCA 14 was drafted in such a way as to require a 74-hour notice only for the vote of the second house. Some rather complicated language was inserted on June 9th, evidently to attempt to address this problem.

The opinion of me as an issue proponent and of the attorneys, I've had to look at it is that, in fact, it does not and it is still possible for one of the houses to have legislators who will be compelled to vote on a bill which they have not had any time to read.

Second deficiency, there is still no right for any person present at a public meeting of a legislature to make his or her own audiovisual recording of it. These

rights are assured by the Brown and Bagley-Keen Acts for any person at a public meeting of every local government agency and every state agency except the assembly and senate. Such a right keeps the information available to the public complete, current and it keeps any official recording honest at no cost.

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Second matter is that the freedom for any person to use audiovisual recording made by the legislature is apparently now set in AB 884 by putting content of the records into the public domain. But, as we argued at the senate hearing, this freedom is still put into a legislative statute, which the next legislature can just as easily remove. And it's not protected by requiring the vote of the People to remove or abridge it.

I acknowledge legislature under the terms of the revised act would have to post its revision for 12, I believe, days before it could vote on it, but remove it, that next legislature could.

I'm happy to respond to questions of this panel to address other policy issues, but in view of the fact this is the Appropriations Committee, let me turn to the fiscal implications of SCA 14. And here, I'm pleased to announce agreement. The legislative analyst, as part of the process of putting our initiative on the ballot, did an analysis of the cost of the legislature recording and

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posting its legislative proceedings. The -- I believe that the costs under SCA 14, if all the recordings are made and costs under my initiative if all the costs, all the recordings are made are the same, they are as stated, \$1 million to \$2 million in capital cost and annual costs about \$1 million. Now, we, in fact, would go a little bit further than that. We think that those estimates are actually safe upper bounds of the costs, not just estimates may be high or low because these estimates are based upon our analysis, on simply extending the legislature's present camera system and Take what you have and buy more of it. systems tend to get less expensive with time, not more. For example, a handheld camcorder with a microphone and battery now runs of all of \$58.00 at BestBuy and almost professional quality device runs between 500 to a thousand dollars. And so we think (inaudible) the costs are likely to go down, as much likely to stay -- likely to go, rather than up. Now, how to fund these costs remains an issue in

the difference between SCA 14 and the California

Legislative Transparency Act, the initiative. SCA 14

amends the constitution to guaranty these costs do not

come from the budget for the legislature's operations.

Now this budget is set by a constitutional formula

established by the passage of Prop 140 in 1990. Set to scale, the annual incremental cost of SCA 14 and AB 884 are about 0.3 percent of the budget for the operations of this legislature. The budget for those operations, in real terms, went up roughly 5 percent last year; it went up another 5 percent this year and we project it will go up another 5 percent next year. It's a permanent increase of about 15 percent in real terms over the 3 years.

Now, the CLTA, in contrast, assigns those cost, as the senator mentioned, to the budget for the state legislature, but we do so on the grounds dedicating about 2 percent of that permanent increase to run the cameras, keep the public better informed. It's not a lot for the public to require when keeping the public informed is already part of the legislature's responsibilities. The other 90 percent of the permanent increase, legislature may use anyway it likes.

And we do believe that it is certainly a simple way to guarantying that even a future legislature hostile to transparency cannot cut off the funding for making the recordings because it would be obliged to zero at some budget. So we think that that provision in CLTA is reasonable. But, you know -- and I think that, in fact, it's the better way to go. But that's a policy issue in

which people can differ. And with that, I'm done.

SENATOR LARA: Thank you. Additional witnesses in opposition?

MR. WOLF: Yes, Mr. Chair and members. Good morning. And just briefly, David Wolf with the Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association. HJTA is officially in support of the CLTA and opposed to SCA 14 and its companion statutory measure.

Members, I would just like to wholeheartedly agree with Mr. Munger's comments regarding the ambiguity of these amendments. We don't believe they are sufficient in the slightest to the provisions found in the CLTA, as referenced by Mr. Munger.

And Members, just an additional comment. Over the last five or six years, there have been probably a half dozen measures introduced to add transparency to the legislative process including 72 hours in print. And members, if those measures got a hearing at all, usually in a budget subcommittee kind of off to the side, they were routinely rejected out of hand. And yet here we are in, you know, the final days before a major deadline, June 30th, and the legislature comes in and attempts to try to solve this problem, you know, and again in a way that is not satisfactory. And we just don't believe it's appropriate. We've been wanting this

for years and years and, you know, now that 1 2 feet are being held to the fire, something is finally 3 happening and it's just not appropriate. Ask for a 4 no vote. 5 SENATOR LARA: Thank you. Finance isn't here. We will go to questions or comments from Committee, 6 7 Senator Nielsen. 8 MR. NIELSEN: Let me ask the -- Senator Wolk, 9 in the normal legislative process, there are numerous 10 policy committee hearings. There's always one policy committee hearing in each house, sometimes as many as 11 three, and then a fiscal hearing if the bill has fiscal 12 13 consequences. Under this plan, would a bill be required to be heard in policy committee in both houses or could 14 15 it simply go from one house, be amended and heard in 16 policy committee in only one house, not in both? 17 Fundamental question, under this plan, would policy committees have to be held in both houses on any bill, 18 19 both houses, full policy committee hearings? 20 SENATOR WOLK: We believe that the amendments 21 are very clear and, in fact, do go to the heart of this 22 issue. That 72-hour in print rule would be necessary. There would be -- no bill could be adopted or voted on 2.3 2.4 without having that 72 hours in one house and the other. 25 MR. NIELSEN: But my understanding is it would

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be a policy committee in one house, 72 hours. Then before it could -- the bill considered in the next house as amended, there would be 72 hours. But that may not have to have a full policy committee hearing in the second house. In other words, we're cutting one house out of the picture. That's the way I read this. SENATOR WOLK: Not at all. SENATOR NIELSEN: Okay. Could I get somebody in leg. counsel to give me that -- affirm that? I don't agree with that. I don't think that's the way it works. SENATOR LARA: Can we point to the amendment? SENATOR WOLK: The amendment is on page 5. There are 3 A, B and C. And then D has to do with no bill shall become a statute that fails to comply with the requirement of those above. So you have no bill may be passed until it has been published on the internet in its final form for at least 72 hours prior to the final vote in the second house. B, if a bill passed by the house of origin without having been published on the internet in its final form at least 72 hours prior to that vote and the bill is not amended thereafter in the second house, then the bill may not be passed except by a second rollcall vote in the house of origin following the final vote in the second house. And then it continues upon a rollcall vote, two-thirds of the

membership concurring if this is a state emergency. Is that clear?

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SENATOR NIELSEN: That's very clear, but that does not get to whether it goes to policy committee.

That could come back simply for concurrence. That does not require it to be held -- heard in the policy committee in the second house.

SENATOR LARA: Go ahead, Senator.

SENATOR HERTZBERG: The rules of each house is adopted by their respective rules committee conduct -determine what the process is with respect to hearings, referrals and the like. Joint rules, as you know, has their responsibility in that regard. This is not focused on the issue of whether pursuant to the rules of either house, a body determines where and what committee to go to. This governs the relationship between the public and the legislature as a whole and ensures that the public, in any instance before final action, whatever took place to get to that final action, has a right to see what the government is passing. silent as to that. The rules are the rules. There are certain sets of rules, the difference between each house as to what percentage it takes to waive certain rulings and the like, as you certainly know as leader yourself. But the bottom line is that the message here is not what

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the process is to pass a law within the legislature as governed by each house, but that the relationship between the legislature and the public. And certainly, we have all been working on this issue for years and years to make sure that there is a minimal amount of time that you don't have these recommends or any types of last minute amendments that ultimately deprive the public of their opportunity to understand what's before the legislature, if that's helpful.

SENATOR NIELSEN: My last observation on this point is we really ought to take the opportunity to fix what's broken. Right now we're going to be dealing with in these next few days budget trailer bills that leave one house early in the year as skeleton bills come back to the floor. Maybe we may have a policy committee hearing -- I think we're going to have one here in a little bit on the trailer bills.

But the major -- Senator Leno and I talked about this extensively in the budget conference committee last week. Major policy changes in budget trailer bills that are not thoroughly examined in policy committees -- major policies -- we're going to be doing that again this year. That has become the norm, not the exception. And 72 hours is nice. Somebody's at least going to have a chance to maybe know about it, but what then is the

forum to object? If there is no committee, where does the public have the opportunity to voice its objections, maybe finally in the floor vote through the member. But it's attempt to make a change, it would be kind of my concern. And, again, we're going to face it right here.

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And in terms of taking the measure out to the public and making a recording of it, it says reasonable effort. I think -- find no comfort in reasonable effort. I think that reasonable effort is easily circumvented. In this community, there is not enough audiovisual equipment. I mean, that's a pretty low test. My concern is I'm not really sure that we're fixing much here.

SENATOR LARA: Senator Wolk, can you respond to the reasonable effort?

SENATOR WOLK: Sure. I think that's an important thing. We also talk about live streaming. These are efforts that are made by the legislature and there will be more information as you look at 884. This is what is in the constitution and then the implementing statute is also important there, but this was an amendment and an effort on our part to make it clear that this throws to the level of the amendment, the constitutional amendment, and I believe that is a good faith effort to put -- to respond to that concern. And

we believe we have done that.

SENATOR LARA: Thank you. Senator Gordon,

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SENATOR GORDON: Let me attempt to address this question. The language is written, says that if there is any committee hearing, any meeting of the legislature where a decision will be reached -- in other words, that we're going to vote on something, there's a policy issue at stake, a vote will be taken whether that meeting is held here in the Capital or elsewhere in the state, it will be broadcast. That's what the language says. says that if the legislature holds informational hearings, that's where the issue of the reasonable effort will be made. And we have select committees, both houses that periodically hold informational hearings. Most recently in the State Assembly, Senator, we had several hearings regarding the salt and sea. those hearings were held at the shore of the salt and sea so that the impacted constituents could be present at the hearing. Um, the ability to broadcast that hearing, given its location was essentially impossible and would have been exceedingly expensive. If that hearing, under this legislation, had been one where a decision was going to be reached, it would have been broadcast regardless of the cost. But if it were an

informational hearing, a select committee hearing, no 1 2 decision being reached and the cost became prohibitive, the legislature could waive that broadcast under this 3 language, but it would have to make every reasonable 4 5 effort and demonstrate that every reasonable effort was made to broadcast even an information hearing. 6 7 SENATOR LARA: So is that decision -- the reasonable effort is only for informational hearings? 8 9 SENATOR GORDON: Correct. 10 SENATOR LARA: But for official hearings, whether there is an actual vote being taken? 11 12 SENATOR GORDON: Any hearing where a vote will 13 be taken, that has to be broadcast. 14 SENATOR WOLK: And that's in the constitutional 15 amendment. SENATOR NIELSEN: Allow me to read the entirety 16 17 of the provisions. C, in Section 2, it says, "Make reasonable efforts to broadcast to the public in 18 19 realtime all proceedings of the legislature and 20 committees thereof that are held in the State Capital 21 Building." So it's not just out on the road; it's in 22 the Capital Building. So it's even reasonable efforts in the Capital Building. For example, the lights --2.3 2.4 SENATOR WOLK: Go back to No. 1. Go back to 25 the beginning of the section, Senator. That was my

1	error. Shall do commencing January 1st and that is
2	the operative section, section
3	SENATOR LARA: Senator Wolk, can you explain to
4	us where exactly?
5	SENATOR WOLK: Section 73, page 3
6	SENATOR LARA: Line 31?
7	SENATOR WOLK: Line yes, line 34.
8	SENATOR LARA: 34?
9	SENATOR WOLK: Calls, "All AV recording to be
10	made of all floor sessions of each house of the
11	legislature, the committee proceedings thereof of which
12	a vote is taken or other action as recorded and
13	committee proceedings thereof held in the state capital
14	building regardless of whether a vote is taken or an
15	action is recorded." This is in the constitutional
16	amendment. No. 2, "Make reasonable effort to cause AV
17	recordings to be made of all committee proceedings held
18	outside the State Capital Building at which no vote is
19	taken and no action is recorded."
20	SENATOR LARA: All right.
21	SENATOR WOLK: And you heard Senator I mean,
22	Assembly Member Gordon's description of the salt and
23	sea. I could certainly add select committee proceedings
24	elsewhere in the state, as well. And then make
25	reasonable efforts to broadcast to the public in

realtime all proceedings of this legislature and the 1 2 committees thereof that held in the State Capital Building. And that is live stream. 3 SENATOR LARA: Mr. Munger, do you want to add? 4 5 MR. MUNGER: Yes, on a few points which have been raised here. It's obviously a disagreement of 6 7 whether current language in SCA 4 does or does not 8 quaranty that every legislator gets to read a bill 9 before it comes out of their house. Allow me to show 10 you the kind of concern that we have. We've only had 72 hours, of course, to parse this language and the 11 12 language is dense, but this is our concern: 13 agreed under consider SCA 4 as it was submitted June 1, that it required 72-hours notice only in the second 14 15 house. So if you're on the assembly and somebody takes 16 a bill in dog catching, amends it quickly to a bill of 17 criminal justice and shoots it straight across to the 18 senate, then only in the senate would anyone pause for 72 hours and vote on it. The 4 -- 39 members of the 19 20 assembly who might have voted against the bill still have no chance to read it. And that was a problem and 21 22 I acknowledge that is now -- now, we come to the new 2.3 language in current version. 2.4 If you read it carefully, it says under certain 25 rather complicated conditions, something may occur.

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Now, what will occur will be another vote in the house of origin for the bill. And the problem is, is that the legislators who may not have had a chance to read the bill, may not be in the house of origin of the bill. How this might happen, the bill on dog catching in the assembly might be passed with due notice to the senate. In the senate, it will be gutted and amended with zero notice and shipped across back to the assembly. You have 19 members of the senate who have never read this bill. It's now in the assembly. It has to wait, according to the first rule, 72 hours for the assembly to make that final vote. So they make their vote. Then we invoke a clause that says another vote must occur in the house of origin for the bill, which is, of course, the assembly for this bill, not for the senate.

So you still have 19 members of the senate who are saying I never read that bill before the vote occurred that had been dismissed from my house. So we have concerns that, in fact, one can operate the procedures in order to blind-side the sub-majority, in this case, the senate and if you reverse the rules of the bills, you could start with a bill whose house origin was the senate and choose to blind-side 39 members of the assembly.

We don't think, therefore, that this language

adequately captures the intent that every legislature should always be allowed 72 hours in order to -- before they're called upon to make a vote on the bill that might dismiss that bill from their house.

So that is the largest matter we have. The other matter we have is I frankly agree with Senator Nielsen. As a constitutional matter, if this legislature decides an effort is reasonable, if this legislature decides that sufficient funds are appropriated, what authority is going to tell this legislature that it's not. There is not a whole lot in the State of California and in our system that can overrule the California legislature. In fact, the only agency one can imagine would be the California Supreme Court. And I do not think that anyone coming to the Supreme Court with the legislature saying that we appropriated -- yeah, some people say it should be \$3 million for this or \$1 million for this; we appropriated it to \$50,000, but we think that's reasonable.

I do not think a case ordering the legislature to direct more money is going to succeed. And if the legislature said we made reasonable efforts to broadcast a certain meeting, I don't think anyone is going to be able to come back and say, well, the efforts weren't reasonable. While I applaud the efforts to try to put

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the constitutional protections, the language basically says the legislature shall volunteer to make whatever efforts the legislature deems best, which is something that you can and do now. This meeting is being recorded right now. It could be live streamed. I don't know. Somebody can tell me, but these are at the discretion of the legislature now. So, in fact, these constitutional provisions are not actually adding anything. They just give the illusion that something is now protected in the constitution, which is and will remain in the hands of the legislature to determine.

SENATOR LARA: Thank you. Thank you. Any additional -- give me a second -- any additional questions? I want to make sure we get to --

SENATOR HILL: The issue of reasonably accessible or reasonable, is that a legal term that has a particular criteria or standard? I mean, is it as subjective as it appears to be? It is. Okay. Because it does -- just looking at the part related to the audiovisual records and the recordings shall remain reasonably accessible to the public for not less than 20 years. And how do we deal today -- and I don't know if anyone has an answer for that. How do we deal today with the accessibility to other documents? I mean, obviously the Public Records Act, is reasonable a part

of that discussion or that determination within that or 1 2 is it just, as we would say, that they would remain accessible to the public for not less than 20 years? 3 SENATOR LARA: Again, Senator Hill, I just want 4 5 to reiterate again --They're talking 6 SENATOR HILL: Yeah, I know. 7 about dollars and cents here. 8 SENATOR LARA: Right, right. Now, the other thing is I just want to reassure you that for under this 9 10 initiative, under any hearing where there's an actual vote, where there's an official action being taken, we 11 12 are making that mandatory. And this is for the 13 reasonable is the example of the select committees, which I believe some of those are actually recorded here 14 15 in the building, but Senator Hertzberg, if you can 16 respond to the reasonable --17 SENATOR HERTZBERG: If I can also, 18 Mr. Chairman, if I could? With respect to the issue of 19 the bills coming back to the second house, it comes back 20 for concurrence. If there's a gut and amend, it's not 21 as if no one knows. It's a concurrence vote, you know, 22 and that's required between the houses. So clearly, the whole issue of notice is otherwise met. And I know this 2.3 2.4 is indirectly related to the jurisdiction of this 25 committee, but I think it informs that given the

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questions of the committee members. In the last committee, there were, you know — this is, there's no doubt I think what was indicated by earlier testimony is that both of us have been deeply involved in this issue over the years and have not been successful. This has been informed by the initiative, the initiative that was filed had an impact on the legislature. That is the tension that often exists between the initiative process and the legislative process. The frustration that we had that we tried to fix, that this body voted under SB 1253 was when there is this tension, to give an opportunity, albeit late, but an opportunity for the legislature to engage and to fix it now.

The point here is, and particularly with respect to what Senator Nielsen appropriately raised, is that what's before the voters if this matter is qualified and goes before the voters that's currently there that Mr. Munger is referring to, it has certain provisions. The things that we're discussing here are things that are additional points. In other words, what happened in the amendments over the last number of days has been how do we reach an accommodation to make sure we have an agreement on the 72 hours, on the language certainly is a violation of the law, the various points. These additional points about having these other hearings,

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about using technology pieces, live streaming, copyright, flexibility for remote hearings, ensuring the funding, those have been additions to in an effort to improve upon what's before us. If this measure doesn't go forward and the initiative does go forward, there is no issue to which Senator Nielsen raises that's addressed by the initiative. It doesn't even consider it. It's all about the underlying architecture of the relationship between actions by the legislative branch of government and the People, not what happens within the rules.

So all I was just going to share with you in the last point about reasonableness, is, yes, there is standards in the law. The entire basis of common law is all about the reasonable person test. There is huge amounts of understanding what constitutes that. Could it be litigated? Of course, there is no question. Just like any of the these things can be litigated. But the reality is that what good lawyers are trying to do, in my judgment, by drafting it the way they drafted it is to set a standard. They're adding on a whole host of new things that weren't initially -- that aren't in Mr. Munger's measure. So I just wanted to share that with you.

SENATOR LARA: Thank you. Additional

questions? Senator Bates.

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SENATOR BATES: I'd like to go back to just a couple points. One is the amendment and the concern over the amendment procedure. My understanding is that if it's amended, it comes back to the house on concurrence. Are those amendments in print and available to the other house within 72 hours?

SENATOR WOLK: Yes.

SENATOR BATES: So what we currently have on a gut and amend is if it's -- we all have a problem with that, right? Frankly, the initiative was addressing that, but what I'm concerned about is we're talking about the internet access. You know and I know -- and you're looking at somebody who doesn't use that. I use the print. We've had a difficulty here this morning trying to figure out what the printed stuff says. What if we were trying to do that on the internet, you know, when it's posted there. So I just want your absolute confirmation that when this is going back and forth on this one house issue that's been raised, that the other house was not having full access in print to whatever happened in the other house. And that remains a contention if I heard what Mr. Munger was saying in terms of his concern and opposition to this.

SENATOR WOLK: We believe our amendments meet

1 that test. 2 SENATOR BATES: Okay. Well, I guess that remains a difficulty. With regard to the rules, we all 3 have a problem with the way the rules can be waived with 4 5 the majority position. So for us to tell the public that's okay, we have a rule and maybe it doesn't get a 6 7 policy hearing the way we would want it to happen, 8 Senator Hertzberg, because the rules in that house don't 9 require that. That's not good enough. I mean, that's 10 one of the basics that's here in terms of what we're discussing on transparency and accountability. So that 11 12 one doesn't pass muster for me. I think that that's why 13 I would assume that the Legislature Transparency Act is 14 a better way to go. 15 And my last question I would like to pose to you, 16 if it's approved by our Chair, I would like to ask the 17 newspaper folks who spoke in support of the SCA 14 if they would also be supportive of the transparent --18 19 Legislative Transparency Act because, to me, it's the 20 more perfect statement to the public about what I think 21 the public wants to know about what we do up here. 22 SENATOR LARA: Okay. First, let's answer the 23 first part of Senator Bates' question and then we'll 2.4 move to --

SENATOR WOLK: All right. First of all, it's

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1	important. One of the things that we did add in because
2	we did hear the concerns, was that the bill the
3	penalty for this is the bill doesn't become a statute
4	unless it complies with what, again, we believe to be is
5	a clear 72-hour requirement.
6	SENATOR BATES: In print?
7	SENATOR WOLK: Yes, posted on the internet and
8	in print.
9	SENATOR LARA: Is that in the statute, in print
10	and online?
11	SENATOR WOLK: No, it says posted.
12	SENATOR BATES: It says internet. It does not
13	say, in
14	SENATOR WOLK: In its final form for at least
15	72 hours prior to the final vote in the second house.
16	So it's on the internet.
17	SENATOR BATES Okay. That should be changed.
18	SENATOR LARA: Definitely. As it moves onto
19	another somebody gets out we'll take a look at
20	that.
21	SENATOR BATES: I would like to get your
22	comments. We have two proposals here.
23	SENATOR GORDON: Thank you, Senator Bates. We
24	had been working with Senator Blakslee and Mr. Munger on
25	language of that initiative. Over time they sought our

1	counsel on several things. At the end of the day,
2	however, my association has a position pretty much based
3	on principle, but the association does not engage in the
4	initiative process just because of limitations that our
5	association sees as it being sort of a one-shot deal.
6	You qualify something for the ballot and you only get
7	one shot to get it right, whereas a constitutional
8	amendment considered by the legislature has a process
9	and we're going through the process right now where
10	criticisms and opposition can be raised and changes can
11	be made to make the ultimate language that goes onto the
12	ballot for consideration by voters, a much better
13	quality thing. And so we are not supporting that for
14	that reason. But it's not based on content; it's based
15	on our ideological position on the issue.
16	SENATOR LARA: Thank you.
17	SENATOR BATES: And it's based on process is
18	what you're saying?
19	SENATOR GORDON: Yes.
20	SENATOR BATES: So you would be more likely to
21	take a neutral position on either one if they get the
22	ballot together?
23	SENATOR GORDON: We have taken a neutral
24	position on the initiative as it's being qualified right
25	now, although some of my members have come out in

1 support of it individually. 2 SENATOR BATES: Okay. 3 SENATOR GORDON: But I have not yet seen any reaction to the SCA and AB 884 from any of our members, 4 5 and it may very likely that they'll support both. SENATOR LARA: Thank you. Any additional 6 7 comments or questions? Senator Mendoza. 8 SENATOR MENDOZA: Mr. Munger, I know that your 9 initiative in moving forward, is there anything that can 10 be done and what's being proposed right now or changed that would make you one of the (inaudible) initiatives, 11 12 anything -- I mean, because some of the parts here, we 13 are kind of filling in some of the gaps and probably were missing over there. But is there anything we can 14 possibly amend it or change it where it might be more 15 16 feasible for you? 17 MR. MUNGER: That's why I'm here. That's the 18 process continues. Obviously it's possible for me to 19 withdraw the initiative if the legislative proposal is 20 put on the ballot, which I agree. It's even possible if 21 you keep -- if this takes longer and it goes on the 22 ballot, that doesn't mean that I have to campaign for my 23 version. I can, in fact, campaign for a different 2.4 version. It might be the version put on by the 25 legislature. I'm here to engage. I and my proponent

had the view that we're here to take what the CLTA would guaranty to the public in the way of transparency and say, first of all, we're not going backwards on it.

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Okay, so we're going to be very careful on language the legislature might offer. We are very careful that if it's different language but purports to do the same thing, but it, in fact, does the same of what we had. We had months to work out -- find details in constitutional language. We don't want out of good intent, but a little bit too hasty to open a gap which some court will find later, which will diminish the transparency. We're very interested in increasing the degree of transparency in the legislature. We've been careful not to lay burdens on the legislature that we -that an unwilling legislature might not want to do. But if a willing legislature wishes, for example, to live stream a subset of its meetings, that's a definite improvement. We didn't lay that burden on you. We said you had to post things within 24 hours, but that's clearly more transparency. You can also say that for some or all bills that are of particular importance, you might say 72 hours is just not quite enough to go through them. I had exactly 72 hours from the new language on this, working through the weekend to assess I could understand that there might be a subset of

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bills that you would say, yeah, perhaps future things that go to the ballot maybe should have more than 72 hours. Perhaps urgency statute should have more than There are possibilities. We are taking particularly consequential bills and saying let's be very certain we have those right because if an urgency status passes, it can't be referended. The governor's opinion is irrelevant because a two-thirds vote passes Maybe a little more deliberation is in order. There are ideas that direction. There are ideas and directions that we did lay on the legislature making these recordings not only available, but easily accessible and useable by the public. So if the legislature were to determine it would be a really great idea to transcribe them so that deaf can follow the proceedings in some reasonable amount of time after the actual proceeding. If they were to be translated into Mandarin or Spanish, if they were to be cross-correlated with the agenda, if they were to be made searchable, if this were to be basically a marvelous top of the line engine that allows any citizen not only be able to play the hearing, but to find exactly the five minutes that is most relevant to them. All of these are things that we left to the legislature to workout. If this legislature had in mind

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working them out, we would be delighted to participate in this sort of endeavor. But we wish to take what we have, the guaranties that we have and move it forward. One of the easiest ones that's not in this yet, but we really think has got to be there is that if a member of the public comes here and comes to a public meeting with -- any member of the public can attend and wants to pull out a cell phone or a camcorder or whatever it is, as long as they're not disrupting your meeting, they can make their own recording because that way we keep the official recording complete and honest. And it's the case in all local governments and should be the case here. Thank you.

know, just some thoughts. Whether we agree with this constitutional amendment or the referendum, the initiative, I think it's a healthiest question to have on how we can improve transparency of the government and utilize technology to the best of our ability to ensure that we do have access for everyone in a way that I think is reasonable and a way that — definitely, if we're an official vote or official meeting of a body within the building or outside the building. So I think the conversation is one that merits further contemplation and, Senator Wolk, I know you — Senator

Bates brought in some important questions and I think hopefully we consider those as well.

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And so if there is no other questions from committee, I will entertain a motion is do pass recommendation to the senate floor. This is a motion by Senator Hill.

SENATOR BATES: Mr. Chair, I would like to do a substitute motion which is probably not appropriate, but I think it has merit. I believe that this -- I would like to move that the bills go to suspense so that you can continue to work on the -- following our discussion here -- both fiscally and some of the policy discussions. There is time. I understand we have a June 30 deadline. We are going to work ourselves very hard in the next couple of weeks. There's time and perhaps we can get consensus so what we put before the public is something that we all think is going to do the job, that one million people wanted done, that signed the petition for the Legislative Transparency Act.

I think that -- I think that's our obligation to the People. We're here to represent them, of by and for the People. So let's try to put the best product out there.

SENATOR LARA: Thank you. Senator Bates, a subject to motion is completely in order.

1	SENATOR BATES: Okay.
2	SENATOR LARA: Although I don't agree with it,
3	I think we are have to actually have the process for
4	it to go to the other house, as well, so it is a timely
5	issue. I don't I think having discussion on both the
6	initiative and the constitutional amendment will yield a
7	better on the product, I think, on both ends. So
8	Senator Bates has a substitute motion. Chairman is
9	requesting a no vote. Our vice chairwoman is requesting
10	an aye vote. Secretary, please call the roll.
11	THE SECRETARY: Lara?
12	SENATOR LARA: No.
13	THE SECRETARY: Lara, no. Bates?
14	SENATOR BATES: Aye.
15	THE SECRETARY: Bates, aye. Beall?
16	SENATOR BEALL: No.
17	THE SECRETARY: Beall, no. Hill?
18	SENATOR HILL: No.
19	THE SECRETARY: Hill, no. McGuire?
20	SENATOR McGUIRE: No.
21	THE SECRETARY: McGuire, no. Mendoza?
22	SENATOR MENDOZA: No.
23	THE SECRETARY: Mendoza, no. Nielsen?
24	SENATOR NEILSEN: Aye.
25	THE SECRETARY: Nielsen, aye.

1	SENATOR LARA: Substitute motion is defeated.
2	Now the motion at the table is a do pass recommendation
3	to the senate floor. Secretary, please call the roll.
4	THE SECRETARY: Lara?
5	SENATOR LARA: Aye.
6	THE SECRETARY: Laura, aye. Bates?
7	SENATOR BATES: No.
8	THE SECRETARY: Bates, no. Beall?
9	SENATOR BEALL: Aye.
10	THE SECRETARY: Beall, aye. Hill?
11	SENATOR HILL: Aye.
12	THE SECRETARY: Hill, aye. McGuire?
13	SENATOR McGUIRE: Aye.
14	THE SECRETARY: McGuire, aye. Mendoza?
15	SENATOR MENDOZA: Aye.
16	THE SECRETARY: Mendoza, aye. Nielsen?
17	SENATOR NIELSEN: No.
18	THE SECRETARY: Nielsen, no.
19	SENATOR LARA: That measure is out with the 5
20	to 2 vote. Now we have AB 884. Senator Gordon, please
21	proceed.
22	SENATOR GORDON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
23	Senators, you've just heard a lengthy discussion on
24	SCA 14. AB 884 is a companion measure, that taken
25	together will modernize the operations of legislature in

order to bridge the divide between the public and the		
legislature and our decision-making process. You know,		
currently our constitution provides that the proceedings		
of each house, legislature and its committees shall be		
open to the public, but very few Californians actually		
have the opportunity to come here to Sacramento to		
attend our hearings. These measures will make these		
hearings available to the public in formats that are		
retrievable and in many cases, live streamed. Um,		
AB 884 contains details of the implementation necessary		
for SCA 14. It provides a framework for how the		
legislature would arrange for the audiovisual recordings		
in a way that provides clear and unambiguous direction.		
Since this is the Appropriations Committee, and let me		
acknowledge that there will be some costs with		
implementation. The one time cost, as you've heard, for		
equipment could be in the range of \$2 million and		
ongoing costs of \$1 million on an annual basis. These		
measures, again, were drafted to provide certainly		
without ambiguity. So we don't believe that the costs		
will exceed expectations. We believe these are		
reasonable cost expectations. And in the end, AB 884		
and SCA 14 would simply and appropriately narrow the		
distance between the lawmakers and our citizens. And I		
respectfully ask for an aye vote.		

SENATOR LARA: Thank you. Witnesses in support.

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MR. EWERT: Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, Jim Ewert with the California Newspaper Publishers Association. We had a supportive amended position on this bill when it was first amended several days ago. And the concern that we had at the time was the idea that the legislature had the ability to assert a copyright interest in the disclosure of information and the impact that might have on the Public Records Act. And not so much the ability to access the information, but more on the ability to use the information once it was accessed. And we are currently involved in opposition to another measure that's going through the process now in the very same issue. Much to our delight, the bill was amended recently to specifically address that issue. And not only is the footage that would be subject to disclosure going to be placed in the public domain, but all the documents in that code section, including access to histories and other parts of the bill file, will also be in the public domain and we think that strengthens the effort and ultimately strengthens the process because the public can't really participate if it doesn't know what it is that the legislature is contemplating. And for this

reason, we urge your aye vote.

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SENATOR LARA: Additional witnesses in support? Witnesses in opposition?

MR. MUNGER: Thank you, honorable members. Charles Munger here again. I'm not going to go back over the policy issues that are tangled in this bill and the previous senate bill. There's been an adequate discussion of those. I will confine myself to the fiscal issues of this bill. One of them I'm not going to addressing at all, which are the fiscal issues regarding this copyright provision. I just -- 72 hours is not enough to try to ascertain the costs associated with that, if any. However, I do want to address the costs involved in archiving the recordings and making them available on the internet. This is incredibly cheap, that, yes, the previous bill might cost a million or \$2 million to give the cameras and it may cost you a million to actually have someone to run those cameras, but once you have the recordings, keeping them on the internet and keeping them in an archive accessible, the costs are essentially zero. Zero is a number you very seldom hear in these committees. Let me give you some examples. You can buy a one terabyte hard drive right now at Target for 90 bucks, which will store 2000 hours of video. Okay. Finding a place to store every hour,

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every minute of every legislative public proceeding, which the CLTA does or the subset, which this bill does, the cost are not at all important. We're talking about the costs of archiving them; we are talking about records of digital files. Normally when you talk about archiving something, you worry about certain things. You're talking about media which are decaying like historic documents printed on acid containing paper. You're talking about a large mass of material which has to be sorted through. Someone needs to be a librarian. Someone has to guide you to it. Somebody has to make sure you show up and use it that you don't steal it or damage it, et cetera, et cetera. We're talking about digital files on the internet.

My gut estimates are that you can take all the digital footage for the legislature for an entire calendar year, go to a commercial firm and say put this on the internet and ask how much it's going to cost. It will cost less than it will cost you, the legislature, to buy the paper for your 120 copies that you looked at on the floor before you voted to approve the legislation. That's how cheap it is. So, as far as the fiscal cost of this measure, again I recuse myself in the questions of copyright, they're utterly negligible. Thank you.

1 SENATOR LARA: Thank you. Just let it be 2 known, June 13th I actually agree with Mr. Munger. Go 3 ahead. MR. WOLF: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Members, good 4 5 morning. David Wolf again with the Harvard Jarvis Taxpayers Association opposed AB 884. Members, I'll be 6 7 brief and simply reiterate a point Mr. Munger has made 8 already. Article Section 10 of the California 9 constitution states that an initiative statute approved 10 by voters can only be amended by way of another ballot measure. AB 884 offers no such assurances at all that 11 12 this can be the case and nothing stops this legislature 13 from coming back technically the day after SCA 14 is approved by voters should it make the ballot and make 14 15 amendments and statutes to those provisions. And you 16 know, we just believe that the 12 days as seen in SCA 14 17 is not at all sufficient to the protections offered by the CLTA in terms of being able to make amendments. 18 19 for those reasons, I ask for a no vote. 20 SENATOR LARA: Thank you. Additional witnesses in opposition? Comments from Committee? Senator Beall. 21 22 SENATOR BEALL: The whole audiovisual recording 23 should be totally open and available to the public. 24 That's my opinion. I mean, you know, we're a public 25 agency and if we spend any money, we should be updating

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these ancient buildings that we have. We realize these are ancient buildings and I hope some day all the state buildings we have any kind of hearing will be facilitating anybody in California or the world to look and see what we're discussing because I think we're discussing issues of great importance. Everybody should be able to at any time to see live streaming of that information. And quite frankly, I think if you had some kind of a public private partnership or some other kind of way, it probably costs nothing. I don't know. mean that could be another way of looking at. probably won't cost anything, in my opinion. SENATOR LARA: Additional comments or

questions? Senator McGuire?

SENATOR McGUIRE: As this bill continues to move forward, I know one item that many counties do is contract with their local media centers to be able to look at an expensive alternative to both digital media storage, as well as filming. And I'm not suggesting that we look at that in the filming, but it is a very inexpensive alternative and potential resource for that. Could be once the State took all peg fees away, local government potentially looking at those peg fees to be able to help use to fund the digital storage of that, as it was originally intended to do anyway.

SENATOR LARA: I think the importance too is to stay technology neutral ensuring that we allow any technologies to enter, again will cut the cost, which is already minimal, in my opinion. So is there any additional comments or questions.

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SENATOR BATES: Just a closing one. A very interesting thing happened in my senate district over the election. Two measures were on the ballot, one by City Council vote and one by the People. The one by the City Council did not take into account the issues that the public wanted amended. Guess which one won? The one that the People had door to door, shopping center to shopping center and gather signatures, it passed. And as we are concerned here in initiative form, it really has affected the opportunity to do something we all feel is very important in affordable housing without a vote of the People. Some of that is now part of their constitution, their charter.

So I can't leave this hearing without urging that we take into consideration the oppositions' concerns with what you're putting out there because I guarantee you a million people become a very angry hornet's nest. And if we will not pay attention to the problems that have been raised in terms of responding to a million people who are talking about this, then I think we're

going to be very disappointed with the outcome and perhaps people like me are going to be more happy about it. But I think it needs improvement and I think we can all agree to that including the author.

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So I will have to oppose this one as I did the other, understanding that I know you're trying, Senator Wolk and Assembly Member Gordon, but you have got some more work to do or this is not going to get us where we want to be.

SENATOR LARA: Thank you, Madam Vice Chair.

Again, I think both the initiative and the constitutional amendment have really gotten us to a place where we're finally having a discussion about transparency. And I think there was some valid points brought up by the opposition that I think deserve and merit further discussion and dialogue.

Again, the worry that I have is that in an initiative process, things change. Technologies change. Ways in which we conduct our legislative business changes. And so allowing for that flexibility to allow technology to continue to make our government more transparent, I think is important. And the way we do that also can change given technology. And so, you know, all I say is as somebody who is putting something on the ballot this November to change archaic pedagogy

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when it comes to English language, learners again, having to go through that processing and not new technologies, new methodologies to come in to also hinder the process. But I think that the work that's being done to the initiative, the work that's being done to the constitutional amendment and the legislature — the legislation I think continued to have a very important dialogue on how we better conduct business and an open and transparent manner for Californians.

And so with that, I'm going to recommend a do pass recommendation for their second item AB 884.

Secretary, please call -- oh, sorry. Can we -- Senator Wolk and Assembly Member Gordon, would you like to close on the measure?

SENATOR GORDON: Let me just say thank you for this hearing. And I also want to sincerely thank the opposition for coming and being here. I think that all of us have seen this process as irritative in working towards the best level of transparency that we can get to make sure that our citizens understand what we do and are part of the process and can inform us in our decision making. So their respect — the discussion, I think, will make us better as we move forward and I think both of us are committed to continuing to work with the opposition as this moves forward should this

1	motion pass today.
2	With that I ask for an aye vote.
3	SENATOR LARA: Senator Wolk, would you like
4	to
5	SENATOR WOLK: I would just like to thank the
6	Chair and thank the members for their suggestions, for
7	their questions. We will continue to work on this.
8	There was some good suggestions and I think we can move
9	forward on this. As someone who has been involved in
10	this issues and has authored bills and co-authored
11	bills, we finally do have a hearing, did we not, in
12	fact, several hearings. I'd like to see us be able to
13	move forward with one item on the ballot. I think that
14	would be a beneficial service to the State of
15	California. Thanks for your aye vote.
16	SENATOR LARA: Thank you. Does someone
17	entertain a motion, do pass motion to moved by
18	Senator Hill. Secretary, please call the roll.
19	THE SECRETARY: Lara?
20	SENATOR LARA: Aye.
21	THE SECRETARY: Lara, aye. Bates?
22	SENATOR BATES: No.
23	THE SECRETARY: Bates, no. Beall?
24	SENATOR BEALL: Aye.
25	THE SECRETARY: Beall, aye. Hill?

1	SENATOR HILL: Aye.
2	THE SECRETARY: Hill, aye. McGuire?
3	SENATOR McGUIRE: Aye.
4	THE SECRETARY: McGuire, aye. Mendoza
5	Nielsen?
6	SENATOR NEILSEN: No.
7	THE SECRETARY: Nielsen, no.
8	SENATOR LARA: We will keep the roll open until
9	our last member (inaudible). Appreciate your time.
10	Thank you.
11	(Concluded at 12:11 p.m.)
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